

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED
摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

Morgan Stanley
摩 根 士 丹 利

2023年年度报告

2023 Annual Report



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定义

“董事会”：	本行董事会
“银监会”：	中国银行业监督管理委员会
“银保监会”：	中国银行保险监督管理委员会
“金监局”：	国家金融监督管理总局，其前身为中国银行业监督管理委员会/中国银行保险监督管理委员会，或（根据上下文含义）其地方分支机构
“总经理”、“行长”：	本行行长、总经理
“MSBIC”、“银行”或“本行”或“我行”：	摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司
“人民银行”：	中国人民银行

Definitions

“Board”:	the Board of Directors of the Bank
“CBRC”:	the China Banking Regulatory Commission
“CBIRC”:	the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission
“NFRA” :	the National Financial Regulation Administration, formerly known as the China Banking Regulatory Commission/ China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, or its local counterpart as the context may indicate
“GM”, “President”:	the General Manager, President of the Bank
“MSBIC”, the “Bank”, or “Our Bank”:	Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Limited
“PBoC”:	the People’s Bank of China

基本资料

法定中文名称：	摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司
法定英文名称：	Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Limited
法定代表人：	董刚
注册资本：	人民币1,000,000,000元（截至2023年12月31日）
股东名称：	Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited（截至2023年12月31日）
业务许可范围：	本行在下列范围内经营对各类客户的外汇业务以及对除中国境内公民以外客户的人民币业务：吸收公众存款；发放短期、中期和长期贷款；办理票据承兑与贴现；代理发行、代理兑付、承销政府债券；买卖政府债券、金融债券，买卖股票以外的其他外币有价证券；提供信用证服务及担保；办理国内外结算；买卖、代理买卖外汇；代理收付款项及代理保险业务；从事同业拆借；从事银行卡业务；提供保管箱服务；提供资信调查和咨询服务；经国务院银行业监督管理机构批准的其他业务。
分支机构：	本行北京分行于2009年6月9日经银监会批准成立，并于2009年6月24日领取中华人民共和国营业执照

北京分行的营业地址为：北京市东城区安定门外大街208号院1号楼13层1305、1306及1308单元

注册地址： 广东省珠海市吉大景山路188号粤财大厦第28层2801-2807单元及2816单元

办公地址： 广东省珠海市吉大景山路188号粤财大厦第28层2801-2807单元及2816单元

联系电话： +86 756 321-2188

**首次注册
登记日期：** 1984年12月14日

注册登记机关： 珠海市市场监督管理局

统一社会信用代码： 91440400X17502779G

**金融许可证
机构编码：** B0029H244040001

**聘请的会计师
事务所：** 德勤华永会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)

办公地址：上海市延安东路222号外滩中心30楼

邮编： 200002

**客户服务与投诉
电话：** +86 756 321-2188

Basic Information

Registered Chinese Corporate Name:	摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司
Registered English Corporate Name:	Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Limited
Legal Representative:	DONG Gang
Registered Capital:	RMB 1 billion (as of 31 December 2023)
Shareholder:	Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited (as of 31 December 2023)
Scope of Business:	The Bank is permitted to engage in foreign exchange businesses for all types of clients and Renminbi businesses provided to clients other than PRC citizens as follows: receiving deposits from the public; issuing short-, medium- and long-term loans; acceptance and discounting of notes; issuing and honoring government bonds as an agent and underwriting government bonds; trading government bonds, financial bonds, and other foreign exchange securities other than stocks; providing letters of credit services and guarantees; domestic and international settlement; foreign exchange trading in its own name or on behalf of clients; paying and receiving money as an agent and engaging in insurance agency business; inter-bank borrowing and lending; bank card business;

providing safety deposit services; credit investigation and consulting services; and other businesses approved by the Banking Regulatory Authorities under the State Council .

Branch Information: The Bank was approved by CBRC on 9 June, 2009 to establish a branch in Beijing and obtained the branch business license on 24 June, 2009.

The Beijing Branch's office address – Unit 1305, 1306 and 1308 on Floor 13 at Tower A No. 208 Andingmenwai Avenue, Dongcheng District, Beijing, PRC.

Registered Address: 28/F, Rooms 2801-2807 and 2816, Yuecai Building, No.188 Jingshan Road, Jida, Zhuhai, Guangdong, PRC

Office Address: 28/F, Rooms 2801-2807 and 2816, Yuecai Building, No.188 Jingshan Road, Jida, Zhuhai, Guangdong, PRC

Contact Phone Number: +86 756-321-2188

Date of First Registration: 14 December 1984

Authority of Registration: Zhuhai Administration for Market Regulation

Credibility Code: 91440400X17502779G

Financial

**Institution License
Number:** B0029H244040001

Auditor: Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public
Accountants LLP

Address: 30/F Bund Center, 222 Yan An
Road East, Shanghai 200002, PRC

**Client Service &
Complain Hotline:** +86 756 321-2188

银行简介

截至2023年12月31日，我行是摩根士丹利集团的子公司摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司(Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited)的全资附属机构。

我行的前身为珠海南通银行，于2006年9月29日起成为摩根士丹利集团的一员，并于2007年5月30日正式更名。珠海南通银行于1984年经人民银行批准成立，是首家在中国注册及总部设在内地的外资独资法人银行，也是珠海经济特区的第一家外资银行。我行本着专业、创新、灵活和务实的服务宗旨，竭诚为各界客户提供全面优质的银行服务。

我行的实际控制人是摩根士丹利（其间接持有我行股东100%的股权），是一家全球性金融服务公司，在其各项业务领域中占有显著市场份额，其业务涵盖证券、投资管理以及财富管理。摩根士丹利通过其下属机构及分支机构，为各类客户提供广泛的产品及服务，客户包括企业、政府机关、金融机构和个人客户。摩根士丹利通过其纽约总部和在美国其它地区的分支机构、以及在伦敦、东京、香港和其它的世界金融中心的主要办公室开展业务。摩根士丹利是一家金融控股公司，由联邦储备系统理事会根据经修订的1956年《银行控股公司法》监管。

Introduction to

Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Limited

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank was wholly owned by Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited, a subsidiary of Morgan Stanley group.

The Bank, formerly known as Nan Tung Bank Ltd, Zhuhai (“**Nan Tung Bank**”), becomes a Morgan Stanley group company since 29 September 2006, and officially changed to the current name on 30 May 2007. Established in 1984 with the approval from PBoC, Nan Tung Bank was the first wholly foreign-owned bank incorporated and headquartered in mainland China and the first foreign-funded bank in the Zhuhai Special Economy Zone. The Bank has been providing quality banking products and services to various clients with the service principles of being professional, innovative, flexible and practical.

Morgan Stanley, the Bank’s actual controller (it indirectly holds 100% equity interests of the Bank’s Shareholder), is a global financial services firm that maintains significant market positions in each of its business segments—Institutional Securities, Wealth Management and Investment Management. Morgan Stanley, through its subsidiaries and affiliates, provides a wide variety of products and services to a large and diversified group of clients and customers, including corporations, governments, financial institutions and individuals. Morgan Stanley conducts its business from its

headquarters in and around New York City, its regional offices and branches throughout the U.S. and its principal offices in London, Tokyo, Hong Kong and other global financial centers. Morgan Stanley is a financial holding company regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

股东名称及报告期内变动情况

报告期内，我行股东未发生变化，为摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司(Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited)，持股比例为100%。

Shareholder's Name and Changes

During the reporting period, the shareholder of the Bank remained unchanged, being Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited, holding 100% of the equity of the Bank.

股东背景

摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司（Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited）是一家在中华人民共和国香港特别行政区注册成立的私人有限公司，总部设在香港，并在新加坡设有分行。摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司是香港《银行业条例》项下的全牌照银行，受香港金融管理局监管。其新加坡分行在新加坡获发批发银行业务牌照，受新加坡金融管理局监管。与此同时，摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司也是一家香港《证券及期货条例》项下的注册机构。

摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司的主要业务是从事银行业务（包括接受存款及贷款）、就证券提供意见以及全权委托投资组合管理。 摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司还作为代理人代表其客户将有关提供一般投资、证券及期货交易的客户指示转交予其他摩根士丹利关联公司。

Shareholder's Background

Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited is a private limited company incorporated in Hong Kong, with its head office in Hong Kong and a branch in Singapore. Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited is a full licensed bank under the Banking Ordinance in Hong Kong, regulated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. The Branch is licensed as a wholesale bank in Singapore, regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited is also a registered institution under the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance.

The principal activities of Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited are to engage in the business of banking (including deposit taking and lending), advising on securities and discretionary portfolio management. Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited also acts as agent on behalf of its clients to transmit client instructions to other Morgan Stanley affiliates in connection with the provision of general investment, securities and futures dealing.

股东大会情况

作为我行唯一股东，摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司通过其董事会履行其作为我行股东的职责。摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司董事会举行例行会议，并且在有需要时举行临时会议或通过董事会书面决议：

- (1) 审议作为我行股东根据相关规定与要求必须审阅的报告，以便对我行的经营管理进行监督并提供建议；
- (2) 审阅并批准我行公司章程的任何修订；
- (3) 任命或变更董事会成员（包括独立董事）和监事会成员（职工监事除外）；及
- (4) 审议根据我行公司章程的规定应由股东决定的其他重大事项。

2023年我行股东批准、知悉了以下重要事项：

- (1) 批准了我行非执行董事的任命；
- (2) 知悉了我行董事和监事的年度履职评价报告；
- (3) 知悉了我行董事会出具的年度股东评估报告；
- (4) 批准了我行经审计的财务报表。

Shareholder's Meeting Information

As the sole shareholder of the Bank, Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited acts through its Board of Directors to exercise its shareholder responsibilities. The Board of Directors of Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited holds regular meetings and ad hoc meetings or issues Board written resolution (where necessary):

- (1) to consider the reports which must be reviewed by the shareholder of the Bank pursuant to the rules and regulations, so as to monitor and to provide recommendations on the Bank's management and business operations;
- (2) to review and approve any amendment to the Bank's Articles of Association;
- (3) to appoint or change members of the Board of Directors (including independent directors) and/or members of the Board of Supervisors (excluding the employee supervisor); and
- (4) to consider other material matters reserved for the shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Bank's Articles of Association.

In 2023, the Shareholder approved/noted the following important matters:

- (1) approved the appointment of the Non-Executive Director of the Bank;

- (2) noted the annual Performance Evaluation Report of Directors and Supervisors of the Bank;
- (3) noted the Annual Shareholder Assessment Report issued by the Board of Directors of the Bank;
- (4) approved the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank.

变更注册资本、分立合并事项

2023年本行未增加或减少注册资本。2023年本行无分立、合并事项。

Change in Registered Capital, Merger & Division

There was no change in the registered capital of the Bank in 2023.

There was no merger or division of the Bank in 2023.

2023 年度财务情况说明及财务会计报告

经营的基本情况

截至2023年12月31日，我行总资产约为人民币22.3亿元（2022年：人民币25.4亿元），同比下降12%，主要是由于存放中央银行款项与存放同业和其他金融机构款项下降所致，相关资金部分用于投资交易性金融资产，部分用于归还拆入资金。

截至2023年12月31日，我行总负债约为人民币4.9亿元（2022年：人民币8.3亿元），同比下降41%，主要是由于归还拆入资金所致。

2023年度，我行营业收入约为人民币1.38亿元（2022年：人民币1.42亿元），同比下降约3%，主要是由于利息支出增加使得净利息收入下降；2023年度，我行营业支出约为人民币1.04亿元（2022年：0.98亿元），同比上升约6%，主要是业务及管理费增加。

税前利润总额约为人民币3335万元（2022年：人民币4395万元），同比下降约24%，主要是由于业务及管理费增加，以及营业收入下降。

2023年度，我行信用减值转回约人民币100万元（2022年：转回约人民币309万元），主要是由于存放同业和其他金融机构款项与发放贷款和垫款余额下降，信用损失准备随之转回。

截至2023年12月31日，我行根据银行监管报告进行的资本

充足率统计如下：核心一级资本充足率为137%，一级资本充足率为137%，资本充足率为138%（2022年：149%，149%，149%）。

利润实现和分配情况

2023年度，我行实现税后经营净利润约为人民币2443万元（2022年：人民币3293万元）。根据有关法规及公司章程的规定，我行制定了审慎的利润分配方案。我行按2023年度税后经营净利润的10%提取至盈余公积人民币244万元（2022年：人民币329万元）。

根据监管要求，我行按2023年年末风险资产余额（人民币6.06亿元）的1.5%计提一般风险准备，2023年度转回一般风险准备人民币320万元（2022年：转回人民币590万元）。截至2023年12月31日，一般风险准备余额为人民币910万元（2022年：人民币1230万元）。

除上述外，我行决议不进行另外的利润分配。

其他

对财务状况、经营成果有重大影响的其他事项，请参见本年报“其他重大事项”及相关章节。其他财务会计报告与会计报表附注，请参见后附2023年度审计报告、财务报表及附注。

Description of 2023 Financial Situation and Financial Accounting Report

Basic Information of Operations

As of December 31, 2023, the Bank's total assets were approximately RMB 2.23 billion (2022: RMB 2.54 billion), down by 12% year over year, mainly due to drop in balances with central banks and with financial institutions. Funds were released partially to invest in held-for-trading financial assets, and partially to repay the intercompany borrowing.

As of December 31, 2023, total liabilities of the Bank were approximately RMB 490 million (2022: RMB 830 million), a decrease of 41% year over year, mainly due to repayment of the intercompany borrowing.

In 2023, the Bank's operating income was approximately RMB 138 million (2022: RMB 142 million), down by 3% year over year, mainly due to the decrease in net interest income caused by higher interest expenses; in 2023, the Bank's operating expenses were approximately RMB 104 million (2022: RMB 98 million), up by 6% year over year, mainly due to the increase in general and administrative expenses.

The profit before tax (PBT) was approximately RMB 33.35 million

(2022: RMB 43.95 million), down 24% year over year, mainly due to the higher general and administrative expenses and the decrease in operating income.

In 2023, the Bank's credit losses were recovery of approximately RMB 1 million (2022: recovery of RMB 3.09 million), mainly due to decrease in balance with banks and other financial institutions and loans and advances, along with credit loss provision.

As of December 31, 2023, capital adequacy ratio calculations based on the regulatory report submission are as below: CET-1 capital ratio is 137%, Tier-1 capital ratio is 137% and total capital adequacy ratio is 138% (2022: 149%, 149%, 149%).

Profit Realization and Distribution

In 2023, the Bank realized a profit after tax (PAT) of approximately RMB 24.43 million (2022: RMB 32.93 million). In accordance with the relevant regulations and the Articles of Association, the Bank has formulated a prudent profit distribution plan. The Bank contributed approximately RMB 2.44 million (2022: RMB 3.29 million) to surplus reserve based on 10% of the PAT in 2023.

In accordance with the relevant regulations, the Bank shall make provision for general risk based on 1.5% of the balance of risk assets (RMB 606 million) as at the end of 2023, the general risk reserve

recovered approximately RMB 3.2 million in 2023 (2022: recovery of RMB 5.9 million). As of December 31, 2023, the balance of general risk reserve was RMB 9.1 million (2022: RMB 12.3 million).

Other than the above, The Bank resolved to make no further profit distribution.

Other information

For other matters that may have significant impact on financial condition and operating results, please refer to this Annual Report “Other Material Events” and related sections. For Notes to Other Financial and Accounting Reports, please refer to the attached 2023 audit report, financial statements and notes.

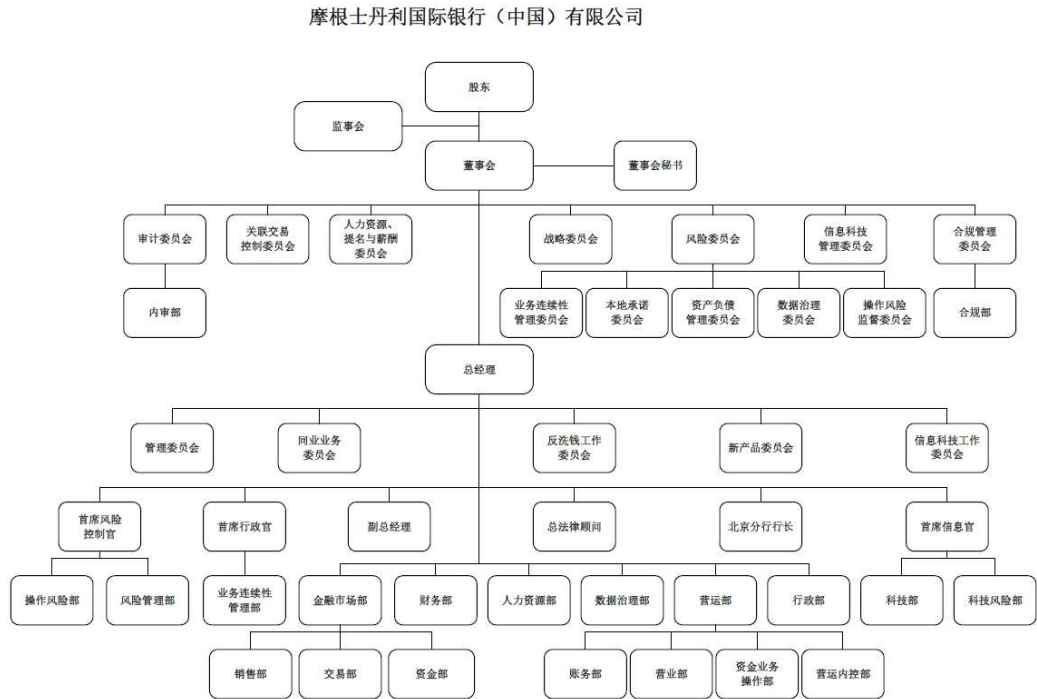
其他重大事项

本行相信，本行在2023年没有发生可能会对我们的客户和我们提供的服务产生重大不利影响的事项。

Other Material Events

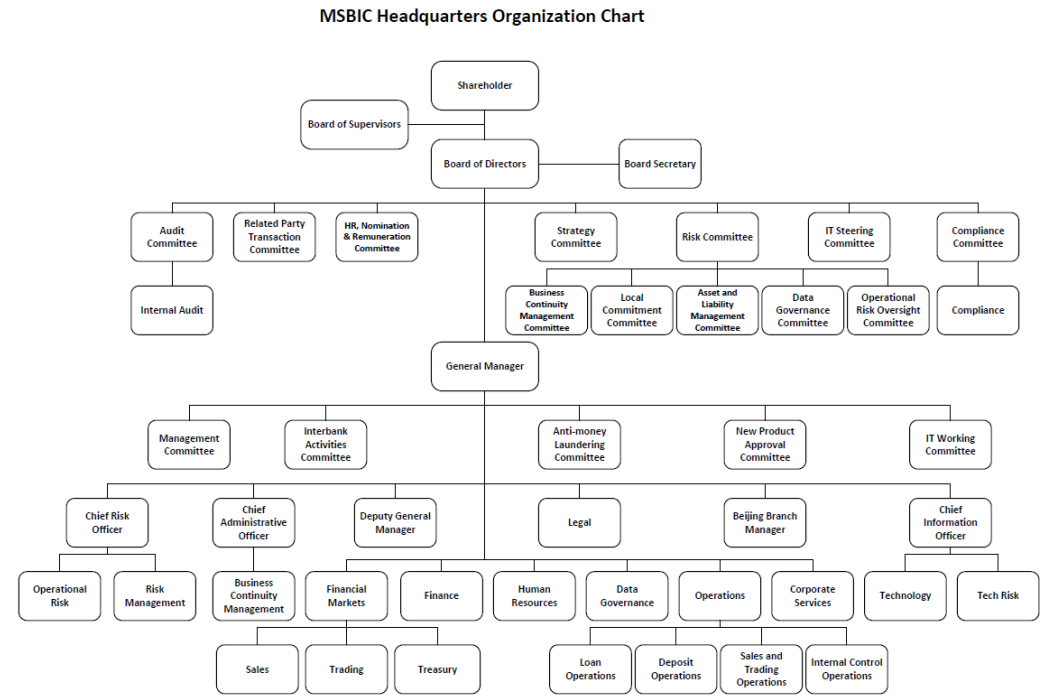
We believe that there was no event in 2023 which may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's clients and the services the Bank is providing.

本行组织结构图
(截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日)



Organization Chart of the Bank

(As of December 31, 2023)



公司治理的总体评价

我行持续重视公司治理的完善和提升。2023 年我行在提升公司治理方面做了大量工作并取得了显著成果，概述如下：

董事会和监事会履职：

自 2023 年第三季度起，我行在季度董事会和监事会会议上专门讨论和审议监管会谈、监管评级通报及监管提示函等监管意见及我行的整改进展，进一步加强了董事会和监事会对监管意见的督促整改力度。

独立董事：

张海云先生于 2023 年 4 月获得监管批准正式担任我行独立董事，张海云的加入使得我行董事会独立董事人数得以满足监管要求的比例且使董事会下设委员会的成员组成符合监管要求。

公司章程修订：

2022 年上半年，我行依照《银行保险机构公司治理准则》的要求对公司章程进行了相应修订。修订后的公司章程于 2023 年 3 月获得监管批准。

董事、监事薪酬管理：

我行于 2023 年 9 月修订了《董事薪酬管理和履职评价制度》及《监事薪酬管理和履职评价制度》，在制度中规定了董事和监事的薪酬标准。

董事会及监事会议事规则：

报告期内，我行进一步修订了《董事会会议安排指引》，增加了授权制度和董事会会议讨论及纪要相关内容。我行亦修订了《监事会会议安排指引》，增加了监事会会议讨论及纪要相关内容，明确监事会需重点讨论的领域。

股东管理：

报告期内，我行持续做好股东管理，包括完善股东信息档案并进行季度更新，及时向监管报送股东相关报告。2023 年 9 月，我行修订了《股东指引》，增加了关于股东承诺管理和股东评估相关的规定。2023 年 12 月 17 日我行董事会批准通过了股东的年度评估报告。相关股东年度评估报告已按时向金监局备案。

其他资料：

截至本报告之日，我行董事会下设 7 个专门委员会，包括合规管理委员会、关联交易控制委员会、风险委员会、审计委员会、人力资源、提名与薪酬委员会、信息科技管理委员会及战略委员会。风险委员会下设 5 个委员会，包括业务连续性管理委员会、本地承诺委员会、资产负债管理委员会、数据治理委员会和操作风险监督委员会。2023 年，各委员会召开定期或临时会议，通过对我行业务实施适当的内部控制，监督银行各风险管理政策、流程和报告制度的执行情况，以及依法审查批准关联交易等工作，对我行的各类风险进行管理和控制。

我行管理层在职责范围内对我行的经营活动行使充分的经营管理自主权，并对董事会负责，以尽力实现我行资本的增值和我行的发展。我行在总经理下设了 5 个委员会，包括管理委员会、同业业务委员会、反洗钱工作委员会、新产品批准委员会和信息科技工作委员会。各委员会定期或按需召开临时会议，讨论并决定相关事项。

我行 2023 年继续执行本地汇报线，以进一步提升我行管理层的本地管理权限。我行除内审部、合规部以外，各部门主管均向我行总经理实线汇报，同时接受各自职能主管的业务指导并向其汇报；内审部和合规部主管向我行董事会下设委员会汇报，同时向业务职能主管汇报。我行各部门主管的首要主管为我行总经理（内审部和合规部除外）。

每年，我行总经理/董事长（代表董事会）和各职能主管将一同为我行各部门主管的年度目标达成一致意见，并至少每年一次共同为我行各部门主管提供绩效评估。我行各部门主管的薪酬建议由我行总经理/董事长（代表董事会）和职能主管共同确定。对于合规部和内审部，其各自委员会将委派委员会的一名成员履行相同的职能，其委员会委派的成员有权对其薪酬发表意见，而薪酬建议由业务职能主管确定。这些建议连同整个绩效评估的文件将提交到我行董事会下属的人力资源、提名与薪酬委员会审阅，并提呈董事会审议通过。

我行设监事会，监事会成员除参加监事会会议以外还列席我行董事会以及董事会下设专门委员会会议，对我行董事会和高级管理层的履职情况进行监督。

Corporate Governance Overview

The Bank paid continuous attention to the improvement of corporate governance. We completed a lot of work in 2023 to enhance the corporate governance of the Bank with the major achievements summarized below:

Performance of Duties of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors

Since the third quarter of 2023, the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors of the Bank conducted special sessions in quarterly meetings to review and discuss the regulatory opinions stated in regulatory documents such as prudential regulatory meetings, regulatory rating notifications and regulatory reminder letters as well as the Bank's remediations to such regulatory opinions. It further strengthened the urging and rectification efforts on the regulatory opinions by the Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors.

Independent Directors

In April 2023, Mr. Zhang Haiyun received approval from the regulator to become an Independent Director of the Bank. The

appointment of Mr. Zhang Haiyun enabled the Bank to fulfill the independent director ratio required by regulator and also made the composition of the relevant Board committees complied with the regulatory requirements.

Amendment of the Articles of Association

In the first half of 2022, MSBIC amended the Articles of Association according to the Corporate Governance Guidelines for Banking and Insurance Institutions. The amended Articles of Association has been approved by regulator in March 2023.

Remuneration Management of Directors and Supervisors

The Bank amended the Remuneration Management and Performance Evaluation Procedures for the Directors and Remuneration Management and Performance Evaluation Procedures for the Supervisors in September 2023 by adding the remuneration standards of the directors and supervisors respectively.

Meeting Arrangement Guidelines of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors

During the reporting period, the Bank further amended the Board of Directors Meeting Arrangement Guidelines by adding the authorization principles and other meeting discussion and minute taking related provisions. The Bank also amended the Board of

Supervisors Meeting Arrangement Guidelines by adding meeting discussion and minute taking related provisions and clarifying the areas that shall be focused on by the Board of Supervisors during meeting discussion.

Shareholder Management

During the reporting period, the Bank continued to improve shareholder management, including enhancing the Shareholder Information Archives and quarterly updating such Archives, and timely submission of shareholder related reports to the regulator. In September 2023, the Bank amended the Shareholder Guidelines by adding provisions on the management of shareholder commitment and shareholder evaluation. On 17 December 2023, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved the Annual Shareholder Evaluation Report for the Shareholder. The Annual Shareholder Evaluation Report has been filed with NFRA in due cause.

Other Information

As of the date of this report, there are seven committees established under the Board of Directors: (i) Compliance Committee, (ii) Related Party Transaction Committee, (iii) Risk Committee, (iv) Audit Committee, (v) Human Resources, Nomination and Remuneration Committee (vi) Information Technology Steering Committee and (vii) Strategy Committee. There are five sub-committees established under the Risk Committee: Business Continuity Management

Committee, Local Commitment Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee, Data Governance Committee and Operational Risk Oversight Committee. In 2022, all committees hold regular or ad hoc meetings for the purposes of managing and controlling the Bank's various risks through implementing appropriate internal controls, monitoring the Bank's risk management policies, procedures and reporting processes, and examining and approving related party transactions according to laws and regulations.

The senior management of the Bank has adequate management discretion within their scope of responsibilities regarding the Bank's business activities. The senior management of the Bank reports to the Board of Directors, endeavoring to achieve capital appreciation and development of the Bank and maximize the shareholder's interests. There are five committees established under the GM of the Bank: Management Committee, Interbank Activities Committee, Anti-money Laundering Committee, New Product Approval Committee, and Information Technology Working Committee. These committees hold meetings on a regular or ad-hoc basis to discuss and make decisions of related matters.

In 2023, the Bank continued to implement the local reporting line, and enhanced the local management authority of senior management of the Bank. Currently, the Bank's department heads have a respective solid reporting line to the GM in addition to their

functional reporting line, with the exception of Internal Audit which reports to Audit Committee under the Board of Directors and functional Internal Audit, as well as Compliance which reports to Compliance Committee under the Board of Directors and functional Compliance. The primary manager of each department head of the Bank is now the GM (apart from Internal Audit & Compliance).

Each year, the GM of the Bank/the Chairman of the Board of Directors (on behalf of the Board of Directors) and the respective functional heads jointly agree on objectives for each department head. They evaluate the department heads' performance together at least once a year. The decisions on compensation are proposed jointly by the GM of the Bank/the Chairman of the Board of Directors (on behalf of the Board of Directors) and the respective functional heads each year. In the case of the Compliance and Internal Audit departments, the respective Committee of the Board of Directors will perform the same function through a delegated Committee member who will have input into the compensation decision that will be proposed by the firm's relevant functional department head. These proposals will be submitted, together with the overall performance evaluation documentation, to Human Resources, Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Bank for review, and finally to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Bank has established the Board of Supervisors. In addition to the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Supervisors also

attended (without voting right) the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors' Committees meetings. The Board of Supervisors of the Bank supervises the performance of duties by the Directors and the senior management of the Bank.

董事会和高级管理人员情况

董事会的职责

银行董事会向股东负责，依据相关法律法规及本行章程行使下列权利和义务：

- （一）执行本行股东的决定；
- （二）决定本行的经营计划和投资方案；
- （三）听取、审查并批准本行总经理的工作报告；
- （四）制订本行年度财务预算方案、决算方案；
- （五）制订本行的利润分配方案和弥补亏损方案；
- （六）审定本行内部机构的设置和撤销；
- （七）定期向股东报告工作；
- （八）批准本行的基本管理制度、规章制度及日常运作的业务计划；
- （九）可根据本行的需要和实际情况，成立各专门委员会，代表董事会负责某一领域的决策，或向董事会提供某一领域的专业意见，并对该领域业务情况进行检查和监督。各专门委员会应具备清晰的目标、权限和责任；
- （十）决定和批准营业性分支机构的设立和终止；

- （十一）批准本行的任何延期申请；
- （十二）批准代表本行进行任何诉讼、仲裁和其他法律程序；
- （十三）制订本行增加或者减少注册资本、发行债券或者其他证券及上市的方案；
- （十四）制订本行重大收购、收购本行股份或者本行合并、分立、解散及变更公司形式的方案；
- （十五）按照监管规定，聘任或者解聘高级管理人员（如本行章程第 35 条定义），并决定其报酬、奖惩事项，监督高级管理人员履行职责；
- （十六）依照法律法规、监管规定及本行章程，审议批准本行对外投资、资产购置、资产处置与核销、资产抵押、关联交易、数据治理等事项；
- （十七）制定本行发展战略并监督战略实施；
- （十八）制定本行资本规划，承担资本或偿付能力管理最终责任；
- （十九）制定本行风险容忍度、风险管理和内部控制政策，承担全面风险管理的最终责任；
- （二十）负责公司信息披露，并对会计和财务报告的真实性、准确性、完整性和及时性承担最终责任；

- （二十一）定期评估并完善本行公司治理；
- （二十二）制订章程修改方案和董事会议事规则，审议批准
董事会专门委员会工作规则；
- （二十三）提请本行股东聘用或者解聘为本行财务报告进行
定期法定审计的会计师事务所；
- （二十四）维护金融消费者和其他利益相关者合法权益；
- （二十五）建立本行与本行股东之间利益冲突的识别、审查
和管理机制；
- （二十六）承担本行股东相关事务的管理责任；及
- （二十七）法律法规、监管规定与本行章程规定或股东依法
授予的其他权利和义务。

Board of Directors and Senior Management

Duties of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Bank shall be responsible to the Shareholder and exercise the following rights and obligations in accordance with relevant laws, rules and regulations and Articles of Association of the Bank:

- (1) implementing decisions of the Shareholder;
- (2) determining the Bank's operational plans and investment projects;
- (3) hearing, examining and approving the General Manager's work reports;
- (4) drafting the annual financial budgets and final accounts of the Bank;
- (5) drafting the profit allocation plans and loss remedy plans of the Bank;
- (6) examining and finalizing the establishment and the dissolution of the Bank's internal organizations;
- (7) reporting to the Shareholder on a regular basis;
- (8) approving the basic management system, internal rules and business plans for daily operations of the Bank;

- (9) setting up various special committees, in accordance with the Bank's needs and actual circumstances, for making decisions in various areas on behalf of the Board of Directors, or for providing expert opinions in various areas to the Board of Directors, and for carrying out inspection and supervision activities with respect to the business situations in such areas. These special committees shall each have clear objectives, powers and responsibilities;
- (10) determining and approving the establishment and termination of business branches;
- (11) approving any application for extension of the term of the Bank;
- (12) approving the conduct of court proceedings, arbitrations and other legal proceedings on behalf of the Bank;
- (13) drafting plans for increase or reduction of registered capital, issuance of bonds or other securities and listing of the Bank;
- (14) drafting plans for the Bank's significant acquisition, purchase of the Bank's shares or merger, demerger, dissolution and change of company form of the Bank;
- (15) appointing or dismissing senior management personnel (as defined under Article 35 of the Articles of Association of the Bank) and decision on their remuneration, reward and punishment pursuant to regulatory provisions, and supervising the performance of duties by senior management personnel;

- (16) examining and approving the Bank's external investment, asset procurement, asset disposal and cancellation after verification, asset mortgage, related party transactions, data governance, etc. pursuant to laws and regulations, regulatory provisions and the Bank's Articles of Association;
- (17) formulating the Bank's development strategies and supervising implementation of the strategies;
- (18) formulating the Bank's capital planning, and bearing the ultimate responsibilities for management of capital or solvency;
- (19) formulating the Bank's risk tolerance, risk management and internal control policies, and bearing the ultimate responsibilities for comprehensive risk management;
- (20) being in charge of disclosure of company information, and bearing the ultimate responsibilities for veracity, accuracy, integrity and timeliness of accounting and financial reports;
- (21) evaluating and improving upon corporate governance of the Bank on a regular basis;
- (22) drafting amendments of the Articles of Association, the rules of procedure for the Board of Directors, and examining and approving work rules for special committees under the Board of Directors;
- (23) proposing to the Shareholder on appointment or dismissal of the accounting firm which carries out regular statutory audits

of the Bank's financial reports;

- (24) safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of financial consumers and other stakeholders;
- (25) establishing a mechanism for identification, examination and management of conflict of interests between the Bank and the Shareholder;
- (26) being responsible for managing the Shareholder-related affairs; and
- (27) other rights and obligations as stipulated by laws, regulations and regulatory rules, and the Bank's Articles of Association, or authorized by the Shareholder according to laws.

董事会的人员构成

截至2023年12月31日，我行董事会由六名董事组成，其详情如下：

- 1、董刚，男，毕业于中国政法大学，获法学学士和国际经济法硕士学位，此后在纽约获得哥伦比亚大学法学院的法学硕士学位，并获得Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar荣誉称号。董刚于2011年加入摩根士丹利，现任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司董事长、摩根士丹利证券（中国）有限公司总经理助理。在加入摩根士丹利前，董刚先生曾任职于美国谢尔曼·思特灵律师事务所和英国富而德律师事务所，从事资本市场律师工作。董刚先生兼任中国证券业协会国际合作委员会委员、清华大学法律硕士校外导师、北京仲裁委员会、中国国际经济贸易仲裁委员会和深圳国际仲裁院仲裁员。2020年8月19日，经监管机构批准担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司董事长及法定代表人。
- 2、Jeremy Alton HUFF，男，2004年获得哈佛大学法学院法学博士学位。2004年9月至2007年2月期间，Jeremy作为律师在世达国际律师事务所的纽约办公室工作，并于2007年3月至2010年6月期间转至该所的北京办公室工作；2010年7月至2013年2月，Jeremy担任美国国家篮球协会中国公司助理法律顾问，并在2013年2月至2017年3月期间担任美国国家篮球协会中国公司品牌娱乐副总裁；2017年3月，Jeremy加入

摩根士丹利，担任董事总经理及中国区首席运营官职务，同时兼任摩根士丹利亚洲有限公司北京代表处的普通代表、摩根士丹利证券（中国）有限公司监事会主席、摩根士丹利期货（中国）有限公司董事、摩根士丹利基金管理（中国）有限公司董事、摩根士丹利管理服务（上海）有限公司董事和摩根士丹利（中国）股权投资管理有限公司监事。2018年6月14日，Jeremy经监管机构批准担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司非执行董事。

- 3、Michael Doyle，男，2019年5月获得美国加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校职业法律博士学位。2004年2月至2012年10月，Michael Doyle先生先后在麦格理集团和汇丰银行集团从事金融业务相关工作。2012年10月至2016年2月，Michael Doyle先生加入摩根士丹利在机构股权部担任执行董事职位。2019年8月至2024年2月，其在摩根士丹利亚洲（新加坡）有限公司担任摩根士丹利固定收益业务部亚洲地区（包括亚太区域和日本）首席运营官。同时，2022年12月至2024年2月，其担任摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司的固定收益业务管理人员。2023年9月5日，经监管机构批准担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司非执行董事。在担任我行董事期间，Michael Doyle先生还担任摩根士丹利集团位于毛里求斯和印度的三家公司董事职务（分别为Morgan Stanley Investments (Mauritius) Limited，Morgan

Stanley Mauritius Company Limited和 Morgan Stanley India Primary Dealer Private Limited)。2024年2月5日，Michael Doyle先生已辞去我行董事职务。

- 4、李志毅，女，2019年1月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司，任董事总经理、首席战略官及业务总监；2019年7月被任命为我行总经理，并于同年12月获得银保监会的任职资格核准。李志毅女士在中国金融市场拥有20多年工作经验，在企业融资、金融衍生产品方面积累了丰富的业务开拓和管理经验。在加入摩根士丹利之前，李志毅女士于2016年8月至2018年12月期间任渣打银行（中国）有限公司董事总经理、金融市场部中国区销售总监，负责对金融同业和各类型企业客户提供外汇、固定收益、信用和大宗商品等业务的相关服务。在此之前，李志毅女士曾就职于汇丰银行和德意志银行，先后在核心客户资金业务部、跨国企业资金业务部、全球市场部等多个部门任职。2020年4月27日，李志毅女士经监管机构批准担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司执行董事。
- 5、童艳，女，1991年毕业于吉林大学，获得经济学学士学位。1994年毕业于中国人民银行总行金融研究所，获得经济学硕士学位。2008年毕业于中国社会科学院研究生院，获得国民经济学博士学位。1994年4月至2021年2月期间，童艳女士先后于中国证券监督管理委员会、中信产业基金投资管理公

司、民生证券股份有限公司、华融证券股份有限公司担任重要岗位。童女士至今已有20多年金融行业从业经验，也不乏多年金融行业管理经验。经监管机构批准后于2022年8月1日，担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司独立董事。

- 6、 张海云，男，1994年获得美国卡内基梅隆大学哲学博士学位（物理学专业）。自1995年8月至2009年5月，张海云先生先后在美国法赛金融研究系统公司、路透公司、美林证券、珍科资本、美国资本市场公司、加拿大多伦多银行、美国国际资产交易公司和美国银行等境外金融机构从事金融相关工作并担任重要职位。2009年9月，张先生加入对外经济贸易大学担任金融学客座教授，随后又于2010年1月起担任该大学金融学院教授和金融市场研究中心主任。2023年4月18日，张海云先生经监管机构批准后担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司独立董事。

2023年本行董事会人员构成变动情况如下：

张海云先生经监管机构批准后于2023年4月18日担任本行独立董事。张亚琳女士于2023年8月24日辞去我行董事职务。Michael Doyle先生经监管机构批准后于2023年9月5日起担任本行董事。

Composition of the Board of Directors

As of December 31, 2023, the Board of Directors was composed of six Directors, with details as follows:

1. Mr. DONG Gang obtained a bachelor of law degree and a master of international economy law degree from China University of Political Science and Law as well as a master of law degree of Columbia University School of Law in New York, where he was granted Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. He joined Morgan Stanley in 2011, and is now the Chairman of Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Company Limited and the Associate General Manager of Morgan Stanley Securities (China) Company Limited. Prior to joining Morgan Stanley, Dong Gang worked in two international law firms, Shearman & Sterling and Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer as a capital market lawyer. Mr. Dong concurrently serves as a member of International Cooperation Committee of the Securities Association of China, a mentor of Juris Master Students of Tsinghua University, an arbitrator of Beijing Arbitration Commission, China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission and Shenzhen International Arbitration Court. He was approved by the CBIRC as the Chairman and Legal Representative of our Bank on 19 August 2020.
2. Mr. Jeremy Alton HUFF obtained a J.D. Degree from Harvard

Law School in 2004. From September 2004 to February 2007, he worked as a lawyer at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP New York, and from March 2007 to June 2010, he worked as a lawyer at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP Beijing. From July 2010 to February 2013, he worked as Associate Counsel for The National Basketball Association, China and from February 2013 to March 2017, he was Vice President of Branded Attractions for The National Basketball Association, China. He joined Morgan Stanley in March 2017 as a managing director and Chief Operating Officer, China and is currently serving as the representative of Morgan Stanley Asia Limited Beijing Representative Office, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Morgan Stanley Securities (China) Co., Ltd., Director of Morgan Stanley Futures (China) Co., Ltd., Director of Morgan Stanley Investment Management (China) Co., Ltd., Director of Morgan Stanley Management Service (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., and Supervisor of Morgan Stanley (China) Private Equity Investment Management Co., Ltd.). He was appointed as a Non-Executive Director of MSBIC with regulatory approval on 14 June 2018.

3. Mr. Michael Doyle obtained his J.D. degree from the University of California, Berkeley in May 2019. From February 2004 to October 2012, Mr. Michael Doyle worked at Macquarie Group and HSBC Group for various finance related roles. From October 2012 to February 2016, Mr. Michael Doyle joined

Morgan Stanley as an Executive Director in Institutional Equity. From August 2019 to February 2024, he served as Chief Operating Officer, Asia (including Asia Pacific and Japan) for Morgan Stanley Fixed Income Division. Meanwhile, from December 2022 to February 2024, he was fixed income business manager at Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited. On September 5, 2023, he was approved by the regulatory authorities as a non-executive director of MSBIC. During his tenure as a director of the Bank, Mr. Michael Doyle also served as a director of three Morgan Stanley Group companies in Mauritius and India (i.e. Morgan Stanley Investments (Mauritius) Limited, Morgan Stanley Mauritius Company Limited and Morgan Stanley India Primary Dealer Private Limited, respectively). On February 5, 2024, Mr. Michael Doyle resigned as a director of the Bank..

4. Ms. LI Zhiyi (Maggie LI) joined MSBIC in January 2019 as Managing Director, Chief Strategy Officer and Head of Client Solutions. She was appointed as the General Manager of MSBIC in July 2019, which was approved by CBIRC in December 2019. Maggie has over 20 years working experiences in China financial markets, and had rich experience in corporate finance and derivatives business in front line and management roles. Before joining Morgan Stanley, Maggie was the Managing Director and Head of Financial Markets Sales in Standard Chartered Bank, responsible for FICC sales and

business developments with Financial Institutions and Corporate Clients from August 2016 to December 2018. Prior to Standard Chartered Bank, Maggie has worked for Deutsche Bank and HSBC in various positions in Corporate Banking, Capital Markets Treasury Solutions and Global Markets. She was appointed as an Executive Director of MSBIC with regulatory approval on 27 April 2020.

5. Ms. TONG Yan graduated from Jilin University with a Bachelor Degree in Economics in 1991, and obtained a Master Degree in Economics from Financial Research Institute, Head Office of the People's Bank of China in 1994, and then obtained a Doctor Degree in National Economics from the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. From April 1994 to February 2021, Ms. Tong Yan served important positions in CSRC, CITICPE, Minsheng Securities and Huarong Securities Co. Ltd.. Ms. Tong has over 20 years working experiences in the financial industry, including in the management role for many years. On 1 August, 2022, She was appointed as an Independent Director of MSBIC after approved by CBIRC.
6. Mr. ZHANG Haiyun received his PhD in Physics from Carnegie Mellon University in 1994. From August 1995 to May 2009, Mr. Zhang Haiyun had financial-related jobs and held important positions in foreign financial institutions such as FactSet Research Systems, Reuters, Merrill Lynch, Jemmco Capital, the

Capital Markets Company, Toronto-Dominion Bank, International Asset Transactions and Bank of America. In September 2009, Mr. Zhang joined the University of International Business and Economics as a visiting professor of finance, and then served as a professor in the University's School of Banking and Finance and director of the Financial Markets Institute since January 2010. After approved by the regulator, Mr. Zhang Haiyun started to serve as Independent Director of MSBIC on April 18, 2023.

Changes to the composition of the Board of Directors in 2023 are as follows:

On April 18, 2023, Mr. Zhang Haiyun was appointed as the Independent Director of the Bank after approved by CBIRC. Ms. Yahlin Chang resigned as the Director of MSBIC on 24 August 2023. On 5 September, 2023, Mr. Michael Doyle was appointed as the Director of the Bank after approved by the regulator.

2023年董事会工作情况

本行董事会形成了有效的决策和监督机制，在决策程序、授权程序、表决程序等方面均能严格按照法律、法规以及公司章程的规定要求执行。全体董事均能以认真勤勉的态度参加董事会，各董事每年至少亲自参加三分之二的董事会会议。各董事均了解董事的权利、义务和责任，勤勉尽职，注重维护银行

和股东的利益。2023年，本行分别于1月9日、2月15日、4月12日、8月22日、9月14日、11月3日、11月30日、12月8日及12月21日召开了共9次董事会会议。其中2月15日、4月12日、8月22日及11月30日为例行会议，其他为临时会议。此外，董事会于4月21日、7月31日、12月17日和12月27日通过董事会书面决议批准了相关事宜。

Operation of the Board of Directors in 2023

The Board of Directors has effective mechanism for decision-making and oversight, and strictly followed the laws and regulations and Articles of Association of the Bank in the processes for decision-making, delegation and voting. Each director of the Bank attended in person at least two-third of the board meetings in a year in a diligent manner. Each Director is fully aware of his/her rights, obligations and responsibilities as a Director, and performed his/her duties diligently to protect the interests of the Bank and the Shareholder. During the year of 2023, there were nine Board of Directors meetings held on January 9, February 15, April 12, August 22, September 14, November 3, November 30, December 8 and December 21, respectively, among which the Board meetings on February 15, April 12, August 22 and November 30 were regular meetings whereas other meetings were ad-hoc meetings. The Board of Directors also passed written resolutions by circulation on April 21, July 31, December 17 and December 27 to approve the relevant

matters.

