



中国太平
CHINA TAIPING

95th
价值成长 共享太平
1929-2024



2023

ANNUAL 年 REPORT 報

CHINA TAIPING

股份代碼 HK00966
Stock Code



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Corporate Information

公司資料

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

WANG Sidong	<i>Chairman</i>
YIN Zhaojun	<i>Vice Chairman and General Manager</i>
LI Kedong	<i>Deputy General Manager</i>

Non-executive Directors

GUO Zhaoxu
HU Xingguo
ZHANG Cui

Independent non-executive Directors

ZHU Dajian
WU Ting Yuk Anthony
XIE Zhichun
LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny

AUDIT COMMITTEE

WU Ting Yuk Anthony *Chairman*
HU Xingguo
ZHANG Cui
ZHU Dajian
XIE Zhichun
LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

ZHU Dajian *Chairman*
WANG Sidong
YIN Zhaojun
WU Ting Yuk Anthony
XIE Zhichun
LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

WANG Sidong *Chairman*
LI Kedong
ZHU Dajian
WU Ting Yuk Anthony
LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

WANG Sidong *Chairman*
YIN Zhaojun
LI Kedong

董事會

執行董事

王思東
尹兆君
李可東

董事長
副董事長及
總經理
副總經理

非執行董事

郭兆旭
胡興國
張翠

獨立非執行董事

諸大建
胡定旭
解植春
羅范椒芬

審核委員會

胡定旭
胡興國
張翠
諸大建
解植春
羅范椒芬

主席

薪酬委員會

諸大建
王思東
尹兆君
胡定旭
解植春
羅范椒芬

主席

提名委員會

王思東
李可東
諸大建
胡定旭
羅范椒芬

主席

企業管治委員會

王思東
尹兆君
李可東

主席

Corporate Information 公司資料

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

XIE Zhichun *Chairman*
YIN Zhaojun
GUO Zhaoxu
ZHANG Cui

風險管理委員會

解植春 *主席*
尹兆君
郭兆旭
張翠

COMPANY SECRETARY

ZHANG Ruohan

公司秘書

張若陰

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

WANG Sidong
ZHANG Ruohan

授權代表

王思東
張若陰

REGISTERED OFFICE

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股份過戶登記處

香港證券登記有限公司
香港
皇后大道東183號
合和中心17樓1712至16號舖

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers
(Certified Public Accountants and
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor)

獨立核數師

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所
(執業會計師及註冊公眾利益實體核數師)

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
Nanyang Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Agricultural Bank of China Limited Hong Kong Branch

主要往來銀行

中國銀行(香港)有限公司
南洋商業銀行有限公司
農業銀行股份有限公司香港分行

WEBSITE

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www.cntaiping.com

網址

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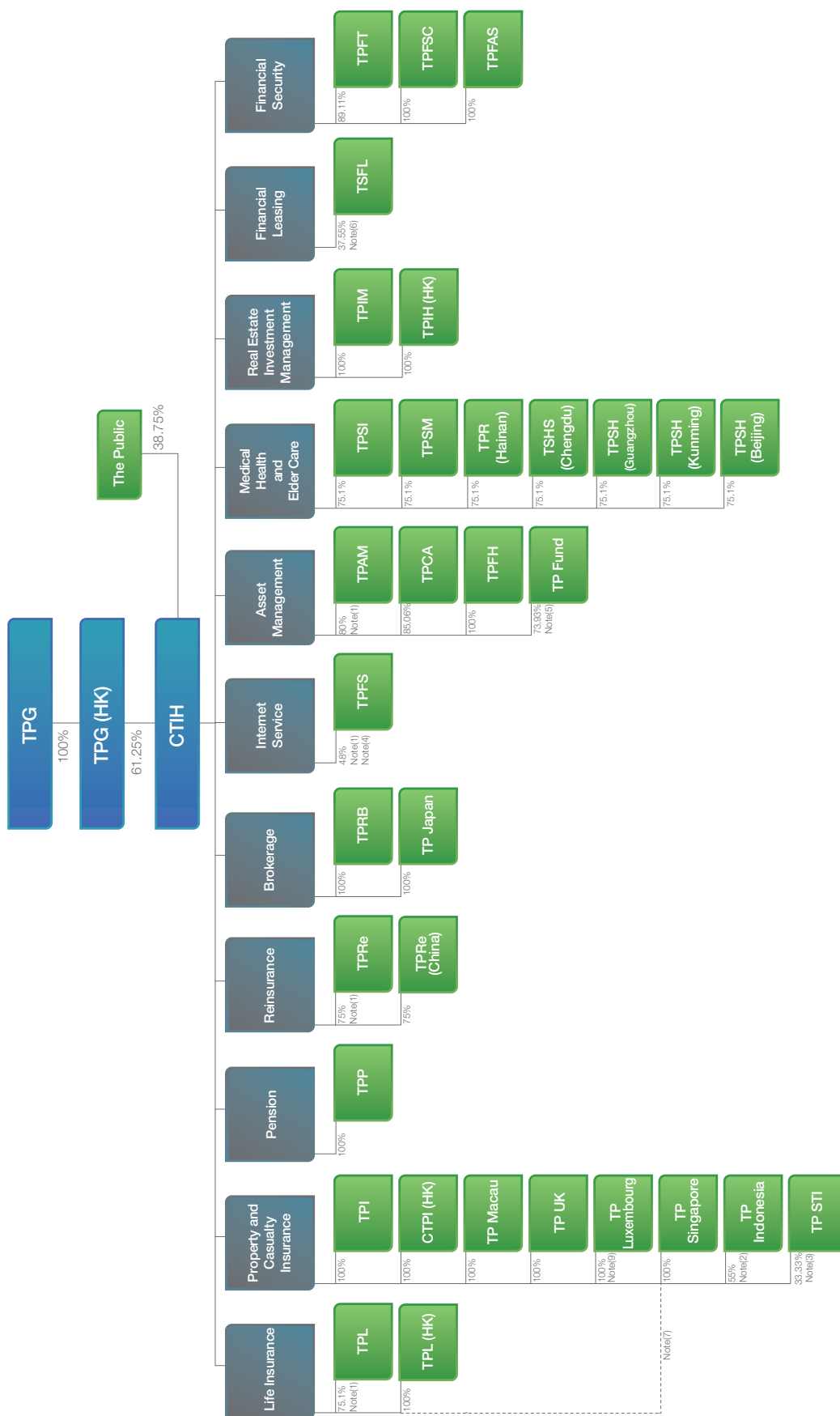
STOCK MARKET LISTING

The Main Board of The Stock Exchange
of Hong Kong Limited
(Stock Code: HK00966)

上市證券交易所

香港聯合交易所有限公司主板
(股份代碼: HK 00966)