2023年独立董事的工作情况

报告期内，本行独立董事参与了全部董事会会议及其担任委员的专门委员会会议，并发表了客观、公正的独立意见。独立董事参与讨论的事项主要包括：

- （一）高级管理人员的聘任；
- （二）关联交易的审阅；
- （三）内审报告和外审报告的审阅；
- （四）利润分配方案；
- （五）聘用为公司财务报告进行定期法定审计的会计师事务所；
- （六）合规事项的审阅；及
- （七）其他与本行有关的重大事项。

Work of the Independent Director in 2023

During the reporting period, the Independent Director of the Bank participated in all the meetings of the Board of the Directors as well as the Committees where he/she is a member, and expressed his/her objective and impartial views on the matters deliberated, which include:

- (1) Recruitment of the Senior Management Personnel of the Bank;

- (2) Reviewing of related party transactions;
- (3) Reviewing of internal and external audit report;
- (4) Proposals of profit distribution;
- (5) Engagement of the accounting firm for the regular statutory audit on the Bank;
- (6) Reviewing of compliance related issues; and
- (7) Other important matters relating to the Bank.

我行高级管理层及其成员介绍

截至2023年12月31日，经监管机构核准高级管理人员资格的主要成员包括：

- 1、李志毅，女，毕业于上海财经大学会计专业，管理学学士。2019年1月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司，任董事总经理、首席战略官及业务总监；2019年7月被任命为我行总经理，并于同年12月获得银保监会的任职资格核准。李志毅女士在中国金融市场拥有20多年工作经验，在企业融资、金融衍生产品方面积累了丰富的业务开拓和管理经验。在加入摩根士丹利之前，李志毅女士于2016年8月至2018年12月期间任渣打银行（中国）有限公司董事总经理、金融市场部中国区销售总监，负责对金融同业和各类型企业客户的销售和业务拓展提供外汇、固定收益、信用和大宗商品等业务的相关服务。在此之前，李志毅女士曾就职于汇丰银行和德意志银行，先后在核心客户资金业务部、跨国企业资金业务部、全球市场部等多个部门任职。
- 2、黄也平，女，毕业于美国纽约大学法学院，获公司法硕士学位，此前在中国政法大学获经济法学士学位。2018年9月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司任首席行政官，2019年1月起兼任数据治理办公室负责人，并于2021年9月被任命为北京分行行长，2022年3月获得中国银行

保险监督管理委员会北京监管局的任职资格核准。在加入我行前，黄也平女士曾任职于君合律师事务所、美国世达国际律师事务所及美国艾威资本集团，担任律师及法律顾问。

- 3、潘晓璐，男，1997年7月获得上海对外贸易学院学士学位；2007年3月获得上海对外贸易学院硕士学位。1997年7月至2004年11月于瑞穗实业银行上海分行担任贷款营运部主管；2004年11月至2006年5月，在德意志银行上海分行担任贷款营运部主管；2006年5月至2013年3月于苏格兰皇家银行（中国）有限公司担任营运部主管。2013年4月，潘晓璐先生加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司，并于2016年5月24日经监管机构批准担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司副总经理。
- 4、何国良，男，获得中山大学工商管理硕士学位及华南理工大学化学工程学士学位，同时获得金融风险管理师（FRM）认证，拥有多年的银行业从业经验，在合规、内部控制、操作风险管理、公司治理、反洗钱等方面积累了丰富的工作经验，熟悉银行业相关的法律法规、产品、流程及风险管理。何国良先生于2015年7月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司，任合规部副总裁；2019年6月被任命为总行合规负责人并于2019年9月获得银保监会的任职资格核准。在加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司之前，

何国良先生先后在大华银行（中国）有限公司、渣打银行（中国）有限公司及汇丰集团担任相关的职位。

- 5、 陈小冰，女，毕业于深圳大学会计学专业并获得学士学位。1993年7月至1996年8月就职于蛇口中华会计师事务所担任审计员。1996年8月至2001年11月，陈小冰女士就职于三菱东京日联银行（中国）有限公司深圳分行担任会计员；2001年11月至2004年1月就职于花旗银行深圳分行担任助理经理；2004年1月至2006年1月就职于星展银行（中国）有限公司深圳分行担任助理副总裁及财务部经理；2006年1月至2016年1月，就职于渣打银行（中国）有限公司财务部担任中国区监管报告及分行财务部总监。2016年4月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司，并于2016年6月24日经监管机构批准担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司财务负责人。（注：陈小冰女士自2024年1月8日起不再担任财务负责人职务。）
- 6、 聂颖鑫，女，2000年7月毕业于沈阳工业大学国际金融专业获经济学学士学位，同时拥有国际注册审计师（CIA）及公认反洗师资格认证（ACAMS）。2000年至2007年，就职于中国银行，任职为支行行长和公司业务部负责人；2007年至2016年间，在渣打银行（中国）有限公司个人业务部历任多个管理职位，包括支行行长、城市经理、区域总监；自2016年起就职于汇丰银行（中国）有限公司，任操作风险

管理部高级副总监。2017年3月入职我行，并于2017年9月8日经监管机构批准担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司内审负责人。

7、张岩，男，2000年毕业于华东师范大学，获地理学专业学士学位，并于2006年获得上海交通大学软件工程硕士学位。在2017年6月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司之前，张岩先生在2002年11月至2017年6月期间曾经就职于德累斯顿银行股份有限公司上海分行、荷兰银行（中国）有限公司上海分行、比利时联合银行股份有限公司上海分行、摩根大通银行（中国）有限公司上海分行、野村国际银行有限公司北京代表处、星明财务有限公司（野村国际银行全资子公司）、星展银行（中国）有限公司上海分行的信息科技部及商务规划部。2017年12月25日经监管机构批准担任摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司首席信息官。

8、刘丹丹，女，本科毕业于武汉大学国际经济专业，于法国鲁昂高等商业学院获得企业金融硕士学位。她于2006年2月至2020年7月就职于法国巴黎银行香港分行，曾就职于亚太环球市场运营部担任股票衍生品中台、金融工具信息和股权事件管理部主管、运营部长效控制部主管；亚太投资银行业务部长效控制部主管；于2020年7月至2022年8月就职于法国巴黎银行中国有限公司，担任操作风险部主管。她

于2022年8月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司担任操作风险主管，并于2023年7月经广东银保监局核准担任我行首席风险控制官。

9、厉智君，男，2002年毕业于宁波大学并获法学学士学位；2005年取得对外经济贸易大学国际法专业硕士学位，同年通过国家司法考试，获法律职业资格。2005年7月至2010年12月作为律师就职于北京市金杜律师事务所；2010年12月加入蒙特利尔银行（中国）有限公司，先后担任法律顾问、法律部负责人及董事会秘书等职务；2021年7月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司，担任法律顾问职务，并于同年8月被委任为董事会秘书。由于其高级管理人员任职资格曾于2018年获北京银保监局批准，且董事会秘书职务未连续中断任职1年以上，根据银保监会的相关法规无需重新申请任职资格核准。

10、周宇，女，2005年毕业于中央财经大学获得学士学位，2013年获得香港中文大学工商管理硕士学位。自从业以来，曾先后供职于法国兴业银行（中国）有限公司、摩根大通银行（中国）有限公司北京分行以及法国外贸银行股份有限公司北京分行，从事合规管理有关工作。2020年10月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司北京分行，并于2021年7月获得北京银保监局批准担任北京分行合规负责人职务。

Senior Management Personnel of the Bank

The members of the senior management whose qualifications have been approved by concerned regulators as of 31 December 2023 included:

1. Ms. Li Zhiyi (Maggie Li) graduated from Shanghai University of Finance and Economics with a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting. She joined MSBIC in January 2019, as Managing Director, Chief Strategy Officer and Head of Client Solutions. She was appointed to become General Manager of MSBIC in July 2019 and approved by CBIRC in December 2019. After that, she was appointed as an Executive Director of MSBIC with regulatory approval on 27 April 2020. Maggie has worked for 20 years in China financial markets, and had rich experience in corporate finance and derivatives business in front line and management roles. Before joining Morgan Stanley, Maggie was the Managing Director and Head of Financial Markets Sales in Standard Chartered Bank, responsible for FICC sales and business developments with Financial Institutions and Corporate Clients from August 2016 to December 2018. Prior to Standard Chartered Bank, Maggie has worked for Deutsche Bank and HSBC in various positions in Corporate Banking, Capital Markets Treasury Solutions and Global Markets.

2. Ms. Yeping Huang obtained a Bachelor degree in economic law from China University of Political Science and Law and a Master degree in corporation law from New York University School of Law. Ms. Huang joined MSBIC in September 2018 as the Chief Administrative Officer and added the role of the Head of Data Governance Office starting from January 2019. She was further appointed to be the Beijing Branch Manager in September 2021 and approved by CBIRC Beijing in March 2022. Prior to joining MSBIC, Ms. Huang worked for Junhe Law Offices, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP and Avenue Capital Group as a lawyer and legal counsel.
3. Mr. Alan Pan graduated in July 1997 from Shanghai Institute of Foreign Trade with a Bachelor's Degree and obtained a Master's degree in March 2007. He assumed duty of the Head of Loan Operation Department in Mizuho Corporate Bank Shanghai Branch from July 1997 to November 2004. From November 2004 to May 2006 he served as the Head of Loan Operation Department in Deutsche Bank Shanghai Branch. From May 2006 to March 2013, Alan served as the Head of Operation Department in Royal Bank of Scotland (China) Co., Ltd. Alan Pan joined MSBIC in April 2013. He was appointed as the Deputy General Manager of MSBIC with the regulatory approval on 24 May 2016.
4. Mr. Eric Ho obtained a Master's Degree in Business

Administration (MBA) from SUN YAT-SEN University and a Bachelor's Degree in Chemical Engineering from South China University of Technology, and is a Certified Financial Risk Manager (FRM). He has worked for many years in China banking industries and has rich experience in areas of Compliance, Internal Control, Operational Risk, Governance and AML, etc., and has solid knowledge and experience in banking laws/regulations, product/process, risk management. Eric joined MSBIC in July 2015 as Vice President of Compliance Department, and was appointed as the Head of Compliance of MSBIC in June 2019 and approved by CBIRC in September 2019. Before joining MSBIC, Eric has taken various roles in commercial banks in China, include United Overseas Bank, Standard Chartered Bank and HSBC.

5. Ms. Elaine Chen obtained Bachelor Degree of Accounting in University of Shenzhen. Elaine served as auditor in Shekou Chinese Accounting Firm from July 1993 to August 1996. She served as accountant in Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (China), Ltd., Shenzhen Branch from August 1996 to November 2001. She served as Assistant Manager in CITI Bank Shenzhen Branch from November 2001 to January 2004. She served as Assistant Vice President and Finance Manager in DBS Shenzhen Branch from January 2004 to January 2006. She also served as Head of Regulatory Reporting and Branch Finance in China in Standard Chartered Bank (China) Ltd. from January

2006 to January 2016. Elaine joined MSBIC since April 2016; she was appointed as the Head of Finance of MSBIC with the regulatory approval on 24 June 2016. (Note: Ms. Elaine Chen has stepped down from the Head of Finance of the Bank effective from January 8, 2024.)

6. Ms. Ella Nie obtained Bachelor degree in international financial from Sheng Yang University of Technology in July 2000, she holds qualifications as Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) and Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists (CAMS). After graduation, she worked in Bank of China as sub-branch manager and cooperate banking department head from 2000 to 2007. From 2007 to 2016, Ella has held a variety of roles within Standard Chartered, including branch manager, city manager and regional manager of retail banking department. Ella performed as operational risk manager of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from 2016 and Joined Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) limited in March 2017. Ella was appointed as the Head of Internal Audit of MSBIC with the regulatory approval on 8 September 2017.
7. Mr. Ryan Zhang graduated from East China Normal University with Bachelor Degree of Geography in 2000 and obtained a Master's Degree of engineering from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 2006. Before joining MSBIC in June 2017, Ryan served for Dresdner Bank Shanghai Branch, ABN AMRO Bank (China) Shanghai branch, KBC Bank N.V Shanghai Branch, J.P

Morgan Chase bank (China) Shanghai Branch, Nomura international bank Beijing representative office, Star-bright Finance company (wholly owned by Nomura bank international), DBS Bank (China) Shanghai Branch in Technology department and Business Development department from November 2002 to June 2017. Ryan was appointed as Chief Information Officer of MSBIC with the regulatory approval on 25 December 2017.

8. Ms. Liu Dandan, graduate of Wuhan University with a bachelor degree in International Economics, obtained a master degree in Corporate Finance from ESC Rouen, France. She worked at BNPP Hong Kong Branch from February 2006 to July 2020, and was Equity Derivatives Middle Office, Head of Financial Instrument Information and Corporate Action Management, Head of Operational Permanent Control for Global Markets Operations, and Head of Operational Permanent Control for Asia Pacific Investment Banking; She worked in BNP China Limited from July 2020 to August 2022 as the head of Operational Risk. Then she joined Morgan Stanley International Bank (China) Limited as Head of Operational Risk in August 2022 and was approved by the CBIRC Guangdong as Chief Risk Officer of our bank in July 2023.
9. Mr. Benjamin Li graduated from Ningbo University with a Bachelor's Degree in Law Science in 2002. In 2005, he obtained a Master's Degree in International Law from the

University of International and Business Economics, and passed the National Judicial Examination and obtained law practice qualification in the same year. From July 2005 to December 2010, he worked as a lawyer at King & Wood PRC Lawyers, and then joined Bank of Montreal (China) Co. Ltd. in December 2010 as Legal Counsel, where he was subsequently appointed as Head of Legal and Board Secretary; He joined Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Limited as Legal Counsel in July 2021, and was appointed as Board Secretary in August. As his qualification as senior management personnel was approved by CBIRC in 2018 and his role as Board Secretary had not discontinued for more than 1 year, no approval is required for this appointment from CBIRC in accordance with its relevant rules.

10. Ms. Ivy Zhou obtained her Bachelor's Degree from Central University of Finance and Economics in 2005, and Master's Degree in MBA from The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2013. Ivy has worked on Compliance Management area in Societe Generale (China) Ltd, JPMorgan Chase Bank (China) Ltd Beijing Branch and Natixis Beijing Branch. She joined MSBIC Beijing Branch in October 2020 as Beijing Branch Compliance Manager which regulatory approval was obtained in July 2021.

监事会情况介绍

监事会的职责

监事会是我行的监督机构，对股东负责，依据相关法律法规及本行章程履行下列权力和职责：

- （一）对董事、高级管理人员执行本行职务时违反法律法规、监管规定或者本行章程的行为进行监督，并且对违反法律、法规、本行章程或者股东决定的董事、高级管理人员提出罢免的建议；
- （二）当董事、高级管理人员的行为损害本行、股东、员工、存款客户及其他利益相关者利益时，要求其予以纠正；
- （三）负责对重大案件组织调查和提出处理意见；
- （四）检查监督本行的财务活动，审查本行年度决算报表；
- （五）定期向股东报告董事、高级管理人员的履职情况；
- （六）如果董事、高级管理人员执行其在本行职务时违反法律法规或者本行章程的规定，则根据股东的书面请求，依照现行有效的《中华人民共和国公司法》（其可能不时修订）的规定，对董事、高级管理人员提起诉讼；

- （七）监督董事会确立稳健的经营理念、价值准则和制定符合本行情况的发展战略；
- （八）对本行发展战略的科学性、合理性和稳健性进行评估，形成评估报告；
- （九）对本行经营决策、风险管理和内部控制等进行监督检查并督促整改；
- （十）对董事的选聘程序进行监督；
- （十一）对本行薪酬管理制度实施情况及高级管理人员薪酬方案的科学性、合理性进行监督；及
- （十二）法律法规、监管规定和本行章程规定或股东依法授予的其他权利和义务。

我行监事列席董事会会议。

Board of Supervisors

Duties of the Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors is the Bank's supervisory body and responsible to the Shareholder. The Board of Supervisors of the Bank has the following powers and responsibilities in accordance with relevant laws, rules and regulations and Articles of Association of the Bank:

- (1) exercising scrutiny over the acts of the Directors and Senior Management Personnel in the performance of their duties that contravene laws, regulations and regulatory rules or the Articles of Association of the Bank and bringing forward proposals on the removal of any Director or Senior Management Personnel who violates any law, administrative regulation, the Articles of Association or any decision of the Shareholder;
- (2) requesting the rectification of any acts of the directors and senior management personnel that harm the rights and interests of the Bank, Shareholder, employees, deposit customers, or other stakeholders;
- (3) organizing investigation of and proposing solutions for major cases;
- (4) examining and monitoring the Bank's financial activities, and examining the Bank's annual final accounts;
- (5) reporting to the Shareholder on the status of work performance

- of the Directors and Senior Management Personnel;
- (6) initiating actions against Directors or Senior Management Personnel based on a written request of the Shareholder according to the Company Law of the People's Republic of China in force from time to time where Directors or Senior Management Personnel violate any law, administrative regulation, or the Articles of Association in the course of performing his/her duties;
 - (7) supervising the Board of Directors in their process of setting down sound business philosophy and value principles and formulation of development strategies suitable for the Bank;
 - (8) evaluating the soundness, reasonableness and stability of the development strategies of the Bank and forming an evaluation report;
 - (9) supervising and inspecting such matters as business decision-making, risk management and internal control of the Bank and urging the rectification and improvement thereof;
 - (10) supervising the procedures for the selection and appointment of Directors;
 - (11) supervising the implementation of the remuneration management system of the Bank and the soundness and reasonableness of the remuneration programs for Senior Management Personnel; and

(12) other rights and obligations as stipulated by laws, regulations and regulatory rules, and the Bank's Articles of Association, or authorized by the Shareholder according to laws.

The Supervisors have the right observe the Board of Directors' meetings.

监事会的人员构成

截至2023年12月31日，我行监事会由四位监事组成，其详细情况如下：

- 1、Brett Dugald Cameron Graham (邝瀚彬)，男，1987年毕业于昆士兰大学法学专业，1997年加入摩根士丹利之前，其先后在高纬绅律师事务所的香港和东京办公室担任律师。此前，Brett还在Morris Fletcher & Cross律师事务所（现名Minter Ellison）的布里斯班办公室和Hashidate律师事务所的东京办公室完成其法律见习工作并担任律师。Brett于2005年升任摩根士丹利的董事总经理，并到香港工作；此后至2018年12月31日担任摩根士丹利亚太区的总法律顾问；2019年至2022年期间，Brett担任摩根士丹利亚洲区高级顾问及澳洲总法律顾问。2022年6月，邝瀚彬回到香港并担任摩根士丹利亚太区联席总法律顾问。邝瀚彬在摩根士丹利集团亚太地区的部分实体担任董事职位，包括Bow Lane

Nominees Pty. Ltd., 摩根士丹利投资顾问（上海）有限公司, 摩根士丹利投资顾问（北京）有限公司, Morgan Stanley Australia Finance Pty Limited, Morgan Stanley (Australia) Securities Holdings Pty Limited, Morgan Stanley Australia Securities Limited, Morgan Stanley Australia Securities (Nominee) Pty Limited, Morgan Stanley Australia Limited, 摩根士丹利香港1238有限公司, 摩根士丹利香港1239有限公司, 摩根士丹利（香港）控股有限公司, Morgan Stanley Services Pty Limited, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Australia Pty Ltd, 摩根士丹利投资管理咨询（上海）有限公司, Solium Capital (Australia) Pty Ltd, 索利姆资本（香港）有限公司, 以及Solium Nominees (Australia) Pty Ltd.。

- 2、贺礼仕 (Harish Rajaram), 男, 2017年7月被任命为摩根士丹利亚太区首席运营官, 同时兼任亚太区执行委员会成员, 常驻中国香港特别行政区。在此职位之前, Harish就职于摩根士丹利纽约总部, 作为企业策略及执行团队的一名高级成员, 负责推动摩根士丹利各业务团队的战略实施, 并领导公司的兼并交易; 包括为集团在亚太区提出许多战略建议。Harish于2012年自麦肯锡咨询公司加入摩根士丹利, 在麦肯锡期间为顶尖的金融机构提供公司战略、技术及运营方面的咨询服务。Harish毕业于印度理工学院, 获得机械工程学士学位, 后在麻省理工学院获得理科硕士学位, 并以帕尔默奖学金获得者身份取得沃顿商学院工商管理硕士

学位。Harish在摩根士丹利集团亚太地区的5家实体担任董事职位，包括摩根士丹利亚洲有限公司、摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司、摩根士丹利香港证券有限公司、台湾摩根士丹利证券股份有限公司和台湾摩根士丹利亚洲股份有限公司。

3、张宏，女，毕业于对外经济贸易大学并获得法学学士学位，后于北京大学获得经济学硕士学位。2015年6月，张宏女士加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司。在此之前，张宏女士在2002年9月至2015年5月期间先后任职于渣打银行上海分行、花旗银行上海分行、瑞银（中国）有限公司及法兴银行（中国）有限公司的合规部。2016年5月24日经监管批准被任命为摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司合规负责人，之后内部调动至摩根士丹利中国区合规部，并于2019年7月1日起正式担任本行监事一职。

4、罗亚琳，女，2014年3月加入摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司，目前担任营运部贷款组经理。罗亚琳女士在北京大学获得经济学学士学位，后在中国人民大学获得经济学硕士学位。2006年8月至2013年3月期间，罗亚琳女士任职于德意志银行（中国）有限公司营运部，涉及贷款、账户、支付结算、系统维护等相关工作，并在现金营运部担任过1年的法规及风险控制专员，负责德意志银行中国北方

地区分支机构的风险控制结构实施及促进。2013年4月至2014年2月，罗亚琳女士担任瑞士银行（中国）有限公司营运部经理，负责信贷管理和客户核准。罗亚琳女士还参加并通过了CFA三级考试。

2023年内本行监事会变动情况如下：

张咏梅于2023年12月18日辞去我行职工监事职务。

Composition of the Board of Supervisors

As of 31 December 2023, the Board of Supervisors was composed of four Supervisors with details as follows:

1. Mr. Brett Dugald Cameron Graham graduated from Queensland University with Honours in Law in 1987. Prior to joining Morgan Stanley in June 1997, he was an associate at Clifford Chance in Hong Kong and Tokyo, and prior to that he did his legal training and worked as a solicitor, at Morris Fletcher and Cross, Brisbane (now Minter Ellison), and Hashidate Law Office in Tokyo. Brett Graham was based in Hong Kong, and became a Managing Director of Morgan Stanley in 2005. Brett was the General Counsel for Morgan Stanley for the Asia Pacific region until 31 December 2018. and then he was Senior Counsel Asia and Head of Legal Australia from 2019 to 2022, and in June 2022, Brett returned to Hong Kong to be co-General

Counsel Asia Pacific for Morgan Stanley. Brett also serves as Director of some Morgan Stanley Asia Pacific entities, including Bow Lane Nominees Pty. Ltd., Morgan Stanley Investment Consultancy (Shanghai) Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Consultancy (Beijing) Company Limited, Morgan Stanley Australia Finance Pty Limited, Morgan Stanley (Australia) Securities Holdings Pty Limited, Morgan Stanley Australia Securities Limited, Morgan Stanley Australia Securities (Nominee) Pty Limited, Morgan Stanley Australia Limited, Morgan Stanley Hong Kong 1238 Limited, Morgan Stanley Hong Kong 1239 Limited, Morgan Stanley (Hong Kong) Holdings Limited, Morgan Stanley Services Pty Limited, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Australia Pty Ltd, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Consultancy (Shanghai) Limited, Solium Capital (Australia) Pty Ltd, Solium Capital (Hong Kong) Limited and Solium Nominees (Australia) Pty Ltd.

2. Mr. Harish Rajaram was appointed Asia Pacific Chief Operating Officer in July 2017 and is a member of the Asia Pacific Executive Committee. Prior to his current role in Hong Kong, Harish was a senior member of the Firm Strategy & Execution team in New York driving Morgan Stanley's strategy across business units and leading M&A transactions for the Firm; including advising on a number of the Firm's strategic initiatives in Asia Pacific. Harish joined Morgan Stanley in

2012 from McKinsey & Company where he advised leading financial institutions on Corporate Strategy, Technology and Operations topics. Harish attended the Indian Institute of Technology where he obtained a Bachelor of Technology in Mechanical Engineering. He obtained his Master of Science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his MBA from Wharton, where he graduated as a Palmer Scholar. Harish also serves as Director of 5 Morgan Stanley Asia Pacific entities including Morgan Stanley Asia Limited, Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited, Morgan Stanley Asia (Taiwan) Ltd., Morgan Stanley Hong Kong Securities Limited and Morgan Stanley Taiwan Limited.

3. Ms. Zhang Hong (Holly Zhang) obtained a Bachelor Degree of Law from the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing, the PRC, and obtained a Master Degree of Economics from the University of Beijing. Prior to joining MSBIC in June 2015, during the period September 2002 to May 2015, she served in the Compliance Department of Standard Chartered Bank Shanghai Branch, Citibank Shanghai Branch, UBS (China) Limited and Société Générale (China) Limited. Ms. Zhang was appointed as the Head of Compliance of MSBIC with the approval from CBIRC Guangdong, on 24 May 2016, she was appointed as the Supervisor of MSBIC with the effective date of 1 July 2019 after internal transfer to MS China Country Compliance Department.

4. Ms. Luo Yalin joined MSBIC in March 2014 and is now taking the role of loan leader in Operations. Yalin got Bachelor's degree from Peking University and Master's degree from Renmin University of China in Economics. Yalin worked in Deutsche Bank (China) Co. Ltd, Operations from August 2006 to March 2013, covered products including loans, accounts, payment, cash, system maintenance etc. Yalin also worked as 1 year Control Spoke in Cash Operations, for implementation and promotion of risk control of the Deutsche Bank branches in Northern China. From April 2013 to February 2014, Yalin worked in UBS (China) Co. Ltd., Operations as Associate Officer for Credit Admin and Client Onboarding. Yalin passed CFA level 3 exams in off hours.

Changes to the composition of the Board of Supervisors in 2023 are as follows:

Ms. Zhang Yongmei resigned from the position of Supervisor of the Bank on December 18, 2023.

2023年监事会工作情况

2023年度银行监事会于2月17日、4月17日、9月21日及12月1日召开了4次例行监事会会议。此外，监事会于2023年2月8日通过监事会书面决议批准了相关事宜。监事会成员列席了董事会以及董事会下设专门委员会会议，监督银行的财务业绩表现、

风险管理和内部控制等经营管理情况。

Operation of the Board of Supervisors in 2023

The Board of Supervisors of the Bank held four regular meetings in 2023 which were on 17 February, 17 April, 21 September and 1 December respectively. The Board of Supervisors also passed a written resolution by circulation on 8 February 2023 to approve the relevant matters. In addition, the Supervisors of the Bank attended (without voting rights) the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board Committees to oversee the operation and management of the Bank including financial performance, risk management and internal controls.

我行薪酬制度及当年董事、监事和高级管理人员薪酬

我行薪酬项目旨在实现的关键目标为：支付绩效工资，吸引并留住顶尖人才，使薪酬与股东利益挂钩，降低过度风险。

我行人力资源、提名与薪酬委员会由我行董事会任命，于2013年5月成立，以协助董事会履行其在我行高级管理人员任命与薪酬方面的职责以及监督我行人力资源方面的其他事项。我行人力资源、提名与薪酬委员会2023年共召开4次会议，审议、批准与我行人力资源管理相关的各项事宜。

我行的薪资调整及奖金的发放需考虑更多的业务因素。我行高级管理人员的薪酬由我行管理层与各职能部门经理共同讨论，且根据摩根士丹利集团的要求及我行的业务现状等因素综合决定。高级管理人员的薪酬决定由我行人力资源、提名与薪酬委员会审阅，并最终由董事会审批通过。

对于每一位员工，在符合我行及摩根士丹利集团年度薪资办法大原则的基础上，绩效管理的结果作为员工薪资调整、年终绩效奖金的主要参考依据。

我行在“薪酬延期支付”方面的具体操作办法参照《摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司薪酬政策》执行，在“追索扣回”方面的具体操作办法参照《摩根士丹利国际银行（中国）有限公司绩效薪酬追索扣回政策》执行。

2023年我行非独立董事和监事不因其董事和监事身份而得到

我行发放的任何薪酬，独立董事薪酬总额约为人民币120万元。

2023年我行正式员工整体薪酬约为人民币4,460万余元，其中高级管理人员薪酬约为人民币1,874万余元。

(注：此处“正式员工”指本行截至2023年底在职的所有银行正式员工。“高级管理人员”指本行截至2023年底获得银监会/银保监会/国家金融监督管理总局核准的在职高级管理人员)

Remuneration Policy of the Bank and Remuneration of the Bank's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

The Bank's compensation program is designed to achieve key objectives: (i) delivering pay-for-performance, (ii) attracting and retaining top talent, (iii) aligning compensation with shareholder's interests, and (iv) mitigating excessive risk-taking.

The Bank's Human Resources, Nomination and Remuneration Committee (the "HR Committee") was appointed by the Board and established in May 2013. The HR Committee is to assist the Board of Directors to discharge its responsibilities relating to the appointments and compensation of the Bank's senior management, and to oversee the Bank's human resources matters. In 2023, the HR Committee held 4 meetings to review and endorse the human resources management related matters of the Bank.

Additional business factors have been taken into account when making salary adjustment and bonus decisions. The Bank's

management team conducts joint discussions with functional managers to make the compensation decisions for the senior management members of the Bank, based on guidance from the Morgan Stanley group and taking the Bank's business conditions into consideration. The compensation decisions of the senior management of the Bank were reviewed by the HR, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and finally approved by the Board of Directors.

In respect of each employee, based on the Bank's and Morgan Stanley group's annual compensation principle, the performance evaluation results were the major reference to the employee's salary adjustment and annual incentive compensation decision.

The Bank followed the MSBIC Remuneration Policy to implement the deferral payment, and followed the MSBIC Incentive Compensation Clawback and Cancellation Policy to implement the clawback arrangement within the Bank.

In 2023, the directors and the supervisors of the Bank were not paid by the Bank for their director/supervisor positions, except for the independent directors whose total remuneration was around RMB 1.2 million in the year 2023.

The 2023 overall compensation of full-time employees was about RMB44.60 million, and the 2023 compensation of the senior management of the Bank was about RMB18.74 million.

(Notes: The employees refer to all active full-time employees as of the end of 2023. The senior management refers to those who were still the active employees and had obtained CBRC/CBIRC/NFRA's approvals as of the end of 2023)

风险管理

风险广泛存在于摩根士丹利和银行的业务活动中，本行根据已制定的政策和制度来识别、评估、监督和管理业务活动中不同类别的风险。本行建立了与摩根士丹利集团一致的全面风险管理框架，包括对高级管理层的上报机制和通过董事会和风险委员会及其下设的子委员会进行监督。

我行董事会承担全面风险管理的最终责任，授权其下设的风险委员会履行其全面风险管理的部分职责。银行监事会承担监督责任。高级管理层承担全面风险管理的实施责任，执行董事会的决议。我行已设立全面风险管理的经营管理架构，业务部门以及其他部门在风险管理中的职责分工，建立部门之间相互协调、有效制衡的运行机制。我行业务部门是风险管理的第一道防线；独立于业务部门的各风险管理部门作为风险管理的第二道防线；内审部门是风险管理的第三道防线。

我行于2023年修订了银行风险管理政策并审阅了银行的风险偏好体系，确认了银行愿意承担的风险总量。银行的风险偏好包括定性和定量的部分，已由银行的风险委员会和董事会审阅并批准。我行风险偏好的核心是通过审慎地承担风险以获取经风险调整后的回报，从而保护银行的资本和声誉。银行认识到为了替股东获得适当的风险调整后的收益，需承担业务中的某些固有风险，例如市场风险和信用风险。此外，操作风险、

流动性风险、杠杆风险、收益风险和声誉风险来自于为客户提供服务以及对市场和信用风险的管理过程中。

我行采取定性和定量相结合的方法，识别、计量、评估、监测、报告、控制或缓释所承担的各类风险，包括信用风险、市场风险、流动性风险、操作风险、国别风险、银行账户利率风险、声誉风险、科技风险以及其他风险等，具体情况如下：

一、信用风险

信用风险是银行因借款人或交易对手因不能偿付其金融债务而产生损失的风险。信用风险包括由于经济、社会、政治状况和海外的事件而严重影响债务人履行义务的能力和意愿的风险。

银行的信用风险管理政策和制度与摩根士丹利集团的相关政策和制度一致，包括向银行董事会和相关管理人员的上报机制。银行统一管理信用风险敞口，其信用风险管理政策和制度建立了一个识别、测量、监督和控制信用风险的框架，同时确保重大信用风险的透明度和对信用额度的遵守，以及对相关高级管理层就信用集中度的上报。

信用风险管理定期评估银行债务人的信用状况，并确保对信用风险敞口的积极监督和管理。对债务人的评估包括债务人

发生违约的可能性，和由此产生的财务损失。此外，信用风险管理人员积极管理信用风险敞口，风险委员会也对信用风险敞口进行监督。银行通过一个完整的信用风险额度框架来管理风险水平。银行的信用风险额度框架符合集团的风险承受能力并建立在银行董事会的风险偏好基础上，包括对单一客户贷款限额和对不同国家、行业和产品而划分的组合集中度限额。

我行的信用风险敞口主要来自于企业贷款、交易产品、非银行金融机构借款及短期同业拆借。2023年，我行继续积极应对宏观经济形势的变动，实施稳健的信贷政策，集中拓展低风险的优质企业授信业务。2023年末，我行信贷资产包括发放贷款和垫款，总额为人民币245百万元，信贷资产规模比2022年末减少了27百万元。

（一）信贷资产质量

我行本年度贷款发放的对象主要是经营稳健的国内行业领先企业，未涉及如房地产等较高风险或受到产能过剩严重影响的行业。2023年全年未发生贷款迁徙及不良贷款情况，贷款迁徙率和不良贷款率持续为零。全部信贷资产分类均保持为正常类。

我行参照金融监管总局及中国人民银行发布的《商业银行金融资产风险分类办法》，并结合我行内部的管理要求，将金

融资产进行分类。本年度，全部金融资产分类均为正常类，无不良贷款，主要是由于我行存量贷款全部为行业领先企业优质贷款。

我行对出现减值迹象的信贷类资产进行逐笔单独减值测试，逐笔计提减值准备。对银行非减值类信贷类资产，采用预期信用损失测试方法计提减值准备。经评估，2023年12月31日，贷款总额为人民币245百万元，无不良贷款。我行通过预期信用损失式评估计提的贷款损失准备为人民币368万元；根据相关监管要求，我行2023年转回一般风险准备人民币320万元，2023年底累计余额为人民币910万元，我行计提的准备余额满足有关监管要求。

（二） 国别风险

国别风险敞口是由于一个国家或地区（除中国以外）的经济、社会、安全和政治情况不稳定性对其政府和/或其国家中债务人对我行履行义务的能力造成重大影响的风险。

国别风险敞口的测量是与集团内部风险管理标准和本地监管相一致，包括来自政府、企业、清算中心和金融机构的义务。银行通过完善的风险管理框架积极管理国别风险敞口，以便银行有效地识别、监督和限制国别风险。

我行根据不同国别的评级情况并参考监管指引划分各国别风险的等级。截至2023年12月31日，我行具有国别风险的资产总额为人民币1.88亿元，均分类为低国别风险，按原银保监会规定计提减值准备人民币95万元。国别风险敞口主要是境外应收款及存放境外同业款项。

（三）集中度风险

我行严格按照监管当局的要求，对贷款的集中度进行审慎的管理。截至2023年末，我行已达到原银保监会（现为“金监局”）《商业银行大额风险暴露管理办法》中对信用风险暴露规定的监管要求。至2023年末，我行对单一最大贷款户的贷款余额与我行资本净额的比例为5.77%，对关联户的贷款余额与我行资本净额的比例为零，均符合相关的监管要求。

二、市场风险管理

市场风险指因市场价格、利率、指数、相关系数或其他如市场流动性等因素导致的投资或资产组合损失的风险。我行市场风险主要包括利率风险和外汇风险。市场风险涵盖银行帐簿利率风险。

稳健的市场风险管理是我行公司文化的一部分。银行有责任妥善并审慎地管理市场风险头寸，确保重大市场风险的透明

度，监测市场风险头寸保持在限额内，并向董事会和高级管理层报告风险过分集中的情况。

我行根据摩根士丹利集团市场风险管理制度以及中国监管机构的规定制定了银行的市场风险管理政策，以确保对法人实体的市场风险管理。市场风险部负责对银行业务经营所产生的市场风险进行治理和监督，通过识别和定义市场风险、开发和运用风险计量指标和工具来监测风险、建立风险限额并监测限额使用情况、编制和分发风险头寸报表以使管理层对市场风险有全面的认知。

银行已设定了风险偏好，通过市场风险限额管理系统来支持对限额的监控和超限额的管理，如果出现超限额的情况，我行会按照《市场风险管理政策》的规定进行超限管理并做出反应。内审部定期对市场风险管理进行审计以确保风险管理体系的有效运行，以及市场风险管理的充分性和有效性。 我行的主要交易类业务是债券交易业务，包括国债、政策性金融债和同业存单等。我行于2023年获得衍生品业务牌照，正式开展如外汇远期/掉期、人民币利率互换、货币掉期等衍生品交易。我行通过名义价值（如数量和市场价值）或要素敏感度（风险要素的市场价值的小幅变化所引起的价值变化）来计量市场风险。

在银行账簿利率风险方面，我行根据相关法规要求在银行

账簿利率风险管理政策中规定了风险治理架构，明确了董事会、风险委员会、资金部以及市场风险部在银行账簿利率风险管理中的职责，并将银行账簿利率风险管理纳入内部审计范畴。我行基于监管指引规定的利率冲击情景，并采用净利息收益敏感度压力测试以及经济价值压力测试两种方法来计量银行账簿利率风险。另外我行制定了银行账簿利率风险内部控制流程，建立了银行账簿利率风险限额，并严格执行银行账簿利率风险的模型风险管理。

三、操作风险

操作风险是指因银行不完善或有问题的内部程序、人员和信息科技系统，以及外部事件给银行造成的财务亏损，或者可能影响银行声誉的潜在风险。操作风险包含法律风险，但不包含战略风险。银行所有的业务活动都有可能产生操作风险，包括盈利部门（比如交易部）和后台部门（比如科技部）。因而银行的每一个业务部门，以及各个监控部门都有可能面临风险。

我行已建立了保障银行持续发展的操作风险治理结构与总体政策，其执行及修订经董事会批准授权。我行的操作风险监督委员会负责监督操作风险政策的落实。我行将科技风险纳入全面操作风险管理，采用由董事会批准的《全球科技政策》和《科技业务部门政策》。《全球科技政策》载列了解决关键

科技风险必需的原则和做法。我行同时建有有效的科技风险监测机制，以实现科技风险的识别和监测。科技风险的及时识别是我行科技风险管理架构下的重要环节之一。信息科技管理委员会及信息科技工作委员会负责监督我行科技工作，包括对科技风险管理工作的指导。此外，根据操作风险监督委员会的章程要求，我行科技风险管理人员定期在操作风险监督委员会例会上就科技风险相关议题做出汇报。

操作风险管理框架的目标是建立横跨全银行范围内的操作风险管理规范。操作风险部门，作为一个独立的操作风险管理职能，负责监督操作风险的识别，测量，监控，控制，缓释以及风险承担。银行采用不同的手段管理操作风险，包括操作风险事件的采集，风险与控制自我评估（RCSA），关键风险指标（KRI）等。我行通过定期召开操作风险监督委员会会议及操作风险管理报告机制审查操作风险。相关问题会及时向高级管理层汇报，尤其是在存在重大操作风险的领域。

综上所述，我行已建立与业务性质、规模和复杂程度相适应的操作风险管理体系，该系统能有效地管理操作风险。

四、流动性风险

流动性风险是指商业银行无法以合理成本及时获得充足资金，用于偿付到期债务、履行其他支付义务和满足正常业务开

展的其他资金需求的风险。银行已建立有效的流动性风险的治理结构，制订了流动性风险管理政策及策略，规范了识别、计量、监测、控制流动性风险的方法，以确保银行实施审慎的流动性风险管理并保障银行资金满足日常和压力情况下的流动性需求。

董事会对流动性风险管理负最终责任。董事会风险委员会、资产负债管理委员会与高级管理层定期审核本行的流动性仓位报告和压力测试报告，掌握重要变动和潜在变化。资金部负责日常流动性风险管理，风险管理部作为第二道防线负责监督流动性风险和流动性风险的日常管理。

银行已经根据流动性风险偏好建立了流动性风险管理策略，并将其纳入流动性风险管理政策中。该政策规定了流动性风险管理范围和目标、职责责任、监管要求、流动性管理工具、报告及应急计划。此外，根据监管要求，我行新建了银行负债质量管理政策并建立了负债质量管理框架，以确保银行的安全、流动性和效率，并确保其符合总体战略、风险偏好和业务状况。

银行监测早期预警指标、流动性风险监管比率及压力测试结果，用于识别、计量、监测我行流动性风险总体水平，并通过建立流动性风险限额管理、完善融资策略、加强融资抵押品

管理、制定流动性应急预案等方法控制管理流动性风险。

截至2023年底，银行流动性比率为937.70%，优质流动性资产充足率为3626.12%，流动性匹配率为124.87%，均高于相关监管要求。

银行及时前瞻性的监测可能影响我行流动性风险的相关因素，并每日开展流动性风险压力测试，确保准确、及时监测本币和外币的流动性风险运行情况及潜在的风险冲击。压力测试情况定期向我行高级管理层、资产负债管理委员会、风险委员会及董事会进行汇报。

五、声誉风险

声誉风险描述了我行业务运作方式所带来的潜在风险，包括客户、监管机构和公众等外部相关主体对我行的看法。声誉风险可由一项交易的内在本质或业务惯例所触发，还可由客户或交易对手的身份或名誉引发。声誉风险可能以各种方式给本行造成损失，包括负面的公众评价、监管机关调查、营收减少或高成本诉讼等。某些业务计划、交易、事件等都可能使我行面临声誉风险。

依照《银行保险机构声誉风险管理办法（试行）》等监管要求，我行已制定《声誉风险政策》，建立了完善的声誉风险

管理框架，对声誉风险进行有效管理。董事会对声誉风险管理承担最终责任，并确定声誉风险管理的策略和总体目标。董事会下设的风险委员会和银行管理委员会在其职责范围内审议上报的声誉风险事宜并提出建议。监事会对董事会和管理委员会在声誉风险管理方面的履职尽责情况进行监督。法律部作为声誉风险管理部门，协同我行各声誉风险管理岗牵头落实声誉风险的各项日常工作。内审部负责定期审查和评价声誉风险管理的规范性和有效性。其他各相关部门在其各自职责范围内履行声誉风险管理的职责，完成各项常态化声誉风险管理工作。

2023年，我行继续在情景分析和压力测试、应急预案制定、内部资本充足评估、员工绩效考核等方面纳入声誉风险考虑因素，及时反馈监管要求的声誉风险调研以及声誉风险定期排查并向监管部门报告。同时我行也开展了全体员工的声誉风险培训，提高员工的声誉风险意识。此外，我行从政策制定、治理框架、日常风险管理等多维度开展了声誉风险管理状况的年度综合评估，并向董事会和监事会进行了汇报。2023年我行声誉风险保持稳定，未发生任何声誉风险事件。

六、杠杆率管理

我行根据原银保监会（现为“金监局”）自2015年4月1日

起施行的《商业银行杠杆率管理办法(修订)》有效管理杠杆率。杠杆率是指商业银行持有的、符合有关规定的一级资本净额与商业银行调整后的表内外资产余额的比率。截至2023年底,我行杠杆率为75.96%,一级资本净额为人民币17.28亿元,调整后的表内外资产余额为人民币22.75亿元。我行杠杆率高于监管要求的4%。有关风险管理的更多其他具体信息,请参见本年度报告所附财务报表附注。

七、大额风险暴露

我行已制定了《大额风险暴露管理政策》,内容涵盖了管理架构如角色与职责分工、限额监测及上报流程等。此政策已经由我行高级管理层审阅和风险委员会进行审核,并获得了董事会的最终审批,现已全面实施。截止2023年12月31日,我行非同业最大单一客户的贷款余额占资本净额为5.77%,非同业最大单一客户占一级资本净额为5.83%,非同业最大集团客户占一级资本净额为12.10%,同业最大单一客户或集团客户的风​​险暴露占一级资本净额为5.79%,全部符合监管规定。

Risk Management

Risk is an inherent part of both Morgan Stanley's and of the Bank's business activity. The Bank seeks to identify, assess, monitor and manage each of the various types of risk involved in its business activities in accordance with defined policies and procedures. The Bank has developed its own risk management policy framework, which is consistent with and leverages the risk management policies and procedures of the Morgan Stanley group and which include escalation to appropriate senior management personnel of the Bank as well as oversight through the Board of Directors and through a dedicated Risk Committee (and its sub-committees) that reports to the Board of Directors.

MSBIC Board of Directors bears the ultimate responsibility of the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management, and delegated some of its responsibilities to the Risk Committee. The Board of Supervisors shoulders the responsibility of supervision. MSBIC Senior Management is responsible for the implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management. The Bank has established its Enterprise Risk Management Framework, clarified the roles and responsibilities of business units and risk management functions, and set up the working model of cooperation and check-and-balance among different departments. The Business Units are the first line of defense of risk management; the independent risk management

related functions serve as the second line of defense; and the Internal Audit Department is the third line of defense for risk management.

In 2023 the Bank updated the risk management policies and reviewed the risk appetite framework, and confirmed the aggregated risk that the Bank is willing to take. The Bank's risk appetite includes both qualitative part and quantitative part, and is approved by the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors. The cornerstone of the MSBIC's risk appetite is the execution of risk adjusted returns through prudent risk-taking that protects the MSBIC's capital base and franchise. The Bank acknowledges that certain risks, such as Market and Credit Risks are inherent to its business and taken in order to generate appropriate positive risk adjusted returns for its Shareholder. Operational, Liquidity, Leverage, Earnings, and Reputational Risks arise from the provision of services to clients and management of Market and Credit Risks.

The Bank identifies, measures, assesses, monitors, reports, controls and mitigates various risk through a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, country risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, reputational risk, technology risk and other risks, with details as follows:

I Credit Risks

Credit risk refers to the risk of loss arising when a borrower and counterparty does not meet its financial obligations to the Bank. Credit risk includes the risk that economic, social and political conditions and events in a foreign country will adversely affect an obligor's ability and willingness to fulfill their obligations.

Credit risk management policies and procedures for the Bank are consistent with those of the Morgan Stanley group and include escalation to the Board of Directors and appropriate key management personnel. The Bank manages credit risk exposure on a consolidated basis. Its credit risk management policies and procedures establish the framework for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk whilst ensuring transparency of material credit risks, ensuring compliance with established limits and escalating risk concentrations to appropriate senior management.

The Credit Risk Management evaluates the creditworthiness of the Bank's obligors on a regular basis, and ensures that credit exposure is actively monitored and managed. The evaluation of obligors includes an assessment of the probability that an obligor will default on its financial obligations and any subsequent losses that may occur when an obligor defaults.

In addition, credit risk exposure is actively managed by credit professionals within the Credit Risk Management and monitored through Risk Committee. A comprehensive Credit Limits

Framework is utilized to manage credit risk levels within the Bank. The MSBIC's Credit Limits Framework is calibrated within the Morgan Stanley group's risk tolerance and set by the risk appetite of the Board of Directors, and includes single-name limits and portfolio concentration limits by country, industry and product type.

The Bank incurs credit risk from the primarily lending to institutions through corporate loan lending, non-bank financial institutions lending and short-term interbank money market placements. During 2023, in a continual active response to the changes in the macroeconomic situation, the Bank implemented stable and prudent credit policies with focus on low-risk high-quality enterprises.

As of 2023 year end, the Bank's credit assets including loans and advances to customers amounted to RMB 245 million, a decrease of RMB 27 million as compared to 2022 year end.

(1) Quality of Credit Assets

The Bank's target customers are primarily domestic leading corporations, with no exposure to relatively high risk industries like real estate or industries that are seriously affected by overcapacities.

In 2023 there was no loan classification migration and no non-performing loan, hence loan migration rate and non-performing loan ratio remained nil. The classification of all loan assets continued to

be at “Normal”.

The Bank classified its financial assets in accordance with the *Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Bank* promulgated by NFRA and PBOC and with consideration of its internal management requirements. In 2023, all the credit assets were in normal category according to this five-level classification and there were no bad loans recorded. This was mainly because both the existing loans and the newly added loans during the year were all high-quality corporate loans.

For a loan and advance to customer that show indication of impairment, the Bank assesses the credit assets individually for impairment and makes impairment individually. For credit assets that are not deemed to be impaired, the Bank assesses the loans and advances to customer for impairment based on Expected Credit Loss method. According to evaluation, as of 31 December 2023, the total loans of the Bank were RMB245 million with no non-performing loan recorded. The Bank provided loan loss provision amounting to RMB3.68 million by using Expected Credit Loss method. Pursuant to the relevant regulatory requirements, the Bank reversed General Reserve of RMB3.2 million at 2023 year end and the cumulative balance was RMB9.1 million. The balance of the reserves accrued by the Bank satisfied the relevant regulatory requirements.

(2) Country Risk

Country risk exposure is the risk that uncertainties arising from the economic, social, security and political conditions within a foreign country or region (any country other than the China) will adversely affect the ability of the sovereign government and/or obligors within the country to honor their obligations to the Bank.

Country risk exposure is measured in accordance with the Morgan Stanley group's internal risk management standards and local regulatory guidelines, and includes obligations from sovereign governments, corporations, clearing houses and financial institutions. The Bank actively manages country risk exposure through a comprehensive risk management framework that allows the Bank to effectively identify, monitor and limit country risk.

The Bank classifies the country risk level according to the rating of the country and the regulation guidelines. As of 31 December 2023, the country risk of the related risk assets of the Bank at RMB188 million were all classified as low, provision for impairment amounting to RMB0.95 million according to NFRA requirement. The country risk exposure was mainly related to receivables from offshore and balances with overseas financial institutions.

(3) Concentration Risk

The Bank strictly follows the requirements of the regulatory authority to prudently manage the degree of loan concentration. By

the end of 2023, the Bank has met the regulatory requirement on credit risk exposure in *Administrative Measures on Large Risk Exposure for Commercial Banks* by former CBIRC (now “NFRA”). By the end of 2023, the ratio of single largest borrower over the Bank’s net equity was 5.77% and the ratio of related party loans over the Bank’s net equity was zero, both in compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements.

II Market Risk Management

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, rates, indices, correlations or other market factors, such as market liquidity, will result in losses for a position or portfolio. The Bank’s market risks mainly include interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. Market risk covers interest rate risk in the banking book.

Sound market risk management is an integral part of the Bank’s culture. The Bank is responsible for ensuring that market risk exposures are well-managed and prudent, ensuring transparency of material market risks, monitoring compliance with established limits, and escalating risk concentrations to the Board of Directors and appropriate senior management.

Market risk management policies and procedures for the Bank are consistent with those of the Morgan Stanley group while meeting

local regulatory requirements to guide the market risk management of the Bank from a legal entity perspective. Market Risk Department is responsible for the governance and oversight of all market risk exposures arising from the Bank's business activities by identifying and defining market risks, developing and employing risk measures and tools to monitor those risks, establishing tolerances and limits, monitoring usage against these limits, and producing and distributing comprehensive reports designed to keep senior management apprised of the Bank's market risk exposures.

The Bank has established and enhanced its market risk limits to reflect its market risk appetite. Market risk limits are monitored through the limit management system. Limit breaches are managed according the MSBIC Market Risk Management Policy. The Internal Audit Department performs audit on market risk management on a regular basis to ensure the framework is operating effectively and is sufficient and efficient.

The Bank's primary trading business is bond trading, including government bonds, policy bank bonds, foreign currency bond and NCD. With the Derivatives trading license approval in 2023, the Bank can official start trading Derivatives products such as FX Forward, FX Swap, CNY IRS, CCS etc. The Bank measures its market risk in nominal terms, such as number of units or market value, or through factor sensitivities (e.g. the change of value with respect to the small change in the price of the underlying instrument).

With regard to the interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), the Bank has specified the governance structure in the IRRBB risk management policy, clarified the responsibilities of the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee, Treasury and Market Risk Department in IRRBB risk management, and also included IRRBB in the scope of internal audit. The Bank measures IRRBB based on the interest rate shock scenarios stipulated in the IRRBB regulation, and through both net interest income sensitivity approach and economic value approach. In addition, the Bank has set up IRRBB internal control process, established IRRBB risk limits and strictly executed IRRBB model risk management.

III Operational Risks

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss, or of damage to a bank's reputation, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic risk. The Bank may incur operational risk across its full scope of business activities, including revenue-generating activities (e.g., sales and trading) and support functions (e.g., technology). As such, the Bank may incur operational risk in each of its divisions, as well as in each oversight group.

The Bank has established an operational risk governance structure and policy in order to ensure the Bank's ongoing development. The

revision of the above governance structure and policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The Operational Risk Oversight Committee is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Bank's operational risk policy. The Bank incorporates technology risks into comprehensive operational risk management, adopting the Global Technology Policy and Technology Business Unit Policy that are approved by the Board of Directors. The Global Technology Policy sets out the principles and practices necessary to address key technology risks. At the same time, the Bank has established an effective technology risk monitoring mechanism to achieve the identification and monitoring of technology risks. The timely identification of technology risks is one of the important links under the Bank's technology risk management structure. The Bank's Information Technology Steering Committee and Information Technology Working Committee oversee technology related work, including providing guidance on technology risk management. In accordance with the Operation Risk Oversight Committee Charter, the Bank's Technology Risk Officer also regularly reports technology risk related topics in the meeting of the Operation Risk Oversight Committee.

The Bank's operational risk management framework aims to establish an overall standard of operational risk management for the Bank. The Operational Risk Department, as an independent operational risk management function, provides oversight for operational risk identification, measurement, monitoring, controlling,

mitigation and risk acceptance. The Bank employs various means to manage its operational risk including operational risk incident collection, Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA), Key Risk Indicator (KRI) etc. The Bank reviews operational risk through regular Operational Risk Oversight Committee meeting and operational risk management reports. Issues are promptly reported to senior management particularly in the areas that have material operational risk.

In conclusion, the Bank has established an operational risk management system in accordance with the business nature, scale and complexity of the Bank. The system is capable of managing operational risks in an effective manner.

IV Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that commercial banks could not raise sufficient fund at reasonable cost to repay maturing debt, fulfill other liabilities and meet the funding needs to operate regular businesses. The Bank has established effective liquidity risk governance structure, set up liquidity risk management policy and strategies, enhanced procedures to identify, measure, review and control liquidity risk to ensure the Bank operates with prudent liquidity environment, and at the same time also meet the funding requirement of the Bank in both daily operation and stress scenarios.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for liquidity risk

management. The Risk Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee and senior management review liquidity level report and stress testing report periodically, and also significant changes and potential movements to master the important and potential changes. Treasury is responsible for daily liquidity risk management and Risk Management Department oversees liquidity risk and liquidity risk day to day management as second line of defense.

The Bank has established liquidity risk management strategy based on bank risk appetite and included the strategy in the liquidity risk management policy. The policy stipulates the scope, goal, responsibilities, regulatory requirements, tools, reports and contingency plan of liquidity risk management. In addition, based on regulatory requirement, the Bank has established liability quality management policy and set up the liability quality management framework to ensure the safety, liquidity and efficiency of the Bank and also ensure it's consistent with overall strategy, risk appetite and business profile.

The Bank monitors liquidity risk early indicators, regulatory required ratios and stress testing result to identify, measure, and monitor overall liquidity risk level of the Bank, and sets up liquidity risk limits, improves funding strategy, enhances funding collateral management, establish contingency funding plan, etc. to control liquidity risk.

As of 2023 year end, the Bank's liquidity ratio is 937.70%, the

HQLA adequacy ratio is 3626.12%, and liquidity Match Ratio is 124.87%, all above regulatory requirements.

The Bank proactively monitors the main factors that affect the liquidity of the Bank, and conducts liquidity risk stress testing on a daily basis to ensure accurate and timely monitoring of CNY and Non-CNY liquidity risk and potential risk impact. The stress testing result is reported to senior management, ALCO, Risk Committee and Board of Directors periodically.

V Reputational Risk

Reputational risk describes potential risks to the way in which MSBIC conducts its business and the perception of the Bank by external parties including its clients, regulators and the public. Reputational risk may be triggered by either the nature of a transaction or business practice or by the identity or reputation of the client or counterparty. A loss may be experienced when the Bank is subject to reputational risk through negative publicity, regulatory scrutiny, loss of revenue or costly litigation. Certain proposals, transactions, or events may expose the Bank to reputational risks.

The Bank maintained a Reputational Risk Policy in accordance with the Regulations on Reputational Risk Management of Banking and Insurance Institutions (Trial) and other relevant regulatory requirements, which has established a sound reputational risk management framework to manage the reputational risk effectively.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the reputational risk management of the Bank, determines the Bank's strategy and overall objective on reputational risk management. The Risk Committee of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee, based on their own mandates, deliberate identified reputational risk issues and provide relevant advice and recommendations. The Board of Supervisors is responsible for supervision of the performance of duties by the Board of Directors and Management Committee in relation to reputational risk management. Legal Department, as the Reputational Risk Management Department, leads the Bank's daily reputational risk management activities working with the relevant Reputational Risk Management Positions of the Bank. Internal Audit Department will regularly examine and evaluate the standardization and effectiveness of reputational risk management of the Bank, and other departments will perform their own duties in respect of various daily reputational risk management activities.

In 2023, the Bank continued to incorporate reputational risk considerations into its various processes including scenario analysis and stress testing, formulation of business continuity plan, ICAAP, and employee performance evaluation. We also responded regulatory surveys and performed regular self-checks on reputational risk and submitted the relevant reports to the regulator in a timely manner. Reputational risk training was organized for all employees of the Bank to improve their awareness and knowledge of

reputational risk. In addition, we completed a comprehensive annual assessment on the Bank's reputational risk management from the perspective of policy making, governance framework, daily risk management, etc. and submitted the report to the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors. The Bank's reputational risk remains stable in 2023 without any reputational risk event.

VI Leverage Ratio Management

The Bank monitors Leverage ratio in accordance with former CBIRC (now "NFR")'s Regulation Governing the management of Leverage Ratio of Commercial Banks (Revised) that is effective from 1 April 2015. Leverage ratio is the rate of eligible net Tier 1 capital held by a commercial bank to its total adjusted balance of on and off balance sheet assets. As at 31 December 2023, Leverage ratio was 75.96%, Tier 1 capital was RMB1,728million, Total adjusted on-balance sheet & off-balance sheet was RMB2,275million. Leverage ratio is above the regulatory requirement of 4%. With respect to other more detailed information, please refer to the note of the Financial Statements which are attached to the Annual Report.

VII Large Risk Exposure

The Large Exposure Policy of the Bank has been enacted and it includes the management framework such as roles and responsibilities, limits monitoring and escalation procedures, etc. The policy has been reviewed by the Bank's Management

Committee and endorsed by the Risk Committee, and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors. As of 31 December 2023, the ratio of the largest Single Non-Financial Institution Client Lending to Net Capital was 5.77%, the ratio of the largest Single Non-Financial Institution Client to Net Tier One Capital was 5.83%, the ratio of the largest Single Non-Financial Group Client to Net Tier One Capital was 12.10%, and the ratio of the largest Single Financial Institution Client or Group Exposure to Net Tier One Capital was 5.79%. The ratios were in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

2023 年度内部审计工作报告及 2024 年审计计划

2023 年内审工作概要

内审部每季度向银行审计委员会进行汇报，包括总体控制环境，内审计划，审计识别问题及重大问题或分歧。2023 年无重大分歧。

根据由审计委员会批准的内审计划，内审部于 2023 年完成如下审计项目：

- 2023 年对监管要求审计项目的合并审阅：评级为满意
- 2023 年全面风险管理审计：评级为满意
- 2023 年内部资本充足评估程序-监控和报告：评级为满意
- 2023 年反洗钱审计 - 可疑交易监测及报告：评级为满意

其他工作：离任审计(1)：无评级，未识别审计问题。

备注：原计划的 2023 年衍生产品项目实施后审阅、核心系统变更审阅因项目时间推迟而从 2023 年审计计划中取消，并纳入 2024 年审计计划中予以覆盖。

2024 年内审计划

- 2024 年对监管要求审计项目的合并审阅
- 2024 信息科技审阅 - 数据中心、科技风险管理、科技外包

- 2024 年内部资本充足评估程序与财务监管报告
- 2024 年衍生产品项目实施后审阅
- 2024 年核心系统变更
- 2024 年反洗钱项目治理

其他要完成的工作：离任审计如适用

中长期计划

在接下来的 3-5 年内，内审计划覆盖信息科技风险管理，信息科技外包管理，数据中心，操作风险，国别风险，合规管理，消费者权益保护，绿色金融，表外业务，非法集资等

Internal Audit 2023 Annual Work Report and 2024 Audit Plan

Summary of 2023 Audit Work

On a quarterly basis, Internal Audit reported to the MSBIC Audit Committee to update the Audit Committee on the overall control environment of MSBIC, audit plan status, audit-identified issues, and any significant matters or disagreements on issues. There were no significant disagreements in 2023.

1. Internal Audit completed the following audits in 2023, according to the audit plan approved by the Audit Committee:
 - 2023 MSBIC Consolidated Regulatory Required Audit: Satisfactory
 - 2023 MSBIC Comprehensive Risk Management: Satisfactory

- 2023 ICAAP – Monitoring and Reporting: Satisfactory
- 2023 MSBIC AML - Suspicious Activity Monitoring and Reporting: Satisfactory

2. Other work completed:

2023 MSBIC Exit Audit (1) : No rating, no issue identified

Note: The originally planned 2023 Derivative Post Implementation Review and Core Banking Replacement audit were cancelled from 2023 audit plan due to project delays, and they are included in the 2024 audit plan.

2024 Audit Plan

- 2024 MSBIC Consolidated Regulatory Required Audit
- 2024 MSBIC Technology Review - Data Center, Tech Risk Management, Tech Outsourcing
- 2024 ICAAP and Finance Regulatory Reporting
- 2024 MSBIC Derivative Post Implementation Review
- 2024 MSBIC Core Banking Replacement
- 2024 MSBIC AML Program Governance

Other work to be completed: Exit audits as applicable

Mid-Long Term Plan

Within the next 3-5 years, Audit plans to cover Information Technology Risk Management, Information Technology Outsourcing Management, Data Center, Operational Risk, Country Risk, Regulatory Compliance Management, Consumer Protection, Green Financing, Off-Balance-Sheet Activities, Illegal Fund Raising, etc

我行绿色金融的发展情况

根据银保监会 2022 年 6 月 1 日颁布的《银行业保险业绿色金融指引》的相关要求，本行董事会指定了战略委员会负责审阅和评估本行在环境、社会 and 治理风险管理领域的表现，监督、评估本行在绿色金融发展的战略执行情况。本行已制定《绿色金融政策》，以与监管和集团在环境、社会 and 治理风险管理方面的最新要求保持一致。

同时，董事会批准了本行的绿色金融战略及 2024 年绿色金融目标。

本行绿色金融战略为：立足本地市场和监管要求，通过借鉴集团环境、社会 and 治理风险管理经验，不断完善银行的公司治理、信贷政策及风险管理架构，以提供可持续的银行产品和服务，促进向绿色、低碳、循环经济转型。

本行 2024 年的绿色金融目标为：

- 对在环境、社会 and 治理方面存在严重违法违规和重大风险的企业不予授信。
- 对绿色贷款、可持续发展挂钩贷款，以及环境、社会 and 治理行为记录良好的企业，银行可以从授信规模、利率优惠

等方面予以支持，优化信贷资金配置，促进经济转型的效率、质量与效益。

在业务发展方面，本行于 2023 年四季度参与了一笔与可持续性发展挂钩的银团贷款。

Green Financing Related Developments of the Bank

In accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Green Financing Guidelines for Banking and Insurance Institutions* issued by CBIRC on June 1, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Bank designated the Strategy Committee to review and assess the Bank's management of environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) risks, and to supervise and assess the implementation of the green financing strategy of the Bank. The Bank has formulated the Green Finance Policy, so as to align with the latest requirements of the regulator as well as the Firm in respect of ESG risk management.

The Board of Directors also approved the Green Finance Strategy and 2024 Green Finance Goals of the Bank.

Green Finance Strategy of the Bank: Based on the local market need and regulatory requirement, leveraging the Firm’s experience in ESG risk management, keep improving the corporate governance, credit policies and risk management framework of the Bank, so as to

provide sustainable banking products and services to drive the transition to a green, low-carbon and circular economy.

The Bank's Green Finance Goals for 2024:

- No lending to companies that had material breach of law or regulation on or has material risk in, environmental, social or governance area.
- For green loans, sustainability linked loans and for those companies with good track records of environmental, social and governance behaviors, MSBIC may support such companies by offering higher credit limit and/or favorable interest rate. MSBIC aims to allocate its credit capital in an optimal way to support an economic efficient and quality transition of economy.

In terms of business development, the Bank participated a sustainability-linked syndication loan in Q4 2023.

我行企业社会责任的实践

我行及摩根士丹利集团致力于公益慈善事业的发展，积极践行其在中国环保、教育、艺术文化等领域的企业社会责任。

2023 年 5 月，摩根士丹利组织员工参加了一年一度的慈善步行马拉松活动，我行积极响应集团号召，并组织员工在珠海景山道举行了这场慈善活动。北京分行员工亦参加到集团组织的在北京地坛公园举办的慈善步行马拉松活动。每一位参与员工都将捐赠资金给公司的年度慈善合作伙伴仁育苑。仁育苑是一家位于北京的慈善机构，为北京，河南，甘肃和内蒙古 3-12 岁的孤儿及贫困儿童提供安全和关爱的成长环境。

2023 年 7 月，我行参加了摩根士丹利集团组织的“为贫困儿童制作礼品袋”活动。摩根士丹利员工制作了礼品袋，并将礼品袋通过慈善合作伙伴仁育苑分发给河南和甘肃的贫困儿童。

MSBIC Activities of Corporate Social Responsibility

Our Bank and Morgan Stanley are committed to the development of public service and charities, as well as actively fulfills our corporate social responsibility in such fields in China as environmental protection, education, arts and culture.

In May 2023, Morgan Stanley organized staff to join the annual China Charity Walkathons events. As part of this, our Bank and its staff also organized an event in Zhuhai, while our Beijing branch employees joined Morgan Stanley's event in Beijing. All participants donated funds to the company's core charity partner Our Learning House, which provides a safe and caring environment in Beijing, Henan, Gansu and Inner Mongolia for orphans and underprivileged children (aged 3-12) who have moved from remote villages across China.

In July of 2023, our Bank participated in the "Creating a Gift Bag for Underprivileged Children". Morgan Stanley employees made gift bags and distributed the gift bags to children in Henan and Gansu provinces through charity partner Our Learning House.

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

财务报表及审计报告
2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

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审计报告

德师报(审)字(24)第 P05634 号
(第 1 页, 共 2 页)

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司董事会:

一、审计意见

我们审计了摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司(以下简称“贵行”)的财务报表, 包括 2023 年 12 月 31 日的资产负债表, 2023 年度的利润表、现金流量表、所有者权益变动表以及相关财务报表附注。

我们认为, 后附的财务报表在所有重大方面按照企业会计准则的规定编制, 公允反映了贵行 2023 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2023 年度的经营成果和现金流量。

二、形成审计意见的基础

我们按照中国注册会计师审计准则的规定执行了审计工作。审计报告的“注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任”部分进一步阐述了我们在这些准则下的责任。按照中国注册会计师职业道德守则, 我们独立于贵行, 并履行了职业道德方面的其他责任。我们相信, 我们获取的审计证据是充分、适当的, 为发表审计意见提供了基础。

三、其他信息

贵行管理层对其他信息负责。其他信息包括 2023 年年度报告中涵盖的信息, 但不包括财务报表和我们的审计报告。

我们对财务报表发表的审计意见不涵盖其他信息, 我们也不对其他信息发表任何形式的鉴证结论。

结合我们对财务报表的审计, 我们的责任是阅读其他信息, 在此过程中, 考虑其他信息是否与财务报表或我们在审计过程中了解到的情况存在重大不一致或者似乎存在重大错报。

基于我们已执行的工作, 如果我们确定其他信息存在重大错报, 我们应当报告该事实。在这方面, 我们无任何事项需要报告。

四、管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

贵行管理层负责按照企业会计准则的规定编制财务报表, 使其实现公允反映, 并设计、执行和维护必要的内部控制, 以使财务报表不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报。

在编制财务报表时, 管理层负责评估贵行的持续经营能力, 披露与持续经营相关的事项(如适用), 并运用持续经营假设, 除非管理层计划清算贵行、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督贵行的财务报告过程。



审计报告 - 续

德师报(审)字(24)第 P05634 号
(第 2 页, 共 2 页)

五、注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任

我们的目标是对财务报表整体是否不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报获取合理保证, 并出具包含审计意见的审计报告。合理保证是高水平的保证, 但并不能保证按照审计准则执行的审计在某一重大错报存在时总能发现。错报可能由于舞弊或错误导致, 如果合理预期错报单独或汇总起来可能影响财务报表使用者依据财务报表作出的经济决策, 则通常认为错报是重大的。

在按照审计准则执行审计工作的过程中, 我们运用职业判断, 并保持职业怀疑。同时, 我们也执行以下工作:

- (1) 识别和评估由于舞弊或错误导致的财务报表重大错报风险, 设计和实施审计程序以应对这些风险, 并获取充分、适当的审计证据, 作为发表审计意见的基础。由于舞弊可能涉及串通、伪造、故意遗漏、虚假陈述或凌驾于内部控制之上, 未能发现由于舞弊导致的重大错报的风险高于未能发现由于错误导致的重大错报的风险。
- (2) 了解与审计相关的内部控制, 以设计恰当的审计程序, 但目的并非对内部控制的有效性发表意见。
- (3) 评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计及相关披露的合理性。
- (4) 对管理层使用持续经营假设的恰当性得出结论。同时, 根据获取的审计证据, 就可能导致对贵行持续经营能力产生重大疑虑的事项或情况是否存在重大不确定性得出结论。如果我们得出结论认为存在重大不确定性, 审计准则要求我们在审计报告中提请报表使用者注意财务报表中的相关披露; 如果披露不充分, 我们应当发表非无保留意见。我们的结论基于截至审计报告日可获得的信息。然而, 未来的事项或情况可能导致贵行不能持续经营。
- (5) 评价财务报表的总体列报(包括披露)、结构和内容, 并评价财务报表是否公允反映相关交易和事项。

我们与治理层就计划的审计范围、时间安排和重大审计发现等事项进行沟通, 包括沟通我们在审计中识别出的值得关注的内部控制缺陷。

德勤华永会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)

中国·上海

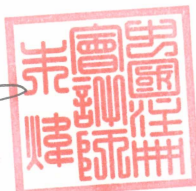
中国注册会计师



中国注册会计师



2024 年 4 月 24 日



摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

资产负债表

2023 年 12 月 31 日



附注七

		年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
<u>资产</u>			
存放中央银行款项	1	336,246,003.76	890,021,132.47
存放同业和其他金融机构款项	2	129,551,470.43	321,433,559.94
拆出资金	3	199,890,300.20	203,323,011.16
发放贷款和垫款	4	242,242,530.55	269,034,473.34
衍生金融资产	5	2,352,397.65	-
金融投资：			
交易性金融资产	6	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37
固定资产	7	9,930,122.14	9,938,943.71
在建工程	8	980,706.97	2,634,819.95
使用权资产	9	20,261,012.38	22,361,573.01
无形资产	10	11,652,453.90	3,026,605.13
递延所得税资产	11	4,643,293.47	5,821,277.96
其他资产	12	26,758,070.77	25,836,447.97
资产总计		<u>2,230,919,776.75</u>	<u>2,544,558,553.01</u>

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

资产负债表 - 续

2023 年 12 月 31 日



	附注七	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
<u>负债</u>			
同业和其他金融机构存放款项	14	725,617.82	-
吸收存款	15	435,837,960.42	422,232,864.76
拆入资金	16	-	350,022,978.25
衍生金融负债	5	19,491.07	-
应付职工薪酬	17	27,164,203.42	24,881,616.63
应交税费	18	981,465.20	1,251,297.48
租赁负债	19	22,088,100.30	23,649,857.41
预计负债	20	116,812.29	583,804.30
其他负债	21	4,614,960.34	6,465,314.26
负债合计		491,548,610.86	829,087,733.09
<u>所有者权益</u>			
实收资本	22	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
盈余公积	23	92,412,040.23	89,968,974.83
其他综合收益	24	(3,265,353.50)	(2,735,045.50)
一般风险准备	25	9,100,000.00	12,300,000.00
未分配利润	26	641,124,479.16	615,936,890.59
所有者权益合计		1,739,371,165.89	1,715,470,819.92
负债及所有者权益总计		2,230,919,776.75	2,544,558,553.01

附注为财务报表的组成部分。

第 3 页至第 82 页的财务报表由下列负责人签署：

李强

银行负责人

洪明

财务负责人

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

利润表

2023年12月31日止年度

	附注七	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
一、营业收入		137,804,405.29	142,236,838.12
利息净收入	27	2,757,780.88	13,707,694.04
利息收入	27	27,399,560.31	27,436,069.64
利息支出	27	24,641,779.43	13,728,375.60
手续费及佣金净收入	28	94,511,881.57	94,836,577.54
手续费及佣金收入	28	96,336,151.39	96,219,024.65
手续费及佣金支出	28	1,824,269.82	1,382,447.11
投资收益	29	32,511,844.38	36,051,268.11
公允价值变动收益/(损失)	30	5,810,560.42	(7,289,014.22)
汇兑收益		2,001,963.78	4,698,643.13
其他收益	31	210,374.26	231,669.52
二、营业支出		104,453,000.15	98,286,435.58
税金及附加	32	463,156.55	810,590.98
业务及管理费	33	104,985,144.64	100,570,581.74
信用减值损失	34	(995,301.04)	(3,094,737.14)
三、营业利润		33,351,405.14	43,950,402.54
加：营业外收入		-	0.41
减：营业外支出		-	0.03
四、利润总额		33,351,405.14	43,950,402.92
减：所得税费用	35	8,920,751.17	11,024,902.28
五、持续经营净利润		24,430,653.97	32,925,500.64
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	24	(530,308.00)	(648,300.00)
其中：不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益			
- 重新计量设定受益计划变动额		(530,308.00)	(648,300.00)
七、综合收益总额		23,900,345.97	32,277,200.64

附注为财务报表的组成部分。

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

现金流量表

2023年12月31日止年度



	附注七	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
一、经营活动产生的现金流量			
存放中央银行和同业款项净减少额		1,150,020.56	61,205,882.74
拆放同业净减少额		90,000,000.00	22,422,360.24
客户贷款和垫款净减少额		27,482,333.35	77,517,666.65
客户存款和同业存放款项净增加额		14,130,454.10	-
拆入同业净增加额		-	348,230,000.00
收取利息、手续费及佣金的现金		126,864,275.38	125,624,690.89
收到的其他与经营活动有关的现金		210,374.26	231,669.93
经营活动现金流入小计		259,837,457.65	635,232,270.45
客户存款和同业存放款项净减少额		-	634,997,520.69
拆入同业净减少额		348,230,000.00	-
支付利息、手续费及佣金的现金		27,429,810.10	14,996,195.24
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金		58,422,836.31	57,763,327.04
支付的各项税费		17,925,152.67	36,003,582.23
支付的其他与经营活动有关的现金		30,758,805.85	13,289,388.53
经营活动现金流出小计		482,766,604.93	757,050,013.73
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	37	(222,929,147.28)	(121,817,743.28)
二、投资活动产生的现金流量			
收回投资所收到的现金		12,003,036,497.05	12,693,644,083.84
取得投资收益所收到的现金		29,059,719.53	42,293,733.86
投资活动现金流入小计		12,032,096,216.58	12,735,937,817.70
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金		11,539,127.44	7,906,676.84
投资支付的现金		12,451,391,424.52	12,220,232,610.00
投资活动现金流出小计		12,462,930,551.96	12,228,139,286.84
投资活动产生的现金流量净额		(430,834,335.38)	507,798,530.86

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

现金流量表 - 续

2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

	附注七	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量			
偿还租赁负债所支付的现金		3,996,001.20	3,833,770.22
筹资活动现金流出小计		3,996,001.20	3,833,770.22
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额		(3,996,001.20)	(3,833,770.22)
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响额		(140,628.13)	(34,554.22)
五、现金及现金等价物净(减少)/增加额		(657,900,111.99)	382,112,463.14
加：年初现金及现金等价物余额	36	1,193,822,697.54	811,710,234.40
六、年末现金及现金等价物余额	36	535,922,585.55	1,193,822,697.54

附注为财务报表的组成部分。

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

所有者权益变动表

2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

	本年度					所有者权益合计 人民币元
	实收资本 人民币元 (附注七、22)	盈余公积 人民币元 (附注七、23)	一般风险准备 人民币元 (附注七、25)	其他综合收益 人民币元 (附注七、24)	未分配利润 人民币元 (附注七、26)	
一、2023 年 1 月 1 日余额	1,000,000,000.00	89,968,974.83	12,300,000.00	(2,735,045.50)	615,936,890.59	1,715,470,819.92
二、增减变动金额	-	2,443,065.40	(3,200,000.00)	(530,308.00)	25,187,588.57	23,900,345.97
(一)综合收益总额	-	-	-	(530,308.00)	24,430,653.97	23,900,345.97
(二)利润分配	-	2,443,065.40	(3,200,000.00)	-	756,934.60	-
1. 提取盈余公积	-	2,443,065.40	-	-	(2,443,065.40)	-
2. 转回一般风险准备	-	-	(3,200,000.00)	-	3,200,000.00	-
三、2023 年 12 月 31 日余额	1,000,000,000.00	92,412,040.23	9,100,000.00	(3,265,353.50)	641,124,479.16	1,739,371,165.89

	上年度					所有者权益合计 人民币元
	实收资本 人民币元 (附注七、22)	盈余公积 人民币元 (附注七、23)	一般风险准备 人民币元 (附注七、25)	其他综合收益 人民币元 (附注七、24)	未分配利润 人民币元 (附注七、26)	
一、2022 年 1 月 1 日余额	1,000,000,000.00	86,676,424.77	18,200,000.00	(2,086,745.50)	580,403,940.01	1,683,193,619.28
二、增减变动金额	-	3,292,550.06	(5,900,000.00)	(648,300.00)	35,532,950.58	32,277,200.64
(一)综合收益总额	-	-	-	(648,300.00)	32,925,500.64	32,277,200.64
(二)利润分配	-	3,292,550.06	(5,900,000.00)	-	2,607,449.94	-
1. 提取盈余公积	-	3,292,550.06	-	-	(3,292,550.06)	-
2. 转回一般风险准备	-	-	(5,900,000.00)	-	5,900,000.00	-
三、2022 年 12 月 31 日余额	1,000,000,000.00	89,968,974.83	12,300,000.00	(2,735,045.50)	615,936,890.59	1,715,470,819.92

附注为财务报表的组成部分。



一、 概况

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司(以下简称“本银行”), 原名珠海南通银行。珠海南通银行由中国银行澳门分行全资附属机构澳门南通信托投资有限公司投资设立, 经中国人民银行批准于 1984 年 10 月 19 日成立, 并于 1984 年 12 月 14 日领取中华人民共和国营业执照。

2006 年 9 月 8 日, 经中国银行保险监督管理委员会(原称中国银行业监督管理委员会, 以下简称“原银保监会”)批准, 本银行原股东澳门南通信托投资有限公司将其所持本银行 100% 的股权转让给摩根士丹利国际银行有限公司。根据原银保监会于 2022 年 2 月 23 日的批复以及摩根士丹利国际银行有限公司与摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司之间于 2021 年 8 月 20 日签署的股权转让协议, 截至 2022 年 3 月 29 日, 双方就本银行 100% 股权已完成了股权转让, 摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司为本银行 100% 股权新的持有人。本银行更新了在股权变更后获取的营业执照。截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日, 本银行注册资本为等值人民币 1,000,000,000.00 元。本银行母公司为摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司, 最终母公司为 Morgan Stanley。投资方实际出资情况详见附注七、22。

本银行北京分行于 2009 年 6 月 10 日经原银保监会批准成立, 并于 2009 年 6 月 24 日领取中华人民共和国营业执照。

本银行注册地址为中国广东省珠海市吉大景山路 188 号粤财大厦第 28 层 2801-2807 单元及 2816 单元, 本银行组织形式为有限责任公司。

本银行在下列范围内经营对各类客户的外汇业务以及对除中国境内公民以外客户的人民币业务: 吸收公众存款; 发放短期、中期和长期贷款; 办理票据承兑与贴现; 代理发行、代理兑付、承销政府债券; 买卖政府债券、金融债券, 买卖股票以外的其他外币有价证券; 提供信用证服务及担保; 办理国内外结算; 买卖、代理买卖外汇; 代理收付款项及代理保险业务; 从事同业拆借; 从事银行卡业务; 提供保管箱服务; 提供资信调查和咨询服务; 经监管机构批准的其他业务。

二、 财务报表编制基础

本银行自成立起执行中华人民共和国财政部颁布的企业会计准则及相关规定(以下简称“企业会计准则”)及其他相关法规。

持续经营

本银行对自 2023 年 12 月 31 日起 12 个月的持续经营能力进行了评价, 未发现对持续经营能力产生重大怀疑的事项和情况。因此, 本财务报表系在持续经营假设的基础上编制。

三、 遵循企业会计准则的声明

本银行编制的财务报表符合企业会计准则的要求，真实、完整地反映了本银行 2023 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2023 年度的经营成果和现金流量。

四、 重要会计政策及会计估计

下列重要会计政策和会计估计系根据企业会计准则厘定。

1. 会计年度

本银行的会计年度为公历年度，即每年 1 月 1 日起至 12 月 31 日止。

2. 记账本位币

人民币为本银行经营所处的主要经济环境中的货币，本银行以人民币为记账本位币。本银行编制本财务报表时所采用的货币为人民币。

3. 记账基础和计价原则

本银行会计核算以权责发生制为记账基础。除某些金融工具以公允价值计量外，本财务报表以历史成本作为计量基础。资产如果发生减值，则按照相关规定计提相应的减值准备。

在历史成本计量下，资产按照购置时支付的现金或者现金等价物的金额或者所付出的对价的公允价值计量。负债按照因承担现时义务而实际收到的款项或者资产的金额，或者承担现时义务的合同金额，或者按照日常活动中为偿还负债预期需要支付的现金或者现金等价物的金额计量。

公允价值是市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中，出售资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。无论公允价值是可观察到的还是采用估值技术估计的，在本财务报表中计量和披露的公允价值均在此基础上予以确定。

公允价值计量基于公允价值的输入值的可观察程度以及该等输入值对公允价值计量整体的重要性，被划分为三个层次：

- 第一层次输入值是在计量日能够取得的相同资产或负债在活跃市场上未经调整的报价。
- 第二层次输入值是除第一层次输入值外相关资产或负债直接或间接可观察的输入值。
- 第三层次输入值是相关资产或负债的不可观察输入值。

4. 现金及现金等价物

现金是指本银行库存现金以及可以随时用于支付的存款。现金等价物是指本银行持有的期限短、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

四、 重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具

本银行在成为金融工具合同的一方时确认一项金融资产或金融负债。

对于以常规方式购买或出售金融资产的，在交易日确认将收到的资产和为此将承担的负债，或者在交易日终止确认已出售的资产。

金融资产和金融负债在初始确认时以公允价值计量。对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产和金融负债，相关的交易费用直接计入当期损益；对于其他类别的金融资产和金融负债，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。当本银行按照《企业会计准则第 14 号—收入》(“收入准则”)初始确认未包含重大融资成分或不考虑不超过一年的合同中的融资成分的应收账款时，按照收入准则定义的交易价格进行初始计量。

实际利率法是指计算金融资产或金融负债的摊余成本以及将利息收入或利息费用分摊计入各会计期间的方法。

实际利率，是指将金融资产或金融负债在预计存续期的估计未来现金流量，折现为该金融资产账面余额或该金融负债摊余成本所使用的利率。在确定实际利率时，在考虑金融资产或金融负债所有合同条款(如提前还款、展期、看涨期权或其他类似期权等)的基础上估计预期现金流量，但不考虑预期信用损失。

金融资产或金融负债的摊余成本是以该金融资产或金融负债的初始确认金额扣除已偿还的本金，加上或减去采用实际利率法将该初始确认金额与到期日金额之间的差额进行摊销形成的累计摊销额，再扣除累计计提的损失准备(仅适用于金融资产)。

5.1 金融资产的分类与计量

5.1.1 金融资产的分类

初始确认后，本银行对不同类别的金融资产，分别以摊余成本、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益或以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益进行后续计量。

金融资产的合同条款规定在特定日期产生的现金流量仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付，且本银行管理该金融资产的业务模式是以收取合同现金流量为目标，则本银行将该金融资产分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产。

金融资产的合同条款规定在特定日期产生的现金流量仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付，且本银行管理该金融资产的业务模式既以收取合同现金流量为目标又以出售该金融资产为目标的，则该金融资产分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.1 金融资产的分类与计量 - 续

5.1.1 金融资产的分类 - 续

金融资产满足下列条件之一的，表明本银行持有该金融资产的目的是交易性的：

- 取得相关金融资产的目的，主要是为了近期出售；
- 相关金融资产在初始确认时属于集中管理的可辨认金融工具组合的一部分，且有客观证据表明近期实际存在短期获利模式；
- 相关金融资产属于衍生工具。但符合财务担保合同定义的衍生工具以及被指定为有效套期工具的衍生工具除外。

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产包括分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产和指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产：

- 不符合分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产条件的金融资产均分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产；
- 在初始确认时，为消除或显著减少会计错配，本银行可以将金融资产不可撤销地指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

除衍生金融资产外的以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产列示于交易性金融资产。

5.1.2 金融资产的计量

5.1.2.1 以摊余成本计量的金融资产

以摊余成本计量的金融资产包括存放中央银行款项、存放同业和其他金融机构款项、拆出资金、以摊余成本计量的贷款和垫款以及其他金融资产等。

以摊余成本计量的金融资产采用实际利率法，按摊余成本进行后续计量，发生减值时或终止确认产生的利得或损失，计入当期损益。在计算实际利率时，应考虑所有属于实际利率组成部分的已付或已收的佣金和手续费、交易费用、折价或溢价。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.1 金融资产的分类与计量 - 续

5.1.2 金融资产的计量 - 续

5.1.2.1 以摊余成本计量的金融资产 - 续

本银行对以摊余成本计量的金融资产按照实际利率法确认利息收入。除下列情况外，本银行根据金融资产账面余额乘以实际利率计算确定利息收入：

- 对于购入或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产，本银行自初始确认起，按照该金融资产的摊余成本和经信用调整的实际利率计算确定其利息收入；
- 对于购入或源生的未发生信用减值、但在后续期间成为已发生信用减值的金融资产，本银行在后续期间，按照该金融资产的摊余成本和实际利率计算确定其利息收入。若该金融工具在后续期间因其信用风险有所改善而不再存在信用减值，并且这一改善可与应用上述规定之后发生的某一事件相联系，本银行转按实际利率乘以该金融资产账面余额来计算确定利息收入。

5.1.2.2 以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产

分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产相关的减值损失或利得、采用实际利率法计算的利息收入及汇兑损益计入当期损益，除此以外该金融资产的公允价值变动均计入其他综合收益。该金融资产计入各期损益的金额与视同其一直按摊余成本计量而计入各期损益的金额相等。该金融资产终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入当期损益。

指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的非交易性权益工具投资的公允价值变动在其他综合收益中进行确认，该金融资产终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入留存收益。本银行持有该等非交易性权益工具投资期间，在本银行收取股利的权利已经确立，与股利相关的经济利益很可能流入本银行，且股利的金额能够可靠计量时，确认股利收入并计入当期损益。

5.1.2.3 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产包括以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的贷款和垫款、衍生金融资产以及交易性金融资产。

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产以公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动形成的利得或损失以及与该金融资产相关的股利和利息收入计入当期损益。

四、 重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.2 金融工具减值

本银行就以下未按公允价值计量且其变动计入损益的金融工具按照预期信用损失确认损失准备：

- 摊余成本计量的金融资产；
- 以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产；
- 贷款承诺，可以以现金或其他金融工具进行净额结算的贷款承诺除外；
- 财务担保；

本银行对以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产、及不属于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债的贷款承诺、不属于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债以及因金融资产转移不符合终止确认条件或继续涉入被转移金融资产所形成金融负债的财务担保合同以预期信用损失为基础进行减值会计处理并确认损失准备。

本银行对由收入准则规范的交易形成的全部应收账款按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备。

本银行对以摊余成本计量的金融资产计提预期信用损失准备，涵盖贷款承诺和财务担保，并采用三阶段方法，根据自初始确认以来信用风险之变化情况计量预期信用损失：

- 第一阶段：若于报告日该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认以来未显著增加，则损失准备按未来 12 个月内发生违约时将导致的整个存续期的资金短缺，并以发生违约的概率为权重加权平均进行计量。
- 第二阶段：若自初始确认以来，信用风险显著增加，损失准备则按该金融工具剩余存续期间的预期信用损失进行计算。若后续确定自初始确认以来信用风险不再显著增加，则损失准备将被转回，以反映 12 个月预期损失。
- 第三阶段：若自初始确认以来出现信用风险显著增加，且该金融工具出现信用减值，损失准备则按该金融工具剩余存续期间的预期信用损失计算。若后续确定自初始确认以来信用风险不再显著增加，则损失准备将被转回，以反映 12 个月预期损失。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.2 金融工具减值 - 续

对于其他金融工具，除购买或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产外，本银行在每个资产负债表日评估相关金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后的变动情况。若该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加，本银行按照相当于该金融工具整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备；若该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加，本银行按照相当于该金融工具未来12个月内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。信用损失准备的增加或转回金额，除分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产外，作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。对于分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产，本银行在其他综合收益中确认其信用损失准备，并将减值损失或利得计入当期损益，且不减少该金融资产在资产负债表中列示的账面价值。

本银行在前一会计期间已经按照相当于金融工具整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量了损失准备，但在当期资产负债表日，该金融工具已不再属于自初始确认后信用风险显著增加的情形的，本银行在当期资产负债表日按照相当于未来12个月内预期信用损失的金额计量该金融工具的损失准备，由此形成的损失准备的转回金额作为减值利得计入当期损益。