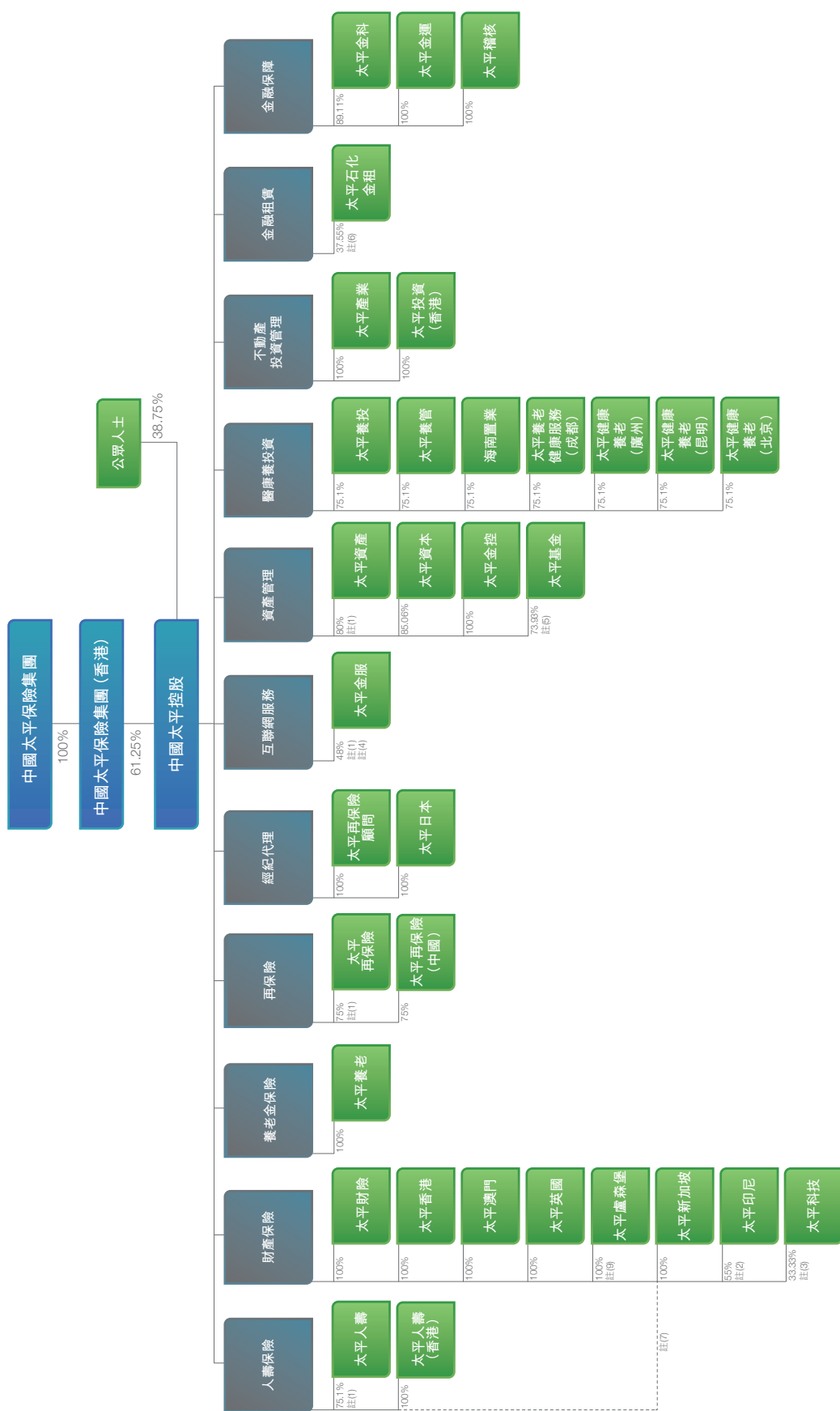
Simplified Ownership Structure



Notes

- (1) : Ageas owns the remaining 24.9%, 25%, 12% and 20% equity interests in TPL, TPRe, TPFs and TPAM, respectively.
- (2) : PT Megah Putra Manunggal owns the remaining 45% equity interest in TP Indonesia.
- (3) : TPI own 33.33% equity interests in TP STI.
- (4) : CTIH owns 48% equity interest in TPFs.
- (5) : Ashmore Investment Management Limited owns 5.23% equity interests in TP Fund, TPAM owns 56.31% equity interests in TP Fund, TPL owns 38.46% equity interests in TP Fund.
- (6) : Sinopec Group Company owns 50% equity interests in TSFL, while TPL owns the remaining 50%.
- (7) : TP Singapore also has life insurance business license and was a comprehensive insurance company.
- (8) : The ratios shown were effective interests. Except for notes (1) to (6), shares of the subsidiaries were held by the Company and/or its subsidiaries.
- (9) : TP Luxembourg's property and casualty license was still in the process of application.
- (10) : The above structure was as of 31 December 2023.

簡明公司架構



註

(1)：置餘分別持有太平人壽、太平再保險、太平再保險及太平資產其餘之24.9%、25%、12%及20%權益。

(2)：PT Megah Putra Manunggal持有太平印尼其餘之45%權益。

(3)：太平財險持有太平科技33.33%權益。

(4)：中國太平控股持有太平金保48%權益。

(5)：安石投資管理有限公司持有太平基金之5.23%權益，太平資產持有太平基金之56.31%權益，太平人壽持有太平基金之38.46%權益。

(6)：中石化集團公司持有太平石化金租之50%權益，其餘之50%權益由太平人壽持有。

(7)：太平新加坡同時亦持有壽險業務牌照，為綜合性保險公司。

(8)：所示股比為有效持股比例。除註(7)至(6)外，本圖所示附屬公司股權均由本公司及/或附屬公司持有。

(9)：太平盧森堡的財產保險牌照尚在申請當中。

(10)：以上架構截至2023年12月31日。

Chairman's Statement

The year 2023 marks the start to comprehensively fulfill the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the CPC. Facing the ever-present complex external environment, we have stayed on the course of high-quality development and kept a focus on serving the development initiatives of China. We have adhered to the principles of pursuing growth steadily, transforming while upholding fundamental principles, maintaining value orientation, keeping core business strength and strengthening risk prevention. We have seen steady progress made in high quality development with steadily developed business and an increasingly solidified managerial foundation.

Steady and positive business performance. 2023 is the first year that we released annual results under the new accounting standards framework. Under the new standards, the total assets of the Group exceeded HK\$1.5 trillion, increased by 14.2% over the 2022 year-end; total investment assets under management stood at around HK\$2.5 trillion; profit attributable to owners was HK\$6.190 billion, increased by 44.1% over the Last Year. **The insurance business** grew steadily. Insurance revenue and insurance service results (measured in RMB) of life insurance both achieved a positive growth over the Last Year. TPL's new business value achieved a positive growth on a relatively high base with business quality continued to improve, and the persistency ratios of bancassurance and individual agency channels continued to lead the industry for many consecutive years. TPI's total premium income for the first time broke through RMB30 billion. The P&C insurance and reinsurance have actively undergone structural adjustment and quality improvement, and maintained underwriting profitability. **The investment business** has made more investment income. The Group's total managed assets and insurance fund within the Group under management have both increased. The Group's total and comprehensive investment yields both recorded higher than those of the Last Year.

New achievements have been demonstrated in serving national strategies. We have fully incorporated the assessment of serving the national strategy into the Group's budget and KPIs of subsidiaries where serving the national strategy and our own high-quality development are integrated. As of the end of 2023, the Group has provided risk protection for the whole society of RMB137 trillion, representing an increase of 6.3% from the beginning of the year. In particular, the premiums of social security insurance, agricultural insurance, green insurance, catastrophe reinsurance and strategic emerging industry insurance all increased significantly. The Group has actively served the "Belt and Road Initiative", successfully held the Symposium on High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation, and provided protection for 474 Belt and Road projects. Premiums from the Greater Bay Area has hit the milestone of RMB50 billion. Following the business of "Northbound Travel for Hong Kong Vehicles", we wrote the first policy for "Northbound Travel for Hong Kong Vehicles" and maintained leading market share. We supported over RMB1 trillion in serving the real economy and invested more than RMB60 billion in green finance. TPG has received the highest grade in the Evaluation of Targeted Poor Areas Alleviation Performance among Centrally-administrated State-owned Units for 2 consecutive years.