5.2.1 信用风险显著增加

本银行利用可获得的合理且有依据的前瞻性信息，通过比较金融工具在资产负债表日发生违约的风险与在初始确认日发生违约的风险，以确定金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后是否已显著增加。对于贷款承诺和财务担保合同，本银行在应用金融工具减值规定时，将本银行成为做出不可撤销承诺的一方之日作为初始确认日。

本银行在评估信用风险是否显著增加时会考虑如下因素：

- (1) 信用风险变化所导致的内部价格指标是否发生显著变化；
- (2) 若现有金融工具在资产负债表日作为新金融工具源生或发行，该金融工具的利率或其他条款是否发生显著变化(如更严格的合同条款、增加抵押品或担保物或者更高的收益率等)；
- (3) 同一金融工具或具有相同预计存续期的类似金融工具的信用风险的外部市场指标是否发生显著变化。这些指标包括：信用利差、针对借款人的信用违约互换价格、金融资产的公允价值小于其摊余成本的时间长短和程度、与借款人相关的其他市场信息(如借款人的债务工具或权益工具的价格变动)；
- (4) 金融工具外部信用评级实际或预期是否发生显著变化；
- (5) 对债务人实际或预期的内部信用评级是否下调；
- (6) 预期将导致债务人履行其偿债义务的能力发生显著变化的业务、财务或经济状况是否发生不利变化；

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.2 金融工具减值 - 续

5.2.1 信用风险显著增加 - 续

- (7) 债务人经营成果实际或预期是否发生显著变化；
- (8) 同一债务人发行的其他金融工具的信用风险是否显著增加；
- (9) 债务人所处的监管、经济或技术环境是否发生显著不利变化；
- (10) 作为债务抵押的担保物价值或第三方提供的担保或信用增级质量是否发生显著变化；这些变化预期将降低债务人按合同规定期限还款的经济动机或者影响违约概率；
- (11) 预期将降低借款人按合同约定期限还款的经济动机是否发生显著变化；
- (12) 借款合同的预期是否发生变更，包括预计违反合同的行为可能导致的合同义务的免除或修订、给予免息期、利率跳升、要求追加抵押品或担保或者对金融工具的合同框架做出其他变更；
- (13) 债务人预期表现和还款行为是否发生显著变化；
- (14) 本银行对金融工具信用管理方法是否发生变化。

无论经上述评估后信用风险是否显著增加，当金融工具合同付款已发生逾期超过 30 日，则表明该金融工具的信用风险已经显著增加。

于资产负债表日，若本银行判断金融工具只具有较低的信用风险，则本银行假定该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。如果金融工具的违约风险较低，借款人在短期内履行其合同现金流量义务的能力很强，并且即使较长时期内经济形势和经营环境存在不利变化但未必一定降低借款人履行其合同现金义务，则该金融工具被视为具有较低的信用风险。

5.2.2 已发生信用减值的金融资产

当本银行预期对金融资产未来现金流量具有不利影响的一项或多项事件发生时，该金融资产成为已发生信用减值的金融资产。金融资产已发生信用减值的证据包括下列可观察信息：

- (1) 发行方或债务人发生重大财务困难；
- (2) 债务人违反合同，如偿付利息或本金违约或逾期等；
- (3) 债权人出于与债务人财务困难有关的经济或合同考虑，给予债务人在任何其他情况下都不会做出的让步；
- (4) 债务人很可能破产或进行其他财务重组；
- (5) 发行方或债务人财务困难导致该金融资产的活跃市场消失；
- (6) 以大幅折扣购买或源生一项金融资产，该折扣反映了发生信用损失的事实。

无论上述评估结果如何，若金融工具合同付款已发生逾期超过 90 日，则本银行推定该金融工具已发生违约。

四、 重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.2 金融工具减值 - 续

5.2.3 预期信用损失的确定

本银行采用预期信用损失模型确定相关金融工具的预期信用损失。银行以共同风险特征为依据，将信用风险分为不同组别。本银行采用的共同信用风险特征包括：债务人信用评级、债务人所处行业、债务人所处地理位置等。银行通过评估单项金融工具的未来违约概率、违约损失率和违约风险敞口，来确定预期信用损失。

本银行按照下列方法确定相关金融工具的预期信用损失：

- 对于金融资产，信用损失为本银行应收取的合同现金流量与预期收取的现金流量之间差额的现值；
- 对于未提用的贷款承诺，信用损失为在贷款承诺持有人提用相应贷款的情况下，本银行应收取的合同现金流量与预期收取的现金流量之间差额的现值。本银行对贷款承诺预期信用损失的估计，与其对该贷款承诺提用情况的预期保持一致；
- 对于财务担保合同，信用损失为本银行就该合同持有人发生的信用损失向其做出赔付的预计付款额，减去本银行预期向该合同持有人、债务人或任何其他方收取的金额之间差额的现值。

此外，若过去未发生信用损失，且由于结构性原因或其他原因，例如存在抵押品或其他增信措施，预计未来亦不会发生信用损失，则可以确定金融工具的预期信用损失为最小(及其不重大)，则可能没有必要确认预期信用损失。

预期信用损失之计算主要涉及下述三项主要参数：

- 违约概率：就会计核算目的而言，12个月和整个存续期违约概率分别为基于资产负债表日的现有情况和未来经济情况，在未来12个月和金融工具剩余存续期间预计于特定时间点的违约概率。
- 预计违约损失率：违约损失率是指在发生违约时导致的预期损失，并考虑抵押物之影响，包括抵押物变现时的预期价值以及货币的时间价值。
- 预期违约风险敞口：其为预期的违约风险敞口，并考虑自资产负债表日到违约时间发生日之间预期将需偿还的本金和利息，以及该期间预计将提取的贷款。

该等参数通常源于摩根士丹利集团内部开发的统计模型并考虑历史、当前和前瞻性的宏观经济数据以及国家风险专家的判断。本银行每个季度对宏观经济情景进行复核。其中，违约概率来源于内部信贷评级等级(根据有关借款人的可用资料)及多项属概率加权的前瞻性宏观经济情景得出。若于报告日期的违约概率相对于初始确认日期融资的违约概率显著增加，则信贷风险被视为已显著增加。评估违约概率变动是否属“重大”乃基于相关违约概率变动的对价及融资信贷风险定性指标，其将显示贷款属于良好或不良。

四、 重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.2 金融工具减值 - 续

5.2.3 预期信用损失的确定 - 续

12 个月预期信用损失等于未来 12 个月内各个季度的违约概率与违约损失率和违约风险敞口的乘积之总和按实际利率折现之现值。整个存续期预期信用损失采用贷款的整个剩余存续期间内各个季度的违约概率总和与违约损失率和违约风险敞口乘积的折现现值计算。

对于资产负债表日已发生信用减值但并非购买或源生已发生信用减值的金融资产，信用损失为该金融资产账面余额与按原实际利率折现的估计未来现金流量的现值之间的差额。

本银行计量金融工具预期信用损失的方法反映的因素包括：通过评价一系列可能的结果而确定的无偏概率加权平均金额；货币时间价值；在资产负债表日无须付出不必要的额外成本或努力即可获得的有关过去事项、当前状况以及未来经济状况预测的合理且有依据的信息。

5.2.4 核销

当本银行不再合理预期金融资产合同现金流量能够全部或部分收回的，直接减记该金融资产的账面余额。这种减记构成相关金融资产的终止确认。

5.3 金融资产的转移

满足下列条件之一的金融资产，予以终止确认：

- (1) 收取该金融资产现金流量的合同权利终止；
- (2) 该金融资产已转移，且将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方；
- (3) 该金融资产已转移，虽然本银行既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，但是未保留对该金融资产的控制。

若本银行既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，且保留了对该金融资产控制的，则按照继续涉入所转移金融资产的程度确认有关金融资产，并相应确认有关负债。本银行按照下列方式对相关负债进行计量：

- 被转移金融资产以摊余成本计量的，相关负债的账面价值等于继续涉入被转移金融资产的账面价值减去本银行保留的权利(如果本银行因金融资产转移保留了相关权利)的摊余成本并加上本银行承担的义务(如果本银行因金融资产转移承担了相关义务)的摊余成本，相关负债不指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债；
- 被转移金融资产以公允价值计量的，相关负债的账面价值等于继续涉入被转移金融资产的账面价值减去本银行保留的权利(如果本银行因金融资产转移保留了相关权利)的公允价值并加上本银行承担的义务(如果本银行因金融资产转移承担了相关义务)的公允价值，该权利和义务的公允价值为按独立基础计量时的公允价值。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.3 金融资产的转移 - 续

金融资产整体转移满足终止确认条件的，将所转移金融资产在终止确认日的账面价值及因转移金融资产而收到的对价与原计入其他综合收益的公允价值变动累计额中对应终止确认部分的金额之和的差额计入当期损益。若本银行转移的金融资产是指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的非交易性权益工具投资，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入留存收益。

金融资产部分转移满足终止确认条件的，将转移前金融资产整体的账面价值在终止确认部分和继续确认部分之间按照转移日各自的相对公允价值进行分摊，并将终止确认部分收到的对价和原计入其他综合收益的公允价值变动累计额中对应终止确认部分的金额之和与终止确认部分在终止确认日的账面价值之差额计入当期损益。若本银行转移的金融资产是指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的非交易性权益工具投资，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入留存收益。

金融资产整体转移未满足终止确认条件的，本银行继续确认所转移的金融资产整体，并将收到的对价确认为金融负债。

5.4 金融负债和权益工具的分类

本银行根据所发行金融工具的合同条款及其所反映的经济实质而非仅以法律形式，结合金融负债和权益工具的定义，在初始确认时将该金融工具或其组成部分分类为金融负债或权益工具。

5.4.1 金融负债的分类、确认和计量

金融负债在初始确认时划分为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债和其他金融负债。

5.4.1.1 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，包括交易性金融负债(含属于金融负债的衍生工具)和指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。除衍生金融负债单独列示外，以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债列示为交易性金融负债。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.4 金融负债和权益工具的分类 - 续

5.4.1 金融负债的分类、确认和计量 - 续

5.4.1.1 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债 - 续

金融负债满足下列条件之一，表明本银行承担该金融负债的目的是交易性的：

- 承担相关金融负债的目的，主要是为了近期回购；
- 相关金融负债在初始确认时属于集中管理的可辨认金融工具组合的一部分，且有客观证据表明近期实际存在短期获利模式；
- 相关金融负债属于衍生工具。但符合财务担保合同定义的衍生工具以及被指定为有效套期工具的衍生工具除外。

本银行将符合下列条件之一的金融负债，在初始确认时可以指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债：

- (1) 该指定能够消除或显著减少会计错配；
- (2) 根据本银行正式书面文件载明的风险管理或投资策略，以公允价值为基础对金融负债组合或金融资产和金融负债组合进行管理和业绩评价，并在本银行内部以此为基础向关键管理人员报告；
- (3) 符合条件的包含嵌入衍生工具的混合合同。

交易性金融负债采用公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动形成的利得或损失以及与该等金融负债相关的股利或利息支出计入当期损益。

对于被指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，该金融负债由本银行自身信用风险变动引起的公允价值变动计入其他综合收益，其他公允价值变动计入当期损益。该金融负债终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的自身信用风险变动引起的其公允价值累计变动额转入留存收益。与该等金融负债相关的股利或利息支出计入当期损益。若按上述方式对该等金融负债的自身信用风险变动的影响进行处理会造成或扩大损益中的会计错配的，本银行将该金融负债的全部利得或损失(包括自身信用风险变动的影响金额)计入当期损益。

5.4.1.2 其他金融负债

除金融资产转移不符合终止确认条件或继续涉入被转移金融资产所形成的金融负债、财务担保合同及贷款承诺外的其他金融负债分类为以摊余成本计量的金融负债，按摊余成本进行后续计量，终止确认或摊销产生的利得或损失计入当期损益。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.4 金融负债和权益工具的分类 - 续

5.4.1 金融负债的分类、确认和计量 - 续

5.4.1.2 其他金融负债 - 续

本银行与交易对手方修改或重新议定合同，未导致按摊余成本进行后续计量的金融负债终止确认，但导致合同现金流量发生变化的，本银行重新计算该金融负债的账面价值，并将相关利得或损失计入当期损益。重新计算的该金融负债的账面价值，本银行根据将重新议定或修改的合同现金流量按金融负债的原实际利率折现的现值确定。对于修改或重新议定合同所产生的所有成本或费用，本银行调整修改后的金融负债的账面价值，并在修改后金融负债的剩余期限内进行摊销。

5.4.1.2.1 财务担保合同及贷款承诺

财务担保合同是指当特定债务人到期不能按照最初或修改后的债务工具条款偿付债务时，要求发行方向蒙受损失的合同持有人赔付特定金额的合同。对于不属于指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债或者因金融资产转移不符合终止确认条件或继续涉入被转移金融资产所形成的金融负债的财务担保合同以及不属于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债的以低于市场利率贷款的贷款承诺，在初始确认后按照损失准备金额以及初始确认金额扣除依据收入准则相关规定所确定的累计摊销额后的余额孰高进行计量。

5.4.2 金融负债的终止确认

金融负债的现时义务全部或部分已经解除的，终止确认该金融负债或其一部分。本银行(借入方)与借出方之间签订协议，以承担新金融负债方式替换现存金融负债，且新金融负债与现存金融负债的合同条款实质上不同的，终止确认现存金融负债，并同时确认新金融负债。

金融负债全部或部分终止确认的，将终止确认部分的账面价值与支付的对价(包括转出的非现金资产或承担的新金融负债)之间的差额，计入当期损益。

5.4.3 权益工具

权益工具是指能证明拥有本银行在扣除所有负债后的资产中的剩余权益的合同。本银行发行(含再融资)、回购、出售或注销权益工具作为权益的变动处理。本银行不确认权益工具的公允价值变动。与权益性交易相关的交易费用从权益中扣减。

本银行对权益工具持有方的分配作为利润分配处理，发放的股票股利不影响股东权益总额。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

5. 金融工具 - 续

5.5 衍生工具与嵌入衍生工具

衍生工具，包括外汇掉期合约及利率掉期合约。衍生工具于相关合同签署日以公允价值进行初始计量，并以公允价值进行后续计量。

对于嵌入衍生工具与主合同构成的混合合同，若主合同属于金融资产的，本银行不从该混合合同中分拆嵌入衍生工具，而将该混合合同作为一个整体适用关于金融资产分类的会计准则规定。

若混合合同包含的主合同不属于金融资产，且同时符合下列条件的，本银行将嵌入衍生工具从混合合同中分拆，作为单独存在的衍生工具处理。

- (1) 嵌入衍生工具的经济特征和风险与主合同的经济特征及风险不紧密相关。
- (2) 与嵌入衍生工具具有相同条款的单独工具符合衍生工具的定义。
- (3) 该混合合同不是以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益进行会计处理。

嵌入衍生工具从混合合同中分拆的，本银行按照适用的会计准则规定对混合合同的主合同进行会计处理。本银行无法根据嵌入衍生工具的条款和条件对嵌入衍生工具的公允价值进行可靠计量的，该嵌入衍生工具的公允价值根据混合合同公允价值和主合同公允价值之间的差额确定。使用了上述方法后，该嵌入衍生工具在取得日或后续资产负债表日的公允价值仍然无法单独计量的，本银行将该混合合同整体指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融工具。

5.6 贷款和贷款承诺中的环境、社会 and 治理相关条款

贷款协议也可能包含各种影响其利率差距的环境、社会 and 治理特征。与这些特征相关的现金流量通常与基本贷款协议不一致，除非这些条款被视为旨在补偿交易对方的贷款条款相关信用风险，但如果这些特征被视为在比实际贷款期限更长的期限内仅影响交易对方的长期信誉，则与基本贷款协议不一致。因此，这些贷款以公允价值计量且其变动计入损益。

包含各种环境、社会 and 治理特征的贷款承诺不包含需要分拆的嵌入式衍生工具，因此未在财务报表中确认。

5.7 金融资产和金融负债的抵销

当本银行具有抵销已确认金融资产和金融负债的法定权利，且该种法定权利是当前可执行的，同时本银行计划以净额结算或同时变现该金融资产和清偿该金融负债时，金融资产和金融负债以相互抵销后的金额在资产负债表内列示。除此以外，金融资产和金融负债在资产负债表内分别列示，不予相互抵销。

四、 重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

6. 固定资产

固定资产是指为经营管理而持有的，使用寿命超过一个会计年度的有形资产。固定资产仅在与有关的经济利益很可能流入本银行，且其成本能够可靠地计量时才予以确认。固定资产按成本进行初始计量。

与固定资产有关的后续支出，如果与该固定资产有关的经济利益很可能流入且其成本能可靠地计量，则计入固定资产成本，并终止确认被替换部分的账面价值，除此以外的其他后续支出，在发生时计入当期损益。

固定资产从达到预定可使用状态的次月起，采用年限平均法在使用寿命内计提折旧。各类固定资产的使用寿命、预计净残值和年折旧率如下：

类别	使用寿命	预计净残值率	年折旧率
电子及办公设备	3-9 年	-	11%-33%

预计净残值是指假定固定资产预计使用寿命已满并处于使用寿命终了时的预期状态，本银行目前从该项资产处置中获得的扣除预计处置费用后的金额。

当固定资产处于处置状态或预期通过使用或处置不能产生经济利益时，终止确认该固定资产。固定资产出售、转让、报废或毁损的处置收入扣除其账面价值和相关税费后的差额计入当期损益。

本银行至少于年度终了对固定资产的使用寿命、预计净残值和折旧方法进行复核，如发生改变则作为会计估计变更处理。

7. 在建工程

在建工程以实际成本计量。实际成本包括在建造期间发生的各项建造支出，以及其他相关费用等。在建工程不计提折旧。在建工程在达到预定可使用状态后结转为固定资产和无形资产。

8. 无形资产

无形资产包括软件。

无形资产按成本进行初始计量。使用寿命有限的无形资产自可供使用时起，对其原值在其预计使用寿命内采用直线法分期平均摊销。本银行预计使用寿命有限的无形资产的使用寿命为 1-5 年。

期末，对使用寿命有限的无形资产的使用寿命和摊销方法进行复核，必要时进行调整。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

9. 长期待摊费用

长期待摊费用为已经发生但应由本期和以后各期负担的分摊期限在一年以上的各项费用。长期待摊费用在预计受益期间分期平均摊销。

10. 除商誉以外的非金融资产减值

本银行在每一个资产负债表日检查固定资产、使用权资产以及使用寿命确定的无形资产是否存在可能发生减值的迹象。如果该等资产存在减值迹象，则估计其可收回金额。

估计资产的可收回金额以单项资产为基础，如果难以对单项资产的可收回金额进行估计的，则以该资产所属的资产组为基础确定资产组的可收回金额。可收回金额为资产或者资产组的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与其预计未来现金流量的现值两者之中的较高者。

如果资产的可收回金额低于其账面价值，按其差额计提资产减值准备，并计入当期损益。

上述资产减值损失一经确认，在以后会计期间不予转回。

11. 职工薪酬

本银行在职工为其提供服务的会计期间，将实际发生的短期薪酬确认为负债，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。本银行发生的职工福利费，在实际发生时根据实际发生额计入当期损益或相关资产成本。职工福利费为非货币性福利的，按照公允价值计量。

本银行为职工缴纳的医疗保险费、工伤保险费、生育保险费等社会保险费和住房公积金，以及本银行按规定提取的工会经费和职工教育经费，在职工为本银行提供服务的会计期间，根据规定的计提基础和计提比例计算确定相应的职工薪酬金额，并确认相应负债，计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

本银行向职工提供辞退福利的，在下列两者孰早日确认辞退福利产生的职工薪酬负债，并计入当期损益：本银行不能单方面撤回因解除劳动关系计划或裁减建议所提供的辞退福利时；本银行确认与涉及支付辞退福利的重组相关的成本或费用时。

在员工有权收到辞退福利并无需提供任何进一步的服务时，或员工被要求在一段最小留任期内继续提供服务从而获得辞退福利的情况下，本银行在员工被通知辞退时确认全部的负债(即不是在一段期间内计提)。当确认辞退福利的负债后，本银行不再确认任何其他赔偿成本。

当员工被要求提供超过最小留任期的服务直到该员工被辞退时(即存在一个将来的服务期间)，对该期间支付的福利费不作为辞退福利。提留任期间的负债将在通知当日进行计提，并在未来服务期间按比例进行确认。假如福利费或服务期间发生后续变化，相关负债也会对应进行调整。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

11. 职工薪酬 - 续

对于设定受益计划，本银行根据预期累计福利单位法确定的公式将设定受益计划产生的福利义务归属于职工提供服务的期间，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。设定受益计划产生的职工薪酬成本划分为下列组成部分：

- 服务成本(包括当期服务成本、过去服务成本和结算利得和损失)；
- 设定受益计划净负债或净资产的利息净额(包括计划资产的利息收益、设定受益计划义务的利息费用以及资产上限影响的利息)；以及
- 重新计量设定受益计划净负债或净资产所产生的变动。

服务成本及设定受益计划净负债或净资产的利息净额计入当期损益或相关资产成本。重新计量设定受益计划净负债或净资产所产生的变动(包括精算利得或损失、计划资产回报扣除包括在设定受益计划净负债或净资产的利息净额中的金额、资产上限影响的变动扣除包括在设定受益计划净负债或净资产的利息净额中的金额)计入其他综合收益。

12. 预计负债

当与装修复原支出或有事项相关的义务是本银行承担的现时义务，且履行该义务很可能导致经济利益流出，以及该义务的金额能够可靠地计量，则确认为预计负债。

在资产负债表日，考虑与或有事项有关的风险、不确定性和货币时间价值等因素，按照履行相关现时义务所需支出的最佳估计数对预计负债进行计量。如果货币时间价值影响重大，则以预计未来现金流出折现后的金额确定最佳估计数。

13. 一般风险准备

根据财政部 2012 年 3 月 30 日颁布的《金融企业准备金计提管理办法》(财金〔2012〕20 号)及相关规定的要求，金融企业应当根据自身实际情况，选择内部模型法或标准法对风险资产所面临的风险状况定量分析，确定潜在风险估计值。对于潜在风险估计值高于资产减值准备的差额，计提一般准备。当潜在风险估计值低于资产减值准备时，可不计提一般准备。一般准备余额原则上不得低于风险资产期末余额的 1.5%。

本银行 2023 年末根据资产负债表日风险资产余额的 1.5%提取一般风险准备。提取的一般风险准备作为利润分配，并在所有者权益内单独列示。

14. 收入确认

收入是本银行在日常活动中形成的、会导致股东权益增加且与股东投入资本无关的经济利益的总流入。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

14. 收入确认 - 续

14.1 利息净收入

除以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融工具外，所有金融工具的利息收入和支出均采用实际利率法并计入利润表的“利息收入”和“利息支出”。实际利率与合同利率差异较小的，也可按合同利率计算。以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融工具的利息收入在“投资收益”中确认。

14.2 手续费及佣金收入

本银行的手续费及佣金收入来自于基于交易的安排，客户在交易执行时支付相关费用。这些手续费及佣金收入主要来自与销售和交易活动有关的服务，并在履约义务得到履行后的交易日进行确认。

14.3 其他

本银行与客户之间因合同产生的应收账款在履行相关履约义务且根据合同有权向客户收取款项的情况下，于资产负债表中的“其他资产”中确认。合同负债，即本银行根据合同条款向客户收取了款项，但相关的履约义务尚未履行时进行确认，并于“其他负债”中列报。

15. 所得税

所得税费用包括当期所得税和递延所得税。

15.1 当期所得税

资产负债表日，对于当期和以前期间形成的当期所得税负债(或资产)，以按照税法规定计算的预期应缴纳(或返还)的所得税金额计量。

15.2 递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债

对于某些资产、负债项目的账面价值与其计税基础之间的差额，以及未作为资产和负债确认但按照税法规定可以确定其计税基础的项目的账面价值与计税基础之间的差额产生的暂时性差异，采用资产负债表债务法确认递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债。

一般情况下所有暂时性差异均确认相关的递延所得税。但对于可抵扣暂时性差异，本银行以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额为限，确认相关的递延所得税资产。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

15. 所得税 - 续

15.2 递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债 - 续

对于能够结转以后年度的可抵扣亏损和税款抵减，以很可能获得用来抵扣可抵扣亏损和税款抵减的未来应纳税所得额为限，确认相应的递延所得税资产。

资产负债表日，对于递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债，根据税法规定，按照预期收回相关资产或清偿相关负债期间的适用税率计量。

除与直接计入其他综合收益或所有者权益的交易和事项相关的当期所得税和递延所得税计入其他综合收益或所有者权益外，其余当期所得税和递延所得税费用或收益计入当期损益。

资产负债表日，对递延所得税资产的账面价值进行复核，如果未来很可能无法获得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣递延所得税资产的利益，则减记递延所得税资产的账面价值。在很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额时，减记的金额予以转回。

15.3 所得税的抵销

当拥有以净额结算的法定权利，且意图以净额结算或取得资产、清偿负债同时进行，本银行当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债以抵销后的净额列报。

当拥有以净额结算当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债的法定权利，且递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债是与同一税收征管部门对同一纳税主体征收的所得税相关或者是对不同的纳税主体相关，但在未来每一具有重要性的递延所得税资产及负债转回的期间内，涉及的纳税主体意图以净额结算当期所得税资产和负债或是同时取得资产、清偿负债时，本银行递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债以抵销后的净额列报。

16. 外币业务折算

外币交易在初始确认时采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算。

于资产负债表日，外币货币性项目采用该日即期汇率折算为记账本位币，因该日的即期汇率与初始确认时或者前一资产负债表日即期汇率不同而产生的汇兑差额，均计入当期损益。

以历史成本计量的外币非货币性项目仍以交易发生日的即期汇率折算的记账本位币金额计量。以公允价值计量的外币非货币性项目，采用公允价值确定日的即期汇率折算，折算后的记账本位币金额与原记账本位币金额的差额，作为公允价值变动(含汇率变动)处理，计入当期损益。

四、 重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

17. 租赁

租赁，是指在一定期间内，出租人将资产的使用权让与承租人以获取对价的合同。

在合同开始日，本银行评估该合同是否为租赁或者包含租赁。除非合同条款和条件发生变化，本银行不重新评估合同是否为租赁或者包含租赁。

17.1 本银行作为承租人

17.1.1 租赁的分拆

合同中同时包含一项或多项租赁和非租赁部分的，本银行采取简化处理，选择不按照租赁资产的类别分拆合同包含的租赁和非租赁部分，而是将各租赁部分及与其相关的非租赁部分分别合并为租赁。

17.1.2 使用权资产

除短期租赁和低价值资产租赁外，本银行在租赁期开始日对租赁确认使用权资产。租赁期开始日，是指出租人提供租赁资产使其可供本银行使用的起始日期。使用权资产按照成本进行初始计量。该成本包括：

- 租赁负债的初始计量金额；
- 在租赁期开始日或之前支付的租赁付款额，存在租赁激励的，扣除已享受的租赁激励相关金额；
- 本银行发生的初始直接费用；
- 本银行为拆卸及移除租赁资产、复原租赁资产所在场地或将租赁资产恢复至租赁条款约定状态预计将发生的成本。

本银行参照《企业会计准则第4号 - 固定资产》有关折旧规定，对使用权资产计提折旧。本银行能够合理确定租赁期届满时取得租赁资产所有权的，使用权资产在租赁资产剩余使用寿命内计提折旧。无法合理确定租赁期届满时能够取得租赁资产所有权的，在租赁期与租赁资产剩余使用寿命两者孰短的期间内计提折旧。

17.1.3 租赁负债

除短期租赁外，本银行在租赁期开始日按照该日尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值对租赁负债进行初始计量。在计算租赁付款额的现值时，本银行采用租赁内含利率作为折现率，无法确定租赁内含利率的，采用增量借款利率作为折现率。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

17. 租赁 - 续

17.1 本银行作为承租人 - 续

17.1.3 租赁负债 - 续

租赁付款额是指本银行向出租人支付的与在租赁期内使用租赁资产的权利相关的款项，包括：

- 固定付款额及实质固定付款额，存在租赁激励的，扣除租赁激励相关金额；
- 取决于指数或比率的可变租赁付款额；
- 本银行合理确定将行使的购买选择权的行权价格；
- 租赁期反映出本银行将行使终止租赁选择权的，行使终止租赁选择权需支付的款项；
- 根据本银行提供的担保余值预计应支付的款项。

取决于指数或比率的可变租赁付款额在初始计量时根据租赁期开始日的指数或比率确定。未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

租赁期开始日后，本银行按照固定的周期性利率计算租赁负债在租赁期内各期间的利息费用，并记入当期损益。

在租赁期开始日后，发生下列情形的，本银行重新计量租赁负债，并调整相应的使用权资产，若使用权资产的账面价值已调减至零，但租赁负债仍需进一步调减的，本银行将差额计入当期损益：

- 因租赁期变化或购买选择权的评估结果发生变化的，本银行按变动后租赁付款额和修订后的折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债；
- 根据担保余值预计的应付金额或者用于确定租赁付款额的指数或者比例发生变动，本银行按照变动后的租赁付款额和原折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债。

17.1.4 短期租赁和低价值资产租赁

本银行对房屋、汽车以及设备的短期租赁以及低价值资产租赁，选择不确认使用权资产和租赁负债。短期租赁，是指在租赁期开始日，租赁期不超过12个月且不包含购买选择权的租赁。低价值资产租赁，是指单项租赁资产为全新资产时价值较低的租赁。本银行将短期租赁和低价值资产租赁的租赁付款额，在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

四、重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

17. 租赁 - 续

17.1 本银行作为承租人 - 续

17.1.5 租赁变更

租赁发生变更且同时符合下列条件的，本银行将该租赁变更作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理：

- 该租赁变更通过增加一项或多项租赁资产的使用权而扩大了租赁范围；
- 增加的对价与租赁范围扩大部分的单独价格按该合同情况调整后的金额相当。

租赁变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理的，在租赁变更生效日，本银行重新分摊变更后合同的对价，重新确定租赁期，并按照变更后租赁付款额和修订后的折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债。

租赁变更导致租赁范围缩小或租赁期缩短的，本银行相应调减使用权资产的账面价值，并将部分终止或完全终止租赁的相关利得或损失计入当期损益。其他租赁变更导致租赁负债重新计量的，本银行相应调整使用权资产的账面价值。

18. 政府补助

政府补助是指本银行从政府无偿取得货币性资产和非货币性资产，不包括政府作为所有者投入的资本。政府补助分为与资产相关的政府补助和与收益相关的政府补助。

政府补助为货币性资产的，按照收到或应收的金额计量。政府补助为非货币性资产的，按照公允价值计量；公允价值不能够可靠取得的，按照名义金额计量。按照名义金额计量的政府补助，直接计入当期损益。

与资产相关的政府补助，冲减相关资产的账面价值/确认为递延收益，在相关资产的使用寿命内平均分配计入当期损益。

与收益相关的政府补助，用于补偿以后期间的相关成本费用和损失的，确认为递延收益，并在确认相关费用或损失的期间，计入当期损益/冲减相关成本；用于补偿已经发生的相关成本费用和损失的，直接计入当期损益/冲减相关成本。

与本银行日常活动相关的政府补助，按照经济业务实质，计入其他收益/冲减相关成本费用。与本银行日常活动无关的政府补助，计入营业外收支。

已确认的政府补助需要退回时，初始确认时冲减相关资产账面价值的，调整资产账面价值。存在相关递延收益余额的，冲减相关递延收益账面余额，超出部分计入当期损益；不存在相关递延收益的，直接计入当期损益。

四、 重要会计政策及会计估计 - 续

19. 重要会计政策变更

财政部于 2022 年发布了《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》，规范了关于单项交易产生的资产和负债相关的递延所得税初始确认豁免的会计处理，其中“对于不是企业合并、交易发生时既不影响会计利润也不影响应纳税所得额(或可抵扣亏损)、且初始确认的资产和负债导致产生等额应纳税暂时性差异和可抵扣暂时性差异的单项交易，不适用豁免初始确认递延所得税的规定”内容自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起施行。本银行自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起执行上述规定，对单项交易涉及的使用权资产、租赁负债和预计负债所产生的应纳税暂时性差异和可抵扣暂时性差异分别确认递延所得税负债和递延所得税资产。执行上述解释对本银行的财务报表无重大影响。

国家金融监督管理总局于 2023 年 11 月发布了《银行业金融机构国别风险管理办法》，进一步明确了国别风险敞口计量口径。会计处理方面则将国别风险准备纳入所有者权益项下，作为一般准备的组成部分；完善了国别风险准备计提范围和比例，将贷款承诺和财务担保纳入计提范围，同时适度下调计提比例。银行业金融机构最迟应当于发布之日起两年内达到该办法要求。截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，本银行针对国别风险管理的会计处理未发生变化。施行上述办法对本银行的财务报表无重大影响。

五、 运用会计政策过程中所作的重要判断和会计估计所采用的关键假设和不确定因素

本银行在运用附注四所描述的会计政策过程中，由于经营活动内在的不确定性，本银行需要对无法准确计量的报表项目的账面价值进行判断、估计和假设。这些判断、估计和假设是基于本银行管理层过去的历史经验，并在考虑其他相关因素的基础上作出的。实际的结果可能与本银行的估计存在差异。

本银行对前述判断、估计和假设在持续经营的基础上进行定期复核，会计估计的变更仅影响变更当期的，其影响数在变更当期予以确认；既影响变更当期又影响未来期间的，其影响数在变更当期和未来期间予以确认。

- 运用会计政策过程中所作的重要判断

本银行在运用会计政策过程中无对财务报表产生重大影响的重要判断。

- 会计估计所采用的关键假设和不确定因素

金融工具的公允价值

本银行对没有活跃交易市场的金融工具，通过各种估值方法确定其公允价值。本银行使用的估值方法包括贴现现金流模型等。本银行需对诸如自身和交易对手的信用风险、市场波动率和相关性等方面进行估计。这些相关因素假设的变化会对金融工具公允价值产生影响。

五、 运用会计政策过程中所作的重要判断和会计估计所采用的关键假设和不确定因素 - 续

- 会计估计所采用的关键假设和不确定因素 - 续

预期信用损失模型下的减值

预期信用损失的计量中使用了模型和假设，这些模型和假设涉及未来的宏观经济情况和客户的信用行为。根据会计准则的要求对预期信用损失进行计量涉及许多重大判断，具体包括：

信用风险显著增加：本银行利用可获得的合理且有依据的前瞻性信息，通过比较金融工具在资产负债表日发生违约的风险与在初始确认日发生违约的风险，以判断金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后是否已显著增加。预期信用损失模型中损失准备的确认为阶段一资产采用12个月内的预期信用损失，阶段二或阶段三资产采用整个存续期内的预期信用损失。当初始确认后信用风险显著增加时，资产进入阶段二。在评估资产的信用风险是否显著增加时，本银行会考虑定性和定量的合理且有依据的前瞻性信息。

已发生信用减值：在金融工具会计准则下为确定是否发生信用减值时，本银行所采用的界定标准，与内部针对相关金融工具的信用风险管理目标保持一致，同时考虑定量、定性指标。本银行评估债务人是否发生信用减值时，考虑的指标为内部评级、逾期天数、偿债能力等。金融资产发生信用减值，有可能是多个事件的共同作用所致，未必是可单独识别的事件所致。

建立具有类似信用风险特征的资产组：当按组合计量预期信用损失时，金融工具按共同风险特征分组。本银行持续评估这些金融工具是否继续保持具有相似的信用风险特征，用以确保一旦信用风险特征发生变化，金融工具将被适当地重分类。这可能会导致新建资产组合或将资产重分类至某个现存资产组合，从而更好地反映这类资产的类似信用风险特征。当信用风险显著增加时，资产从阶段一转入阶段二。同时也发生在当资产仍评估为12个月内或整个存续期内的预期信用损失时，由于资产组的信用风险不同而导致预期信用损失的金额不同。

模型和假设的使用：本银行采用不同的模型和假设来评估金融资产的预期信用损失。本银行通过判断来确定每类金融资产的最适用模型，以及确定这些模型所使用的假设，包括信用风险的关键驱动因素相关的假设。

前瞻性信息：在评估预期信用损失时，本银行使用了合理且有依据的前瞻性信息，这些信息基于对不同经济驱动因素的未来走势的假设，以及这些经济驱动因素如何相互影响的假设。

违约率：违约率是预期信用风险的重要输入值。违约率是对未来一定时期内发生违约的可能性的估计，其计算涉及历史数据、假设和对未来情况的预期。

违约损失率：违约损失率是对违约产生的损失的估计。它基于合同现金流与借款人预期收到的现金流之间的差异，且考虑了抵押品产生的现金流和整体信用增级。

五、 运用会计政策过程中所作的重要判断和会计估计所采用的关键假设和不确定因素 - 续

- 会计估计所采用的关键假设和不确定因素 - 续

所得税

本银行在正常的经营活动中，有部分交易其最终的税务处理和计算存在一定的不确定性。部分项目是否能够在税前列支需要政府主管机关的审批。如果这些税务事项的最终认定结果同最初入账的金额存在差异，则该差异将对其最终认定期间的当期所得税和递延所得税产生影响。

递延所得税资产及负债

递延所得税资产及负债，根据税法规定，按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计量。在很有可能有足够的应纳税所得额来抵扣亏损的限度内，本银行就所有未利用的可抵扣亏损确认递延所得税资产。这需要管理层运用大量的判断来估计未来应纳税所得额发生的时间和金额以及适用的税率，以决定应确认的递延所得税资产和负债的金额。

六、 主要税项

所得税

本银行 2023 年度的所得税税率为 25% (2022: 25%)。根据《跨省市总分机构企业所得税分配及预算管理办法》(财预[2012]40 号)及《跨地区经营汇总纳税企业所得税征收管理办法》(国税发[2012]57 号)的规定，本银行分支机构实行“统一计算、分级管理、就地预缴、汇总清算、财政调库”的所得税征收管理办法。

增值税

应纳增值税为销项税额减可抵扣进项税后的余额，销项税额根据相关税法规定计算的应税金融服务乘以相应的增值税税率 6% 计算。

其他税项

本银行城市维护建设税按应缴增值税的 7% 缴纳。

本银行教育费附加按应缴增值税的 3% 缴纳，地方教育附加按应缴增值税的 2% 缴纳。

七、 财务报表项目附注

1. 存放中央银行款项

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
存放中央银行法定准备金	30,426,452.45	31,576,473.01
存放中央银行的其他款项	305,754,920.22	858,385,813.15
应计利息	64,631.09	58,846.31
合计	336,246,003.76	890,021,132.47

存款准备金按中国人民银行的有关规定缴存。根据中国人民银行规定，2022 年 12 月 31 日和 2023 年 12 月 31 日外币存款准备金缴存比率分别为 6%和 4%。本银行外汇业务存款准备金根据月末各有关存款科目余额的 4%缴存。外币存款准备金不计利息。根据中国人民银行规定，2022 年 12 月 31 日和 2023 年 12 月 31 日人民币存款准备金缴存比率分别为 7.5%和 7.0%，本银行人民币业务存款准备金根据每旬各有关存款科目的平均余额按缴存比率予以缴存。人民币存款准备金按 1.62%计息。

外汇风险准备金按中国人民银行的有关规定缴存。根据中国人民银行规定，开展代客远期售汇业务的金融机构需缴存外汇风险准备金。2022 年 12 月 31 日和 2023 年 12 月 31 日，外汇风险准备金率为 20%，外汇风险准备金利率暂定为零。本银行已于 2023 年 11 月在中国人民银行开立外汇风险准备金专用账户。截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，本银行外汇风险准备金账户余额为 0。

2. 存放同业和其他金融机构款项

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
存放境内同业	8,156,061.18	7,417,991.06
存放境外同业	121,013,761.01	315,558,163.64
存放境外其他金融机构	997,843.14	38,369.44
合计	130,167,665.33	323,014,524.14
减：损失准备(附注七、13)	616,194.90	1,580,964.20
账面价值	129,551,470.43	321,433,559.94

2023 年度，本银行存放同业和其他金融机构款项本息及损失准备均划分为第一阶段且未发生阶段变动。

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

3. 拆出资金

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
拆放境内同业	100,000,000.00	-
拆放境内其他金融机构	100,000,000.00	202,422,360.25
应计利息	119,300.20	1,046,650.91
合计	200,119,300.20	203,469,011.16
减：损失准备(附注七、13)	229,000.00	146,000.00
账面价值	199,890,300.20	203,323,011.16

2023 年度，本银行拆出资金本息及损失准备均划分为第一阶段且未发生阶段变动。

4. 发放贷款和垫款

(1) 贷款和垫款分类

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
以摊余成本计量的贷款和垫款	195,000,000.00	272,482,333.35
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的贷款和垫款	50,000,000.00	-
贷款和垫款总额	245,000,000.00	272,482,333.35
应计利息	917,530.55	645,582.19
减：损失准备(附注七、13)		
-阶段一(12 个月的预期信用损失)	2,175,000.00	4,093,442.20
-阶段二(整个存续期预期信用损失)	1,500,000.00	-
-阶段三(整个存续期预期信用损失 - 已减值)	-	-
	242,242,530.55	269,034,473.34

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

4. 发放贷款和垫款 - 续

(2) 按行业分布情况如下：

行业分布	年末数 人民币元	比例 %	上年年末数 人民币元	比例 %
金融业	245,000,000.00	100.00	100,000,000.00	36.70
制造业	-	-	100,000,000.00	36.70
租赁和商务服务业	-	-	72,482,333.35	26.60
小计	245,000,000.00	100.00	272,482,333.35	100.00
应计利息	917,530.55		645,582.19	
小计	245,917,530.55		273,127,915.54	
减：损失准备	3,675,000.00		4,093,442.20	
合计	242,242,530.55		269,034,473.34	

(3) 按借款人注册地分布情况如下：

地区分布	年末数 人民币元	比例 %	上年年末数 人民币元	比例 %
华北地区	100,000,000.00	40.82	72,482,333.35	26.60
华南地区	-	-	20,000,000.00	7.34
华东地区	145,000,000.00	59.18	180,000,000.00	66.06
小计	245,000,000.00	100.00	272,482,333.35	100.00
应计利息	917,530.55		645,582.19	
小计	245,917,530.55		273,127,915.54	
减：损失准备	3,675,000.00		4,093,442.20	
合计	242,242,530.55		269,034,473.34	

财务报表附注

2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

4. 发放贷款和垫款 - 续

(4) 按合同条款及担保方式分布情况如下：

	年末数				上年年末数			
	1 年以内 (含 1 年) 人民币元	1 至 5 年 (含 5 年) 人民币元	5 年以上 人民币元	合计 人民币元	1 年以内 (含 1 年) 人民币元	1 至 5 年 (含 5 年) 人民币元	5 年以上 人民币元	合计 人民币元
信用贷款	100,000,000.00	95,000,000.00	-	195,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	172,482,333.35	-	272,482,333.35
保证贷款	-	50,000,000.00	-	50,000,000.00	-	-	-	-
小计	100,000,000.00	145,000,000.00	-	245,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	172,482,333.35	-	272,482,333.35
应计利息				917,530.55				645,582.19
小计				245,917,530.55				273,127,915.54
减：损失准备				3,675,000.00				4,093,442.20
合计				242,242,530.55				269,034,473.34

(5) 发放贷款和垫款余额及预期信用损失准备变动情况：

(a) 贷款和垫款余额变动情况

项目	本年度			合计 人民币元
	阶段一 (12 个月预期 信用损失) 人民币元	阶段二 (整个存续期预期 信用损失) 人民币元	阶段三 (整个存续期预期 信用损失-已减值) 人民币元	
年初余额	273,127,915.54	-	-	273,127,915.54
转移：				
-至阶段一	-	-	-	-
-至阶段二	-	-	-	-
-至阶段三	-	-	-	-
本年发生净额	(128,003,718.32)	100,793,333.33	-	(27,210,384.99)
本年核销/处置	-	-	-	-
年末余额	145,124,197.22	100,793,333.33	-	245,917,530.55

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

4. 发放贷款和垫款 - 续

(5) 发放贷款和垫款余额及预期信用损失准备变动情况： - 续

(a) 贷款和垫款余额变动情况 - 续

项目	上年度			合计 人民币元
	阶段一 (12 个月预期 信用损失) 人民币元	阶段二 (整个存续期预期 信用损失) 人民币元	阶段三 (整个存续期预期 信用损失-已减值) 人民币元	
年初余额	350,422,708.34	-	-	350,422,708.34
转移：				
-至阶段一	-	-	-	-
-至阶段二	-	-	-	-
-至阶段三	-	-	-	-
本年发生净额	(77,294,792.80)	-	-	(77,294,792.80)
本年核销/处置	-	-	-	-
年末余额	273,127,915.54	-	-	273,127,915.54

(b) 贷款和垫款预期信用损失准备变动情况

项目	本年度			合计 人民币元
	阶段一 (12 个月预期 信用损失) 人民币元	阶段二 (整个存续期预期 信用损失) 人民币元	阶段三 (整个存续期预期 信用损失-已减值) 人民币元	
年初余额	4,093,442.20	-	-	4,093,442.20
转移：				
-至阶段一	-	-	-	-
-至阶段二	-	-	-	-
-至阶段三	-	-	-	-
本年转回	(1,912,951.80)	1,500,000.00	-	(412,951.80)
核销后收回	-	-	-	-
本年核销/处置	-	-	-	-
汇率差异	(5,490.40)	-	-	(5,490.40)
年末余额	2,175,000.00	1,500,000.00	-	3,675,000.00