董事長致辭



2023年是全面貫徹落實二十大精神的開局之年，面對複雜嚴峻的外部環境，全體太平人齊心協力、攻堅克難，緊緊圍繞服務國家大局，以高質量發展為主線，堅持穩中求進，堅持守正創新，堅持價值導向，堅持強基固本，堅持嚴防風險，業務發展穩中有進，管理基礎不斷夯實，高質量發展邁出堅實步伐。

經營業績穩中向好。2023年是本公司首次按新會計準則發佈年度業績。新準則下，集團總資產突破1.5萬億港元，較2022年末增長14.2%；管理投資資產規模近2.5萬億港元；股東應佔溢利61.90億港元，同比提升44.1%。保險板塊穩中有進。壽險保險服務收入、保險服務業績（人民幣口徑下）均同比正增長；太平人壽新業務價值在較高基數上實現正增長；業務品質持續優化，銀保、個險繼續率連續多年行業領先。太平財險保費規模首次突破300億元人民幣。產險和再保險業務積極調結構、提質量，繼續保持承保盈利。投資板塊收益提升。集團管理投資資產與集團內保險資金投資資產規模均實現增長。總投資收益率和綜合投資收益率取得了明顯改善。

服務國家戰略展現新作為。我們把服務國家戰略評價指標體系全面納入集團預算和子公司考核，與業務高質量發展緊密結合。截至2023年底，為全社會提供風險保障137萬億元人民幣，較年初增長6.3%。其中，社會保障類保險、農業保險、綠色保險、巨災再保險和戰略性新興產業保險的保費均明顯增長。積極服務「一帶一路」，舉辦服務高質量共建「一帶一路」座談會，全年累計承保「一帶一路」沿線項目474個。大灣區保費規模站穩500億元人民幣台階。繼「澳車北上」後，「港車北上」又開出行業首單，並保持市場份額領先。服務實體經濟投入超1萬億元人民幣，綠色金融投資超600億元人民幣。中國太平保險集團定點幫扶工作連續兩年獲中央單位考核「好」的最高等次評價。

Chairman's Statement

New breakthroughs have been made in building business ecosystems. The medical health & elder care service ecosystem is steadily expanding. In December 2023, the number of elderly residents living in China Taiping · Wutong Home in Shanghai exceeded 1,000. China Taiping · Mumian Home in Guangzhou has been officially put into operation. China Taiping · Haitang Home in Sanya has been fully opened. The construction of China Taiping · Furong Home in Chengdu will open up in mid-2024. The China Taiping · Yulan Home in Beijing was put into trial operation. The “East, South, West, North and Central” regional layout of “assets-heavy” elderly care communities has been basically completed. The number of the Group’s “Self-built + Cooperation” elderly care communities has reached 50, and the number of self-built and self-operated elderly care beds has exceeded 10 thousand. The Group has continued to increase its efforts in building a **financial technology** ecosystem, launched four major sub-ecosystems in intelligence, data, safety & reliability and information security, and achieved positive results in empowering its main business. The members of the two ecosystems increased to 26 and 35 respectively.

Comprehensive synergy has reached a new level. In 2023, the Group convened the first Comprehensive Synergy Work Conference and improved synergy benefit distribution mechanism. The synergy effect between subsidiaries, between the Group and the strategic clients, and between domestic and overseas businesses have been better and better, with greater impact and the number of signed strategic partnerships continues to grow to 114, who contributed a total of RMB58.85 billion premiums in 2023.

International development has borne new fruits. The market position of Hong Kong and Macau subsidiaries has been further consolidated, and the operational quality and efficiency of overseas subsidiaries has been significantly improved. We have been continuously stepping up efforts to empower Chinese enterprises to go global with such initiatives as establishing China Taiping’s Chinese Interests Abroad Business Underwriting Expert Panel, expanding the “China Taiping-ASEAN Insurance Community”, launching the China Taiping Infrastructure Business Cooperation Alliance, and setting up the China Taiping Communication Platform of Serving Captive Insurers. We made solid progress in setting up TP Luxembourg and the Dubai representative office. We are growing industry influence as the Group has successfully held Health & Ageing Conference 2023 with the Geneva Association and the 3rd China Taiping International (ASEAN) Insurance Cooperation and Development Forum.

New improvements have been achieved in customer service. The Group has successfully held the 3rd “China Taiping Day” event and the 4th “China Taiping Customer Festival”. Capitalising on our strengths in cross-border operation, we deepened the linkage between domestic and overseas markets for high quality customer services by launching the first overseas “Taiping 1929 Global Reception Room” in Singapore, and the 1st “China Taiping Global Intern Camp” was successfully held, marking a new step in catering to cross-border customer needs. We have been actively innovative in effectively meeting the needs of our customers, and have launched the “China Taiping Solution for Hong Kong Residents Retirement Care in GBA”, which provides a new option for Hong Kong residents to spend their old age in the Greater Bay Area. In order to strengthen the protection of consumer rights and interests, we integrated consumer-protection measures into all aspects of business operations. Some subsidiaries managed to improve their scores in the regulators’ annual evaluation and supervision of consumer protection.

Risk prevention and control has been comprehensively strengthened. We strengthened the comprehensive risk management system and established a sound working mechanism for early screening, timely warning and decisive response to risks. We strengthened internal audit and compliance, focused on key areas, launched specific risk investigation projects, and advocated early identification, early warning and early disposal of hidden risks. We strove hard to resolve legacy risks, established a negative list of investment counterparties and implemented a unified rating system for both China and overseas operations. Risk appetite transmission mechanism has been effective. The risk management culture was deeply rooted in people’s minds, and there was no unexpected risk events occurred throughout the year.

董事長致辭

生態圈建設取得新突破。醫康養生態圈穩步拓展。2023年12月，中國太平上海梧桐人家養老社區入住長者突破1,000人，廣州木棉人家正式投運，三亞海棠人家全面開業，成都芙蓉人家2024年中開業，北京玉蘭人家已試運營，「重資產」養老社區「東南西北中」區域佈局基本完成。目前，集團「自建+合作」養老社區達到50家，自建自營養老床位突破1萬張。**金融科技生態圈建設力度加大**，發佈智能、數據、安可、信息安全四大子生態，積極賦能主業。醫康養、金融科技生態聯盟成員數量分別增至26和35家，聯盟優勢互補、協同發展成效逐步顯現。

綜合協同邁上新台階。2023年，集團首次召開綜合協同工作會議，完善綜合協同利益分配機制，集團內各子公司協同、集團與戰略客戶協同、境內境外協同的聯動效果越來越好。戰略客戶「朋友圈」不斷擴大，新簽約多家戰略客戶，總數已達114家。2023年簽約客戶貢獻總保費規模588.52億港元。

國際化發展取得新成效。港澳機構市場地位進一步鞏固，海外機構經營質效顯著提升，服務中資企業「走出去」的力度不斷加大，新組建中國太平中資海外利益業務承保專家小組，擴容「中國太平—東盟保險共同體」，發起中國太平基建業務合作聯盟，設立中國太平服務自保公司交流平台，推進境外機構太平盧森堡和迪拜代表處設立。承辦2023年日內瓦協會健康與老齡化會議，舉辦第三屆中國太平國際（東盟）保險合作與發展論壇，促進金融高水平對外開放。

客戶服務實現新提升。成功舉辦了第三屆「中國太平日」活動和第四屆「太平客戶節」。發揮跨境經營優勢，深化高客服務境內外聯動，首家海外「全球匯客廳」落地新加坡，首期「太平全球社會實踐營」圓滿舉行，積極滿足跨境服務需求。積極創新服務，有效滿足客戶需求，創新推出「港人灣區養老太平方案」，為香港居民到大灣區內地養老提供了新選擇。強化消費者權益保護，推動消保工作融入業務經營的各個環節。多家子公司年度消保監管評價持續提升。

風險防控得到全面加強。強化全面風險管理體系，建立健全風險提前甄別、及時預警、果斷應對的工作機制。加強內審合規建設，聚焦重點領域，開展專項風險排查，推動風險隱患早識別、早預警、早處置。積極化解存量風險。建立投資交易對手負面清單，實現境內外統一內部評級。推動風險偏好有效傳導，風險管理文化深入人心，全年未發生超預期風險事件。

Chairman's Statement

Headquartered in Hong Kong, with assets and businesses both in China and overseas, China Taiping has withstood the impacts and influences from various aspects in the past year. The Group has been united, strengthened its foundation, innovated and evolution-minded. We continued to consolidate the momentum of high-quality development, lay solid foundation for high-quality development, and strengthen the energy of high-quality development. We continued to enhance the Group's comprehensive strength and social influence. TPG, with CTIH as a core subsidiary, has been on the list of "Fortune Global 500" for the last 6 years, selected in the "Fortune China ESG Influence List" for the last 2 years, included in "Insurance 100" by *Brand Finance* for the last 9 years, and maintained stability for international credit rating and outlook, which are hard-earned achievements. The senior management team will continue to do its utmost and redouble its efforts in order to honor the long-term trust and support of shareholders.

In 2024, the external environment will remain severe and complex, but China's economy is resilient, promising and dynamic, with its basic trend of economic recovery and long-term improvement unchanged. We remain optimistic about the prospects of China's economic development and the huge potential of China's insurance industry. In the new year, we have the courage to face up to difficult challenges, and are also equipped with the confidence to overcome difficulties. We will continue to look at changes with a positive attitude, adapt to them, and respond to uncertainties with our consistency of working hard. We have full confidence in our country, the Chinese insurance industry and China Taiping.

2024 is the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and China Taiping Group is about to celebrate its 95th anniversary. We are determined to make high-quality development our top priority, anchoring ourselves in the goal of building a nation with a strong financial sector, and actively endeavor to promote the transition of growth models, structural adjustment, and quality and efficiency improvement to usher in a new chapter of high-quality development for China Taiping, with the following areas being our major emphases.

The first emphasis is to support the cause of China's modernisation. Focusing on the function and positioning of the insurance industry, we will do our best to develop the "Five Target Areas" as in Fintech, green finance, inclusive finance, aged care finance and digital finance. We will innovate insurance products to strengthen investment and financing services for technology enterprises, and support their self-reliance. We will broaden the coverage of green insurance, increase green investment, and better serve the real economy. We will actively develop inclusive insurance to serve people's livelihood, enrich the supply of products and services to meet diversified demands for aged care. We will deepen digital transformation and build a digital financial service model of "Insurance + Technology + Service" for business upgrading and efficiency enhancement.

Chinese modernisation has brought new opportunities to Hong Kong. China Taiping, with our deep roots in GBA including Hong Kong and Macau, shall adhere to combining the services of "Going Global" with the actions of "Bringing In", to assist Hong Kong in the process of building the international risk management center and support Hong Kong to consolidate and uplift its status as the global financial hub. We will further advance the "Solutions for Hong Kong Residents Retirement Care in GBA" to enhance the well-being of people in Hong Kong. We will also strive to operate well the Hengqin Guangdong-Macau Cooperative Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park.

董事長致辭

中國太平管理總部在香港，境內外都有資產和業務，去年經受住了來自多方面的衝擊和影響，集團上下一心，強基固本，創新變革，持續鞏固了高質量發展勢頭，夯實了高質量發展根基，增強了高質量發展動能，集團的綜合實力和社會影響得到持續提升。以本公司為核心成員的中國太平保險集團，連續6年上榜《財富》世界500強，連續兩年入選《財富》中國ESG影響力榜，連續9年入選全球最具價值保險品牌100強，國際信用評級展望穩定。成績的取得來之不易，管理層將繼續全力以赴、加倍努力，不辜負廣大股東長期以來的信任和支持。

2024年，外部環境依然嚴峻複雜，但中國經濟韌性強、潛力大、活力足，經濟回升向好、長期向好的基本趨勢沒有改變。我們始終看好中國經濟的發展前景，看好中國保險業的巨大潛力。新的一年，我們既有直面困難挑戰的勇氣，更有攻堅克難的底氣和信心，將用更加積極的態度看待形勢，用更加努力的工作適應和應對形勢，努力以自身工作的確定性應對形勢變化的不確定性。無論是對國家，還是中國保險行業，還是中國太平，我們都充滿信心。

2024年是新中國成立75周年，也是中國太平創立95周年。我們堅定把高質量發展作為首要任務，錨定金融強國目標，在轉方式、調結構、提質量、增效益上積極進取，奮力開創集團高質量發展新局面。

一是著力服務中國式現代化發展大局。聚焦保險業功能定位，全力做好科技金融、綠色金融、普惠金融、養老金融、數字金融「五篇大文章」。創新科技保險產品，強化對科技企業的投融資服務，支持科技自立自強。拓寬綠色保險保障面，加大綠色投資，更好服務實體經濟。積極發展普惠型保險業務，全力服務民生保障。豐富養老保險和服務產品供給，滿足多元化的養老保障需求。深化數字化轉型，構建「保險+科技+服務」的數字金融服務模式，促進業務升級和效率提升。

中國式現代化為香港帶來新機遇，中國太平將立足港澳，深耕大灣區，堅持「引進來」和服務「走出去」相結合，助力香港國際風險管理中心建設，支持香港鞏固提升國際金融中心地位。深入推進「港人灣區養老太平方案」，增進香港民生福祉。全力承接運營好橫琴粵澳合作中醫藥科技產業園。

Chairman's Statement

The second emphasis is to enhance our core competitiveness. In response to the new trend of industry development, we will actively build up our core competitiveness for the future. We will strengthen and optimise our principal business of insurance, continue to optimise our business structure, vigorously enhance the effectiveness of our capital, accelerate value transformation, and strengthen our efforts to promote stability, improve quality and increase efficiency. We will continue to enhance our investment capability with strengthened management, adjusted structure and stabilised investment returns. We will improve the long-term assessment and evaluation mechanism, strengthen investment capacity building, and strive to achieve stable and higher returns in the long term. We will accelerate the construction of the ecosystem, deepen the “assets – heavy, medium and light” layout of medical health and elder care communities, and create a standardised operation system with China Taiping characteristics. We will strengthen the financial technology eco-alliance to facilitate the Group's digital transformation. We will deepen comprehensive synergies with improved incentive mechanism, explore internal synergy potential and stimulate the advantages of comprehensive synergies.

Thirdly, we will strive to promote innovation and transformation, by actively shaping the new driving force and new advantages for development, vigorously promoting value transformation, strengthening management under capital constraints, improving asset-liability management to closely link the liability side with asset allocation under the new standards, and enhancing the organic growth capability of the Group's capital. We will strengthen budget management and vigorously implement cost reduction and efficiency enhancement. We will optimise corporate governance and authorisation system to enhance internal vitality. We will promote comprehensive innovation, actively create an innovative atmosphere and stimulate innovative vitality to satisfy customer needs with high-quality products and services.

The fourth emphasis is the strengthening of risk and compliance management. We will strengthen the comprehensive risk management and compliance operations, blend the concept of “Compliance Creates Value and Compliance Promotes Development” into our daily management, penetrate into the front lines of business to guard the compliance bottom line. We will effectively prevent and resolve risks, improve the risk management mechanism covering “before”, “during” and “after”. We will keep on resolving legacy risk while preventing incremental risk. We will always keep an eye on key risk projects and resolve them in a steady manner of “One-project-one-approach”. On key risk areas, we will carry out timely investigations, so as to promote the early identification, early warning and early disposal of potential risks and dangers. We will further enhance the capability of unified ratings to fully realise the function of front-loaded risk management and control.