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

4. 发放贷款和垫款 - 续

(5) 发放贷款和垫款余额及预期信用损失准备变动情况： - 续

(b) 贷款和垫款预期信用损失准备变动情况 - 续

项目	上年度			合计 人民币元
	阶段一 (12 个月预期 信用损失)	阶段二 (整个存续期预期 信用损失)	阶段三 (整个存续期预期 信用损失-已减值)	
	人民币元	人民币元	人民币元	
年初余额	5,250,000.00	-	-	5,250,000.00
转移：				
-至阶段一	-	-	-	-
-至阶段二	-	-	-	-
-至阶段三	-	-	-	-
本年转回	(1,254,619.25)	-	-	(1,254,619.25)
核销后收回	-	-	-	-
本年核销/处置	-	-	-	-
汇率差异	98,061.45	-	-	98,061.45
年末余额	4,093,442.20	-	-	4,093,442.20

5. 衍生金融工具

	年末数		
	名义金额 人民币元	公允价值	
		资产 人民币元	负债 人民币元
外汇掉期	284,935,000.00	2,352,397.65	-
利率掉期	100,000,000.00	-	(19,491.07)
合计	384,935,000.00	2,352,397.65	(19,491.07)

本银行上年度末未持有衍生金融工具。

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

6. 交易性金融资产

	<u>年末数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年年末数</u> 人民币元
分类为以公允价值计量且其变动 计入当期损益的金融资产		
其中：债务工具投资		
- 政府债券	49,744,479.74	-
- 金融机构债券	1,112,202,279.72	773,552,675.49
- 境外债券	63,438,497.34	-
应计利息	21,026,157.73	17,574,032.88
合计	<u>1,246,411,414.53</u>	<u>791,126,708.37</u>

7. 固定资产

	<u>电子及办公设备</u> 人民币元
原值	
年初数	32,066,622.54
本年增加	3,090,579.55
年末数	<u>35,157,202.09</u>
累计折旧	
年初数	22,127,678.83
本年计提	3,099,401.12
年末数	<u>25,227,079.95</u>
净额	
年初数	<u>9,938,943.71</u>
年末数	<u>9,930,122.14</u>

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

8. 在建工程

办公室装修
人民币元

年初数	2,634,819.95
本年减少	(1,654,112.98)
年末数	980,706.97

9. 使用权资产

房屋、
汽车及设备
人民币元

原值	
年初数	30,143,602.86
本年增加	1,872,407.71
本年减少	(180,000.00)
年末数	31,836,010.57
累计折旧	
年初数	7,782,029.85
本年增加	3,905,846.70
本年减少	(112,878.36)
年末数	11,574,998.19
账面价值	
年初数	22,361,573.01
年末数	20,261,012.38

本银行租赁了多项资产，包括房屋、汽车以及设备，租赁期为 1 至 8 年。

本年度及上年度均未发生计入当期损益的简化处理的短期租赁费用。

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

10. 无形资产

软件
人民币元

原值	
年初数	41,904,622.35
本年增加	9,847,639.64
年末数	51,752,261.99
累计摊销	
年初数	38,878,017.22
本年摊销	1,221,790.87
年末数	40,099,808.09
净额	
年初数	3,026,605.13
年末数	11,652,453.90

11. 递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债

(1) 按总额列示的递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债

	可抵扣/应纳税暂时性差异		递延所得税资产/递延所得税负债	
	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
长期服务金与员工激励计划	19,211,199.02	17,740,599.50	4,802,799.74	4,435,149.63
无形资产摊销税法与会计差异	1,930,762.63	2,061,405.25	482,690.66	515,351.31
交易性金融资产公允价值变动	(3,103,748.70)	30,055.21	(775,937.17)	7,513.80
衍生金融工具公允价值变动	(2,358,375.22)	-	(589,593.80)	-
预期信用损失准备	1,006,436.32	1,666,964.57	251,609.08	416,741.14
使用权资产	(20,261,012.38)	(22,361,573.01)	(5,065,253.10)	(5,590,393.25)
预计负债	59,811.92	497,803.93	14,952.98	124,450.98
租赁负债	22,088,100.30	23,649,857.41	5,522,025.08	5,912,464.35
合计	18,573,173.89	23,285,112.86	4,643,293.47	5,821,277.96

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

11. 递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债 - 续

- (2) 本银行相关递延所得税资产与递延所得税负债进行了抵销，以净额列示。按净额列示的递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债如下：

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
递延所得税资产	11,074,077.54	11,411,671.21
递延所得税负债	(6,430,784.07)	(5,590,393.25)
净额	4,643,293.47	5,821,277.96

12. 其他资产

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
预付账款(1)	10,513,636.42	10,430,084.27
应收咨询费	2,478,946.11	-
存出保证金	6,205,485.83	1,172,292.50
长期待摊费用(2)	6,578,574.86	7,609,032.79
预缴税款(3)	1,310,967.14	6,624,901.06
其他	3,701.46	137.35
合计	27,091,311.82	25,836,447.97
减：损失准备(附注七、13)	333,241.05	-
账面价值	26,758,070.77	25,836,447.97

本银行其他资产损失准备包括应收咨询费国别风险准备和本银行持有的境外债券国别风险准备。

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

12. 其他资产 - 续

(1) 预付账款主要系预付电脑系统费及预付租金等。

(2) 长期待摊费用

租入固定
资产装修
人民币元

原值

年初数

14,302,647.90

本年新增

207,401.28

年末数

14,510,049.18

累计摊销

年初数

6,693,615.11

本年计提额

1,237,859.21

年末数

7,931,474.32

净额

年初数

7,609,032.79

年末数

6,578,574.86

(3) 预缴税款

年末数
人民币元

上年年末数
人民币元

企业所得税

492,936.13

5,291,552.63

增值税

818,031.01

1,333,348.43

合计

1,310,967.14

6,624,901.06

财务报表附注

2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

13. 信用减值损失准备

	本年度			
	年初数 人民币元	本年计提/(转回) 人民币元 (附注七、34)	汇率影响 人民币元	年末数 人民币元
存放同业和				
其他金融机构款项	1,580,964.20	(974,262.56)	9,493.26	616,194.90
拆出资金	146,000.00	83,000.00	-	229,000.00
发放贷款和垫款	4,093,442.20	(412,951.80)	(5,490.40)	3,675,000.00
其他资产	-	337,913.32	(4,672.27)	333,241.05
贷款承诺	86,000.37	(29,000.00)	-	57,000.37
合计	5,906,406.77	(995,301.04)	(669.41)	4,910,436.32

	上年度			
	年初数 人民币元	本年计提/(转回) 人民币元 (附注七、34)	汇率影响 人民币元	年末数 人民币元
存放同业和				
其他金融机构款项	1,418,621.18	113,873.59	48,469.43	1,580,964.20
拆出资金	1,900,130.42	(1,929,049.60)	174,919.18	146,000.00
发放贷款和垫款	5,250,000.00	(1,254,619.25)	98,061.45	4,093,442.20
其他资产	11,226.29	(11,335.25)	108.96	-
贷款承诺	99,607.00	(13,606.63)	-	86,000.37
合计	8,679,584.89	(3,094,737.14)	321,559.02	5,906,406.77

14. 同业和其他金融机构存放款项

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
境内其他金融机构存放	514,738.32	-
应付利息	210,879.50	-
合计	725,617.82	-

财务报表附注

2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

15. 吸收存款

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
活期存款		
公司客户	1,573,813.22	15,958,938.19
个人客户	2,094.38	2,064.24
定期存款		
公司客户	431,892,317.85	403,679,985.15
个人客户	325,726.44	748,128.03
应计利息	2,044,008.53	1,843,749.15
合计	435,837,960.42	422,232,864.76

16. 拆入资金

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
拆入境外同业	-	348,230,000.00
应计利息	-	1,792,978.25
合计	-	350,022,978.25

17. 应付职工薪酬

	本年度			
	上年年末数 人民币元	本年计提 人民币元	本年支付 人民币元	年末数 人民币元
工资、奖金、津贴和补贴	12,339,562.29	51,037,184.51	(50,207,425.00)	13,169,321.80
社会保险费	381,179.04	4,270,248.59	(4,277,126.33)	374,301.30
住房公积金	-	2,097,484.00	(2,097,484.00)	-
设定受益计划(注)	12,160,875.30	3,300,506.00	(1,840,800.98)	13,620,580.32
合计	24,881,616.63	60,705,423.10	(58,422,836.31)	27,164,203.42

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

17. 应付职工薪酬 - 续

(注) 设定受益计划

除按规定参加由政府机构设立的职工社会保障体系外，本银行亦为员工设立了与退休/离职相关的设定受益计划。本银行按照员工月基本工资的 8%(最高不超过每人人民币 10,000/月) 并考虑利率影响后确认相关应付款项。自 2012 年 1 月 1 日起，对于服务满 10 年的员工，本银行按照该员工基本工资的 12%(最高不超过每人人民币 15,000/月) 并考虑利率影响后确认相关应付款项。此等应付款项有待员工退休、离职或身故时进行支付，该长期服务金计划的可行权比率以员工服务年份达到 5 年为限，逐年递增 20%直至 100%。

本银行于资产负债表日对上述长期服务金计划之设定受益义务进行精算评估，设定受益义务的现值以及相关的当期服务成本和过去服务成本均使用预计单位福利法计量。

设定受益计划使本银行面临精算风险，这些风险包括利率风险、长寿风险和通货膨胀风险。折现率的降低将导致设定受益计划义务现值增加。设定受益计划义务现值基于参与计划的员工的死亡率的最佳估计来计算，计划成员预期寿命的增加将导致计划负债的增加。此外，设定受益计划义务现值与计划未来的支付标准相关，而支付标准根据薪金的预期增长率确定，因此，薪金的预期增长率的上升亦将导致计划负债的增加。

(1) 资产负债表日，精算评估所采用的主要假设如下：

	<u>年末数</u>	<u>上年年末数</u>
折现率	2.60%	2.70%
薪金的预期增长率	7.00%	7.00%
设定受益计划利率	1.75%	1.75%
	<u>年末数</u>	<u>上年年末数</u>
身故比例	中国 2010 年-2013 年寿命表	中国 2010 年-2013 年寿命表
离职比例	15%	15%
退休年龄	女性 55 岁、男性 60 岁	女性 55 岁、男性 60 岁

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

17. 应付职工薪酬 - 续

(2) 计入业务及管理费的设定受益计划金额如下：

	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
当期服务成本	2,284,709.00	2,012,370.00
设定受益义务的利息费用	308,719.00	282,165.00
合计	2,593,428.00	2,294,535.00

(3) 计入应付职工薪酬的设定受益计划义务所产生的金额如下：

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
未注入资金的设定受益义务的现值	13,620,580.32	12,160,875.30
赤字	13,620,580.32	12,160,875.30
设定受益义务产生的负债净额	13,620,580.32	12,160,875.30

(4) 当期设定受益计划净负债的变动情况如下：

	本年度 人民币元	上年度 人民币元
上年年末数	12,160,875.30	10,716,803.80
计入当期损益的设定受益成本		
- 当期服务成本	2,284,709.00	2,012,370.00
- 利息费用	308,719.00	282,165.00
计入其他综合收益的设定受益成本		
- 精算损失	707,078.00	864,400.00
已支付的福利	(1,840,800.98)	(1,285,269.50)
转出	-	(429,594.00)
年末数	13,620,580.32	12,160,875.30

本银行对设定收益计划的关键假设(如折现率、薪金增长率等)进行了敏感性分析，敏感性分析结果显示对设定收益计划义务现值影响不重大。

财务报表附注

2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

18. 应交税费

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
个人所得税	981,465.20	1,251,297.48

19. 租赁负债

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
房屋、汽车及设备	22,088,100.30	23,649,857.41

租赁负债的到期期限分析如下：

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
一年以内	3,961,689.66	3,958,301.92
一至二年	4,068,245.85	3,254,403.15
二至三年	4,173,489.37	3,296,013.09
三年及以上	9,884,675.42	13,141,139.25
合计	22,088,100.30	23,649,857.41

20. 预计负债

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
租赁复原费(1)	59,811.92	497,803.93
贷款承诺的预期信用损失准备(2)、(附注七、13)	57,000.37	86,000.37
合计	116,812.29	583,804.30

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

20. 预计负债 - 续

(1) 租赁复原费变动情况：

	租赁复原费 人民币元
年初数	497,803.93
本年增加	11,976.06
本年减少	(449,968.07)
年末数	59,811.92

租赁复原费预计负债将于本银行履行恢复义务后解除。

(2) 贷款承诺预期信用损失变动情况

项目	本年度			合计 人民币元
	阶段一 (12 个月预期 信用损失) 人民币元	阶段二 (整个存续期预期 信用损失) 人民币元	阶段三 (整个存续期预期 信用损失-已减值) 人民币元	
年初余额	86,000.37	-	-	86,000.37
本年转回	(29,000.00)	-	-	(29,000.00)
年末余额	57,000.37	-	-	57,000.37

21. 其他负债

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
其他应付款(1)	2,897,854.06	2,775,095.45
预提费用	1,717,106.28	3,690,218.81
合计	4,614,960.34	6,465,314.26

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

21. 其他负债 - 续

(1) 其他应付款

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
应付购建长期资产款	-	47,619.95
应付不动户款项	1,966,759.19	1,944,793.83
应付其他款	931,094.87	782,681.67
合计	2,897,854.06	2,775,095.45

22. 实收资本

本银行注册资本为等值人民币 1,000,000,000.00 元，已全部到位。投资者按本银行章程规定的资本投入情况如下：

	年末数 等值人民币元
出资比例	
摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司	100% 1,000,000,000.00
	上年年末数 等值人民币元
出资比例	
摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司	100% 1,000,000,000.00

上述投入资本已经广东恒信德律会计师事务所有限公司验资报告验证，并出具了编号为(2002)恒德珠验 72 号和(2007)恒德珠验 11 号验资报告。

根据原银保监会的批复以及摩根士丹利国际银行有限公司与摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司之间签署的股权转让协议，摩根士丹利国际银行有限公司将其持有的本银行 100%股权转让给摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司，变更后摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司持有本银行 100%的股权，该变更于 2022 年 3 月 29 日完成，本银行注册资本和实收资本保持不变。

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

23. 盈余公积

	本年度 人民币元	上年度 人民币元
年初余额	89,968,974.83	86,676,424.77
本年计提	2,443,065.40	3,292,550.06
年末余额	92,412,040.23	89,968,974.83

24. 其他综合收益

	本年度 人民币元	上年度 人民币元
年初余额	(2,735,045.50)	(2,086,745.50)
增减变动金额	(530,308.00)	(648,300.00)
不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益		
其中：重新计量设定受益计划变动额		
之税前金额	(707,078.00)	(864,400.00)
上述变动的递延所得税影响	176,770.00	216,100.00
年末余额	(3,265,353.50)	(2,735,045.50)

本银行其他综合收益均为重新计量设定受益计划净负债所产生的变动金额。

25. 一般风险准备

	本年度 人民币元	上年度 人民币元
年初余额	12,300,000.00	18,200,000.00
本年转回	(3,200,000.00)	(5,900,000.00)
年末余额	9,100,000.00	12,300,000.00

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

26. 未分配利润

	本年度 人民币元	上年度 人民币元
年初未分配利润	615,936,890.59	580,403,940.01
本年度净利润	24,430,653.97	32,925,500.64
提取盈余公积(1)	(2,443,065.40)	(3,292,550.06)
转回一般风险准备(2)	3,200,000.00	5,900,000.00
年末未分配利润	641,124,479.16	615,936,890.59

(1) 提取盈余公积

根据本银行董事会决议，本银行自 2007 年开始每年按 10%税后利润计提盈余公积，直至董事会日后修订有关分配事宜为止。

(2) 提取一般风险准备

根据财政部 2012 年 3 月 30 日颁布的《金融企业准备金计提管理办法》(财金〔2012〕20 号)及相关规定的要求，本银行自 2012 年开始按年末的风险资产的 1.5%计提一般风险准备。

27. 利息净收入

	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
利息收入		
-存放同业和其他金融机构款项	31,561.92	28,542.83
-存放中央银行款项	2,132,031.64	1,699,196.86
-拆出资金	17,483,193.11	17,759,022.18
-发放贷款和垫款	7,745,787.98	7,949,307.77
-保证金	6,985.66	-
小计	27,399,560.31	27,436,069.64
利息支出		
-同业及其他金融机构存放款项	3,832,667.29	2,221.39
-拆入资金	13,745,724.35	1,817,717.34
-卖出回购金融资产款	-	5,643.84
-吸收存款	6,434,429.77	11,191,427.12
-租赁负债	628,958.02	711,365.91
小计	24,641,779.43	13,728,375.60
利息净收入	2,757,780.88	13,707,694.04

财务报表附注

2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

28. 手续费及佣金净收入

	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
手续费及佣金收入		
-咨询费收入	95,111,695.07	94,920,430.36
-银团贷款安排费	925,707.54	1,012,739.54
-结算与清算手续费	9,846.49	9,100.62
-与授信有关的收入	284,085.01	272,788.97
-其他	4,817.28	3,965.16
小计	96,336,151.39	96,219,024.65
手续费及佣金支出		
-交易中心费	348,498.83	342,654.43
-其他手续费支出	1,475,770.99	1,039,792.68
小计	1,824,269.82	1,382,447.11
手续费及佣金净收入	94,511,881.57	94,836,577.54

29. 投资收益

	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
交易性金融资产	32,492,714.40	36,051,268.11
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的贷款和垫款	19,129.98	-
合计	32,511,844.38	36,051,268.11

30. 公允价值变动收益/(损失)

	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
交易性金融资产	3,452,185.20	(7,289,014.22)
衍生金融工具	2,358,375.22	-
合计	5,810,560.42	(7,289,014.22)

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

31. 其他收益

	<u>本年累计数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年累计数</u> 人民币元
代扣代缴税款手续费返还	210,374.26	231,669.52

32. 税金及附加

	<u>本年累计数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年累计数</u> 人民币元
附加税	450,430.74	783,350.49
印花税	12,725.81	27,240.49
合计	463,156.55	810,590.98

33. 业务及管理费

	<u>本年累计数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年累计数</u> 人民币元
职工薪酬及福利	59,998,345.10	54,832,629.52
无形资产摊销	1,221,790.87	601,099.40
水电费	1,380,833.43	1,257,874.50
电子设备运转及通讯费	19,158,956.42	16,254,883.66
差旅费	1,657,286.69	1,007,067.58
折旧费用	7,005,247.82	6,585,902.25
关联方服务费	1,132,075.44	1,132,075.45
业务招待费	94,536.72	155,434.06
长期待摊费用摊销	1,237,859.21	866,338.27
专业服务费	5,983,125.45	7,869,634.61
其他	6,115,087.49	10,007,642.44
合计	104,985,144.64	100,570,581.74

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

34. 信用减值损失

	<u>本年累计数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年累计数</u> 人民币元
存放同业和其他金融机构款项	(974,262.56)	113,873.59
拆出资金	83,000.00	(1,929,049.60)
发放贷款和垫款	(412,951.80)	(1,254,619.25)
其他资产	337,913.32	(11,335.25)
贷款承诺	(29,000.00)	(13,606.63)
合计	<u>(995,301.04)</u>	<u>(3,094,737.14)</u>

35. 所得税费用

	<u>本年累计数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年累计数</u> 人民币元
当期所得税费用	7,380,628.02	12,522,263.54
递延所得税费用	1,354,754.49	(1,459,861.24)
汇算清缴差异	185,368.66	(37,500.02)
合计	<u>8,920,751.17</u>	<u>11,024,902.28</u>

所得税费用与会计利润的调节表如下：

	<u>本年累计数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年累计数</u> 人民币元
会计利润	33,351,405.14	43,950,402.92
按税率 25%计算的所得税费用	8,337,851.29	10,987,600.73
加：不可抵扣的纳税影响	494,600.42	317,827.45
加：汇算清缴差异	185,368.66	(37,500.02)
减：免税收入的纳税影响	97,069.20	243,025.88
所得税费用	<u>8,920,751.17</u>	<u>11,024,902.28</u>

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

36. 现金及现金等价物

	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
存放中央银行款项	336,181,372.67	889,962,286.16
法定存款准备金	(30,426,452.45)	(31,576,473.01)
原到期日为三个月以内： 存放同业和其他金融机构款项	130,167,665.33	323,014,524.14
拆出资金	100,000,000.00	12,422,360.25
合计	535,922,585.55	1,193,822,697.54

37. 现金流量表补充资料

	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
将净利润调节为经营活动产生的现金流量		
净利润	24,430,653.97	32,925,500.64
加：信用减值损失	(995,301.04)	(3,094,737.14)
固定资产折旧	3,099,401.12	2,671,596.04
使用权资产折旧	3,905,846.70	3,914,306.21
无形资产摊销	1,221,790.87	601,099.40
长期待摊费用摊销	1,237,859.21	866,338.27
投资收益	(32,511,844.38)	(36,051,268.11)
租赁负债利息支出	628,958.02	711,365.91
公允价值变动(收益)/损失	(5,810,560.42)	7,289,014.22
递延所得税费用	1,354,754.49	(1,459,861.24)
经营性应收项目的减少	117,136,608.42	158,722,620.75
经营性应付项目的减少	(336,627,314.24)	(288,913,718.23)
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	(222,929,147.28)	(121,817,743.28)
现金及现金等价物净增加情况		
现金及现金等价物的年末余额	535,922,585.55	1,193,822,697.54
减：现金及现金等价物的年初余额	1,193,822,697.54	811,710,234.40
现金及现金等价物净(减少)/增加额	(657,900,111.99)	382,112,463.14

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

38. 分部报告

根据本银行的内部组织结构、管理要求及内部报告制度，本银行的经营业务划分为以下报告分部，这些报告分部是以本银行的营业地为基础确定的。本银行的管理层定期评价这些报告分部的经营成果，以决定向其分配资源及评价其业绩。

分部报告信息根据各分部向管理层报告时采用的会计政策及计量基础披露，这些计量基础与编制财务报表时采用的会计政策与计量基础保持一致。

分部报告信息：

	本年累计数			
	总行 人民币元	北京分行 人民币元	抵销 人民币元	合计 人民币元
营业收入	80,810,763.01	56,993,642.28	-	137,804,405.29
利息净收入	(2,239,029.39)	4,996,810.27	-	2,757,780.88
其中：分部间利息净收入	(8,567,388.42)	8,567,388.42	-	-
手续费及佣金净收入	42,611,097.23	51,900,784.34	-	94,511,881.57
其中：分部间手续费净收入	(51,439,833.54)	51,439,833.54	-	-
其他收入净额	40,438,695.17	96,047.67	-	40,534,742.84
营业支出	57,327,971.71	47,125,028.44	-	104,453,000.15
营业利润	23,482,791.30	9,868,613.84	-	33,351,405.14
分部资产总额	2,053,362,427.38	436,344,397.65	258,787,048.28	2,230,919,776.75
分部负债总额	278,400,984.62	371,934,674.52	158,787,048.28	491,548,610.86
补充信息：				
折旧和摊销费用	3,473,447.81	5,991,450.09	-	9,464,897.90
资本性支出	12,338,873.65	806,746.82	-	13,145,620.47
其中：购置固定资产支出	2,428,888.35	661,691.20	-	3,090,579.55
购置无形资产	9,847,639.64	-	-	9,847,639.64
长期待摊费用支出	62,345.66	145,055.62	-	207,401.28

七、 财务报表项目附注 - 续

38. 分部报告 - 续

	上年累计数			
	总行 人民币元	北京分行 人民币元	抵销 人民币元	合计 人民币元
营业收入	79,868,461.82	62,368,376.30	-	142,236,838.12
利息净收入	4,475,064.64	9,232,629.40	-	13,707,694.04
其中：分部间利息净收入	(11,471,243.55)	11,471,243.55	-	-
手续费及佣金净收入	41,445,044.31	53,391,533.23	-	94,836,577.54
其中：分部间手续费净收入	(52,612,922.66)	52,612,922.66	-	-
其他收入净额	33,948,352.87	(255,786.33)	-	33,692,566.54
营业支出	56,185,534.96	42,100,900.62	-	98,286,435.58
营业利润	23,682,926.86	20,267,475.68	-	43,950,402.54
分部资产总额	2,505,905,719.09	425,085,753.92	386,432,920.00	2,544,558,553.01
分部负债总额	745,977,169.46	369,543,483.63	286,432,920.00	829,087,733.09
补充信息：				
折旧和摊销费用	2,618,464.41	5,434,875.51	-	8,053,339.92
资本性支出	3,458,530.27	4,448,146.57	-	7,906,676.84
其中：购置固定资产支出	1,052,684.48	1,540,143.47	-	2,592,827.95
购置无形资产	2,317,716.69	-	-	2,317,716.69
长期待摊费用支出	88,129.10	2,908,003.10	-	2,996,132.20

(1) 按收入来源地划分的对外交易收入

	本年累计数 人民币元	上年累计数 人民币元
来源于境内的对外交易收入	41,872,394.18	46,702,865.39
来源于境外的对外交易收入	95,932,011.11	95,533,972.73
合计	137,804,405.29	142,236,838.12

(2) 按资产所在地划分的非流动资产

本银行的非流动资产均位于中国境内。

(3) 对主要客户的依赖程度

本银行对非关联方客户不存在重大依赖关系。

分部间转移交易以实际交易价格为基础计量。分部收入和分部费用按各分部的实际收入和费用确定。

八、 承诺及或有事项

1. 信贷承诺和担保

	<u>年末数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年年末数</u> 人民币元
贷款承诺		
其中：可随时无条件撤销的贷款承诺	-	160,000,000.00
不可无条件撤销的贷款承诺	100,000,000.00	87,577,639.75
保函	40,000.00	348,000.00
合计	<u>100,040,000.00</u>	<u>247,925,639.75</u>

2. 资本承诺

	<u>年末数</u> 人民币元	<u>上年年末数</u> 人民币元
已签约但尚未于财务报表中确认的：		
- 租入固定资产装修承诺	5,494.96	152,856.16
- 其他承诺	-	6,479,858.00
合计	<u>5,494.96</u>	<u>6,632,714.16</u>

九、 关联方关系及其交易

(1) 存在控制关系的关联方

<u>名称</u>	<u>注册地点</u>	<u>业务性质</u>	<u>与本银行关系</u>	<u>持股本银行比例</u>
Morgan Stanley	美国	金融服务	实际控制人	100%
摩根士丹利银行亚洲有限公司	香港	金融服务	母公司	100%

本银行集团最终母公司为 Morgan Stanley。Morgan Stanley 是一家注册在美国特拉华州的国际金融服务公司，其财务报表可以在以下网址查询：

<https://www.morganstanley.com/about-us-ir>

摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司

财务报表附注

2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度

九、 关联方关系及其交易 - 续

(2) 与本银行发生交易但不存在控制关系的其他关联方

名称	注册地点	经济 性质或类型	主营业务	法定代表人	注册资本	注册资本 是否有变化	关联方关系
摩根士丹利亚洲有限公司	中国香港	有限责任公司	投资银行、外汇买卖及经纪业务	不适用	美元29,455百万	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利国际银行有限公司	英国	股份有限公司	金融服务	不适用	英镑340百万	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利资产服务咨询(中国)有限公司	中国北京	有限责任公司	咨询服务	周彦	美元6.1百万	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利投资顾问(北京)有限公司	中国北京	有限责任公司	咨询服务	陈健浩	美元170,000	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利投资顾问(上海)有限公司	中国上海	有限责任公司	咨询服务	陈健浩	美元100,000	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利管理服务(上海)有限公司	中国上海	有限责任公司	咨询、企业管理服务	Yahlin Chang	美元51百万	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利(中国)股权投资管理有限公司	中国杭州	有限责任公司	股权投资咨询、管理服务	徐俊	人民币100百万	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利商务咨询(上海)有限公司	中国上海	有限责任公司	咨询服务	孙恂	美元160,000	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利投资管理咨询(上海)有限公司	中国上海	有限责任公司	咨询服务	Hsuan-Chin Chou	美元170,000	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利证券(中国)有限公司	中国上海	有限责任公司	金融服务	钱菁	人民币1,718百万	否	同集团子公司
摩根士丹利期货(中国)有限公司	中国北京	有限责任公司	期货业务	白欣潼	人民币100,000万	是	同集团子公司
三菱日联银行(中国)有限公司	中国上海	有限责任公司	外汇业务及部分人民币业务	长谷川由树	人民币10,000百万	否	对集团有重大影响
日本三菱日联银行股份有限公司	日本东京	股份有限公司	金融服务	半沢淳一	日元1,711,958百万	否	对集团有重大影响

本银行关联方还包括本银行关键管理人员及与其关系密切的家庭成员或与关系密切的家庭成员控制或共同控制的其他公司。本银行对于重大关联交易进行逐笔披露，对于一般关联交易进行合并披露。本银行在日常业务过程中按一般商业条款与关联方进行交易，并且这些交易符合相关监管比例要求。

(3) 本银行与关联方在本年间发生了如下关联交易

利息收入

	本年累计数		上年累计数	
	金额 人民币元	比例 %	金额 人民币元	比例 %
摩根士丹利国际银行 有限公司	-	-	4,760,811.20	17.35
合计	-	-	4,760,811.20	17.35

九、 关联方关系及其交易 - 续

(3) 本银行与关联方在本年间发生了如下关联交易 - 续

利息支出

	本年累计数		上年累计数	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
	人民币元	%	人民币元	%
摩根士丹利资产服务 咨询(中国)有限公司	1,364,861.91	5.54	1,169,084.28	8.52
摩根士丹利投资顾问 (北京)有限公司	68.66	0.00	187,121.26	1.36
摩根士丹利商务咨询 (上海)有限公司	346,033.58	1.40	340,726.86	2.48
摩根士丹利管理服务 (上海)有限公司	4,148,946.31	16.84	4,081,144.48	29.73
摩根士丹利投资顾问 (上海)有限公司	445,221.13	1.81	438,621.76	3.20
摩根士丹利投资管理咨询 (上海)有限公司	105,545.54	0.43	103,808.83	0.76
Morgan Stanley	10,259,329.02	41.63	1,817,717.34	13.24
摩根士丹利期货 (中国)有限公司	3,832,667.29	15.55	-	-
合计	20,502,673.44	83.20	8,138,224.81	59.29

手续费及佣金收入

	本年累计数		上年累计数	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
	人民币元	%	人民币元	%
摩根士丹利 亚洲有限公司	95,111,695.07	98.73	94,920,430.36	98.65

业务及管理费

	本年累计数		上年累计数	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
	人民币元	%	人民币元	%
摩根士丹利管理服务 (上海)有限公司	1,132,075.44	1.08	1,132,075.45	1.13

九、 关联方关系及其交易 - 续

(3) 本银行与关联方在本年间发生了如下关联交易 - 续

即期外汇交易

2023 年度，本银行与关联方发生即期外汇交易的交易总额为人民币 1,795,273,586.00 元 (2022 年度：人民币 1,997,666,707.27 元)。

衍生掉期交易

2023年度，本银行与关联方发生衍生掉期交易的名义金额总额为人民币72,386,000.00元 (2022年度：人民币0元)，截止资产负债表日该交易已到期交割。

(4) 关联交易未结算金额

存放同业

	年末数		上年年末数	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
	人民币元	%	人民币元	%
日本三菱日联银行 股份有限公司	161.49	-	178.85	-

其他资产

	年末数		上年年末数	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
	人民币元	%	人民币元	%
摩根士丹利 亚洲有限公司	2,478,946.11	9.26	-	-

同业存放

	年末数		上年年末数	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
	人民币元	%	人民币元	%
摩根士丹利期货 (中国)有限公司	725,617.82	100.00	-	-

九、 关联方关系及其交易 - 续

(4) 关联交易未结算金额 - 续

吸收存款

	年末数		上年年末数	
	金额 人民币元	比例 %	金额 人民币元	比例 %
摩根士丹利资产服务 咨询(中国)有限公司	101,029,054.79	23.18	75,944,411.63	17.99
摩根士丹利投资顾问 (北京)有限公司	157.95	0.00	87.68	0.00
摩根士丹利管理服务 (上海)有限公司	273,561,895.30	62.77	269,412,912.98	63.81
摩根士丹利商务咨询 (上海)有限公司	22,693,206.74	5.21	22,347,170.38	5.29
摩根士丹利投资顾问 (上海)有限公司	30,244,426.45	6.94	29,799,203.05	7.06
摩根士丹利投资管理咨询 (上海)有限公司	6,414,337.49	1.47	6,308,791.95	1.49
合计	433,943,078.72	99.57	403,812,577.67	95.64

拆入资金

	年末数		上年年末数	
	金额 人民币元	比例 %	金额 人民币元	比例 %
Morgan Stanley	-	-	350,022,978.25	100.00

根据相关监管法律法规，该交易已构成重大关联交易，并已通过董事会、关联交易委员会以及独立董事相关决议及审批。

九、 关联方关系及其交易 - 续

(4) 关联交易未结算金额 - 续

其他负债

	年末数		上年年末数	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
	人民币元	%	人民币元	%
摩根士丹利管理服务 (上海)有限公司	300,000.00	6.50	729,594.00	11.28

以上未结算的关联交易款项均为非证券业务并将以现金结算。

(5) 关键管理人员报酬

	本年累计数		上年累计数	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
	人民币元	%	人民币元	%
关键管理人员报酬	11,330,788.75	18.89	9,509,108.15	17.34

十、 风险管理

1. 风险管理概述

风险概述

本银行从事的各种经营活动使本银行面临各种类型的风险，特别是金融工具的运用，使风险趋于多样化和复杂化。本银行目前面临的主要风险包括：信用风险、流动性风险、市场风险和操作风险，其中市场风险包括外汇风险和利率风险。

本银行从事风险管理的目标是在风险和收益之间取得适当的平衡，将风险对本银行经营业绩的负面影响降低到最低水平，使本银行的利益最大化。基于该风险管理目标，本银行风险管理的基本策略是确定和分析本银行所面临的各种风险，建立适当的风险承受底线和进行风险管理，并通过系统提供的信息及时可靠地对各种风险进行监督，将风险控制在限定的范围之内。

十、 风险管理 - 续

1. 风险管理概述 - 续

风险概述 - 续

本银行董事会负责制定本银行整体风险管理战略，通过风险委员会、合规管理委员会、行务会议等各类委员会，监督控制本银行整体经营活动及业务风险。本银行在风险委员会下设立了本地承诺委员会、资产负债管理委员会、操作风险监督委员会、数据治理委员会、业务连续性管理委员会以管理信用风险、市场风险、流动性风险、操作风险以及业务连续性风险。

本银行董事会承担全面风险管理的最终责任，授权其下设的风险委员会履行其全面风险管理的一部分职责，并作为牵头职能部门监督本银行各风险管理部门的全面风险管理工作。本银行监事会承担全面风险管理的监督责任。高级管理层承担全面风险管理的实施责任，执行董事会的决议，董事会定期审阅管理层递交的关于全面风险管理的报告。本银行已设立全面风险管理的治理架构，明确全面风险管理职能部门、业务部门以及其他部门在风险管理中的职责分工，建立部门之间相互协调、有效制衡的运行机制。

2. 信用风险

(1) 信用风险管理

信用风险是债务人或交易对手违约而产生损失的风险。

本银行的信用风险敞口主要来自于贷款及拆放同业等。本银行在风险委员会的领导下，执行本银行制定的信用风险管理制度。由本银行董事会批准及每年复审的《摩根士丹利国际银行(中国)有限公司信用风险政策》是主导内部信用风险管理和控制政策文件，包括对信用评估、内部信用评级、贷款分类、国别风险管理、授信限额框架及问题敞口管理等的描述。

信用风险管理部负责对本银行所承受的信用风险进行独立于业务的尽职调查、信贷审批和贷后跟踪、控制及管理，以确保本银行的信用风险敞口能限制在由本银行董事会制定的可承受范围内。信用风险管理部定期向资产负债管理委员会及风险委员会汇报信用风险敞口情况。

十、 风险管理 - 续

2. 信用风险 - 续

(2) 信用风险显著增加

在评估金融工具自初始确认后信用风险是否显著增加时，本银行对比金融工具及其他工具在初始确认日和报告日的违约风险情况。在实际操作中，本银行利用定量以及定性信息，包括可获得的合理且有依据的前瞻性信息，并根据本银行的历史经验和专家信用风险评估进行分析，以确定金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后是否已显著增加。本银行在设定违约概率阶段划分定量标准时，明确了风险敞口违约概率变动的绝对水平和相对水平，若于报告日期的违约概率相对于初始确认日期融资的违约概率显著增加，则信贷风险被视为已显著增加。本银行定期回顾评价标准是否适用当前情况。

(3) 预期信用损失管理

预期信用损失为通过评估一系列合理可能结果及货币的时间价值，并考虑所有合理及可证明的材料(包括前瞻性资料)而确定概率加权金额。

对于资产组合，预期现金流缺口的估值是由违约概率(PD)、违约损失率(LGD)及违约时的预期风险敞口(EAD)相乘所得。本银行已在模型中建立了计算的假设方法，并由专门的团队进行数据集中化处理。

本银行管理层通过将信贷质量按阶段划分的方式对期末余额、风险暴露和预期信用损失的变动情况进行分析和审查。

2023 年度，本银行在评估预期信用损失计量模型中所使用的前瞻性信息时，也考虑了内外部环境对中国宏观经济的影响。

本银行使用一套中国地区前瞻模型，模型的前瞻信息指标是采用地区性的信贷指数和中国宏观经济变量指标，如中国国内生产总值(GDP)，考虑了信用风险的业务性质作为前瞻驱动指标，每个季度更新其前瞻信息并调整相关 PD 参数。

前瞻性情景权重采用内部专家的预测结果，设置基准、乐观、悲观三种场景，结合当下宏观政治经济走势，尽量考虑最可能发生的结果，设定的权重分别为 50%，25%，25%，其中基准场景占比最高，乐观和悲观权重一样。此外，2023 年第四季度计算预期信用损失所用的预测中国 GDP 当期同比增长率具体如下：

情景	2024 年第一季度	2024 年第二季度	2024 年第三季度	2024 年第四季度
基础	4.264%	4.423%	4.548%	4.645%
乐观	7.508%	5.701%	5.491%	5.410%
悲观	-1.161%	2.200%	2.887%	3.288%

十、 风险管理 - 续

2. 信用风险 - 续

(3) 预期信用损失管理 - 续

根据本银行的会计政策以及原银保监会印发的《商业银行预期信用损失法实施管理办法》等其他监管法规的要求，本银行所计提的预期信用损失准备是充分的。

(4) 最大信用风险敞口信息

在不考虑可利用的担保物或其他信用增级的情况下，于资产负债表日最大信用风险敞口是指金融资产扣除减值准备后的账面价值，最大信用风险敞口金额列示如下：

(i) 纳入预期信用减值损失评估范围金融工具的最大风险敞口

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
表内项目：		
发放贷款和垫款	242,242,530.55	269,034,473.34
应收同业款项	329,441,770.63	524,756,571.10
其中：存放同业和其他金融机构款项	129,551,470.43	321,433,559.94
拆出资金	199,890,300.20	203,323,011.16
其他金融资产	8,354,892.35	1,172,429.85
表内项目合计	580,039,193.53	794,963,474.29
表外项目：		
贷款承诺	100,000,000.00	247,577,639.75
保函	40,000.00	348,000.00
表外项目合计	100,040,000.00	247,925,639.75
合计	680,079,193.53	1,042,889,114.04

(ii) 未纳入预期信用减值损失评估范围金融工具的最大风险敞口

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
表内项目：		
交易性金融资产	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37
衍生金融资产	2,352,397.65	-
合计	1,248,763,812.18	791,126,708.37

十、 风险管理 - 续

2. 信用风险 - 续

(4) 最大信用风险敞口信息 - 续

(ii) 未纳入预期信用减值损失评估范围金融工具的最大风险敞口 - 续

存放央行款项无信用风险。

其他金融资产中包括存出保证金、应收手续费等。

表外项目包括金额完全覆盖的定期存款质押保函以及可随时无条件撤销以及不可无条件撤销的贷款承诺。除此之外，本银行没有采取任何其他信用增强措施来管理其信贷风险敞口。

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止，因持有抵押品而未确认预期信用损失的金融工具的账面价值为人民币 40,000.00 元 (2022 年 12 月 31 日：人民币 348,000.00 元)

(5) 发放贷款和垫款和应收同业款项

(i) 截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止，本银行不存在逾期和减值的贷款和垫款以及应收同业款项(2022 年 12 月 31 日：无)。

(ii) 尚未逾期和减值

	年末数	
	正常 人民币元	合计 人民币元
发放贷款和垫款	242,242,530.55	242,242,530.55
应收同业款项	329,441,770.63	329,441,770.63
	上年年末数	
	正常 人民币元	合计 人民币元
发放贷款和垫款	269,034,473.34	269,034,473.34
应收同业款项	524,756,571.10	524,756,571.10

本银行对于尚未逾期和减值的贷款和垫款以及应收同业款项已按照预期信用减值损失模型的结果计提减值准备。

十、 风险管理 - 续

2. 信用风险 - 续

(6) 交易性金融资产及衍生金融资产

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
尚未逾期和减值的交易性金融资产	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37
衍生金融资产	2,352,397.65	-
合计	1,248,763,812.18	791,126,708.37

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，本银行债权性投资品种均为金融机构债券、政府债券和境外债券。

(7) 债权类投资的信用风险评级状况

市场普遍认可的评级机构对本银行持有债券的评级情况列示如下：

	年末数 人民币元	上年年末数 人民币元
BBB-	63,992,082.95	-
无评级	1,182,419,331.58	791,126,708.37
合计	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，本银行持有的无评级债权类投资主要为政策性银行债券以及政府债券。

(8) 金融资产信用风险集中度分析

本银行通过行业性管理金融资产信用风险集中度，相关分析参见附注七、4(2)。

3. 流动性风险

流动性风险是指商业银行无法以合理成本及时获得充足资金，用于偿付到期债务、履行其他支付义务和满足正常业务开展的其他资金需求的风险。

十、 风险管理 - 续

3. 流动性风险 - 续

(1) 流动性风险管理

本银行已建立有效的流动性风险的治理结构，制订了流动性风险管理政策及策略，规范了识别、计量、监测、控制流动性风险的方法，以确保本银行实施审慎的流动性风险管理并保障本银行资金满足日常和压力情况下的流动性需求。具体包括：

- (i) 本银行流动性风险治理结构主要包括：董事会对流动性风险管理负最终责任。董事会风险委员会、资产负债委员会与高级管理层定期审核本银行的流动性仓位报告和压力测试报告，掌握重要变动和潜在变化。资金部负责日常流动性风险管理，风险管理部作为第二道防线负责监督流动性风险和流动性风险的日常管理；
- (ii) 本银行已经根据流动性风险偏好建立了流动性风险管理策略，并将其纳入流动性风险管理政策中。该政策规定了流动性风险管理范围和目标、职责责任、监管要求、流动性管理工具、报告及应急计划；
- (iii) 本银行监测早期预警指标、流动性风险监管比率及压力测试结果，用于识别、计量、监测本银行流动性风险总体水平，并通过建立流动性风险限额管理、完善融资策略、加强融资抵押品管理、制定流动性应急预案等方法控制管理流动性风险；
- (iv) 本银行及时前瞻性的监测可能影响本银行流动性风险的相关因素，主要包括本银行的资产负债期限匹配情况，市场流动性情况及可能对本银行产生流动性影响的市场或特殊事件；
- (v) 本银行每日开展流动性风险压力测试，确保准确、及时监测本币和外币的流动性风险运行情况及潜在的风险冲击，并定期向本银行高级管理层、资产负债管理委员会、风险委员会及董事会汇报压力测试情况。

(2) 负债质量管理

2023年，根据监管要求，并经本银行董事会批准，本银行对负债质量管理政策进行了年度审核，并对政策中相关的监管指标进行了更新。截至到2023年底，本银行负债质量管理相关指标和限额均符合相关要求，没有发生重大不合理变动。

十、 风险管理 - 续

3. 流动性风险 - 续

(3) 流动风险分析

本银行的资产及负债的到期分析列示如下：

下表为本银行资产负债表日金融资产以及金融负债按未折现剩余合同现金流的到期期限分析。

	年末数						合计 人民币千元
	即期/已逾期 人民币千元	1个月以内 人民币千元	1-3个月以内 人民币千元	3-12个月以内 人民币千元	1年以上 人民币千元	未定期限 人民币千元	
金融资产							
存放中央银行款项	305,819	-	-	-	-	30,427	336,246
存放同业和 其他金融机构款项	129,551	-	-	-	-	-	129,551
拆出资金	-	99,924	809	101,325	-	-	202,058
衍生金融资产	-	1,563	789	-	-	-	2,352
交易性金融资产	-	1,246,411	-	-	-	-	1,246,411
发放贷款和垫款	-	99,330	1,144	16,205	136,638	-	253,317
其他金融资产	-	-	-	-	-	8,355	8,355
金融资产合计	435,370	1,447,228	2,742	117,530	136,638	38,782	2,178,290
金融负债							
同业和其他金融 机构存放款项	726	-	-	-	-	-	726
吸收存款	1,576	194,853	2,643	239,723	-	-	438,795
衍生金融负债	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
其他金融负债	-	2,979	660	2,971	18,243	1,967	26,820
金融负债合计	2,302	197,832	3,303	242,713	18,243	1,967	466,360
净额	433,068	1,249,396	(561)	(125,183)	118,395	36,815	1,711,930

	上年年末数						合计 人民币千元
	即期/已逾期 人民币千元	1个月以内 人民币千元	1-3个月以内 人民币千元	3-12个月以内 人民币千元	1年以上 人民币千元	未定期限 人民币千元	
金融资产							
存放中央银行款项	858,444	-	-	-	-	31,577	890,021
存放同业和 其他金融机构款项	321,434	-	-	-	-	-	321,434
拆出资金	-	18,375	850	188,369	-	-	207,594
交易性金融资产	-	791,127	-	-	-	-	791,127
发放贷款和垫款	-	4,188	99,983	12,682	165,808	-	282,661
其他金融资产	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	1,172
金融资产合计	1,179,878	813,690	100,833	201,051	165,808	32,749	2,494,009
金融负债							
吸收存款	15,961	195,078	2,599	211,283	-	-	424,921
拆入资金	-	-	-	361,366	-	-	361,366
其他金融负债	-	4,872	706	2,900	20,276	1,945	30,699
金融负债合计	15,961	199,950	3,305	575,549	20,276	1,945	816,986
净额	1,163,917	613,740	97,528	(374,498)	145,532	30,804	1,677,023

十、 风险管理 - 续

3. 流动性风险 - 续

(4) 表外项目流动风险分析

本银行表外项目按合同的剩余期限在下表中列示：

	年末数						合计 人民币千元
	即期/已逾期 人民币千元	1个月以内 人民币千元	1-3个月以内 人民币千元	3-12个月以内 人民币千元	1年以上 人民币千元	未定期限 人民币千元	
贷款承诺	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
保函	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
合计	-	-	-	100,000	-	40	100,040

	上年年末数						合计 人民币千元
	即期/已逾期 人民币千元	1个月以内 人民币千元	1-3个月以内 人民币千元	3-12个月以内 人民币千元	1年以上 人民币千元	未定期限 人民币千元	
贷款承诺	-	-	-	160,000	87,578	-	247,578
保函	-	-	-	-	-	348	348
合计	-	-	-	160,000	87,578	348	247,926

4. 市场风险

市场风险是指因市场价格出现不利变动而使银行表内和表外业务发生损失的风险。本银行市场风险主要包括外汇风险和利率风险。本银行对市场风险管理的方式主要有：限额管理(包括交易限额，风险限额和止损限额)，市场风险计量、监测和报告，市值比较和市场风险资本管理。市场风险管理部门负责市场风险的监控并定期向风险委员会汇报。本银行已经建立和完善了市场风险限额管理体系，规范了市场风险管理的流程和报告机制。审计部定期对市场风险管理进行审计。本银行定期进行压力测试，衡量在异常情况下的潜在市场风险损失，并以此帮助加强市场风险的管理。

(1) 外汇风险

本银行在中华人民共和国境内成立及经营，外币交易以美元、港币为主。

本银行对外汇风险主要实施敞口限额管理。

十、 风险管理 - 续

4. 市场风险 - 续

(1) 外汇风险 - 续

有关资产和负债按币种列示如下：

	年末数				
	人民币 人民币千元	美元折人民币 折合人民币千元	港币折人民币 折合人民币千元	其他币种折人民币 折合人民币千元	本外币合计 折合人民币千元
金融资产					
存放中央银行款项	336,174	-	72	-	336,246
存放同业和其他金融机构款项	7,260	120,712	1,552	27	129,551
拆出资金	199,890	-	-	-	199,890
衍生金融资产	2,352	-	-	-	2,352
交易性金融资产	1,182,419	63,992	-	-	1,246,411
发放贷款和垫款	242,243	-	-	-	242,243
其他金融资产	8,355	-	-	-	8,355
金融资产合计	1,978,693	184,704	1,624	27	2,165,048
金融负债					
同业和其他					
金融机构存放款项	726	-	-	-	726
吸收存款	435,792	7	39	-	435,838
衍生金融负债	19	-	-	-	19
其他金融负债	24,853	150	1,817	-	26,820
金融负债合计	461,390	157	1,856	-	463,403
资产负债净头寸	1,517,303	184,547	(232)	27	1,701,645

	上年年末数				
	人民币 人民币千元	美元折人民币 折合人民币千元	港币折人民币 折合人民币千元	其他币种折人民币 折合人民币千元	本外币合计 折合人民币千元
金融资产					
存放中央银行款项	889,148	766	107	-	890,021
存放同业和其他金融机构款项	5,837	314,059	1,512	26	321,434
拆出资金	203,323	-	-	-	203,323
交易性金融资产	791,127	-	-	-	791,127
发放贷款及垫款	197,344	71,690	-	-	269,034
其他金融资产	1,172	-	-	-	1,172
金融资产合计	2,087,951	386,515	1,619	26	2,476,111
金融负债					
吸收存款	409,475	12,719	39	-	422,233
拆入资金	-	350,023	-	-	350,023
其他金融负债	28,647	254	1,798	-	30,699
金融负债合计	438,122	362,996	1,837	-	802,955
资产负债净头寸	1,649,829	23,519	(218)	26	1,673,156

十、 风险管理 - 续

4. 市场风险 - 续

(1) 外汇风险 - 续

下表显示了人民币对所有外币的即期与远期汇率同时升值 5%或贬值 5%的情况下，对本银行该年度所有者权益的影响。

	本年数	上年数
	所有者权益 增加/(减少)	所有者权益 增加/(减少)
	人民币千元	人民币千元
升值 5%	(6,913)	(875)
贬值 5%	6,913	875

(2) 利率风险

利率风险指市场利率变动对资产负债表上资产及负债之公允价值以及损益表中之年度利息收入及支出之潜在影响。

截至资产负债表日，本银行的计息资产及负债状况如下：

	年末数					
	1个月内	1至3个月	3至12个月	1至5年	5年以上	不计息
	人民币千元	人民币千元	人民币千元	人民币千元	人民币千元	人民币千元
金融资产						
存放中央银行款项	305,755	-	-	-	-	30,491
存放同业和其他金融机构款项	129,551	-	-	-	-	-
拆出资金	99,886	-	99,885	-	-	119
衍生金融资产	-	-	-	-	-	2,352
交易性金融资产	-	63,438	119,820	821,236	220,891	21,026
发放贷款及垫款	98,500	-	12,313	130,512	-	918
其他金融资产	-	-	-	-	-	8,355
金融资产合计	633,692	63,438	232,018	951,748	220,891	63,261
金融负债						
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	515	-	-	-	-	211
吸收存款	195,022	2,599	236,173	-	-	2,044
衍生金融负债	-	-	-	-	-	19
其他金融负债	-	-	-	-	-	26,820
金融负债合计	195,537	2,599	236,173	-	-	29,094
资产负债净头寸	438,155	60,839	(4,155)	951,748	220,891	34,167

十、 风险管理 - 续

4. 市场风险 - 续

(2) 利率风险 - 续

	上年年末数						合计 人民币千元
	1个月内 人民币千元	1至3个月 人民币千元	3至12个月 人民币千元	1至5年 人民币千元	5年以上 人民币千元	不计息 人民币千元	
金融资产							
存放中央银行款项	889,089	-	-	-	-	932	890,021
存放同业和其他金融机构款项	321,434	-	-	-	-	-	321,434
拆出资金	17,409	-	184,867	-	-	1,047	203,323
交易性金融资产	-	-	-	723,771	49,782	17,574	791,127
发放贷款及垫款	3,758	98,500	8,676	157,454	-	646	269,034
其他金融资产	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	1,172
金融资产合计	1,231,690	98,500	193,543	881,225	49,782	21,371	2,476,111
金融负债							
吸收存款	209,641	2,557	208,191	-	-	1,844	422,233
拆入资金	348,230	-	-	-	-	1,793	350,023
其他金融负债	-	-	-	-	-	30,699	30,699
金融负债合计	557,871	2,557	208,191	-	-	34,336	802,955
资产负债净头寸	673,819	95,943	(14,648)	881,225	49,782	(12,965)	1,673,156

利率敏感性分析

下列的敏感性分析是基于资产负债表日生息资产如存放中央银行款项、存放于同业及其他金融机构的款项、拆出资金、以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产、贷款、应收款项和付息负债如客户存款、拆入资金等所形成的利率敞口。管理层通过利率上浮或下降 50 个基点以评估利率的变动趋势及相关利率风险。

(i) 银行账户

下表列示了从盈利角度看，当所有货币的利率上浮或下降 50 个基点时对未来一年内本银行净利息收入的影响。银行账户系除以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产之外的生息资产和生息负债。

	本年度 净利息收入 增加/(减少) 人民币千元	上年度 净利息收入 增加/(减少) 人民币千元
利率上升 50 个基点	1,864	3,686
利率下降 50 个基点	(1,864)	(3,686)

十、 风险管理 - 续

4. 市场风险 - 续

(2) 利率风险 - 续

利率敏感性分析 - 续

(ii) 交易账户

下表列示了从经济价值角度看，当所有货币的利率上浮或下降50个基点时对未来一年内本银行净值的影响。交易账户主要包括以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

	本年度 净值 (减少)/增加 人民币千元	上年度 净值 (减少)/增加 人民币千元
利率上升 50 个基点	(15,582)	(11,492)
利率下降 50 个基点	15,582	11,492

5. 运用衍生工具

衍生工具为本银行在外汇和利率市场进行的掉期交易。

本银行为资金业务及对资产和负债的管理而进行利率及货币衍生工具交易。根据持有目的分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融工具。

以下列示的是各资产负债表日本银行衍生工具按剩余到期日分析的名义金额及公允价值，名义金额仅指在资产负债表日尚未到期交割的交易量，并不代表风险数额。

单位：人民币千元

	本银行 2023 年 12 月 31 日					公允价值	
	按剩余到期日分析的名义金额					资产	负债
	3 个月以内	3 个月至 1 年	1 年至 5 年	5 年以上	合计		
以公允价值计量且其变动 计入当期损益的衍生工具							
利率衍生工具							
利率掉期	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	(19)
货币衍生工具							
外汇掉期	284,935	-	-	-	284,935	2,352	-
合计	284,935	100,000	-	-	384,935	2,352	(19)

十一、资本管理

本银行资本管理遵循如下原则：

- 保持较高的资本质量和充足的资本水平，支持银行发展战略规划实施，满足监管要求；
- 充分识别、计量、监测、缓释和控制各类主要风险，确保资本水平与面临的风险及风险管理水平相适应；

本银行管理层基于国家金融监督管理总局(以下简称“金融监管总局”)的监管规定以及巴塞尔委员会的相关指引，定期监控资本的充足性和监管资本的运用情况。本银行定期向金融监管总局上报所要求的资本信息。

资本充足率反映了本银行稳健经营和抵御风险的能力。按照原银保监会《商业银行资本管理办法(试行)》及相关规定，自 2013 年 1 月 1 日起，商业银行应达到最低资本要求，其中核心一级资本充足率不得低于 5%，一级资本充足率不得低于 6%，资本充足率不得低于 8%；商业银行应当在最低资本要求的基础上计提储备资本，储备资本要求为风险加权资产的 2.5%。特定情况下，还应计提逆周期资本，逆周期资本要求为风险加权资产的 0-2.5%，但目前金融监管总局暂未要求提取逆周期资本。另外对系统重要性银行的附加资本要求为风险加权资产的 1%，但本银行目前未被认定为系统重要性银行。

本银行的资本管理通过对资本充足率及杠杆率进行及时监控、分析和报告，与内部管理目标进行比较，采取包括控制资产增速、调整风险资产结构、提高内部资本积累、从外部补充资本等各项措施，确保本银行的各级资本充足水平持续满足监管要求和内部管理需要，抵御潜在风险，支持各项业务的健康可持续发展。

本年内，本银行遵守了监管部门规定的资本要求。

十一、资本管理 - 续

本银行根据自2013年1月1日起实施的《商业银行资本管理办法(试行)》计算资本充足率、一级资本充足率与核心一级资本充足率。截至2023年12月31日和2022年12月31日，根据银行监管报告进行的资本充足率统计如下：

	年末数 人民币千元	上年年末数 人民币千元
核心一级资本		
实收资本	1,000,000	1,000,000
一般风险准备	9,100	12,300
盈余公积、未分配利润及其他	730,271	703,171
核心一级资本	1,739,371	1,715,471
核心一级资本扣除项目	11,652	3,027
核心一级资本净额	1,727,719	1,712,444
其他一级资本	-	-
一级资本净额	1,727,719	1,712,444
二级资本		
超额贷款损失准备	3,675	4,093
总资本净额	1,731,394	1,716,537
信用风险加权资产	518,872	674,068
市场风险加权资产	483,559	232,351
操作风险加权资产	255,072	243,395
风险加权资产总额	1,257,503	1,149,814
核心一级资本充足率	137%	149%
一级资本充足率	137%	149%
资本充足率	138%	149%

十二、金融资产和金融负债的公允价值

公允价值估计是在某一具体时点根据相关市场讯息及与金融工具有关的资讯而作出的。在存在活跃市场的情况下，如经授权的证券交易所，市价乃金融工具公允价值的最佳体现。在缺乏活跃市场的情况下，公允价值乃使用估值技术估算(详见附注四、3)。

金融资产和金融负债的公允价值按照下述方法确定：

- 具有标准条款及条件并存在活跃市场的金融资产及金融负债的公允价值分别参照相应的活跃市场现行出价及现行要价确定；
- 其他金融资产及金融负债(不包括衍生工具)的公允价值按照未来现金流量折现法为基础的通用定价模型确定或采用可观察的现行市场交易价格确认；
- 衍生工具的公允价值采用活跃市场的公开报价确定。如果不存在公开报价，不具有选择权的衍生工具的公允价值采用未来现金流量折现法在适用的收益曲线的基础上估计确定；具有选择权的衍生工具的公允价值采用期权定价模型(如二项式模型)计算确定。

本银行实施相关控制程序验证金融工具的公允价值的合理性，包括由定价模型确定金融工具公允价值。设计这些控制程序的目的旨在确保财务报告中披露的金融工具的公允价值的计价基础是使用公开获取的数据得到的。而对于那些无法使用公开获取的数据的情况，该等控制程序也将确保本银行使用适当且一致的定价方法并采用合理假设。相关控制程序包括由摩根士丹利集团内部具有相关专业知识和独立于交易部门的人员，对公允价值定价模型理论的合理性和适当性进行复核。

此外，财务控制、市场风险管理以及信用风险管理等独立于交易部门的机构，也将参与复核和确认由定价模型得到的公允价值是适当的。当使用定价模型来确定公允价值时，本银行将最近发生的有可比性的交易结果和其他市场可观察数据作为参考来确认定价模型所使用的假设数据。

1. 持续的以公允价值计量的资产和负债

下表列示了本银行资产负债表日持续的以公允价值计量的资产和负债的公允价值层次：

	年末数			
	第1层次 人民币千元	第2层次 人民币千元	第3层次 人民币千元	合计 人民币千元
资产				
交易性金融资产	-	1,246,411	-	1,246,411
衍生金融资产	-	2,352	-	2,352
以公允价值计量且其变动 计入当期损益的贷款和垫款	-	-	50,020	50,020
合计	-	1,248,763	50,020	1,298,783
负债				
衍生金融负债	-	19	-	19

十二、金融资产和金融负债的公允价值 - 续

1. 持续的以公允价值计量的资产和负债 - 续

	上年年末数			
	第 1 层次 人民币千元	第 2 层次 人民币千元	第 3 层次 人民币千元	合计 人民币千元
资产				
交易性金融资产	-	791,127	-	791,127

本年度及上年度本银行的金融资产的公允价值计量未发生第 1 层次和第 2 层次之间的转换。

本银行持有的以公允价值计量的金融资产本年度计入当期损益的公允价值变动收益为人民币 5,810,560.42 元(上年度公允价值变动损失：人民币 7,289,014.22 元)。

1) 持续第一层次公允价值计量项目市价的确定依据

对于有活跃市场报价的金融工具采用活跃市场报价。

2) 持续第二层次公允价值计量项目，采用的估值技术和重要参数的定性信息

本银行本年所持有的以公允价值计量的金融资产主要为政府债券及金融机构债券等。当存在活跃市场时，本银行采用活跃市场报价作为公允价值；当不存在活跃市场报价时，采用估值模型计算公允价值。在估值模型中涉及到的参数包括收益曲线，交叉货币基础指数利差，国家信用利差等，均应参考与被评估对象在发行方、到期期限、债券优先级等方面类似的债券的相关参数。

衍生金融工具中的利率掉期合约、外汇掉期合约的公允价值为假设于报告期末终止该掉期合约预计所应收或应付金额折现。所使用的折现率为报告期末相关币种和掉期品种收益率曲线。

3) 持续第三层次公允价值计量项目，采用的估值技术和重要参数的定性信息如下：

	2023 年 12 月 31 日 的公允价值	2022 年 12 月 31 日 的公允价值	单位：人民币千元	
			估值技术	不可观察 输入值
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的贷款和垫款	50,020	-	现金流量 折现法	收益率

十二、金融资产和金融负债的公允价值 - 续

1. 持续的以公允价值计量的资产和负债 - 续
- 3) 持续第三层次公允价值计量项目，采用的估值技术和重要参数的定性信息如下： - 续

下表列示在公允价值层次第三层次所计量公允价值的年初结余与年末结余之间的变动：

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的贷款和垫款	单位：人民币千元 本银行	
	2023 年	2022 年
于年初余额	-	-
发放	50,000	-
于损益中确认的收益	20	-
于年末余额	50,020	-

2023 年度及 2022 年度，本银行上述持续以公允价值计量的金融资产和金融负债各层次之间没有发生重大转换。

2023 年度及 2022 年度，本银行上述持续以公允价值计量所使用的估值技术并未发生变更。

2. 资产负债表日不以公允价值计量但以公允价值披露的资产和负债的公允价值层次

资产负债表中未以公允价值计量的金融资产和负债主要包括：存放中央银行款项、存放同业和其他金融机构款项、拆出资金、以摊余成本计量的贷款和垫款、其他金融资产、同业和其他金融机构存放款项、吸收存款、拆入资金及其他金融负债等。其公允价值与账面价值基本一致。

十三、同期比较数字

为符合本财务报表的列报方式，本银行对附注个别比较数字进行了重新列报。

十四、财务报表之批准

本财务报表于 2024 年 4 月 24 日经本银行董事会批准。

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL
(CHINA) LIMITED

Financial Statements and Auditors' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2023

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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AUDITORS' REPORT

De Shi Bao (Shen) Zi (24) No. P05634
(Page 1 of 3)

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED,

I. Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Limited (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in owners' equity for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are prepared and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("CAS").

II. Basis for the Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Chinese Certified Public Accountants ("the Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

III. Other Information

The Bank's Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 2023 annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' 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 no matters to report in this respect.

AUDITORS' REPORT - continued

De Shi Bao (Shen) Zi (24) No. P05634
(Page 2 of 3)

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

The Bank's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the CAS, and the design and implementation of necessary internal controls to enable that the preparation of financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern assumption unless the management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

V. Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high-level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- (1) 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, intended omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (2) 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 internal control.
- (3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

AUDITORS' REPORT - continued

De Shi Bao (Shen) Zi (24) No. P05634
(Page 3 of 3)

V. Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued

- (4) Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern assumption and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required by CSAs to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (5) Evaluate the overall presentation, including the disclosures, structure and content of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants LLP
Shanghai, China

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:

Zhu Wei

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:

Qiu Li Ping

24 April 2024

The auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements are English translations of the Chinese auditors' report and statutory financial statements prepared under accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the People's Republic of China. These financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in other countries and jurisdictions. In case the English version does not conform to the Chinese version, the Chinese version prevails.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	<u>Note VII</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
ASSETS			
Balances with the Central Bank	1	336,246,003.76	890,021,132.47
Due from banks	2	129,551,470.43	321,433,559.94
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3	199,890,300.20	203,323,011.16
Loans and advances to customers	4	242,242,530.55	269,034,473.34
Derivative financial assets	5	2,352,397.65	-
Financial investments:			
Held-for-trading financial assets	6	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37
Fixed assets	7	9,930,122.14	9,938,943.71
Construction in progress	8	980,706.97	2,634,819.95
Right-of-use assets	9	20,261,012.38	22,361,573.01
Intangible assets	10	11,652,453.90	3,026,605.13
Deferred tax assets	11	4,643,293.47	5,821,277.96
Other assets	12	26,758,070.77	25,836,447.97
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,230,919,776.75</u>	<u>2,544,558,553.01</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET - continued
AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	<u>Note VII</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	14	725,617.82	-
Customer deposits	15	435,837,960.42	422,232,864.76
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	16	-	350,022,978.25
Derivative financial liabilities	5	19,491.07	-
Employee benefits payable	17	27,164,203.42	24,881,616.63
Taxes payable	18	981,465.20	1,251,297.48
Lease liabilities	19	22,088,100.30	23,649,857.41
Provisions	20	116,812.29	583,804.30
Other liabilities	21	4,614,960.34	6,465,314.26
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>491,548,610.86</u>	<u>829,087,733.09</u>
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Paid-in capital	22	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
Surplus reserve	23	92,412,040.23	89,968,974.83
Other comprehensive income	24	(3,265,353.50)	(2,735,045.50)
General risk reserve	25	9,100,000.00	12,300,000.00
Retained earnings	26	641,124,479.16	615,936,890.59
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		<u>1,739,371,165.89</u>	<u>1,715,470,819.92</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		<u><u>2,230,919,776.75</u></u>	<u><u>2,544,558,553.01</u></u>

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 86 were signed by the following:

Head of the Bank

Head of Finance Department

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	<u>Note VII</u>	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
I. Operating income		137,804,405.29	142,236,838.12
Net interest income	27	2,757,780.88	13,707,694.04
Interest income	27	27,399,560.31	27,436,069.64
Interest expenses	27	24,641,779.43	13,728,375.60
Net fee and commission income	28	94,511,881.57	94,836,577.54
Fee and commission income	28	96,336,151.39	96,219,024.65
Fee and commission expenses	28	1,824,269.82	1,382,447.11
Investment income/(losses)	29	32,511,844.38	36,051,268.11
(Losses)/Gains from changes in fair value	30	5,810,560.42	(7,289,014.22)
Exchange gains		2,001,963.78	4,698,643.13
Other income	31	210,374.26	231,669.52
II. Operating expenses		104,453,000.15	98,286,435.58
Taxes and surcharges	32	463,156.55	810,590.98
General and administrative expenses	33	104,985,144.64	100,570,581.74
(Reversals)/Charges of expected credit losses	34	(995,301.04)	(3,094,737.14)
III. Operating profit		33,351,405.14	43,950,402.54
Add: Non-operating income		-	0.41
Less: Non-operating expenses		-	0.03
IV. Profit before tax		33,351,405.14	43,950,402.92
Less: Income tax expenses	35	8,920,751.17	11,024,902.28
V. Net profit from continuous operation		24,430,653.97	32,925,500.64
VI Other comprehensive income, net of tax	24	(530,308.00)	(648,300.00)
Including: Items that can not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Changes from remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(530,308.00)	(648,300.00)
VII. Total comprehensive income		23,900,345.97	32,277,200.64

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	<u>Note VIII</u>	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net decrease in balances with the Central Bank and due from banks		1,150,020.56	61,205,882.74
Net decrease in placements with banks and other financial institutions		90,000,000.00	22,422,360.24
Net decrease in loans and advances to customers		27,482,333.35	77,517,666.65
Net increase in customer deposits, due to banks and other financial institutions		14,130,454.10	-
Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions		-	348,230,000.00
Interest, fee and commission received		126,864,275.38	125,624,690.89
Other cash received relating to operating activities		210,374.26	231,669.93
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		259,837,457.65	635,232,270.45
Net decrease in customer deposits, due to banks and other financial institutions		-	634,997,520.69
Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions		348,230,000.00	-
Interest, fee and commission paid		27,429,810.10	14,996,195.24
Cash paid to and for employees		58,422,836.31	57,763,327.04
Tax payments		17,925,152.67	36,003,582.23
Other cash paid relating to operating activities		30,758,805.85	13,289,388.53
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		482,766,604.93	757,050,013.73
Net cash flow from operating activities	37	(222,929,147.28)	(121,817,743.28)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Cash received from disposal of investments		12,003,036,497.05	12,693,644,083.84
Investment income received		29,059,719.53	42,293,733.86
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		12,032,096,216.58	12,735,937,817.70
Cash paid to purchase fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		11,539,127.44	7,906,676.84
Cash paid to purchase investments		12,451,391,424.52	12,220,232,610.00
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		12,462,930,551.96	12,228,139,286.84
Net cash flow from investing activities		(430,834,335.38)	507,798,530.86

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	<u>Note VII</u>	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Cash flow from financing activities			
Cash payments for settlement of lease liabilities		3,996,001.20	3,833,770.22
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		3,996,001.20	3,833,770.22
Net cash flow from financing activities		(3,996,001.20)	(3,833,770.22)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(140,628.13)	(34,554.22)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(657,900,111.99)	382,112,463.14
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	36	1,193,822,697.54	811,710,234.40
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	36	535,922,585.55	1,193,822,697.54

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023					
	Paid-in capital RMB (Note VII, 22)	Surplus reserve RMB (Note VII, 23)	General risk reserve RMB (Note VII, 25)	Other Comprehensive income RMB (Note VII, 24)	Retained earnings RMB (Note VII, 26)	Total owners' equity RMB
I. Balance as at 01 January 2023	1,000,000,000.00	89,968,974.83	12,300,000.00	(2,735,045.50)	615,936,890.59	1,715,470,819.92
II. Changes for the year	-	2,443,065.40	(3,200,000.00)	(530,308.00)	25,187,588.57	23,900,345.97
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(530,308.00)	24,430,653.97	23,900,345.97
(II) Distribution of profit	-	2,443,065.40	(3,200,000.00)	-	756,934.60	-
1. Appropriation to surplus reserve	-	2,443,065.40	-	-	(2,443,065.40)	-
2. Reversal from general risk reserve	-	-	(3,200,000.00)	-	3,200,000.00	-
III. Balance as at 31 December 2023	1,000,000,000.00	92,412,040.23	9,100,000.00	(3,265,353.50)	641,124,479.16	1,739,371,165.89

	2022					
	Paid-in capital RMB (Note VII, 22)	Surplus reserve RMB (Note VII, 23)	General risk reserve RMB (Note VII, 25)	Other Comprehensive income RMB (Note VII, 24)	Retained earnings RMB (Note VII, 26)	Total owners' equity RMB
I. Balance as at 01 January 2022	1,000,000,000.00	86,676,424.77	18,200,000.00	(2,086,745.50)	580,403,940.01	1,683,193,619.28
II. Changes for the year	-	3,292,550.06	(5,900,000.00)	(648,300.00)	35,532,950.58	32,277,200.64
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(648,300.00)	32,925,500.64	32,277,200.64
(II) Distribution of profit	-	3,292,550.06	(5,900,000.00)	-	2,607,449.94	-
1. Appropriation to surplus reserve	-	3,292,550.06	-	-	(3,292,550.06)	-
2. Reversal from general risk reserve	-	-	(5,900,000.00)	-	5,900,000.00	-
III. Balance as at 31 December 2022	1,000,000,000.00	89,968,974.83	12,300,000.00	(2,735,045.50)	615,936,890.59	1,715,470,819.92

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

I. GENERAL

Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Limited ("the Bank"), formerly known as Nan Tung Bank Ltd., Zhuhai, was established by Nan Tung Investment (Macao) Limited which is wholly-owned by Bank of China Macau Branch. The Bank was established on 19 October 1984 with the approval of the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") and obtained its business license on 14 December 1984.

With the approval of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (originally named as China Banking Regulatory Commission, "CBIRC") on 8 September 2006, Morgan Stanley Bank International Limited ("MSBIL") took over 100% equity interest of the Bank from Nan Tung Investment (Macao) Limited. According to the approval of CBIRC on 23 February 2022 and the share transfer agreement signed between Morgan Stanley Bank International Limited and Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited on 20 August 2021, both parties have completed the share transfer of 100% of the Bank's equity as at 29 March 2022. Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited is the new 100% owner of the Bank. The Bank renewed the obtained business license after the change of shareholder. As at 31 December 2023, the Bank's registered capital was RMB 1,000,000,000.00. The Bank's parent company is Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited, and the ultimate parent company of the Bank is Morgan Stanley. Details of capital contribution by the investors are described in Note VII, 22.

The Bank was approved by CBIRC on 10 June 2009 to establish a branch in Beijing and obtained a branch business license on 24 June 2009.

The registered address of the Bank is Room 2801-2807 and Room 2816, 28/F, Yuecai Building No.188 Jingshan Road, Jida, Zhuhai, Guangdong, People's Republic of China ("PRC"). The Bank is formed as a limited liability company.

The Bank provides foreign exchange business for various clients and RMB business for clients other than Chinese domestic citizens within the following scopes: absorbing customer deposits; issuing short-term, medium-term and long-term loans; processing bill acceptance and discounting; agent issuance, agent redemption and underwriting of government bonds; trading business related to government bonds, financial bonds, and foreign currency securities other than stocks; providing letter of credit services and guarantees; processing domestic and foreign settlements; own and agent foreign exchange business; agent funding and agent insurance business; interbank lending; bank card business; providing safety box services; providing credit investigation and consulting services; other businesses approved by the National Financial Regulatory Administration ("NFRA").

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Bank has adopted the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("CAS") issued by the Ministry of Finance ("MOF") of the PRC and other relevant regulations.

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

Going Concern

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and there are no events or circumstances that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

III. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the CAS, and present truly and completely, the Bank's financial position as at 31 December 2023, and results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The following significant accounting policies and accounting estimates are determined in accordance with the CAS.

1. Accounting year

The Bank has adopted the calendar year as its accounting year, i.e. from 1 January to 31 December.

2. Functional currency

The Bank's functional currency is RMB, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates. The reporting currency of the financial statements is RMB.

3. Basis of accounting and principle of measurement

The Bank has adopted the accrual basis of accounting. Except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, the Bank has adopted the historical cost as the principle of measurement in the financial statements. Where assets are impaired, provisions for asset impairment are made in accordance with relevant requirements.

Where the historical cost is adopted as the measurement basis, assets are recorded at the amount of cash and cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire them at the time of their acquisition. Liabilities are recorded at the amount of proceeds or assets received or the contractual amounts for assuming the present obligation, or, at the amounts of cash and cash equivalents expected to be paid to settle the liabilities in the normal course of business.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurements date. Regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using valuation technique, fair value measurement and/or disclosure in the financial statements are determined according to the above basis.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

3. Basis of accounting and principle of measurement - continued

Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and the deposits which can be paid on demand. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

5. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

For financial assets purchased or sold in regular ways, assets to be received and liabilities to be assumed are recognized on the transaction date or assets sold are derecognized on that date.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. For financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are immediately recognized in profit or loss. For other financial assets and financial liabilities, transaction costs are included in their initially recognized amounts. For accounts receivable not containing significant financing components or not considering financing components in contracts signed for less than one year, when the Bank initially recognizes them based on Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Revenue ("Revenue Standard"), these accounts receivable shall be measured at transaction price defined based on the Revenue Standard on initial recognition.

The effective interest method ("EIR") is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over each accounting period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial asset or financial liability including earlier repayment, extension, call option or other similar options, etc., without considering expected credit losses.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

The amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability is the amount of a financial asset or a financial liability initially recognized net of principal repaid, plus or less the cumulative amortized amount arising from amortization of the difference between the amount initially recognized and the amount at the maturity date using the effective interest method, net of cumulative loss allowance (only applicable to financial assets).

5.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets

5.1.1 Classification of financial assets

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's financial assets of various categories are subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

If the contractual terms of a financial asset provide that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount, and the business model of the Bank to manage the financial asset is to collect the contractual cash flow, the Bank classifies this financial asset as a financial asset measured at amortized cost.

If the contractual terms of a financial asset provide that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount, and the business model of the bank managing the financial asset is aimed at both receiving the contractual cash flow and selling the financial asset, the financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at FVTOCI.

A financial asset is held for trading if one of the following conditions is met:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identifiable financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative other than those meet the definition of financial guarantee contract or designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets at FVTPL consist of financial assets at FVTPL and those designated as at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are not qualified to be classified as financial assets at amortized cost or financial assets at FVTOCI are classified as financial assets at FVTPL;
- Upon initial recognition, to eradicate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, the Bank can irrevocably designate financial assets as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL including derivative financial assets are presented as held-for-trading financial assets.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets - continued

5.1.2 Measurement of financial assets

5.1.2.1 Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortised cost include cash and balances with central bank, due from banks, placements with banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances and certain other financial assets.

Financial assets at amortized cost are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains or losses arising from impairment or derecognition are recorded to profit or loss for the period. The calculation of the EIR includes all fees and commissions paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the EIR.

The Bank recognizes interest income for financial assets measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Bank determines the interest income by multiplying the carrying amount of financial assets by effective rate except the following situations:

- For purchased or original credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank recognizes their interest income based on amortized cost and credit-adjusted effective interest rate of such financial assets since initial recognition;
- For purchased or original financial assets without credit-impairment but subsequently becoming credit-impaired, the Bank subsequently recognizes their interest income based on amortized costs and effective interest rate of such financial assets. If there exists no credit impairment due to improvement in credit risk of the financial instruments subsequently and the improvement is relevant to an event incurred subsequent to the application of above provisions, the Bank recognizes interest income by applying effective interest rate to carrying amount of the financial assets.

5.1.2.2 Financial assets measured at FVTOCI

Impairment losses or gains, interest income measured using effective interest method and exchange gains or losses are recognized into profit or loss related to financial assets at FVTOCI for the current period. Except for the above circumstances, changes in fair value of the financial assets are included in other comprehensive income. Amount charged to profit or loss for each period is equal to the amount charged to profit or loss as it is measured at amortized costs. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall be transferred from other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets - continued

5.1.2 Measurement of financial assets - continued

5.1.2.2 Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - continued

Subsequent to the designation of non-trading equity investments as financial assets at FVTOCI, the changes in fair value of such financial asset are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition of the financial asset, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred and included in retained earnings. During the period in which the Bank holds the non-trading equity instrument, revenue from dividends is recognized in profit or loss when (1) the Bank has established the right of collecting dividends; (2) it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Bank; and (3) the amount of dividends can be measured reliably.

5.1.2.3 Financial assets measured at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL include loans and advances to customers at FVTPL, derivative financial assets and held-for-trading financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value and any dividend or interest income earned on the financial assets are recognized in profit or loss.

5.2 Impairment of financial instruments

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for expected credit loss ("ECL") for the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- debt financial assets measured at FVTOCI;
- loan commitments, except those that can be net settled in cash or with another financial instrument;
- financial guarantees.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets at FVTOCI, loan commitments that are not financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial guarantee contracts that are neither financial liabilities at FVTPL nor financial liabilities arising from transfer of a financial asset that does not satisfy the criteria for derecognition or continuing involvement in the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes loss allowance based on ECL.

The Bank measures loss allowance based on the amount equal to the lifetime ECL for all the accounts receivable arising from the transactions under the Revenue Standard.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.2 Impairment of financial instruments - continued

The Bank recognises a loss allowance for ECL on financial assets measured at amortised cost and loans and advances to customers at FVTPL, covering loan commitments and financial guarantees, and applies a three-stage approach to measuring ECL based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition:

- Stage 1: if the credit risk of the financial instrument at the reporting date has not increased significantly since initial recognition then the loss allowance is calculated as the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if a default occurs in the next 12 months, weighted by the probability of that default occurring.
- Stage 2: if there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the loss allowance is calculated as the ECL over the remaining life of the financial instrument. If it is subsequently determined that there has no longer been a SICR since initial recognition, then the loss allowance reverts to reflecting 12-month expected losses.
- Stage 3: if there has been a SICR since initial recognition and the financial instrument is deemed credit-impaired (see below for definition of credit-impaired), the loss allowance is calculated as the ECL over the remaining life of the financial instrument. If it is subsequently determined that there has no longer been a SICR since initial recognition, then the loss allowance reverts to reflecting 12-month expected losses.

For other financial instruments, except for purchased or original credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank assesses the changes in credit risk of relevant financial instruments since initial recognition at each balance sheet date. If the credit risk of the above financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank measures loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL; if credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank recognizes loss allowance based on 12-month ECL of the financial instrument. Increase in or reversal of credit loss allowance is included in profit or loss as loss or gain on impairment, except for financial assets classified as at FVTOCI. The Bank recognizes credit loss allowance for financial assets at FVTOCI and recognizes any loss or gain on impairment in profit or loss for the period, without reducing the carrying amount of the financial assets presented in the balance sheet.

The Bank measured loss allowance at the full lifetime ECL of the financial instruments in the prior accounting period. However, as at the balance sheet date for the current period, as the above financial instruments no longer satisfy the criteria of significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Bank measures loss allowance for the financial instruments at 12-month ECL at the balance sheet date for the current period. The resulting reversal of loss allowance is included in profit or loss as gain on impairment.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.2 Impairment of financial instruments - continued

5.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition by using the reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that can be obtained. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in the application of provisions related to impairment of financial instruments, the Bank considers the date when the Bank becomes a party of an irrevocable commitment as the initial recognition date.

The following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- (i) Whether internal price indicator resulted from change in credit risk has changed significantly;
- (ii) If the existing financial instruments are derived into or issued as new financial instruments at the balance sheet date, whether interest rates or other terms of the above financial instruments have changed significantly (including harsher contractual terms, increase in collaterals or higher yield rate etc.);
- (iii) Significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument or similar financial instruments with the same expected life. Changes in market indicators of credit risk include: (i) the credit spread; (ii) the credit default swap prices for the borrower; (iii) the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortized cost; and (iv) other market information related to the borrower, such as changes in the price of a borrower's debt and equity instruments;
- (iv) Whether external credit rating of the financial instrument has actually changed significantly or is expected to change significantly;
- (v) An actual or expected internal credit rating downgrade for the borrower;
- (vi) Whether expected detrimental changes in business, financial and economic conditions of the borrower which will affect borrower's ability to perform repayment obligation have changed significantly;
- (vii) Whether the actual or expected operating results of the borrower have changed significantly;
- (viii) Whether credit risk of other financial instruments issued by the same borrower has increased significantly;
- (ix) Whether supervisory, economic or technical environment for the borrower has significant detrimental changes;
- (x) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements, which are expected to reduce the debtor's economic incentive to make scheduled contractual payments or to otherwise have an effect on the probability of a default occurring;
- (xi) Whether the economic motive that will lower the borrower's repayment based on contractual stipulation has changed significantly;

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.2 Impairment of financial instruments - continued

5.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk - continued

- (xii) Expected changes in the loan documentation including an expected breach of contract that may lead to covenant waivers or amendments, interest-free period, interest rate step-ups, requiring additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes to the contractual framework of the financial instruments;
- (xiii) Whether the borrower's expected performance and repayment activities have changed significantly;
- (xiv) Changes in the Bank's credit management approach in relation to the financial instrument.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Bank presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

At the balance sheet date, the Bank assumes that credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if (i) it has a low risk of default, (ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, but may not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

5.2.2 Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data of the following events:

- (i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- (ii) A breach of contract by the borrower, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- (iii) The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, has granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- (iv) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganizations;
- (v) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties of the issuer or borrower;
- (vi) The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Bank presumes that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days overdue.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.2 Impairment of financial instruments - continued

5.2.3 Recognition of ECL

The Bank determines the ECL on financial instruments using an ECL model and groups the credit risks based on common risk characteristics. The common credit risk characteristics adopted by the Bank include: credit rating of the debtor, industry of the debtor, geographical location of the debtor, etc. The Bank determines the ECL by assessment of the future probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default on individual financial instrument basis.

ECL of relevant financial instruments is recognized based on the following methods:

- For a financial asset, credit loss is the present value of difference between the contractual cash flow receivable and the cash flows to be received;
- For unused loan commitments, credit loss is the present value of difference between contractual cash flow receivable and the cash flows expected to be received when the loan commitment holder uses the corresponding loans. The Bank's estimates on ECL of loan commitments are in line with the expectation on the use of the loan commitments;
- For financial guarantee contract, credit loss is the present value of the difference between the expected payment made by the Bank for the credit loss incurred to the contract holder and the amount that the Bank expects to collect from such contract holder, debtor or other parties.

Alternatively where there is a history of no credit losses, and where this is expected to persist into the future for structural or other reasons, such as collateral or other credit enhancements, it may be determined that the ECL for a financial instrument is de minimis (highly immaterial) and it may not be necessary to recognize the ECL.

ECL is calculated using three main components:

- Probability of default ("PD"): PD: for accounting purposes, the 12-month and lifetime PD represent the expected point-in-time probability of a default over the next 12 months and over the remaining lifetime of the financial instrument respectively, based on conditions existing at the balance sheet date and future economic conditions.
- Expected Loss given default ("LGD"): the LGD represents expected loss conditional on default, taking into account the mitigating effect of collateral, including the expected value of the collateral when realized and the time value of money.
- Estimated Exposure at default ("EAD"): this represents the expected EAD, taking into account the expected repayment of principal and interest from the balance sheet date to the date of default event together with any expected drawdowns of the facility over that period.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.2 Impairment of financial instruments - continued

5.2.3 Recognition of ECL - continued

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models of Morgan Stanley Group, incorporating historical, current and forward-looking macro-economic data and country risk expert judgement. The macro-economic scenarios are reviewed quarterly by the Bank. The probability of default ("PD") is derived from internal credit rating grades (based on available information about the borrower) and multiple forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios which are probability weighted. Credit risk is considered to have increased significantly if the PD has significantly increased at the reporting date compared with the PD of the facility, at the date of initial recognition. The assessment of whether a change in PD is "significant" is based both on a consideration of the relative change in PD and on qualitative indicators of the credit risk of the facility, which indicate whether a loan is performing or in difficulty.

The 12-month ECL is equal to the sum over the next 12 months of quarterly PD multiplied by LGD and EAD, with such expected losses being discounted at the EIR. Lifetime ECL is calculated using the discounted present value of total quarterly PDs multiplied by LGD and EAD, over the full remaining life of the facility.

For credit-impaired financial assets other than the purchased or original credit-impaired financial assets at the balance sheet date, credit loss is difference between the carrying amount of financial assets and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at original effective interest rate.

The factors of the Bank's measurements of ECL of financial instruments include: the unbiased probability weighted average amount recognized by assessing a series of possible results; the time value of money; and reasonable and supportable information related to historical events, current condition and forecast of future economic position that is available without undue cost or effort at the balance sheet date.

5.2.4 Write-offs

The Bank shall directly reduce the carrying amount of a financial asset when the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A reduction constitutes derecognition of relevant financial assets.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.3 Transfer of financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (i) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- (ii) the financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred to the transferee;
- (iii) although the financial asset has been transferred, the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but has not retained control of the financial asset.

If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, and it retains control of the financial asset, it recognizes the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset and recognizes an associated liability. Relevant liabilities are measured using the following methods:

- For transferred financial assets carried at amortized cost, the carrying amount of relevant liabilities is the carrying amount of financial assets transferred with continuing involvement less amortized cost of the Bank's retained rights (if the Bank retains relevant rights upon transfer of financial assets) with addition of amortized cost of obligations assumed by the Bank (if the Bank assumes relevant obligations upon transfer of financial assets). Relevant liabilities are not designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL.
- For financial assets carried at fair value, the carrying amount of relevant financial liabilities is the carrying amount of financial assets transferred with continuing involvement less fair value of the Bank's retained rights (if the Bank retains relevant rights upon transfer of financial assets) with addition of fair value of obligations assumed by the Bank (if the Bank assumes relevant obligations upon transfer of financial assets). Accordingly, the fair value of relevant rights and obligations shall be measured on an individual basis.

For a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety that satisfies the derecognition criteria, the difference between (1) the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred; and (2) the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss. While regarding the non-trading equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred and included in retained earnings.

If a part of the transferred financial asset qualifies for derecognition, the overall carrying amount of the financial asset prior to transfer is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized, based on the respective fair values of those parts at the date of transfer. The difference between (i) the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized on the date of derecognition; and (ii) the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to the part derecognized which has been previously recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss. While regarding the non-trading equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred and included in retained earnings.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.3 Transfer of financial assets - continued

For a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety that does not satisfy the derecognition criteria, the Bank continues to recognize the transferred financial asset in its entirety. The consideration received from transfer of assets is recognized as financial liabilities.

5.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial instruments issued by the Bank are classified into financial liabilities or equity instruments on the basis of the substance of the contractual arrangements and the economic nature not only of its legal form, together with the definition of financial liability and equity instrument.

5.4.1 Classification, recognition, and measurement of financial liabilities

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities.

5.4.1.1 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial liabilities at FVTPL consist of financial liabilities held for trading (including derivatives belonging to financial liabilities) and those designated as at FVTPL. Except that the derivative financial liability is presented separately, financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented as held-for-trading financial liabilities.

A financial liability is held for trading if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and there is objective evidence that the Bank has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative other than those meet the definition of the financial guarantee contract or designated as effective hedging instruments.

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (i) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatches;
- (ii) The financial liability forms part of a group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and financial liabilities, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is reported to key management personnel on that basis;
- (iii) The qualified hybrid contract which includes an embedded derivative.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments - continued

5.4.1 Classification, recognition, and measurement of financial liabilities - continued

5.4.1.1 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - continued

Held-for-trading financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, with gain or loss arising from changes in fair value and dividend or interest expenses related to such financial liabilities recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, the change in fair value arising from the Bank's credit risk change is included in other comprehensive income, other change in fair value is recognized in profit or loss. Upon derecognition of the above financial liabilities, cumulative change in fair value arising from credit risk change that has previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings. Dividend or interest expenses related to such financial liabilities are included in profit or loss. If the accounting for the effect of the credit risk change of such financial liabilities based on the above method leads to or expands the accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Bank shall recognize all gains or losses (including the amount affected by the credit risk change) of such financial liabilities in profit or loss.

5.4.1.2 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities except for financial liabilities for which transfer of the financial assets does not satisfy the derecognition criteria or financial liabilities arising from continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset, financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments, are classified into financial liabilities at amortized cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, with gain or loss arising from derecognition or amortization recognized in profit or loss.