Last but not the least, we will emphasise the strengthening of corporate culture construction. Taking the Group's 95th anniversary as an opportunity, we will organise commemorative activities and vigorously promote the financial culture with Chinese characteristics. In accordance with the requirements of General Secretary Xi Jinping: **to uphold honesty and trustworthiness, not to exceed the bottom line; to benefit from justice, not to be profit-oriented; to practise stability and prudence, not to make quick success and instant profits; to follow the fundamental principles while being innovated, not to leave the real economy and pursue the virtual one; to abide by the laws and regulations, not to act recklessly,** we will make great efforts to strengthen the construction of the corporate culture, to promote the “Five To's and Five Not To's” as a voluntary compliance, to protect the “Root” and “Soul” of the modern financial system with Chinese characteristics, and to stimulate the will and strength of all employees of China Taiping to work with one heart and to strive for advancement in the new era.

董事長致辭

二是著力增強公司核心競爭力。適應行業發展新趨勢，積極構築面向未來的核心競爭力。做強做優保險主業，持續優化業務結構，大力提升資本效能，加快推進價值轉型，強化以進促穩、提質增效。持續提升投資能力，堅持強管理、調結構、穩收益，完善長期考核評價機制，加強投資能力建設，努力實現長期穩定較高收益。加快生態圈建設，深化康養社區「重中輕」佈局，打造具有中國太平特色的標準化運營體系。強化金融科技生態聯盟，促進集團數字化轉型。深化綜合協同，健全協同激勵機制，挖掘內部協同潛力，做強綜合協同優勢。

三是著力推進創新變革。積極塑造發展新動能新優勢，大力推進價值轉型，強化資本約束，健全資產負債管理機制，推動新準則下負債端與資產配置的緊密聯動，提升資本內生增長能力。強化預算管理，大力實施降本增效。優化公司治理和授權體系，增強內部活力動能。推動全面創新，積極營造創新氛圍，激發創新活力，以優質產品和服務滿足客戶需求。

四是著力強化風險合規管理。全面強化合規管理，推動「合規創造價值、合規促進發展」理念融入日常管理、深入基層一線，守牢合規底綫。有效防範化解風險，完善覆蓋「事前」「事中」「事後」的風險管理機制，堅持妥處存量、嚴防增量並舉，緊盯重點風險項目，「一戶一策」穩妥化解，聚焦重點風險領域，及時開展排查，推動風險隱患早識別、早預警、早處置。提升統一評級審核能力，充分發揮前置風險管控作用。

五是著力加強企業文化建設。以中國太平創立95周年為契機，開展紀念活動。大力弘揚中國特色金融文化，按照習近平總書記要求：誠實守信、不逾越底綫；以義取利，不唯利是圖；穩健審慎，不急功近利；守正創新，不脫實向虛；依法合規，不胡作非為，著力加強企業文化建設，推動「五要五不」成為自覺遵循，守好中國特色現代金融體系的「根」和「魂」，激發新時代全體太平人同心同德、拼搏奮進的意志和力量。

Chairman's Statement

In 2023, Central Financial Work Conference put forward the ambitious goal of “Accelerating the Construction of a Financial Powerhouse”, uplifting high quality development of finance to the level of constructing a strong nation and national rejuvenation, which further calls upon our mission and commitment to do a good job of financial work in the new era. In the coming year, no matter how the external environment changes, we have enough confidence to meet various challenges. We also have enough confidence to overcome various difficulties. Anchoring in the goal of building a nation with a strong financial sector, we will accelerate high-quality development to do our best in creating greater value for shareholders, customers, employees and the community, and actively contribute to building a strong country and national rejuvenation.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all our shareholders who have always cared and supported the development of China Taiping! I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the employees of Taiping for their hard work!

WANG Sidong

Chairman

Hong Kong, 25 March 2024

董事長致辭

2023年中央金融工作會議提出「加快建設金融強國」的宏偉目標，把金融高質量發展提到強國建設、民族復興的高度，進一步增強了我們做好新時代金融工作的使命擔當。新的一年，無論外部環境如何變化，我們都有足夠的信心，迎接各種挑戰；我們也有足夠的底氣，戰勝各種困難，將錨定金融強國建設目標，加快推進高質量發展，全力為股東、客戶、員工和社會創造更大價值，為強國建設、民族復興積極貢獻力量。

本人謹代表董事會，對一直以來關心支持中國太平事業發展的各位股東，致以誠摯的謝意！並對全體太平同仁的辛苦付出，表示衷心的感謝！

董事長
王思東

中國香港，2024年3月25日

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

In 2023, China Taiping adhered to pursuing progress while ensuring stability, upholding fundamental principles while being innovated, value-orientated, strengthening fundamentals and risk prevention, and further implementing the high-quality development strategy, creating good momentum in the core businesses. The quality and efficiency of services for serving the real economy and people's livelihood has been significantly enhanced, positive progress made in preventing and resolving risks, significant results achieved in solving major difficulties and a series of breakthroughs made in the strategic initiatives, leading a new step forward in high-quality development.

The Group adopted HKFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("New Standards") from 1 January 2023. According to requirements of the new insurance standards, the Group adjusted comparative figures of the prior period related to insurance business. As permitted under HKFRS 17, the Group has elected to apply classification overlay in the comparative period in presenting the financial instruments. Please refer to "1 Basis of Preparation and Material Accounting Policy Information" of the "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements" for details of changes in Accounting policies.

2023 BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

The Company has a Solid Foundation of Profitability with Fast Growth of Operating Profit in the Year

- Profit attributable to owners was HK\$6.190 billion, increased by 44.1% over the Last Year
- Contractual service margin ("CSM") was HK\$211.2 billion, decreased by 4.6% over the last year-end
- Ordinary shareholders' equity was HK\$78.988 billion, decreased by 5.9% over the last year-end
- Total assets were HK\$1,509.5 billion, increased by 14.2% over the last year-end
- Group embedded value per share attributable to owners was HK\$56.51, which would become HK\$60.11 before economic assumptions adjustment, increased by 9.1% over the last year-end figure of HK\$55.11. TPL's embedded value before economic assumptions adjustment increased by 8.2% over the end of Last Year, increased by 9.8% in terms of RMB

2023年，中國太平堅持穩中求進，堅持守正創新，堅持價值導向，堅持強基固本，堅持嚴防風險，深入實施高質量發展戰略，核心業務穩中向好，服務實體經濟和社會民生質效明顯提升，防範化解風險取得積極進展，破解難題獲得明顯成效，戰略舉措取得系列突破，高質量發展邁出新步伐。

本集團於2023年1月1日起實施《香港財務報告準則》第17號「保險合同」和《香港財務報告準則》第9號「金融工具」（「新準則」）。本集團按照新保險合同準則規定追溯調整保險業務上年同期對比數據；同時，根據《香港財務報告準則》第17號，本集團已選擇對金融資產採用分類重疊法列報上年同期數據。具體會計政策變更，請參閱「綜合財務報表附註」之「1編製基準及主要會計政策」。

2023年度經營情況及綜合業績

公司盈利基礎紮實，全年經營利潤增長較快

- 股東應佔溢利61.90億港元，同比增長44.1%
- 合同服務邊際2,112億港元，較去年末下降4.6%
- 普通股股東應佔權益789.88億港元，較去年末下降5.9%
- 總資產15,095億港元，較去年末增長14.2%
- 股東應佔每股總內含價值為56.51港元，經濟假設調整前口徑值為60.11港元，較去年末的55.11港元增長9.1%，其中太平人壽經濟假設調整前口徑內含價值較去年末同比增長8.2%，人民幣口徑同比增長9.8%