If the Bank and the counterparty revise or renegotiate the contract, without leading to the derecognition of financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost but resulting in the change of the contractual cash flow, the Bank shall remeasure the carrying amount of the financial liabilities and charge relevant gains or losses into profit or loss for the period. Remeasurement of the carrying amount of the financial liabilities is determined based on the present value of renegotiated or revised contractual cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Bank adjusts the carrying amount of the revised financial liabilities for all costs or expenses incurred to revise or renegotiate the contract and amortizes such costs or expenses over the remaining life of the revised financial liabilities.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments - continued

5.4.1 Classification, recognition, and measurement of financial liabilities - continued

5.4.1.2 Other financial liabilities - continued

5.4.1.2.1 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

A financial guarantee contract is a contract by which the issuer is required to compensate specific amount to the contract holder who suffers from losses when the specific debtor cannot repay the debts in accordance with the initial or revised debt instrument terms upon maturity of debts. Financial guarantee contracts that are not designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or financial liabilities for which transfer of the financial assets does not satisfy the derecognition criteria or financial liabilities arising from continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset or loan commitments that provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at the higher of: (i) the loss allowance after initial recognition, and (ii) balance of amount recognized initially less the accumulated amortization amount determined on the basis of relevant Revenue Standards.

5.4.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability (or part of it) only when the underlying present obligation (or part of it) is discharged. An agreement between the Bank (a borrower) and a lender to replace the original financial liability with a new financial liability with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

When the Bank derecognizes a financial liability or a part of it, it recognizes the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of the financial liability) derecognized and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or new financial liabilities assumed) in profit or loss.

5.4.3 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Bank after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued (including refinanced), repurchased, sold and cancelled by the Bank are recognized as changes in equity. Change in fair value of equity instruments is not recognized by the Bank. Transaction costs related to equity transactions are deducted from equity.

The Bank recognizes the distribution to holders of the equity instruments as distribution of profits, and dividends paid do not affect total amount of shareholders' equity.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.5 Derivatives and embedded derivatives

Derivatives include currency exchange swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date when the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts with a financial asset host are not separated by the Bank. The hybrid contract shall apply to the relevant accounting standards regarding the classification of financial assets in its entirety.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts with hosts that are not financial assets are separated and treated as separate derivatives by the Bank when they meet the following conditions:

- (1) The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract.
- (2) A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative.
- (3) The hybrid contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

For the embedded derivative separated from the host contracts, the Bank accounts for the host contracts in the hybrid contracts with applicable accounting standards. When the embedded derivatives whose fair value cannot be measured reliably by the Bank according to the terms and conditions of the embedded derivatives, the fair value of such derivatives is determined based on the difference between the fair value of the hybrid contracts and the fair value of the host contracts. By adopting the above method, if the embedded derivative cannot be measured on a stand-alone basis at the time when it is acquired or at subsequent balance sheet dates, the hybrid instrument is designated as financial instruments at FVTPL in its entirety.

5.6 Environmental and social linked clauses in loans and loan commitments

Lending arrangements may also contain various environmental and social features that impacts their interest rate margin. Cash flows linked to such features generally are not consistent with basic lending arrangements unless the terms are deemed to compensate for the credit risk of the counterparty over the terms of the loan, but not where the features are deemed to only impact the long term creditworthiness of the counterparty over a longer time frame than the actual loan's term. Thus, these loans are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Loan commitments containing various environmental and social features do not contain embedded derivatives that require bifurcation so are not recognised in the financial statements.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

5. Financial instruments - continued

5.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Where the Bank has a legal right that is currently enforceable to set off the recognized financial assets and financial liabilities, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously, a financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet. Except for the above circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities shall be presented separately in the balance sheet and shall not be offset.

6. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for administrative purposes and have useful lives more than one accounting year. Fixed assets shall be recognized only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Bank and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably. Fixed assets are initially measured at cost.

Subsequent expenditure incurred on a fixed asset is included in the cost of the fixed asset, only if it is probable that economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Bank and the relevant cost can be measured reliably. Meanwhile the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Other subsequent expenditure is recorded to profit or loss when incurred.

A fixed asset is depreciated over its useful life using the straight-line method since the month subsequent to the one in which it is ready for intended use. The useful life, estimated net residual value and annual depreciation rate of each category of fixed assets are as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Useful life</u>	<u>Estimated net residual value</u>	<u>Annual depreciation rate</u>
Electronic and office equipment	3-9 years	-	11%-33%

Estimated net residual value of a fixed asset is the estimated amount that the Bank would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the expected condition at the end of its useful life.

If a fixed asset is upon disposal or no future economic benefits are expected to be generated from its use or disposal, the fixed asset is derecognized. When a fixed asset is sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the amount of any proceeds on disposal of the asset net of the carrying amount and related taxes is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The Bank reviews the useful life and estimated net residual value of a fixed asset and the depreciation method applied at least once at each financial year-end, and accounts for any change as a change in accounting estimate.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

7. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at its actual costs. The actual costs include various construction expenditures during the construction period, and other relevant costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated. Construction in progress is transferred to a fixed asset and intangible assets when it is ready for intended use.

8. Intangible assets

Intangible assets of the Bank include software.

An intangible asset is initially measured at cost. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized using the straight-line method over its useful life when the asset is available for use. The Bank estimates that the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life of 1-5 years.

For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, the Bank reviews the useful life and amortization method at least at each financial year-end and makes adjustments if necessary.

9. Long-term prepaid expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses are various expenditures incurred but that should be allocated over the current and future periods of more than one year. Long-term prepaid expenses are evenly amortized over their respective beneficial period.

10. Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill

The Bank reviews the fixed assets, right-of-use assets and intangible assets with a finite useful life at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that they have suffered an impairment loss. If an impairment indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated.

Recoverable amount is estimated on an individual basis. If it is not practical to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs will be estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.

If such recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment losses in respect of the deficit is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Once the impairment loss of such assets is recognized, it is not reversed in any subsequent period.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

11. Employee benefits

Actually occurred short-term employee benefits are recognized as liabilities, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the period or in the costs of relevant assets in the accounting period in which employees provide services to the Bank. Staff welfare expenses incurred by the Bank are recognized in profit or loss for the period or the costs of relevant assets based on the actually occurred amounts when it actually occurred. Non-monetary staff welfare expenses are measured at fair value.

Payment made by the Bank of social security contributions for employees such as premiums or contributions on medical insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance, etc. and payments of housing funds, as well as trade union fund and employee education fund provided in accordance with relevant requirements, are calculated according to prescribed bases and percentages in determining the amount of employee benefits and recognized as relevant liabilities, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the period or the costs of relevant assets in the accounting period in which employees provide services.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized in profit or loss for the period at the earlier of when the Bank cannot unilaterally withdraw from the termination plan or the redundancy offer and when the Bank recognizes any related restructuring costs or expenses.

Where employees are entitled to receive termination benefits without providing any further service, or where employees are required to render service for only a minimum retention period in order to receive the termination benefits, the entire liability is recognised in the period during which the employee is notified (i.e., not accrued over time). Following recognition of the termination benefit liability, no further compensation costs are recognised.

Where employees are required to render service beyond a minimum retention period until they are terminated (i.e., they have a future service period), the benefit paid in respect of that period is not a termination benefit. The liability for the retention period is accrued at the communication date and is recognised on a pro rata basis over the future service period. If there are subsequent changes in the benefits or the service period, the liability will be adjusted accordingly.

For the defined benefit plan, the Bank uses the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and attributes the defined benefit obligation to periods of service according to the formula. The defined benefit cost can be categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current net service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on settlement);
- net interest of net liabilities or assets of defined benefit plan (including interest income of planned assets, interest expenses of defined benefit plan liabilities and effect of asset ceiling); and
- changes arising from remeasurement of net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

11. Employee benefits - continued

Service cost and net interest of net liabilities and net assets of defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss of current period or costs of related assets. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) (including actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest of the net defined benefit liability (asset), and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest of the net defined benefit liability (asset)) are recognized in other comprehensive income.

12. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation related to a contingency such as decoration and restoration expenses, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is determined by discounting the related future cash outflows.

13. General risk reserve

Pursuant to Cai Jin [2012] No. 20 "the Administrative Measures for the Provision of Reserves of Financial Enterprises" issued by the MOF on 30 March 2012 and the related regulations, the financial institutions should select the internal model method or standard method according to their actual situation and make quantitative analysis of exposures in risk assets to determine the potential risk estimate. If the risk estimate is higher than the impairment of assets, the difference should be recorded as general risk reserve, otherwise no provision of general risk reserve is required. In principle, the balance of general risk reserve should not be less than 1.5% of the closing balance of risk assets.

The Bank provides 1.5% of the balance of risk assets at the balance sheet date as the general risk reserve at the end of 2023. The provision of general risk reserve is considered as the distribution of profits and presented separately in the owners' equity.

14. Revenue recognition

Revenue is the total inflow of economic benefits arising from the Bank's daily activities that would result in an increase in shareholders' equity and are unrelated to capital contributions by shareholders.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

14. Revenue recognition - continued

14.1 Net interest income

The interest income and expenses of all financial instruments other than those at FVTPL are included in "Interest income" and "Interest expenses" of income statement using the effective interest rate. If the difference between the effective interest rate and contract interest rate is small, the contract interest rate can also be used. The interest income of financial instruments at FVTPL is recognized in "Investment income".

14.2 Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income results from transaction-based arrangements in which the client is charged a fee for the execution of transactions. Such revenues primarily arise from services related to sales and trading activities. Fee and commission income is recognized on trade date when the performance obligation is satisfied.

14.3 Other items

Receivables from contracts with customers are recognized within "other assets" in the statement of financial position when the underlying performance obligations have been satisfied and the Bank has the right per the contract to bill the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized when the Bank has collected payment from a customer based on the terms of the contract, but the underlying performance obligations are not yet satisfied, and are presented within "Other liabilities".

15. Income tax

The income tax expenses include current income tax and deferred income tax.

15.1 Current income tax

At the balance sheet date, current income tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid (or recovered) according to the requirements of tax laws.

15.2 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

For temporary differences between the carrying amounts of certain assets or liabilities and their tax base, or between the nil carrying amount of those items that are not recognized as assets or liabilities and their tax base that can be determined according to tax laws, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax is generally recognized for all temporary differences. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

15. Income tax - continued

15.2 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities - continued

For deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible losses and tax credits can be utilized.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates, according to tax laws, that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

Current and deferred tax expenses or income are recognized in profit or loss for the period, except when they arise from transactions or events that are directly recognized in other comprehensive income or in owners' equity, in which case they are recognized in other comprehensive income or in owners' equity.

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed and reduced if it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future to allow the benefit of deferred tax assets to be utilized. Such reduction in amount is reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

15.3 Income tax offsetting

When the Bank has a legal right to settle on a net basis and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

When the Bank has a legal right to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be reversed, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

16. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition, by applying the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction.

At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated into functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the differences between the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and those on initial recognition or at the previous balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

16. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies - continued

Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated to the amounts in functional currency at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions and the amounts in functional currency remain unchanged. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are re-translated at the spot exchange rate on the date the fair value is determined. Difference between the re-translated functional currency amount and the original functional currency amount is treated as changes in fair value (including changes of exchange rate) and is recognized in profit or loss.

17. Leases

Lease is a contract that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At inception of the contracts, the Bank assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. Unless the terms and conditions of the contract are changed, the Bank does not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

17.1 The Bank as a lessee

17.1.1 Separating components of a lease

For a contract that contains lease and non-lease components at the same time, the Bank adopts simplified treatment and chooses not to separate the lease and non-lease components contained in the contract according to the categories of lease assets, but to combine each lease part and its related non-lease components into a lease.

17.1.2 Right-of-use assets

Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, the Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease. The commencement date of the lease is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by the Bank. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Bank;
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Bank in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Bank applies CAS 4 Fixed Assets on depreciation to depreciate right-of-use assets. If the Bank is reasonably certain to obtain the ownership of the underlying assets by the end of the lease term, the right-of-use assets are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the lease assets. Otherwise, the right-of-use assets are depreciated over the earlier of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the lease assets.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

17. Leases - continued

17.1 The Bank as a lessee - continued

17.1.3 Lease liabilities

In addition to short-term leases, the Bank initially measures lease liabilities at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses interest rate implicit in the lease as discount rate; or uses the incremental borrowing rate as discount rate if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments comprise the following payments by the Bank for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term:

- fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives, if any;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- payments for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects that the Bank will exercise an option to terminate the lease;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Bank under residual guarantee value.

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are recognized in profit or loss, or in the cost of relevant assets in the period of those payments.

After the beginning of the lease term, the Bank calculates the interest expense on lease liabilities for each period of the lease term at a fixed recurring rate and includes them in profit or loss.

After the beginning of the lease term, the Bank recalculates the lease liabilities and adjusts the corresponding right-of-use assets, and if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, but lease liabilities still need to be further adjusted, the Bank includes the difference in profit or loss for the current period:

- Where there is a change in the lease term or a change in the valuation of the purchase option, the Bank remeasures the lease liabilities at the present value calculated based on the changed lease payments and the revised discount rate;
- Based on the change in expected amount payable on the residual guarantee value or the index or rate used to determine the lease payments, the Bank remeasures the lease liabilities at the present value calculated based on the changed lease payments and the original discount rate.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

17. Leases - continued

17.1 The Bank as a lessee - continued

17.1.4 Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank elects not to recognize right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for short-term leases of building, vehicle and equipment and leases of low-value assets. A short-term lease is a lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less and does not contain a purchase option. A lease of low-value assets represents the lease of which the underlying asset is of low value when it is new. For short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, the Bank recognizes the lease payments in profit or loss, or in the cost of relevant assets on a straight-line basis over each period within the lease term.

17.1.5 Lease modification

If the lease is modified and meets the following conditions at the same time, the Bank will account for the lease modification as a separate lease:

- The lease modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- The increased consideration was equivalent to the individual price of the extended portion of the lease, adjusted for the circumstances of the contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Bank reallocates the consideration of the contract, re-determines the lease term of the modified lease and remeasures the lease liabilities at the present value calculated based on the changed lease payments and the revised discount rate.

If the lease modification results in a reduction in the scope of the lease or a shortened lease term, the Bank will reduce the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly, and include the gains or losses related to the lease partially or completely terminated in profit or loss of the current period. If other lease modifications cause the remeasurement of lease liabilities, the Bank will adjust the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly.

18. Government grants

Government grants are transfer of monetary assets and non-monetary assets from the government to the Bank at no consideration, not including the capital paid by the government as the owner. The government grants are classified into asset-related and income-related government grants.

A monetary government grant is measured at the amount received or receivable. A non-monetary government grant is measured at fair value. While the fair value of a non-monetary government grant is not reliably available, it will be measured at nominal amount and recognized in the profit or loss of the period.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

18. Government grants - continued

A government grant related to an asset offsets against the carrying amount of related assets / is recognized as deferred income, and evenly amortized to profit or loss over the useful life of the related asset.

For a government grant related to income, if the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses to be incurred in subsequent periods, the grant is recognized as deferred income, and recognized in profit or loss over the periods in which the related costs are recognized /offsets related costs. If the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses already incurred, the grant is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period /offsets related costs.

A government grant related to the Bank's operating activities is recognized as other income / offsets related costs in accordance with economic substance. A government grant not related to the Bank's operating activities is recognized as non-operating income or expenses.

For repayment of a government grant already recognized, if a government grant offsets against the carrying amount of related assets on initial recognition, the carrying amount of assets is adjusted. If there is related deferred income, the repayment is offset against the carrying amount of the deferred income, and any excess is recognized in profit or loss for the period. If there is no related deferred income, the repayment is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

19. Changes in significant accounting policies

The Ministry of Finance ("MOF") issued ASBE Interpretation No. 16 in 2022, which regulates the accounting treatment for the exemption from initial recognition of deferred income taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction, among which the provision of "exemption from initial recognition of deferred income taxes does not apply to a single transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of occurrence of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable income (or deductible losses), and that results in an equal amount of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences" is effective from 1 January 2023. Effective January 1, 2023, the "exemption from initial recognition of deferred income tax shall not apply to individual transactions that do not involve a business combination and do not affect either taxable profit or taxable income (or deductible losses) at the time the transaction occurs, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities results in the creation of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences in equal amounts. Effective January 1, 2023, the Bank implemented the above interpretation and recognized deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences arising from individual transactions involving right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, respectively. The implementation of the above interpretation had no significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

19. Changes in significant accounting policies - continued

In November 2023, the NFRA released the "Banking Financial Institution Country Risk Management Measures", which further clarified the measurement caliber of country risk exposures. In terms of accounting treatment, the country risk provisions shall be included under the Owners' Equity, as part of the general risk reserve; the scope and proportion of country risk provision are improved, the loan commitment and financial guarantee are included in the scope of provision, and the proportion of provision is moderately reduced. Banking financial institutions should meet the requirements of this measure no later than two years from the date of publication. As of December 31, 2023, the accounting treatments for country risk provisions do not change. The adoption of the "Banking Financial Institution Country Risk Management Measures" will not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

V. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

In the application of the Bank's accounting policies, due to inherent uncertainty of operating activities, which are described in Note IV, the Bank is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements that cannot be measured accurately. These judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience of the Bank's management as well as other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The aforementioned judgments, estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly on a going concern basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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.

- Critical judgments in applying the accounting policies

There are no critical judgements in applying the Bank's accounting policies that have significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- Key assumptions and uncertainties in accounting estimates

Fair value of financial instruments

For the financial instrument without active trading market, the Bank determines its fair value by various valuation techniques. The valuation techniques that the Bank adopts include discounted cash flow model. The Bank needs to make estimation such as the credit risks, market volatility and correlation of itself and counterparties. Any changes in the assumptions made will impact the fair value of the financial instruments.

V. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

- *Key assumptions and uncertainties in accounting estimates* - continued

Impairment under ECL model

The measurement of ECL adopts models and assumptions that are related to the future macroeconomic conditions and customer's credit behavior. The measurement of ECL in accordance with the accounting standards involves a number of significant judgements, including:

Significant increase in credit risk: the Bank makes use of reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition through comparing the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. ECL is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Bank takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

Credit impaired: In determining whether impairment occurs under accounting standards of financial instruments, the Bank adopts the judgement criteria consistent with the internal credit risk management objective of relevant financial instruments, and considers the quantitative and qualitative indicators at the same time. The indicators that the Bank considers in determining whether a credit impairment occurs for the debtors include: internal rating, overdue days and their solvency. Credit impairment of the financial assets may incurred by multiple events, not always incurred by the event that can be individually identified.

Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics: When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The Bank monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets. Assets move from stage 1 to stage 2 when there is a significant increase in credit risk. But it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

Models and assumptions used: the Bank uses various models and assumptions in estimating ECL of the financial assets. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of financial asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

Forward-looking information: when measuring ECL the Bank uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

V. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

- *Key assumptions and uncertainties in accounting estimates* - continued

Impairment under ECL model - continued

Probability of Default ("PD"): PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given period of time, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Loss Given Default ("LGD"): LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Income tax

There are a number of transactions for which the final tax determination and calculation is uncertain during the ordinary course of business operation. In particular, the deductibility of certain items is subject to government approval. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amount that was initially recorded, such difference will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period during which such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled, according to the requirements of tax laws. Within the limit of sufficient available taxable profits against which the loss can be deductible, the Bank recognizes deferred tax assets against the deductible losses. This requires management judgment to estimate the time of taxable profits and appropriate tax rate to determine the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

VI. TAXATION

Income tax

The applicable tax rate for year 2023 is 25% (2022:25%). The Branch of the Bank implements the management method of income tax collection in terms of unified calculation, hierarchical management, local prepayment, unitary liquidation and fiscal adjustment in accordance with "The Temporary Measurement of Corporate Income Tax Allocation and Budget Management for Multiple Provinces and Cities". (Cai Yu [2012] No. 40) and "The Management Methodology of Cross-regional Operating Corporate Income Tax Collection Unitarily for Cross-regional Operation Enterprise" (Guo Shui Fa [2012] No. 57).

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VI. TAXATION - continued

Value-added tax

The tax payable should be the balance between output tax and input tax. The output tax should be calculated based on the taxable financial service income at the rate of 6% according to applicable tax laws and regulations.

Other taxes

Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax is 7% of value-added tax.

Education Surcharge is 3% of value-added tax, while Local Education Surcharge is 2% of value-added tax.

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Statutory reserves with the Central Bank	30,426,452.45	31,576,473.01
Other deposits with the Central Bank	305,754,920.22	858,385,813.15
Accrued interest	64,631.09	58,846.31
Total	<u>336,246,003.76</u>	<u>890,021,132.47</u>

Statutory reserves are placed according to the relevant regulations promulgated by the PBOC. On 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023, the foreign deposit reserve rates are 6% and 4% respectively. The statutory reserve for the Bank's foreign currency business is appropriated at 4% based on the month-end balance of relevant deposits. The statutory reserve for foreign currency accrues no interest. According to the provisions of the People's Bank of China, the RMB deposits reserve rates on 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 were 7.5% and 7.0% respectively. The statutory reserves for RMB business is calculated by applying the PBOC reserve rate based on the average RMB deposits balance for every ten days. The interest rate of statutory reserve for RMB business is 1.62%.

Foreign exchange risk reserves shall be deposited in accordance with the relevant regulations of the PBOC. According to the rules of the PBOC, financial institutions that carry out the foreign exchange forward sales business on behalf of clients are required to deposit foreign exchange risk reserves to PBOC. As at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023, the foreign exchange risk reserve rate is 20%, and interest rate is tentatively set as zero. The Bank opened a dedicated foreign exchange risk reserve account with the PBOC in November 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the balance of foreign exchange risk reserve account is 0.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

2. DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	RMB	RMB
Due from domestic banks	8,156,061.18	7,417,991.06
Due from overseas banks	121,013,761.01	315,558,163.64
Due from overseas other financial institutions	997,843.14	38,369.44
Total	<u>130,167,665.33</u>	<u>323,014,524.14</u>
Less: ECL allowance(NoteVII,13)	<u>616,194.90</u>	<u>1,580,964.20</u>
Net book value	<u><u>129,551,470.43</u></u>	<u><u>321,433,559.94</u></u>

For 2023, the principal and interest as well as ECL allowance in respect of the Bank's due from banks are all categorized as at stage I which remained unchanged.

3. PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	RMB	RMB
Placements with domestic banks	100,000,000.00	-
Placements with domestic financial institutions	100,000,000.00	202,422,360.25
Accrued interest	119,300.20	1,046,650.91
Total	<u>200,119,300.20</u>	<u>203,469,011.16</u>
Less: ECL allowance(NoteVII,13)	<u>229,000.00</u>	<u>146,000.00</u>
Net book value	<u><u>199,890,300.20</u></u>	<u><u>203,323,011.16</u></u>

For 2023, the principal and interest as well as ECL allowance in respect of the Bank's placements with banks and other financial institutions are all categorized as at stage I which remained unchanged.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

(1) Loans and advances to customers

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	195,000,000.00	272,482,333.35
Loans and advances to customers at FVTPL	50,000,000.00	-
Sub-total	<u>245,000,000.00</u>	<u>272,482,333.35</u>
Accrued interest	917,530.55	645,582.19
Less: ECL allowance(NoteVII,13)		
- Stage I (12-month ECL)	2,175,000.00	4,093,442.20
- Stage II (Lifetime ECL)	1,500,000.00	-
- Stage III (Lifetime ECL - impaired)	-	-
	<u>242,242,530.55</u>	<u>269,034,473.34</u>

(2) Distribution of loans and advances to customers by industry is as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Finance	245,000,000.00	100.00	100,000,000.00	36.70
Manufacturing	-	-	100,000,000.00	36.70
Leasing and business service	-	-	72,482,333.35	26.60
Sub-total	<u>245,000,000.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>272,482,333.35</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Accrued interest	<u>917,530.55</u>		<u>645,582.19</u>	
Sub-total	<u>245,917,530.55</u>		<u>273,127,915.54</u>	
Less: ECL allowance	<u>3,675,000.00</u>		<u>4,093,442.20</u>	
Total	<u>242,242,530.55</u>		<u>269,034,473.34</u>	

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS - continued

- (3) Distribution of loans and advances to customers by place of registration of the borrower is as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Northern China	100,000,000.00	40.82	72,482,333.35	26.60
Southern China	-	-	20,000,000.00	7.34
Eastern China	145,000,000.00	59.18	180,000,000.00	66.06
Sub-total	245,000,000.00	100.00	272,482,333.35	100.00
Accrued interest	917,530.55		645,582.19	
Sub-total	245,917,530.55		273,127,915.54	
Less: ECL allowance	3,675,000.00		4,093,442.20	
Total	242,242,530.55		269,034,473.34	

- (4) Distribution of loans and advances to customers by contractual terms and manner of guarantee is as follows:

	<u>31/12/2023</u>				<u>31/12/2022</u>			
	<u>Within 1 year</u> <u>(inclusive)</u> RMB	<u>1 to 5 years</u> <u>(inclusive)</u> RMB	<u>Over 5 years</u> RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB	<u>Within 1 year</u> <u>(inclusive)</u> RMB	<u>1 to 5 years</u> <u>(inclusive)</u> RMB	<u>Over 5 years</u> RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
Credit loan	100,000,000.00	95,000,000.00	-	195,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	172,482,333.35	-	272,482,333.35
Guaranteed Loan	-	50,000,000.00	-	50,000,000.00	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	100,000,000.00	145,000,000.00	-	245,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	172,482,333.35	-	272,482,333.35
Accrued interest				917,530.55				645,582.19
Sub-total				245,917,530.55				273,127,915.54
Less: ECL allowance				3,675,000.00				4,093,442.20
Total				242,242,530.55				269,034,473.34

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS - continued

(5) Movements of total gross amount and ECL allowance of loans and advances to customers:

(a) Movements of total gross amount of loans and advances to customers at amortized cost

<u>Item</u>	2023			
	Stage I (12-month <u>ECL</u>) RMB	Stage II (Lifetime <u>ECL</u>) RMB	Stage III (Lifetime ECL <u>credit-impaired</u>) RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
Opening balance	273,127,915.54	-	-	273,127,915.54
Transfer to:				
- Stage I	-	-	-	-
- Stage II	-	-	-	-
- Stage III	-	-	-	-
Net amount derecognized	(128,003,718.32)	100,793,333.33	-	(27,210,384.99)
Write-off/disposal	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	145,124,197.22	100,793,333.33	-	245,917,530.55

<u>Item</u>	2022			
	Stage I (12-month <u>ECL</u>) RMB	Stage II (Lifetime <u>ECL</u>) RMB	Stage III (Lifetime ECL <u>credit-impaired</u>) RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
Opening balance	350,422,708.34	-	-	350,422,708.34
Transfer to:				
- Stage I	-	-	-	-
- Stage II	-	-	-	-
- Stage III	-	-	-	-
Net amount derecognized	(77,294,792.80)	-	-	(77,294,792.80)
Write-off/disposal	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	273,127,915.54	-	-	273,127,915.54

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS - continued

(5) Movements of total gross amount and ECL allowance of loans and advances to customers: - continued

(b) Movements of ECL allowance of loans and advances to customers at amortized cost

<u>Item</u>	2023			
	Stage I (12-month <u>ECL</u>) RMB	Stage II (Lifetime <u>ECL</u>) RMB	Stage III (Lifetime ECL <u>credit-impaired</u>) RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
Opening balance	4,093,442.20	-	-	4,093,442.20
Transfer to:				
- Stage I	-	-	-	-
- Stage II	-	-	-	-
- Stage III	-	-	-	-
Reversal	(1,912,951.80)	1,500,000.00	-	(412,951.80)
Recovery after write-off	-	-	-	-
Write-off/disposal	-	-	-	-
Effect of exchange rate	(5,490.40)	-	-	(5,490.40)
Closing balance	2,175,000.00	1,500,000.00	-	3,675,000.00

<u>Item</u>	2022			
	Stage I (12-month <u>ECL</u>) RMB	Stage II (Lifetime <u>ECL</u>) RMB	Stage III (Lifetime ECL <u>credit-impaired</u>) RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
Opening balance	5,250,000.00	-	-	5,250,000.00
Transfer to:				
- Stage I	-	-	-	-
- Stage II	-	-	-	-
- Stage III	-	-	-	-
Reversal	(1,254,619.25)	-	-	(1,254,619.25)
Recovery after write-off	-	-	-	-
Write-off/disposal	-	-	-	-
Effect of exchange rate	98,061.45	-	-	98,061.45
Closing balance	4,093,442.20	-	-	4,093,442.20

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

5. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

		31/12/2023	
		Fair value	
	<u>Notional amounts</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Foreign exchange swaps	284,935,000.00	2,352,397.65	-
Interest rate swaps	100,000,000.00	-	(19,491.07)
Total	384,935,000.00	2,352,397.65	(19,491.07)

For 2022, there is no derivative financial instruments.

6. HELD-FOR-TRADING FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	RMB	RMB
Financial assets classified as at FVTPL		
Including: Investment in debt instruments		
- Government bonds	49,744,479.74	-
- Financial institution bonds	1,112,202,279.72	773,552,675.49
- Foreign bonds	63,438,497.34	-
Accrued interest	21,026,157.73	17,574,032.88
Total	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37

7. FIXED ASSETS

	Electronic and office equipment
	RMB
Cost	
Opening balance	32,066,622.54
Increase during the year	3,090,579.55
Closing balance	35,157,202.09
Accumulated depreciation	
Opening balance	22,127,678.83
Charge for the year	3,099,401.12
Closing balance	25,227,079.95
Net book value	
Opening balance	9,938,943.71
Closing balance	9,930,122.14

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

8. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

	<u>Office decoration</u> RMB
Opening balance	2,634,819.95
Decrease during the year	<u>(1,654,112.98)</u>
Closing balance	<u>980,706.97</u>

9. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	<u>Building, vehicle and equipment</u> RMB
Cost	
Opening balance	30,143,602.86
Increase during the year	1,872,407.71
Decrease during the year	<u>(180,000.00)</u>
Closing balance	<u>31,836,010.57</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
Opening balance	7,782,029.85
Increase during the year	3,905,846.70
Decrease during the year	<u>(112,878.36)</u>
Closing balance	<u>11,574,998.19</u>
Net book value	
Opening balance	<u>22,361,573.01</u>
Closing balance	<u>20,261,012.38</u>

The Bank has leased a number of assets, including building, vehicle and equipment for terms from 1-8 years.

For 2023 and 2022, there is no short-term lease expense under simplified treatment included in profit or loss.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Software</u> RMB
Cost	
Opening balance	41,904,622.35
Additions during the year	9,847,639.64
Closing balance	<u>51,752,261.99</u>
Accumulated amortization	
Opening balance	38,878,017.22
Charge for the year	1,221,790.87
Closing balance	<u>40,099,808.09</u>
Net book value	
Opening balance	<u>3,026,605.13</u>
Closing balance	<u>11,652,453.90</u>

11. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(1) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are disclosed in gross as follows:

	<u>Deductible/taxable temporary differences</u>		<u>Deferred tax assets/liabilities</u>	
	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Long-term service benefit & employee incentive plan	19,211,199.02	17,740,599.50	4,802,799.74	4,435,149.63
Tax-book difference of amortization of intangible assets	1,930,762.63	2,061,405.25	482,690.66	515,351.31
Changes in fair value of held-for-trading financial assets	(3,103,748.70)	30,055.21	(775,937.17)	7,513.80
Changes in fair value of derivatives	(2,358,375.22)	-	(589,593.80)	-
ECL allowance	1,006,436.32	1,666,964.57	251,609.08	416,741.14
Right-of-use assets	(20,261,012.38)	(22,361,573.01)	(5,065,253.10)	(5,590,393.25)
Provisions	59,811.92	497,803.93	14,952.98	124,450.98
Lease liabilities	22,088,100.30	23,649,857.41	5,522,025.08	5,912,464.35
Total	<u>18,573,173.89</u>	<u>23,285,112.86</u>	<u>4,643,293.47</u>	<u>5,821,277.96</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

11. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - continued

(2) The Bank's deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset and presented on net basis as follows:

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Deferred tax assets	11,074,077.54	11,411,671.21
Deferred tax liabilities	(6,430,784.07)	(5,590,393.25)
Net total	<u>4,643,293.47</u>	<u>5,821,277.96</u>

12. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Prepayments (1)	10,513,636.42	10,430,084.27
Consulting fee receivable	2,478,946.11	-
Security deposits	6,205,485.83	1,172,292.50
Long-term prepaid expenses (2)	6,578,574.86	7,609,032.79
Prepaid taxes (3)	1,310,967.14	6,624,901.06
Others	3,701.46	137.35
Total	<u>27,091,311.82</u>	<u>25,836,447.97</u>
Less: ECL allowance (NoteVII,13)	<u>333,241.05</u>	<u>-</u>
Book value	<u>26,758,070.77</u>	<u>25,836,447.97</u>

ECL allowance in respect of the Bank's other asset is incurred by consulting fee receivable and foreign bonds.

(1) Prepayments mainly represent prepaid computer system cost and prepaid rental expense, etc.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

12. OTHER ASSETS - continued

(2) Long-term prepaid expenses

	<u>Leasehold improvement</u> RMB
Cost	
Opening balance	14,302,647.90
Increase during the year	207,401.28
Closing balance	<u>14,510,049.18</u>
Accumulated amortization	
Opening balance	6,693,615.11
Charge for the year	1,237,859.21
Closing balance	<u>7,931,474.32</u>
Net book value	
Opening balance	<u>7,609,032.79</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>6,578,574.86</u></u>

(3) Prepaid taxes

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Enterprise income tax	492,936.13	5,291,552.63
Value-added tax	818,031.01	1,333,348.43
Total	<u><u>1,310,967.14</u></u>	<u><u>6,624,901.06</u></u>

13. ECL ALLOWANCE

	2023			
	<u>01/01/2023</u> RMB	<u>Provision/(reversal)</u> RMB (Note VII,34)	<u>Effect of exchange rate</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB
Due from banks	1,580,964.20	(974,262.56)	9,493.26	616,194.90
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	146,000.00	83,000.00	-	229,000.00
Loans and advances to customers	4,093,442.20	(412,951.80)	(5,490.40)	3,675,000.00
Other assets	-	337,913.32	(4,672.27)	333,241.05
Loan commitments	86,000.37	(29,000.00)	-	57,000.37
Total	<u><u>5,906,406.77</u></u>	<u><u>(995,301.04)</u></u>	<u><u>(669.41)</u></u>	<u><u>4,910,436.32</u></u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

13. ECL ALLOWANCE - continued

	2022			
	<u>01/01/2022</u> RMB	<u>Provision/(reversal)</u> RMB (Note VII,34)	<u>Effect of</u> <u>exchange rate</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Due from banks	1,418,621.18	113,873.59	48,469.43	1,580,964.20
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,900,130.42	(1,929,049.60)	174,919.18	146,000.00
Loans and advances to customers	5,250,000.00	(1,254,619.25)	98,061.45	4,093,442.20
Other assets	11,226.29	(11,335.25)	108.96	-
Loan commitments	99,607.00	(13,606.63)	-	86,000.37
Total	<u>8,679,584.89</u>	<u>(3,094,737.14)</u>	<u>321,559.02</u>	<u>5,906,406.77</u>

14. DEPOSITS FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Deposit form domestic financial institutions	514,738.32	-
Interest payable	210,879.50	-
Total	<u>725,617.82</u>	<u>-</u>

15. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Current deposits		
Corporate	1,573,813.22	15,958,938.19
Individual	2,094.38	2,064.24
Term deposits		
Corporate	431,892,317.85	403,679,985.15
Individual	325,726.44	748,128.03
Accrued interest	2,044,008.53	1,843,749.15
Total	<u>435,837,960.42</u>	<u>422,232,864.76</u>

16. PLACEMENTS FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Placements from overseas financial institutions	-	348,230,000.00
Accrued interest	-	1,792,978.25
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>350,022,978.25</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE

	2023			
	<u>31/12/2022</u>	<u>Accruals</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
	RMB	for the year	for the year	RMB
		RMB	RMB	
Salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	12,339,562.29	51,037,184.51	(50,207,425.00)	13,169,321.80
Social security contributions	381,179.04	4,270,248.59	(4,277,126.33)	374,301.30
Housing fund	-	2,097,484.00	(2,097,484.00)	-
Defined benefit plan (Note)	12,160,875.30	3,300,506.00	(1,840,800.98)	13,620,580.32
Total	<u>24,881,616.63</u>	<u>60,705,423.10</u>	<u>(58,422,836.31)</u>	<u>27,164,203.42</u>

(Note) Defined benefit plan ("DBP")

The Bank provides DBP related to retirement and termination for the Bank's employees in addition to the government retirement plan. Monthly provisions of the plan are calculated based on base salary with contribution rate of 8% (subject to a maximum of RMB10,000 of employer's provision per month). Effective from 1 January 2012, for employees who have over 10 years of services, the above provisions of the plan are calculated based on base salary with contribution rate of 12% (subject to a maximum of RMB15,000 of employer's provision per month). The plan benefits are equal to the accrued benefits plus interest and are payable upon the retirement, leaving service or death of the employees. Vesting percentage will have a 20% increase for each full year of firm services, until 100% for 5 full years of firm services.

The Bank evaluates the present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation on an actuarial basis. The present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation, current service cost and past service cost are all measured at projected unit credit method.

The plan leads to actuarial risks, including interest risk, longevity risk and inflation risk, to the Bank. The decrease of discount rate can result in the increase of present value of defined benefit obligation. The present value of defined benefit obligation is calculated based on the best estimation on mortality rate of employees. The increase in life expectancy of employees will lead to the increase in liability of the plan. Moreover, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected by the expected future payment, which is determined based on the expected growth rate of salaries. Thus, the increase of expected growth rate of salaries shall lead to the increase in defined benefit obligation.

(1) The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Discount rate	2.60%	2.70%
Expected growth rate of salaries	7.00%	7.00%
Interest rate of defined benefit plan	1.75%	1.75%

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE - continued

(1) The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are as follows: - continued

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Mortality rate	China Life Table 2010-2013	China Life Table 2010-2013
Withdrawal rate	15%	15%
Retirement age	Age 55 for females and age 60 for males	Age 55 for females and age 60 for males

(2) The amounts recognized in general and administrative expenses in respect of DBP are as follows:

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Current service cost	2,284,709.00	2,012,370.00
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	308,719.00	282,165.00
Total	<u>2,593,428.00</u>	<u>2,294,535.00</u>

(3) DBP obligations included in employee benefits payable are as follows:

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	<u>13,620,580.32</u>	<u>12,160,875.30</u>
Net liability	<u>13,620,580.32</u>	<u>12,160,875.30</u>
Net liability of defined benefit obligation	<u>13,620,580.32</u>	<u>12,160,875.30</u>

(4) Movements in net liability of DBP are as follows:

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Opening balance	12,160,875.30	10,716,803.80
Defined benefit cost recognized in profit or loss		
- Current service cost	2,284,709.00	2,012,370.00
- Interest expense	308,719.00	282,165.00
Defined benefit cost recognized in other comprehensive income		
- Actuarial losses	707,078.00	864,400.00
Benefits paid	(1,840,800.98)	(1,285,269.50)
Transfer out	-	(429,594.00)
Closing balance	<u>13,620,580.32</u>	<u>12,160,875.30</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE - continued

(4) Movements in net liability of DBP are as follows: - continued

The Bank conducted a sensitivity analysis on key assumptions of DBP (discount rate, growth rate of salaries and etc.), the result of sensitivity analysis indicated that the key assumptions had no significant impact on the present value of DBP obligation.

18. TAXES PAYABLE

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Individual income tax	<u>981,465.20</u>	<u>1,251,297.48</u>

19. LEASE LIABILITIES

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Building, vehicle and equipment	<u>22,088,100.30</u>	<u>23,649,857.41</u>

The maturities of the lease liabilities are analyzed as follows:

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Within one year	3,961,689.66	3,958,301.92
One to two years	4,068,245.85	3,254,403.15
Two to three years	4,173,489.37	3,296,013.09
Three years and above	<u>9,884,675.42</u>	<u>13,141,139.25</u>
Total	<u>22,088,100.30</u>	<u>23,649,857.41</u>

20. PROVISIONS

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Lease restoration(1)	59,811.92	497,803.93
Loan commitments ECL allowance(2)、(NoteVII,13)	<u>57,000.37</u>	<u>86,000.37</u>
Total	<u>116,812.29</u>	<u>583,804.30</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

20. PROVISIONS - continued

(1) Movements of Lease restoration provision

	<u>Lease restoration</u> RMB
Opening balance	497,803.93
Additions during the year	11,976.06
Decrease during the year	(449,968.07)
Closing balance	<u>59,811.92</u>

Lease reinstatement provisions are released when the reinstatement obligations have been fulfilled.

(2) Movements of ECL of loan commitments

	<u>2023</u>			
<u>Item</u>	Stage I (12-month ECL) RMB	Stage II (Lifetime ECL) RMB	Stage III (Lifetime ECL credit-impaired) RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
Opening balance	86,000.37	-	-	86,000.37
Reversal	(29,000.00)	-	-	(29,000.00)
Closing balance	<u>57,000.37</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,000.37</u>

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Other payables (1)	2,897,854.06	2,775,095.45
Accrued expenses	1,717,106.28	3,690,218.81
Total	<u>4,614,960.34</u>	<u>6,465,314.26</u>

(1) Other payables

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Payable for long-term assets	-	47,619.95
Payable for non-moving accounts	1,966,759.19	1,944,793.83
Payable for others	931,094.87	782,681.67
Total	<u>2,897,854.06</u>	<u>2,775,095.45</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

22. PAID-IN CAPITAL

The registered capital of the Bank is RMB 1,000,000,000.00, which has been fully paid up. Details of capital contributions from the investor according to the Bank's Articles of Association are as follows:

<u>31/12/2023</u>		
Currency	Proportion	Amount equivalent to RMB
Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited	100%	<u>1,000,000,000.00</u>
<u>31/12/2022</u>		
Currency	Proportion	Amount equivalent to RMB
Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited	100%	<u>1,000,000,000.00</u>

The paid-in capital has been verified by Guangdong HengXin DeLv CPA firm with the capital verification reports of Heng De Zhu Yan (2002) No.72 and Heng De Zhu Yan (2007) No.11 respectively.

According to the approval of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission and the share transfer agreement signed between Morgan Stanley Bank International Limited and Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited, Morgan Stanley Bank International Limited transferred 100% of its equity interest of the Bank to Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited. Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited own 100% shareholding of the Bank after the change, which was completed on 29 March 2022. The registered capital and paid-in capital of the Bank remain unchanged.

23. SURPLUS RESERVE

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Opening balance	89,968,974.83	86,676,424.77
Appropriation during the year	<u>2,443,065.40</u>	<u>3,292,550.06</u>
Closing balance	<u>92,412,040.23</u>	<u>89,968,974.83</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

24. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Opening balance	(2,735,045.50)	(2,086,745.50)
Movement during the year	(530,308.00)	(648,300.00)
Items that can not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Including: Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation before income tax	(707,078.00)	(864,400.00)
Effect of above changes on deferred tax	176,770.00	216,100.00
Closing balance	<u>(3,265,353.50)</u>	<u>(2,735,045.50)</u>

The Bank's other comprehensive income represent changes from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation.

25. GENERAL RISK RESERVE

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Opening balance	12,300,000.00	18,200,000.00
(Reversal)/Appropriation during the year	(3,200,000.00)	(5,900,000.00)
Closing balance	<u>9,100,000.00</u>	<u>12,300,000.00</u>

26. RETAINED EARNINGS

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Opening balance	615,936,890.59	580,403,940.01
Net profit for the year	24,430,653.97	32,925,500.64
Appropriation to surplus reserve (1)	(2,443,065.40)	(3,292,550.06)
Reversal from general risk reserve (2)	3,200,000.00	5,900,000.00
Closing balance	<u>641,124,479.16</u>	<u>615,936,890.59</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

26. RETAINED EARNINGS - continued

(1) Surplus reserve

According to the Board meeting resolution, the Bank appropriates 10% of profit after tax to the surplus reserve effective from year 2007 until the Board amends the distribution policy in the future periods.

(2) General risk reserve

According to Cai Jin [2012] No. 20 "Administrative Rules of Provisions for Financial Enterprise" issued by the MOF on 30 March 2012 and the related regulations, the Bank appropriates 1.5% to general risk reserve based on total risk assets at the end of the year since 2012.