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

2023 BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS *(Continued)*

Life Insurance Businesses ¹ Grew Steadily, with Quality and Value Significantly Improved

- Insurance revenue and insurance service results of the life insurance both achieved positive growth over the Last Year, with insurance revenue ² of the PRC domestic life insurance ² growing steadily
- As at the end of December 2023, CSM of the life insurance was RMB190.6 billion; new business contribution to CSM was RMB14.89 billion
- TPL's insurance revenue and insurance service results both achieved positive growth over the Last Year. Direct premium increased by 9.6% over the Last Year and first year premium increased by 24.3% over the Last Year, with first year regular premium of long term individual insurance increased by 18.7% over the Last Year, and first year regular premium of long term bancassurance increased by 52.4% over the Last Year. New business value has been steadily enhanced, up by 27.8% ³ over the Last Year. Four persistency ratios of the individual agency and bancassurance channels have maintained industry leading over the years
- TPP's insurance revenue has made steady progress. The group employee benefit protection business increased by 14.2% over the Last Year, with high value long term insurance business substantially increased by 51.3%, and business structure has been continuously optimised. TPP also actively participated in the third pillar of China's pension pilot program, with private pension business achieving a premium income of RMB140 million
- Overseas life insurance saw continued transformation towards value orientation, with business structure optimised

2023年度經營情況及綜合業績 (續)

人壽保險業務¹穩步增長，品質價值明顯改善

- 壽險保險服務收入、保險服務業績均同比正增長，其中境內壽險保險²服務收入穩中有進
- 於2023年12月末，壽險合同服務邊際1,906億元人民幣；壽險新業務貢獻合同服務邊際148.9億元人民幣
- 太平人壽保險服務收入、保險服務業績均同比正增長；原保費同比增長9.6%，新單保費同比增長24.3%，其中個險長險首年期繳保費同比增長18.7%，銀保長險首年期繳保費同比增長52.4%；新業務價值穩步提升，同比增長27.8%³；個險、銀保四項繼續率連續多年穩居行業領先地位
- 太平養老保險服務收入穩中有進，團體員工福利保障業務同比增長14.2%，其中高價值長險業務同比大幅增長51.3%，業務結構持續優化；積極參與養老第三支柱業務試點，其中個人養老金業務實現保費收入1.4億元人民幣
- 境外壽險持續推進價值轉型，業務結構優化

¹ Calculated in RMB

² Including TPL and TPP

³ Before economic assumptions adjustment

¹ 按人民幣計算

² 包括太平人壽及太平養老

³ 經濟假設調整前口徑

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

2023 BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS *(Continued)*

Property and Casualty Insurance Businesses Achieved Steady and Positive Development, with Outstanding Underwriting Profitability

- TPI's ⁴ insurance revenue increased by 7.9% over the Last Year and the combined ratio was 98.4%. Insurance revenue of motor insurance up by 3.5% over the Last Year with the persistency ratio of motor insurance up by 4.1 percentage points over the Last Year. Insurance revenue of non-motor insurance increased by 16.7% over the Last Year, with business structure continuously optimised
- CTPI (HK)'s insurance revenue increased by 3.2% over the Last Year and the combined ratio was 93.3%, with enhanced insurance service results over the Last Year
- TP Macau's market leadership position has been further consolidated and the combined ratio was 80.8%, with outstanding underwriting performance
- TP Singapore's property and casualty insurance revenue increased by 4.7% over the Last Year and the combined ratio was 92.7%, maintaining good underwriting profitability
- TP Indonesia's insurance revenue increased by 11.0% over the Last Year and the combined ratio was 80.2%, with outstanding underwriting performance

Reinsurance Business Grew Rapidly, with Operating Efficiency Continuously Enhanced

- TPRe grasped the hard cycle of the reinsurance market and the insurance revenue increased by 8.6% over the Last Year. The combined ratio was 95.6%, maintaining underwriting profitability

2023年度經營情況及綜合業績 (續)

財產保險業務穩中向好，承保效益表現優異

- 太平財險⁴保險服務收入同比增長7.9%，綜合成本率98.4%；車險保險服務收入同比增長3.5%；車險續保率同比提升4.1個百分點；非車險保險服務收入同比增長16.7%，業務結構持續優化
- 太平香港保險服務收入同比增長3.2%，綜合成本率93.3%，保險服務業績同比提升
- 太平澳門市場領先地位進一步穩固，綜合成本率80.8%，承保表現優異
- 太平新加坡產險保險服務收入同比增長4.7%，綜合成本率92.7%，保持良好承保盈利水平
- 太平印尼保險服務收入同比增長11.0%，綜合成本率80.2%，承保表現優異

再保險業務快速增長，經營效益持續提升

- 太平再保險把握再保市場硬週期，保險服務收入同比增長8.6%；綜合成本率95.6%，保持承保盈利

⁴ Calculated in RMB

⁴ 按人民幣計算

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2023 BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS *(Continued)*

Focus on Aged Care Finance, Actively Participate in the Third Pillar of Pension Security System

- The Group has vigorously developed the third pillar of pension business. TPL and TPP were among the first to participate in the pilot program for private pension products. Both companies' premium income and number of policies written ranked among the top in the insurance industry as at the end of December 2023. TPP launched commercial pension products in April 2023 and TP Fund's first pension target fund product was successfully raised in November 2023

Investment Income Stably Rebounded, with Asset Structure Becoming More Prudent

- Investment size grew steadily and total investment income stably rebounded. As at the end of December 2023, the total investment assets of the Group were HK\$1,349.5 billion, increased by 14.9% over the last year-end. Total investment income was HK\$33.566 billion, representing an increase of 138.8% over the Last Year
- The equity portfolio was optimised, which outperformed market benchmark. In 2023, the Group optimised its equity portfolio and strengthened tactical operation under the highly volatile market. The performance of the Group's high dividend Hong Kong stock strategy outperformed the Hang Seng Index (including dividends) by 18.47 percentage points, and as a result, the overall performance of the Group's investment in equity outperformed the CSI 300 Index by 8.18 percentage points
- Investment risk prevention was strengthened, creating quality growth. In 2023, the Group has built an investment risk public opinion early warning system to improve investment risk monitoring capabilities, speed up the disposal of risk assets, thus promoting the high-quality development of the investment business

2023年度經營情況及綜合業績 (續)

聚焦養老金融，積極參與養老第三支柱保障體系建設

- 大力發展養老第三支柱業務，集團旗下太平人壽、太平養老首發參與個人養老金業務試點工作，於2023年12月末，保費收入和保單數位列保險行業前列；太平養老於2023年4月上市銷售商業養老金產品，太平基金首只養老目標基金產品於2023年11月募集成立

投資收益企穩回升，資產結構更加穩健

- 投資規模穩步增長，總投資收益企穩回升。於2023年12月末，集團投資資產13,495億港元，較去年末增長14.9%，實現總投資收益335.66億港元，較去年同期增長138.8%
- 優化股票持倉結構，權益戰勝市場基準。2023年，集團優化股票持倉結構，在市場劇烈波動背景下加強戰術擇時，集團持有的高股息策略港股戰勝恆生指數（含息）18.47個百分點，受益於此，集團整體權益戰勝滬深300指數8.18個百分點
- 強化投資風險防範，促進投資高質量發展。2023年，集團打造投資風險輿情預警系統，提高投資風險監測能力，加快風險資產處置，促進投資業務高質量發展

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

2023 BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS *(Continued)*

New Breakthroughs in Ecosystem Construction

- In terms of “Massive Elder Care”, the service system keeps on improving; China Taiping · Mumian Home in Guangzhou was officially put into operation with the first Hong Kong elderly moved in; China Taiping · Yulan Home in Beijing was put into trial operation; China Taiping · Haitang Home in Sanya was fully opened; China Taiping · Furong Home in Chengdu was completed and delivered; the number of elderly residents living in China Taiping · Wutong Home in Shanghai has exceeded 1,000; China Taiping · Gudian Shancha Home in Kunming was launched, marking a breakthrough in “assets-medium” project; the first in the industry to launch the “China Taiping Solutions for Hong Kong Residents Retirement Care in GBA” and distinctive new products, allowing for closer cross-border collaboration; increased the number of “Self-built + Cooperation” elder care community to 50, covering 22 provinces (municipalities) and 40 cities, and the number of self-built and self-operated elder care beds has exceeded 10 thousand; in terms of “Massive Health”, our resource mobilisation capabilities have been steadily enhanced; the China Taiping Medical Health & Elder Care Ecological Alliance has expanded its capacity and improved efficiency, the China Taiping’s cross-border medical service platform has been launched. The Taiping Medical and Health Investment Fund has been operating steadily, with its Loop sub-fund successfully launched

Solidly Promoting Comprehensive Synergy and Strategic Cooperation Business

- As at the end of 2023, China Taiping had established strategic client cooperation relationships with 114 large clients who contributed a total of HK\$58.852 billion insurance premium and HK\$54.343 billion new pension payment
- Continued promoting synergy across the Group, held the Comprehensive Synergies Meeting and Comprehensive Synergies Honors and Commendation Conference for the first time, further improved the comprehensive synergy mechanism, with the atmosphere of comprehensive synergy and its effect becoming more and more prominent. In 2023, our domestic cross-selling initiatives achieved HK\$9.649 billion insurance sales, including HK\$7.206 billion of property insurance sales through TPL, HK\$1.983 billion of pension sales through TPL, HK\$304 million of property insurance sales through TPP, HK\$117 million pension sales through TPI and HK\$39.64 million of life insurance sales through TPI

2023年度經營情況及綜合業績 (續)

生態圈建設取得系列突破

- 「大養老」方面，服務體系日漸完善；廣州木棉人家正式投運、首位香港長者入住，北京玉蘭人家試運營，三亞海棠人家全面開業，成都芙蓉人家完成竣工驗收，上海梧桐人家入住長者突破1,000人；昆明古滇山茶人家落地，「中資產」項目實現突破；在業內率先發佈「港人灣區養老太平方案」和特色新產品，跨境協同更加緊密；集團「自建+合作」養老社區達到50家、覆蓋22省（直轄市）40市，自建自營養老床位突破1萬張；「大健康」方面，資源整理能力穩步增強；中國太平醫康養生態聯盟擴容提效，太平跨境醫療服務平台上線運營，太平醫療健康產業基金平穩運作，河套子基金設立運行

綜合協同和戰略客戶業務扎實推進

- 於2023年末，共與114家客戶建立戰略客戶合作夥伴關係；簽約客戶貢獻總保費規模588.52億港元，養老金新增繳費543.43億港元
- 綜合協同不斷深化，首次召開綜合協同工作會議暨綜合協同榮譽表彰大會，綜合協同工作機制更加完善，「大協同」的氛圍和聯動效果越來越好；2023年境內交叉銷售共實現保費96.49億港元，其中壽銷產保費72.06億港元，壽銷養保費19.83億港元，養銷產保費3.04億港元，產銷養保費1.17億港元，產銷壽保費3,964萬港元

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2023 BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS *(Continued)*

Positive Progress in Strategic Layout

- Steadily promoted our internationalisation strategy. The set-up of TP Luxembourg and the Dubai representative office proceeded in an orderly manner; held the Health and Ageing Conference 2023 and the 3rd China Taiping International (ASEAN) Insurance Cooperation and Development Forum, deepening and expanding international cooperation; the core business system of the Group's overseas property insurance subsidiaries has basically completed the update and upgrade, which significantly improved informatisation for our business overseas; the first overseas Taiping 1929 Global Reception Room launched in Singapore. The 1st "China Taiping Global Intern Camp" was successfully held, took a new step in connecting domestic and overseas high-end customer services

Social Influence and Brand Awareness Continued Increasing, Customer Service Capabilities Significantly Enhanced

- TPG, with CTIH as a core subsidiary, was ranked 385th in "Fortune Global 500" in 2023, and has been on the list for 6 consecutive years. The Group was selected in the list of "Insurance 100" for 9 consecutive years, and was the only selected insurance enterprise in the "Fortune China ESG Influence List" for 2 consecutive years. TPG's 11 subsidiaries were rated "A" by international leading rating agencies, and was awarded the highest grade for 2 consecutive years in the Evaluation of Targeted Poor Areas Alleviation Performance among centrally-administered state-owned units
- The Group successfully held the 4th "Lucky Elephant Festival · China Taiping Customer Festival" and continued providing satisfactory service experience, with more than 40 million participants; continued promoting innovative applications and efficiency improvements in operational services, with TPL's mobile claims ratio exceeding 86% and mobile policy service ratio exceeding 94%; TPI has upgraded and launched "Good Service Standard System 2.0", with the service fulfillment rate of 99.94%; paid close attention to the protection of consumer rights with the convening of the Group's Customer Service and Consumer Rights Protection Conference, Amended the Group's Administrative Measures for the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests. The total number of Group complaints has decreased by 19.7% over the Last Year

2023年度經營情況及綜合業績 (續)

戰略佈局取得積極進展

- 國際化佈局穩步推進，太平盧森堡和迪拜代表處設立工作有序開展；承辦2023年日內瓦協會健康與老齡化會議，舉辦第3屆中國太平國際（東盟）保險合作與發展論壇，國際合作深化擴展；集團境外財險機構核心業務系統基本完成更新升級，境外信息化水平明顯提升；首家海外「全球匯客廳」落地新加坡，首期「太平全球社會實踐營」圓滿舉行，高客服務境內外聯動邁出新步伐

社會影響力和品牌知名度不斷增強，客戶服務能力顯著提升

- 以本公司為核心成員的中國太平保險集團，在2023年《財富》世界500強中排名385位，已連續6年上榜，連續9年入選「全球最具價值保險品牌100強」，連續兩年作為唯一保險企業入選《財富》中國ESG影響力榜，中國太平保險集團旗下11家機構獲得國際權威評級機構授予的「A」級評級，連續兩年獲評中央單位定點幫扶工作考核「好」的最高等次評價
- 成功舉辦第四屆「吉象節·太平客戶節」，持續提供美好服務體驗，參與人數超過4,000萬人次；持續推動運營服務創新應用和效能提升，太平人壽理賠移動使用率超86%、保全移動使用率超94%；太平財險升級推出「好服務標準體系2.0」，服務承諾達成率99.94%；狠抓消費者權益保護，召開集團客戶服務暨消費者權益保護大會，修訂《集團消費者權益保護工作管理辦法》，集團投訴總量同比下降19.7%