27. NET INTEREST INCOME

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Interest income		
- Due from banks	31,561.92	28,542.83
- Balances with the Central Bank	2,132,031.64	1,699,196.86
- Placements with banks and other financial institutions	17,483,193.11	17,759,022.18
- Loans and advances to customers	7,745,787.98	7,949,307.77
- Security deposits	6,985.66	-
Sub-total	<u>27,399,560.31</u>	<u>27,436,069.64</u>
Interest expenses		
- Due to banks and other financial institutions	3,832,667.29	2,221.39
- Placements from banks and other financial institutions	13,745,724.35	1,817,717.34
- Assets sold with repurchase agreements	-	5,643.84
- Customer deposits	6,434,429.77	11,191,427.12
- Lease liabilities	628,958.02	711,365.91
Sub-total	<u>24,641,779.43</u>	<u>13,728,375.60</u>
Net interest income	<u>2,757,780.88</u>	<u>13,707,694.04</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

28. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Fee and commission income		
- Consulting fee	95,111,695.07	94,920,430.36
- Arrangement fee for syndicated loans	925,707.54	1,012,739.54
- Settlement and clearing fee	9,846.49	9,100.62
- Credit granting related income	284,085.01	272,788.97
- Others	4,817.28	3,965.16
Sub-total	<u>96,336,151.39</u>	<u>96,219,024.65</u>
Fee and commission expenses		
- Trading center expenses	348,498.83	342,654.43
- Other fee expenses	1,475,770.99	1,039,792.68
Sub-total	<u>1,824,269.82</u>	<u>1,382,447.11</u>
Net fee and commission income	<u>94,511,881.57</u>	<u>94,836,577.54</u>

29. INVESTMENT INCOME

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Held-for-trading financial assets	32,492,714.40	36,051,268.11
Loans and advances to customers at FVTPL	19,129.98	-
Total	<u>32,511,844.38</u>	<u>36,051,268.11</u>

30. (LOSSES)/GAINS FROM CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Held-for-trading financial assets	3,452,185.20	(7,289,014.22)
Derivative financial instruments	2,358,375.22	-
Total	<u>5,810,560.42</u>	<u>(7,289,014.22)</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

31. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Charges for withholding taxes	<u>210,374.26</u>	<u>231,669.52</u>

32. TAXES AND SURCHARGES

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Surcharges	450,430.74	783,350.49
Stamp duty	<u>12,725.81</u>	<u>27,240.49</u>
Total	<u>463,156.55</u>	<u>810,590.98</u>

33. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Staff salaries and welfare	59,998,345.10	54,832,629.52
Amortization of intangible assets	1,221,790.87	601,099.40
Utility expenses	1,380,833.43	1,257,874.50
Electronic equipment maintenance and telecommunication fees	19,158,956.42	16,254,883.66
Travelling expenses	1,657,286.69	1,007,067.58
Depreciation	7,005,247.82	6,585,902.25
Related party service fees	1,132,075.44	1,132,075.45
Entertainment expenses	94,536.72	155,434.06
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	1,237,859.21	866,338.27
Professional service fees	5,983,125.45	7,869,634.61
Others	<u>6,115,087.49</u>	<u>10,007,642.44</u>
Total	<u>104,985,144.64</u>	<u>100,570,581.74</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

34. (REVERSALS)/CHARGES OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Due from banks	(974,262.56)	113,873.59
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	83,000.00	(1,929,049.60)
Loans and advances to customers	(412,951.80)	(1,254,619.25)
Other assets	337,913.32	(11,335.25)
Loan commitments	(29,000.00)	(13,606.63)
Total	<u>(995,301.04)</u>	<u>(3,094,737.14)</u>

35. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Current income tax expenses	7,380,628.02	12,522,263.54
Deferred tax expenses	1,354,754.49	(1,459,861.24)
Effect of annual filing from previous years	185,368.66	(37,500.02)
Total	<u>8,920,751.17</u>	<u>11,024,902.28</u>

Reconciliation of income tax expenses to accounting profits is as follows:

	<u>2023</u> RMB	<u>2022</u> RMB
Accounting profit	33,351,405.14	43,950,402.92
Tax calculated at tax rate 25%	8,337,851.29	10,987,600.73
Add: Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	494,600.42	317,827.45
Add: Effect of annual filing from previous years	185,368.66	(37,500.02)
Less: Effect of non-taxable income	97,069.20	243,025.88
Income tax expenses	<u>8,920,751.17</u>	<u>11,024,902.28</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

36. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	RMB	RMB
Balances with the Central Bank	336,181,372.67	889,962,286.16
Statutory reserves	(30,426,452.45)	(31,576,473.01)
Original maturity within 3 months:		
Due from banks	130,167,665.33	323,014,524.14
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	100,000,000.00	12,422,360.25
Total	<u>535,922,585.55</u>	<u>1,193,822,697.54</u>

37. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RMB	RMB
Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit	24,430,653.97	32,925,500.64
Add: (Reversals)/Charges of expected credit losses	(995,301.04)	(3,094,737.14)
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,099,401.12	2,671,596.04
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	3,905,846.70	3,914,306.21
Amortization of intangible assets	1,221,790.87	601,099.40
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	1,237,859.21	866,338.27
Investment income gains	(32,511,844.38)	(36,051,268.11)
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	628,958.02	711,365.91
Losses/(gains) from changes in fair value	(5,810,560.42)	7,289,014.22
Deferred tax expenses	1,354,754.49	(1,459,861.24)
Decrease/(increase) in operating receivables	117,136,608.42	158,722,620.75
(Decrease)/increase in operating payables	(336,627,314.24)	(288,913,718.23)
Net cash flow from operating activities	<u>(222,929,147.28)</u>	<u>(121,817,743.28)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	535,922,585.55	1,193,822,697.54
Less: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	1,193,822,697.54	811,710,234.40
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(657,900,111.99)</u>	<u>382,112,463.14</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

38. SEGMENT INFORMATION

According to the Bank's internal organizational structure, regulatory requirements and internal reporting system, the Bank's businesses are divided into following reporting segments, which are based on the Bank's operational location. The Bank's management periodically evaluates operating results of these segments reporting to determine resources allocation and evaluates operating results.

Information of segment reporting is disclosed based on the accounting policies and measurement used when segments report is provided to the management. These measurement bases are consistent with the accounting policies and measurement used when preparing the financial statements.

Segment report information:

Unit: RMB

	2023			
	Head Office	Beijing Branch	Elimination	Total
Operating income	80,810,763.01	56,993,642.28	-	137,804,405.29
Net interest income	(2,239,029.39)	4,996,810.27	-	2,757,780.88
Including:				
Net interest income				
between segments	(8,567,388.42)	8,567,388.42	-	-
Net fee and				
commission income	42,611,097.23	51,900,784.34	-	94,511,881.57
Including:				
Net fee and commission				
income between segments	(51,439,833.54)	51,439,833.54	-	-
Net other income	40,438,695.17	96,047.67	-	40,534,742.84
Operating expenses	57,327,971.71	47,125,028.44	-	104,453,000.15
Operating profit	23,482,791.30	9,868,613.84	-	33,351,405.14
Total segment assets	2,053,362,427.38	436,344,397.65	258,787,048.28	2,230,919,776.75
Total segment liabilities	278,400,984.62	371,934,674.52	158,787,048.28	491,548,610.86
Supplementary information:				
Depreciation and amortization	3,473,447.81	5,991,450.09	-	9,464,897.90
Capital expenditures	12,338,873.65	806,746.82	-	13,145,620.47
Including: Expenditures on				
purchase of				
fixed assets	2,428,888.35	661,691.20	-	3,090,579.55
Expenditures on purchase				
of intangible assets	9,847,639.64	-	-	9,847,639.64
Expenditures on				
long-term prepaid expenses	62,345.66	145,055.62	-	207,401.28

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

38. SEGMENT INFORMATION - continued

	<u>2022</u>			
	<u>Head Office</u>	<u>Beijing Branch</u>	<u>Elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operating income	79,868,461.82	62,368,376.30	-	142,236,838.12
Net interest income	4,475,064.64	9,232,629.40	-	13,707,694.04
Including:				
Net interest income between segments	(11,471,243.55)	11,471,243.55	-	-
Net fee and commission income	41,445,044.31	53,391,533.23	-	94,836,577.54
Including:				
Net fee and commission income between segments	(52,612,922.66)	52,612,922.66	-	-
Net other income	33,948,352.87	(255,786.33)	-	33,692,566.54
Operating expenses	56,185,534.96	42,100,900.62	-	98,286,435.58
Operating profit	23,682,926.86	20,267,475.68	-	43,950,402.54
Total segment assets	2,505,905,719.09	425,085,753.92	386,432,920.00	2,544,558,553.01
Total segment liabilities	745,977,169.46	369,543,483.63	286,432,920.00	829,087,733.09
Supplementary information:				
Depreciation and amortization	2,618,464.41	5,434,875.51	-	8,053,339.92
Capital expenditures	3,458,530.27	4,448,146.57	-	7,906,676.84
Including: Expenditures on purchase of fixed assets	1,052,684.48	1,540,143.47	-	2,592,827.95
Expenditures on purchase of intangible assets	2,317,716.69	-	-	2,317,716.69
Expenditures on long-term prepaid expenses	88,129.10	2,908,003.10	-	2,996,132.20

(1) External revenue categorized by regions

	<u>2023</u> <u>RMB</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>RMB</u>
Domestic external revenue	41,872,394.18	46,702,865.39
Overseas external revenue	95,932,011.11	95,533,972.73
Total	137,804,405.29	142,236,838.12

(2) Non-current assets categorized by asset locations

The Bank's non-current assets are all located in China.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

38. SEGMENT INFORMATION - continued

(3) Reliance on key client

The Bank does not have significant dependency relationship with non-related party.

Inter-segment transfers are measured on the basis of actual transaction price for such transfers. Segment revenue and segment expenses are determined on the basis of actual revenue and expenses of the segments respectively.

VIII. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

1. CREDIT COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEE

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Loan commitments		
Including: Loan commitments that can be unconditionally cancelled on demand	-	160,000,000.00
Loan commitments that cannot be unconditionally cancelled on demand	100,000,000.00	87,577,639.75
Letters of guarantee	40,000.00	348,000.00
Total	<u>100,040,000.00</u>	<u>247,925,639.75</u>

2. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB
Capital expenditures contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		
- Commitments for leasehold improvement	5,494.96	152,856.16
- Other commitments	-	6,479,858.00
Total	<u>5,494.96</u>	<u>6,632,714.16</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

IX. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

(1) Related party with controlling relationship

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registration</u>	<u>Principal business</u>	<u>Relationship with the Bank</u>	<u>Share holding in the Bank</u>
Morgan Stanley	United States	Financial service	Actual controller	100%
Morgan Stanley Bank Asia Limited	Hong Kong	Financial service	Parent Company	100%

The Bank's ultimate parent company is Morgan Stanley, which was incorporated in the State of Delaware, the United States of America and copies of its financial statements can be obtained from www.morganstanley.com/investorrelations.

(2) Other related parties which have transactions with the Bank with no controlling relationship

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of Registration</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>Business Scope</u>	<u>Legal Representative</u>	<u>Registered Capital</u>	<u>Change in Registered Capital</u>	<u>Related Party Relationship</u>
Morgan Stanley Asia Limited	Hong Kong, China	Limited Responsibility	Investment banking, foreign exchange trading and brokerage	N/A	USD 29.455 million	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Bank International Limited	United Kingdom	Liability limited by shares	Financial service	N/A	GBP 340 million	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Properties (China) Co., Ltd	Beijing, China	Limited Responsibility	Consulting service	Zhou, Yan	USD 6.1 million	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Investment Consultancy (Beijing) Limited	Beijing, China	Limited Responsibility	Consulting service	Chen, Jian Hao	USD 170,000	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Investment Consultancy (Shanghai) Limited	Shanghai, China	Limited Responsibility	Consulting service	Chen, Jian Hao	USD 100,000	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Management Service (Shanghai) Limited	Shanghai, China	Limited Responsibility	Consulting, business management services	Yahlin Chang	USD 51 million	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley (China) Equity Investment Management Co Ltd	Hangzhou, China	Limited Responsibility	Equity investment advisory and management services	Xu, Jun	RMB 100 million	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Business Consulting (Shanghai) Limited	Shanghai, China	Limited Responsibility	Consulting service	Sun, Xun	USD 160,000	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Investment Management Consultancy (Shanghai) Limited	Shanghai, China	Limited Responsibility	Consulting service	Hsuan-Chin Chou	USD 170,000	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Securities (China) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	Limited Responsibility	Financial service	Qian, Jing	RMB 1,718 million	No	Subsidiary of the parent group
Morgan Stanley Futures (China) Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Limited Responsibility	Futures operations	Bai, Xin Tong	RMB 100,000 million	Yes	Subsidiary of the parent group
MUFG Bank (China), Limited	Shanghai, China	Limited Responsibility	Foreign exchange business and part of RMB business	Hasegawa Yoshiki	RMB 10,000 million	No	Significant influence over the parent group
MUFG Bank, Limited	Tokyo, Japan	Liability limited by shares	Financial service	Junichi Hanzawa	JPY 1,711,958 million	No	Significant influence over the parent group

The related parties of the Bank also include key management personnel, their close family members or entities which are subject to control, joint control or significant influence from key management personnel's close family members. Transactions between the Bank and the related parties that are significant are disclosed separately and those that are not significant are disclosed on an aggregate basis. The Bank conducts transactions with related parties in the course of daily business according to ordinary business terms, and these transactions meet the relevant regulatory ratio requirements.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

IX. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS - continued

(3) The transactions between the Bank and the above related parties for the year are as follows:

Interest income

	2023		2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley Bank International Limited	-	-	4,760,811.20	17.35
Total	-	-	4,760,811.20	17.35

Interest expenses

	2023		2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley Properties (China) Co., Ltd.	1,364,861.91	5.54	1,169,084.28	8.52
Morgan Stanley Investment Consultancy (Beijing) Company Limited	68.66	0.00	187,121.26	1.36
Morgan Stanley Business Consulting (Shanghai) Company Limited	346,033.58	1.40	340,726.86	2.48
Morgan Stanley Management Service (Shanghai) Limited	4,148,946.31	16.84	4,081,144.48	29.73
Morgan Stanley Investment Consultancy (Shanghai) Company Limited	445,221.13	1.81	438,621.76	3.20
Morgan Stanley Investment Management Consultancy (Shanghai) Limited	105,545.54	0.43	103,808.83	0.76
Morgan Stanley	10,259,329.02	41.63	1,817,717.34	13.24
Morgan Stanley Futures (China) Co., Ltd.	3,832,667.29	15.55	-	-
Total	20,502,673.44	83.20	8,138,224.81	59.29

Fee and commission income

	2023		2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley Asia Limited	95,111,695.07	98.73	94,920,430.36	98.65

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

IX. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS - continued

- (3) The transactions between the Bank and the above related parties for the year are as follows:
- continued

General and administrative expenses

	2023		2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley Management Service (Shanghai) Limited	<u>1,132,075.44</u>	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1,132,075.45</u>	<u>1.13</u>

Foreign exchange spot transactions

In 2023, the total amount of foreign exchange spot transactions between the Bank and related parties was RMB1,795,273,586.00 , (2022: RMB 1,997,666,707.27)

Derivative transactions

In 2023, the Bank entered into derivative swap transactions with related parties with a total notional amount of RMB72,386,000.00 (2022: RMB 0), which had been due for settlement as at the balance sheet date.

- (4) Unsettled amount of related transactions:

Due from banks

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
MUFG Bank, Limited	<u>161.49</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>178.85</u>	<u>-</u>

Other assets

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley Asia Limited	<u>2,478,946.11</u>	<u>9.26</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

IX. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS - continued

(4) Unsettled amount of related transactions: - continued

Placements with banks and other financial institutions

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley Futures (China) Co., Ltd.	725,617.82	100.00	-	-

Customer deposits

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley Properties (China) Co., Ltd.	101,029,054.79	23.18	75,944,411.63	17.99
Morgan Stanley Investment Consultancy (Beijing) Company Limited	157.95	0.00	87.68	0.00
Morgan Stanley Management Service (Shanghai) Limited	273,561,895.30	62.77	269,412,912.98	63.81
Morgan Stanley Business Consulting (Shanghai) Limited	22,693,206.74	5.21	22,347,170.38	5.29
Morgan Stanley Investment Consultancy (Shanghai) Limited	30,244,426.45	6.94	29,799,203.05	7.06
Morgan Stanley Investment Management Consultancy (Shanghai) Limited	6,414,337.49	1.47	6,308,791.95	1.49
Total	433,943,078.72	99.57	403,812,577.67	95.64

Placements from banks and other financial institutions

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley	-	-	350,022,978.25	100.00

In accordance with relevant regulatory laws and regulations, this transaction constitutes significant related-party transaction, and has passed the relevant resolutions and approvals of the Board of Directors, the Related Party Transactions Committee and independent directors.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

IX. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS - continued

(4) Unsettled amount of related transactions: - continued

Other liabilities

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Morgan Stanley Management Service (Shanghai) Limited	<u>300,000.00</u>	<u>6.50</u>	<u>729,594.00</u>	<u>11.28</u>

The above unsettled amounts of related transactions are not securities and will be settled in cash.

(5) Compensation of key management personnel

	2023		2022	
	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)	<u>Amount</u> RMB	<u>Proportion</u> (%)
Compensation of key management personnel	<u>11,330,788.75</u>	<u>18.89</u>	<u>9,509,108.15</u>	<u>17.34</u>

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Overview of risk management

Overview of risks

The Bank is exposed to various risks in its business operations, especially the use of financial instruments makes risks become diversified and complicated. The key risks faced by the Bank are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk. Market risks include foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

The Bank's risk management objectives are to achieve proper balance between risks and yield, minimize the adverse impacts of risks on the Bank's performance, and maximize the benefits of the Bank. Based on these risk management objectives, the Bank's basic risk management strategy is to identify and analyze the Bank's exposure to various risks, establish appropriate bottom line for risk tolerance, implement risk management, and monitor these exposures according to system-generated information in a timely and effective manner to ensure the risk are controlled at certain level.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

1. Overview of risk management - continued

The Board of Directors of the Bank is responsible for establishing the Bank's overall risk management strategies, monitoring and evaluating the Bank's overall business operation and risks, through Risk Committee, Compliance Management Committee, Senior Management Committee and other committees. Under Risk Committee, the Bank has established the Local Commitment Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee, Operational Risk Oversight Committee, Data Governance Committee, and BCP Committee to manage its credit, market, operational, liquidity and business contingency risks.

The Board of Directors of the Bank is ultimately responsible for comprehensive risk management, and delegates certain responsibilities to the Risk Committee, who serves as the leading function to supervise MSBIC's comprehensive risk management of the different risk management functions. The Board of Supervisors bears the supervisory responsibility of the Bank's comprehensive risk management, while the senior management is responsible for the implementation and executes the decision made by the Board. The Board regularly reviews the reports on comprehensive risk management from the Bank management. The Bank has established comprehensive risk management governance structure, set up risk appetite framework, clarified the roles and responsibility of the risk management functions, business units and other functions, and set up the operating mechanism for inter-departmental co-ordination and balancing.

2. Credit risk

(1) Credit risk management

Credit risk arises when the borrower or counterparty fails to meet the required obligations in the agreement on due date.

The Bank's credit exposure is mainly from corporate loan lending and interbank placements. The Bank implements its credit risk management practices under the leadership of the Bank's Risk Committee. The Credit Policy of Morgan Stanley Bank International (China) Limited was approved and annually reviewed by the Bank's Board and is the primary policy document that governs the credit risk management and control framework, which includes descriptions on credit assessment, credit rating, loan classification, country risk management, credit limit authorities and problem exposure management etc.

Credit Risk Department performs independent due diligence, credit approval, post-loan follow-up, control and management in respect of the Bank's credit risk exposure, so as to ensure that the Bank's credit risk exposure is limited to an acceptable level set by the board of directors of the Bank. Credit Risk Department regularly reports to Asset and Liability Management Committee and Risk Committee in respect of the credit risk exposures.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

2. Credit risk - continued

(2) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument since its initial recognition, the Bank compares the default risk profile of the financial instrument and other instruments at the initial recognition date with that at the reporting date. In practice, the Bank uses quantitative as well as qualitative information, including reasonably available and substantiated forward-looking information, and performs analyses based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit risk assessments to determine whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Bank specifies the absolute and relative levels of changes in the probability of default of an exposure in setting the quantitative criteria for probability of default stage classification, and credit risk is considered to have increased significantly if the probability of default at the reporting date has increased significantly relative to the probability of default of the financing at the date of initial recognition. The Bank periodically reviews the applicability of the evaluation criteria to the current situation.

(3) ECL management

ECL is the probability weighted amount determined by evaluating the time value of a series of reasonably possible results and currencies, and considering all reasonable and verifiable materials (including forward-looking information).

For the assets portfolio, the valuation of the expected cash flow gap is determined by multiplying the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and the expected exposure at default (EAD). The Bank has established a hypothetical calculation method in the model, and the data is centralized processed by a specific team.

The Bank's management analyzes and reviews the changes in the ending balance, risk exposure and ECL by categorizing the credit quality by stages.

In 2023, when evaluating the forward-looking information used in the ECL measurement model, the Bank also considered the impact of internal and external environment on China's macro economy.

The Bank uses a set of China regional forward-looking model. The forward-looking information index of the model adopts regional credit index and China macroeconomic variable index, such as China's gross domestic product (GDP), and considers the business nature of credit risk as the forward-looking driving indicator. The Bank updates its outlook information and adjusts relevant PD parameters every quarter.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

2. Credit risk - continued

(3) ECL management - continued

The weight of forward-looking scenario adopts the predicted results of internal experts, sets three scenarios: Base, Bull, and Bear. According to the current macro political and economic trend and tries to consider the most likely results, the weight is set 50%, 25% and 25% respectively, among which the Base scenario accounts for the highest proportion, and the weight of Bull and Bear is the same. In addition, the year-on-year growth rate of China's GDP for the fourth quarter of 2023 used to calculate ECL is as follows:

<u>Scenario</u>	<u>2024 Quarter 1</u>	<u>2024 Quarter 2</u>	<u>2024 Quarter 3</u>	<u>2024 Quarter 4</u>
Base	4.264%	4.423%	4.548%	4.645%
Bull	7.508%	5.701%	5.491%	5.410%
Bear	-1.161%	2.200%	2.887%	3.288%

In accordance with the Bank's accounting policies, the "Administrative Measures for the Implementation of the Expected Credit Loss Method by Commercial Banks" issued by CBIRC and other regulations, the Bank's provision for ECL is sufficient.

(4) Maximum credit risk exposure information

Without taking into account of any collateral held or any other credit enhancement, the maximum credit risk exposure as at the balance sheet date is the carrying amount of financial assets less impairment loss. The maximum credit risk exposure is disclosed below:

(i) Maximum exposure to credit risk - financial instruments subject to ECL

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
On-balance sheet items:		
Loans and advances to customers	242,242,530.55	269,034,473.34
Inter-banks receivable	329,441,770.63	524,756,571.10
Including: Due from banks	129,551,470.43	321,433,559.94
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	199,890,300.20	203,323,011.16
Other financial assets	8,354,892.35	1,172,429.85
Total on-balance sheet items	<u>580,039,193.53</u>	<u>794,963,474.29</u>
Off-balance sheet items:		
Loan commitments	100,000,000.00	247,577,639.75
Letters of guarantee	40,000.00	348,000.00
Total off-balance sheet items	<u>100,040,000.00</u>	<u>247,925,639.75</u>
Total	<u>680,079,193.53</u>	<u>1,042,889,114.04</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

2. Credit risk - continued

(4) Maximum credit risk exposure information - continued

(ii) Maximum exposure to credit risk - financial instruments not subject to ECL

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	RMB	RMB
On-balance sheet items		
Held-for-trading financial assets	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37
Derivative financial instruments	2,352,397.65	-
Total	<u>1,248,763,812.18</u>	<u>791,126,708.37</u>

There is no credit risk from balances with the Central Bank.

Other financial assets include, security deposit, fees receivable etc.

Off-balance sheet items consist of letters of guarantee with fixed deposits of the same or larger amount as securities collateral, and loan commitments that can be cancelled unconditionally on demand and those cannot be cancelled unconditionally. Other than that, the Bank has not entered into any other credit enhancements to manage its credit risk exposure.

At 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of financial instruments on which no ECL are recognised because of collateral held is RMB 40,000.00 (at 31 December 2022: RMB348,000.00)

(5) Loans and advances to customers and inter-banks receivable

(i) As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has nil overdue or impaired loans and advances to customers and inter-banks receivable. (31 December 2022: Nil)

(ii) Not overdue and not impaired

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	
	<u>Pass</u>	<u>Total</u>
	RMB	RMB
Loans and advances to customers	<u>242,242,530.55</u>	<u>242,242,530.55</u>
Inter-banks receivable	<u>329,441,770.63</u>	<u>329,441,770.63</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

2. Credit risk - continued

(5) Loans and advances to customers and inter-banks receivable - continued

(ii) Not overdue and not impaired - continued

	<u>31/12/2022</u>	
	<u>Pass</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Loans and advances to customers	269,034,473.34	269,034,473.34
Inter-banks receivable	524,756,571.10	524,756,571.10

For loans and advances to customers and inter-banks receivable not overdue and not impaired, the Bank has made provision using ECL model.

(6) Held-for-trading financial assets and derivative financial instruments

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Held-for-trading financial assets		
that are neither overdue nor impaired	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37
Derivative financial instruments	2,352,397.65	-
Total	1,248,763,812.18	791,126,708.37

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank's debt investments are financial institution bonds, government bonds and foreign bonds.

(7) Credit risk rating of debt investments

The ratings of the bonds held by the Bank by the rating agencies generally recognized by the market are listed below:

	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
BBB-	63,992,082.95	-
Unrated	1,182,419,331.58	791,126,708.37
Total	1,246,411,414.53	791,126,708.37

As at 31 December 2023, the unrated debt investments held by the Bank are mainly policy bank bonds and government bonds.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

2. Credit risk - continued

(8) Analysis on credit risk concentration of financial assets

The Bank manages credit risk concentration of financial assets by industry, relevant analysis can be referred to Note VII, 4(2).

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that commercial banks could not raise sufficient fund at reasonable cost to repay maturing debt, fulfill other liabilities and meet the funding needs to operate regular businesses.

(1) Liquidity risk management

The Bank has established effective liquidity risk governance structure, set up liquidity risk management policy and strategies, enhanced procedures to identify, measure, review and control liquidity risk to ensure the Bank operates with prudent liquidity environment, and at the same time also meet the requirement of the Bank's daily operation funding. Details include the following:

- (i) The Bank's liquidity risk governance mainly includes: Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for liquidity risk management. The Board's Risk Committee (RC), Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and senior management review liquidity level report and stress testing report periodically. Treasury is responsible for daily liquidity risk management and Risk Management Department as second line of defense oversees liquidity risk and liquidity risk day to day management;
- (ii) The Bank has established liquidity risk management strategy based on the Bank's risk appetite and included the strategy in the liquidity risk management policy. The policy stipulates the scope, goal, responsibilities, regulatory requirements, tools, reports and contingency plan of liquidity risk management;
- (iii) The Bank monitors liquidity risk early indicator, regulatory required ratios and stress testing result to identify, measure, and monitor overall liquidity risk level of the Bank, and sets up liquidity risk limits, improves funding strategy, enhances funding collateral management, establish contingency funding plan, etc. to control liquidity risk;
- (iv) The Bank proactively monitors the main factors that affect the liquidity of the Bank, including the mismatch between asset and liability terms, market liquidity level and other market or special event that may affect the liquidity of the Bank;
- (v) The Bank conducts liquidity risk stress testing on a daily basis to ensure accurate and timely monitoring of CNY and Non-CNY liquidity risk and potential risk impact. The stress testing result is reported to senior management, ALCO, Risk Committee and Board of Directors periodically.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

3. Liquidity risk - continued

(2) Liabilities Quality Management

In 2023, according to the regulatory requirements and with the approval of the Bank's Board of Directors, the Bank conducted an annual review of the liability quality management policy and updated the relevant regulatory ratios in the policy. As the end of year 2023, the Bank's liability quality management indicators and limits within the requirements and no material unreasonable changes happened.

(3) Analysis on liquidity risk

The following is the maturity analysis for assets and liabilities held by the Bank:

The following table presents the undiscounted remaining contractual cash flow of the Bank for financial assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date.

	31/12/2023						
	Current & overdue RMB'000	Within 1 month RMB'000	1-3 months RMB'000	3-12 months RMB'000	Over 1 year RMB'000	No maturity date RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets							
Balances with the Central Bank	305,819	-	-	-	-	30,427	336,246
Due from banks	129,551	-	-	-	-	-	129,551
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	99,924	809	101,325	-	-	202,058
Derivative financial assets	-	1,563	789	-	-	-	2,352
Held-for-trading financial assets	-	1,246,411	-	-	-	-	1,246,411
Loans and advances to customers	-	99,330	1,144	16,205	136,638	-	253,317
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	8,355	8,355
Total financial assets	435,370	1,447,228	2,742	117,530	136,638	38,782	2,178,290
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	726	-	-	-	-	-	726
Customer deposits	1,576	194,853	2,643	239,723	-	-	438,795
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
Other financial liabilities	-	2,979	660	2,971	18,243	1,967	26,820
Total financial liabilities	2,302	197,832	3,303	242,713	18,243	1,967	466,360
Net value	433,068	1,249,396	(561)	(125,183)	118,395	36,815	1,711,930

	31/12/2022						
	Current & overdue RMB'000	Within 1 month RMB'000	1-3 months RMB'000	3-12 months RMB'000	Over 1 year RMB'000	No maturity date RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets							
Balances with the Central Bank	858,444	-	-	-	-	31,577	890,021
Due from banks	321,434	-	-	-	-	-	321,434
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	18,375	850	188,369	-	-	207,594
Held-for-trading financial assets	-	791,127	-	-	-	-	791,127
Loans and advances to customers	-	4,188	99,983	12,682	165,808	-	282,661
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	1,172
Total financial assets	1,179,878	813,690	100,833	201,051	165,808	32,749	2,494,009
Financial liabilities							
Customer deposits	15,961	195,078	2,599	211,283	-	-	424,921
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	361,366	-	-	361,366
Other financial liabilities	-	4,872	706	2,900	20,276	1,945	30,699
Total financial liabilities	15,961	199,950	3,305	575,549	20,276	1,945	816,986
Net value	1,163,917	613,740	97,528	(374,498)	145,532	30,804	1,677,023

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

3. Liquidity risk - continued

(4) Analysis on liquidity risk of off-balance sheet items

The following is the maturity analysis for off-balance sheet items held by the Bank:

	31/12/2023					
	Current & overdue RMB'000	Within 1 month RMB'000	1-3 months RMB'000	3-12 months RMB'000	Over 1 year RMB'000	No maturity date RMB'000
Loan commitments	-	-	-	100,000	-	-
Letters of guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	40
Total	-	-	-	100,000	-	40

	31/12/2022					
	Current & overdue RMB'000	Within 1 month RMB'000	1-3 months RMB'000	3-12 months RMB'000	Over 1 year RMB'000	No maturity date RMB'000
Loan commitments	-	-	-	160,000	87,578	-
Letters of guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	348
Total	-	-	-	160,000	87,578	348

4. Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of losses in the Bank's on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet business due to adverse changes in market prices. The Bank's market risks mainly include foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The Bank manages its market risk through limit control (including trading limit, risk limit and stop loss limit), market risk measurement, monitoring and reporting, bond market value comparison and market risk capital management. Market Risk Department is responsible for monitoring market risk and report to Risk Committee on a regular basis. The Bank has established and enhanced market risk limit management system, specified and standardized the process and reporting of market risk management. The Internal Audit Department performs audit on market risks management on a regular basis. The Bank has regularly performed stress testing to evaluate the potential loss arising from market risk under specific adverse incident in order to strengthen market risk management.

(1) Foreign exchange risk

The Bank is set up and operates in China, and the Bank's foreign currency business is mainly in USD and HKD.

The Bank monitors the foreign exchange risk mainly through the management of exposure limits.

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

4. Market risk - continued

(1) Foreign exchange risk - continued

Financial assets and financial liabilities by currencies are presented as follows:

	31/12/2023				
	<u>RMB</u> RMB'000	<u>USD</u> <u>in RMB eqv.</u> RMB eqv'000	<u>HKD</u> <u>in RMB eqv.</u> RMB eqv'000	<u>Other currencies</u> <u>in RMB eqv.</u> RMB eqv'000	<u>Total</u> RMB eqv'000
Financial assets					
Balances with the Central Bank	336,174	-	72	-	336,246
Due from banks	7,260	120,712	1,552	27	129,551
Placements with banks and other financial institution	199,890	-	-	-	199,890
Derivative financial assets	2,352	-	-	-	2,352
Held-for-trading financial assets	1,182,419	63,992	-	-	1,246,411
Loans and advances to customers	242,243	-	-	-	242,243
Other financial assets	8,355	-	-	-	8,355
Total financial assets	<u>1,978,693</u>	<u>184,704</u>	<u>1,624</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>2,165,048</u>
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	726	-	-	-	726
Customer deposits	435,792	7	39	-	435,838
Derivative financial liabilities	19	-	-	-	19
Other financial liabilities	24,853	150	1,817	-	26,820
Total financial liabilities	<u>461,390</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>1,856</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>463,403</u>
Net position	<u>1,517,303</u>	<u>184,547</u>	<u>(232)</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1,701,645</u>

	31/12/2022				
	<u>RMB</u> RMB'000	<u>USD</u> <u>in RMB eqv.</u> RMB eqv'000	<u>HKD</u> <u>in RMB eqv.</u> RMB eqv'000	<u>Other currencies</u> <u>in RMB eqv.</u> RMB eqv'000	<u>Total</u> RMB eqv'000
Financial assets					
Balances with the Central Bank	889,148	766	107	-	890,021
Due from banks	5,837	314,059	1,512	26	321,434
Placements with banks and other financial institution	203,323	-	-	-	203,323
Held-for-trading financial assets	791,127	-	-	-	791,127
Loans and advances to customers	197,344	71,690	-	-	269,034
Other financial assets	1,172	-	-	-	1,172
Total financial assets	<u>2,087,951</u>	<u>386,515</u>	<u>1,619</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>2,476,111</u>
Financial liabilities					
Customer deposits	409,475	12,719	39	-	422,233
Placements from banks and other financial institution	-	350,023	-	-	350,023
Other financial liabilities	28,647	254	1,798	-	30,699
Total financial liabilities	<u>438,122</u>	<u>362,996</u>	<u>1,837</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>802,955</u>
Net position	<u>1,649,829</u>	<u>23,519</u>	<u>(218)</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1,673,156</u>

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

4. Market risk - continued

(1) Foreign exchange risk - continued

The following table illustrates the impact of 5% appreciation or 5% depreciation of the spot exchange rate and forward exchange rate of RMB against all foreign currencies on owners' equity of the Bank.

	2023 (Decrease)/increase in owners' equity RMB'000	2022 (Decrease)/increase in owners' equity RMB'000
Appreciate by 5%	(6,913)	(875)
Depreciate by 5%	6,913	875

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the impact of change in market interest rate on fair value of financial assets and liabilities of the balance sheet and interest income and expenses of the income statement for the period.

As at the balance sheet date, the interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities of the Bank are as follows:

	31/12/2023					Non-interest bearing	Total
	Within 1 month RMB'000	1-3 months RMB'000	3-12 months RMB'000	1-5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Financial assets							
Balances with the Central Bank	305,755	-	-	-	-	30,491	336,246
Due from banks	129,551	-	-	-	-	-	129,551
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	99,886	-	99,885	-	-	119	199,890
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,352	2,352
Held-for-trading financial assets	-	63,438	119,820	821,236	220,891	21,026	1,246,411
Loans and advances to customers	98,500	-	12,313	130,512	-	918	242,243
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	8,355	8,355
Total financial assets	633,692	63,438	232,018	951,748	220,891	63,261	2,165,048
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	515	-	-	-	-	211	726
Customer deposits	195,022	2,599	236,173	-	-	2,044	435,838
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	26,820	26,820
Total financial liabilities	195,537	2,599	236,173	-	-	29,094	463,403
Net position	438,155	60,839	(4,155)	951,748	220,891	34,167	1,701,645

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

4. Market risk - continued

(2) Interest rate risk - continued

	31/12/2022						
	Within 1 month RMB'000	1-3 months RMB'000	3-12 months RMB'000	1-5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000	Non-interest bearing RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets							
Balances with the Central Bank	889,089	-	-	-	-	932	890,021
Due from banks	321,434	-	-	-	-	-	321,434
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	17,409	-	184,867	-	-	1,047	203,323
Held-for-trading financial assets	-	-	-	723,771	49,782	17,574	791,127
Loans and advances to customers	3,758	98,500	8,676	157,454	-	646	269,034
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	1,172
Total financial assets	1,231,690	98,500	193,543	881,225	49,782	21,371	2,476,111
Financial liabilities							
Customer deposits	209,641	2,557	208,191	-	-	1,844	422,233
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	348,230	-	-	-	-	1,793	350,023
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	30,699	30,699
Total financial liabilities	557,871	2,557	208,191	-	-	34,336	802,955
Net position	673,819	95,943	(14,648)	881,225	49,782	(12,965)	1,673,156

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rates gap between the interest-earning assets such as balances with the Central Bank; due from banks; placements with banks and other financial institutions; financial assets at FVTPL, loans and other receivables and interest-bearing liabilities such as customer deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions, etc. as at the balance sheet date. The upward and downward change of 50 basis points is used by management in evaluating the possible changes in interest rates and the corresponding interest rate risks.

(i) Banking book

The following table illustrates from a profitability perspective, the impact of the increase or decrease of the interest rate of all currencies by 50 basis points on the net interest income of the banking book in next year. Banking book includes the interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities except financial assets at FVTPL.

	2023 (Decrease)/ increase in net interest income RMB'000	2022 (Decrease)/ increase in net interest income RMB'000
Increase by 50 basis points	1,864	3,686
Decrease by 50 basis points	(1,864)	(3,686)

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

X. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

4. Market risk - continued

(2) Interest rate risk - continued

Interest rate sensitivity analysis - continued

(ii) Trading book

The following table illustrates from an economic value perspective, the impact of the increase or decrease of the interest rate of all currencies by 50 basis points on the net assets of the trading book in next year. Trading account mainly includes financial assets at FVTPL.

	2023 (Decrease)/increase in net value RMB'000	2022 (Decrease)/increase in net value RMB'000
Increase by 50 basis points	(15,582)	(11,492)
Decrease by 50 basis points	15,582	11,492

5. Use of derivatives

Derivatives include swaps undertaken by the Bank in the foreign exchange and interest rate markets.

The Bank enters into interest rate, foreign currency and other financial derivative transactions for treasury business and its assets and liabilities management purpose. The Bank's derivatives are classified as financial instruments that are at fair value through profit or loss (details please refer to Note IV, 5).

The following tables provide an analysis of the notional amounts and the corresponding fair values of derivatives of the Bank by remaining maturities at the end of the reporting period. The notional amounts of the derivatives indicate the transaction volume that has not been delivered at the end of the reporting period, and do not represent the amounts at risk.

	2023						
	Notional amounts with remaining life					Fair value	
	Within 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
<i>Derivatives at fair value through profit or loss</i>							
<i>Interest rate derivatives</i>							
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	(19)
Currency derivatives							
Foreign exchange swaps	284,935	-	-	-	284,935	2,352	-
Total	284,935	100,000	-	-	384,935	2,352	(19)

XI. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank follows below principles in managing capital:

- To maintain a strong capital base and high-quality capital to support the development of its business, and comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators;
- Adequately identify, measure, monitor, mitigate and control various risks to ensure the capital level adapt to the level of risk and risk management.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are regularly monitored by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee and implemented by the NFRA. The required information is filed with the NFRA periodically.

Capital adequacy reflects the Bank's ability to maintain sustainable operation and resist the risks. From 1 January 2013, in accordance with Regulation Governing Capital of Commercial Banks (Provisional) and other relevant regulations promulgated by the CBIRC, commercial banks are required to comply with minimum capital requirements, i.e. minimum core tier-one capital adequacy ratio, tier-one capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio of 5%, 6% and 8%, respectively. Commercial banks are required to provide additional reserve capital which is 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. Under some specific circumstances, commercial banks are required to provide countercyclical buffer, which ranges from 0 - 2.5% of risk weighted assets. However, the NFRA has yet to require countercyclical buffer for the time being. In addition, for systemically important banks, a buffer requirement of 1% of risk weighted assets is required. The Bank is not categorized as systemically important bank.

The Bank constantly monitors, analyzes, reports capital adequacy result and leverage ratio, and compares with the management objectives to manage the capital of the Bank. The Bank has put in place various measures, such as asset growth control, adjusting structure of risk assets, internal capital accumulation, and capital injection, in order to ensure the capital adequacy level constantly satisfies the regulatory requirements and internal management objectives, resist the potential risks and support a sustainable development of business.

During the year, the Bank complied with the capital requirements set by the regulatory authorities.

The Bank calculated capital adequacy ratio, tier-one capital adequacy ratio and the core tier-one capital adequacy ratio, in accordance with the Regulation Governing Capital of Commercial Banks (Provisional) that is effective from 1 January 2013. As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, capital adequacy ratio statistics based on the Bank's regulatory report were as follows:

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

XI. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT - continued

	<u>31/12/2023</u> RMB'000	<u>31/12/2022</u> RMB'000
The core tier-one capital		
Paid-in capital	1,000,000	1,000,000
General risk reserve	9,100	12,300
Surplus reserve, retained earnings and others	730,271	703,171
The core tier-one capital	<u>1,739,371</u>	<u>1,715,471</u>
The core tier-one capital deduction	<u>11,652</u>	<u>3,027</u>
Net core tier-one capital	<u>1,727,719</u>	<u>1,712,444</u>
Other tier-one capital	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net tier-one capital	<u>1,727,719</u>	<u>1,712,444</u>
Tier-two capital		
Provision for excess loan losses	<u>3,675</u>	<u>4,093</u>
Net capital	<u>1,731,394</u>	<u>1,716,537</u>
Credit risk weighted assets	518,872	674,068
Market risk weighted assets	483,559	232,351
Operational risk weighted assets	<u>255,072</u>	<u>243,395</u>
Total risk-weighted assets	<u>1,257,503</u>	<u>1,149,814</u>
The core tier-one capital adequacy ratio	137%	149%
Tier-one capital adequacy ratio	137%	149%
Capital adequacy ratio	138%	149%

XII. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The valuation of the fair value is determined based on market related information and financial instruments related information at a specific time. When determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Bank considers the market price as the best approximation of the fair value of the financial instruments for which there is an active market. For financial instruments of which the market does not exist, the Bank adopts other valuation techniques to determine the fair value of these financial assets and financial liabilities (details please refer to Note IV, 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

XII. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - continued

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices;
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis or observable market prices;
- The fair value of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, the fair value of the derivatives without options is determined based on applicable yield curve using discounted future cash flow method; and the fair value of derivatives with options is determined using option pricing model (such as binomial model).

The Bank employs control processes to validate the fair value of its financial instruments, including those derived from pricing models. These control processes are designed to assure that the values used for financial reporting are based on observable inputs wherever possible. In the event that observable inputs are not available, the control processes are designed to assure that the valuation approach utilized is appropriate and consistently applied and that the assumptions are reasonable. These control processes include reviews of the pricing model's theoretical soundness and appropriateness by Morgan Stanley Group personnel with relevant expertise who are independent from the trading desks.

Additionally, groups within the Finance, Market Risk and Credit Risk Departments that are independent from the Trading department participate in the review and validation of the fair values generated from pricing models, as appropriate. Where a pricing model is used to determine fair value, recently executed comparable transactions and other observable market data are considered for purposes of validating assumptions underlying the model.

1. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The following table illustrates the levels of fair values of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at the balance sheet date:

	31/12/2023			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Assets				
Held-for-trading financial assets	-	1,246,411	-	1,246,411
Derivative financial assets	-	2,352	-	2,352
Loans and advances to customers at FVTPL	-	-	50,020	50,020
Total	-	1,248,763	50,020	1,298,783
Liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	19	-	19

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

XII. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - continued

1. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis - continued

	31/12/2022			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Assets				
Held-for-trading financial assets	-	791,127	-	791,127

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurement of the Bank's financial assets in the years of 2023 and 2022.

For the current year, the losses from changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL was RMB 5,810,560.42 (the losses from changes in fair value in 2022: RMB 7,289,014.22).

- (1) Basis of determining the market prices for recurring fair value measurements categorised as Level 1

Quoted prices in an active market are used for financial instruments with quoted prices in an active market.

- (2) Valuation techniques used and the qualitative information of key parameters for recurring fair value measurement categorised as Level 2

In the current year, the Bank's financial assets measured at fair value comprise the Government bonds and financial institution bonds etc. These financial assets are valued using quoted prices in active markets when available. To the extent quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined based on a valuation model that has interest rate yield curves, cross-currency basis index spreads, and country credit spreads for structures similar to the bond in terms of issuer, maturity and seniority as inputs.

Fair value of interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps contracts in derivative financial instruments is measured by discounting the expected receivable or payable amounts under the assumption that these swaps had been terminated at the end of the reporting period. The discount rates used are the related currency denominated swap yield curve as at the end of reporting period.

- (3) Valuation techniques used and the qualitative information of key parameters for recurring fair value measurements categorised as Level 3:

	<u>Fair value as at</u> <u>31 December 2023</u>	<u>Fair value as at</u> <u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>Valuation</u> <u>techniques</u>	<u>Unobservable</u> <u>inputs</u>
Loans and advances to customers at FVTPL	50,020	-	DCF	Yield rates

MORGAN STANLEY BANK INTERNATIONAL (CHINA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

XII. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - continued

1. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis - continued

- (3) Valuation techniques used and the qualitative information of key parameters for recurring fair value measurements categorised as Level 3: - continued

The following tables show the movements from the beginning balances to the ending balances for Level 3 financial instruments:

<u>Loans and advances to customers at FVTPL</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Balance as at 1 January	-	-
Addition for the year	50,000	-
In profit or loss	20	-
Balance as at 31 December	50,020	-

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, there were no significant transfers among different levels for financial instruments which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank did not change the valuation techniques for the financial assets and liabilities disclosed above which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

2. Fair value of assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value but fair value disclosures are required

The assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the balance sheet mainly include: balances with the Central Bank, due from banks, placements with banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost, other financial assets, deposits from banks and other financial institutions, customer deposits, placements from banks and other financial institutions and other financial liabilities, etc.. Accordingly, the fair values of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value approximate their carrying amounts.

XIII. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures in the notes have been re-presented to conform to presentation in current year.

XIV. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Bank were approved on 24 April 2024 by the Board of Directors.

* * * END OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS * * *

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