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

2023 BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS *(Continued)*

Improved Quality and Efficiency in Digital Finance Construction

- Accelerated digital transformation and devised key focuses for the implementation of the Group's digital transformation. The HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 17 projects were successfully completed to transform operation and management towards the New Standards, which were fully incorporated by the successful publish of our 2023 interim results; TPL launched innovative products including Intelligent Product Assistants and Intelligent Outbound-call Assistants; TPI completed the business systems including Group Property Insurance Claims and Motor Vehicle Insurance Endorsement System. TPP upgraded and iterated Fuxiang Taiping APP; CTPI (HK)'s new core system for accident and health insurance and TPRB's new generation core business system were launched successively, and the baseline version of the new generation core system of overseas property insurance has formed initial shape
- Continued improving the fintech ecosystem, successfully convened the China Taiping Fintech Ecological Alliance Conference, and released the four major sub-ecosystems of intelligence, data, safety & reliability and information security, with the number of alliance members reached 35. The Group has built an AI Intelligent Cloud Platform to empower the main business and achieved positive results

2023年度經營情況及綜合業績 (續)

數字金融建設提質增效

- 加快推進數字化轉型，制定實施集團數字化轉型工作要點；HKFRS 9和HKFRS 17項目成功上線，經營管理全面向新準則要求切換，順利完成年中新準則業績發佈；太平人壽推出智能產品助手、智能外呼助手等創新型產品；太平財險完成團財理賠、車險批改等業務系統建設；太平養老福享太平APP升級迭代；太平香港新意康險核心系統、太平再保險顧問新一代核心業務系統相繼上線，境外財險新一代核心系統基線版本初步成形
- 持續完善金融科技生態圈，成功召開中國太平金融科技生態聯盟會議，發佈智能、數據、安可、信息安全4大子生態，聯盟成員單位達到35家；打造AI智能雲平台，賦能主業取得積極成效

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial highlights of the Group for the Year were as follows:

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

綜合財務表現

本集團年內重點財務表現如下：

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	107,488.85	108,906.24	-1.3%
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	(86,255.38)	(88,823.60)	-2.9%
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	18,531.26	17,949.96	+3.2%
Net investment results	淨投資業績	(1,838.15)	(7,480.31)	-75.4%
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	11,658.07	6,113.85	+90.7%
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	10,276.94	8,356.93	+23.0%
Net profit attributable to the owners	股東應佔溢利淨額	6,189.76	4,296.90	+44.1%
Basic earnings per share (HK\$)	每股基本盈利 (港元)	1.495	1.196	+0.299 dollar 元
Final dividend proposed at 30 HK cents per share (2022: 26 HK cents per share)	建議末期息每股30港仙 (2022年：每股26港仙)	1,078.21	934.44	+15.4%

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS (Continued)

綜合財務表現 (續)

At 31 December, HK\$ million

於12月31日，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Total assets	總資產	1,509,497.49	1,321,590.06	+14.2%
Contractual service margin	合同服務邊際	211,207.80	221,413.28	-4.6%
Total equity	總權益	132,595.65	109,797.44	+20.8%
Ordinary shareholders' equity	普通股股東應佔權益	78,988.11	83,937.37	-5.9%
- Per share (HK\$)	- 每股 (港元)	21.978	23.355	-1.377 dollars 元
Return on equity (ROE)	淨資產收益率 (ROE)	8.5%	7.3%	+1.2pts 點
Group embedded value	總內含價值	289,336.56¹	265,722.86	+8.9%
Ordinary shareholders' group embedded value	普通股股東應佔總內含價值	216,032.83¹	198,070.86	+9.1%
- Per share (HK\$)	- 每股 (港元)	60.109¹	55.111	+4.998 dollars 元

¹ Before economic assumptions adjustment.

¹ 為經濟假設調整前口徑值。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS (Continued)

The figures below were the results of the respective companies from their operations, before intra-group eliminations.

The net operating profit/(loss) by each business line was summarised below:

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

綜合財務表現 (續)

以下數字為集團內部抵銷前，各公司的營運業績。

按各業務分類之經營淨溢利／(虧損) 概述如下：

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Life insurance ¹	人壽保險 ¹	9,414.77	9,206.81	+2.3%
PRC domestic property and casualty insurance ²	境內財產保險 ²	86.39	297.58	-71.0%
Overseas property and casualty insurance ³	境外財產保險 ³	386.41	206.56	+87.1%
Reinsurance ⁴	再保險 ⁴	333.04	425.72	-21.8%
Asset management business ⁵	資產管理業務 ⁵	(56.35)	826.67	N/A 不適用
Others ⁶	其他 ⁶	112.68	(2,606.41)	N/A 不適用
Net profit from operations	經營淨溢利	10,276.94	8,356.93	+23.0%
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	(4,087.18)	(4,060.03)	+0.7%
Net profit attributable to the owners	股東應佔溢利淨額	6,189.76	4,296.90	+44.1%

¹ Life insurance includes the operating results of TPL, TPP's life and pension insurance business, TPL (HK) and TP Singapore's life insurance business.

² PRC domestic property and casualty insurance includes the operating results of TPI.

³ Overseas Property and casualty insurance includes the operating results of CTPI (HK), TP Macau, TP UK, TP Singapore and TP Indonesia's property and casualty insurance business.

⁴ Reinsurance mainly includes the operating results of TPre and TPre (China).

⁵ Asset management business includes the operating results of TPAM, TP Fund, TPFH, TPCA, and TPP's annuity investment business.

⁶ Others mainly includes the operating results of the holding company, TPIH (HK) and consolidation adjustments.

¹ 人壽保險包括太平人壽、太平養老之人壽及養老保險業務、太平人壽(香港)及太平新加坡之人壽保險業務。

² 境內財產保險包括太平財險。

³ 境外財產保險包括太平香港、太平澳門、太平英國、太平新加坡及太平印尼之財產保險業務。

⁴ 再保險主要包括太平再保險和太平再保險(中國)。

⁵ 資產管理業務包括太平資產、太平基金、太平金控、太平資本之資產管理業務，以及太平養老的年金投資業務。

⁶ 其他主要包括控股公司、太平投資(香港)等公司的經營成果，以及合併調整。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS (Continued)

綜合財務表現 (續)

The following analysis showed the movement of the total equity of the Group. 以下為本集團總權益變化分析。

HK\$ million

百萬港元

		2023	2022
Total equity as at Last year end	於上年末之總權益	109,797.44	113,455.96
Adoption of HKFRS 17	首次適用HKFRS 17之調整	-	(15,804.07)
Adoption of HKFRS 9/classification overlay	首次適用HKFRS 9/適用分類重疊法之調整	(953.84)	22,306.56
Total equity as at 1 January	於1月1日之總權益	108,843.60	119,958.45
Net profit recognised in statement of profit or loss	確認於損益表之溢利淨額	10,276.94	8,356.93
Net changes in fair value reserve	公允價值儲備變化淨額	22,523.02	(919.67)
Net changes in insurance finance reserve	保險金融儲備變化淨額	(33,024.05)	(5,726.02)
Revaluation gain arising from reclassification of own-use properties into investment properties	因自用物業重新分類為投資物業而產生之重估收益	83.74	70.28
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements of foreign and non-foreign operations	因換算境外與非境外營運業務財務報表的匯兌差異	(1,466.85)	(9,076.08)
Capital injection made to a subsidiary	向一間附屬公司注入資本	11.70	-
Perpetual capital securities issued	發行永續資本證券	27,764.84	-
Dividend declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司向非控股股東宣佈的股息	(983.76)	(1,213.20)
Dividend paid to holders of the perpetual capital securities	向永續資本證券持有人支付的股息	(499.09)	-
Dividend declared to shareholders	向股東宣佈的股息	(934.44)	(1,653.25)
Total equity as at 31 December	於12月31日之總權益	132,595.65	109,797.44
Attributable to:	應佔：		
Ordinary shareholders of the Company	本公司普通股股東權益	78,988.11	83,937.37
Perpetual subordinated capital securities	永續次級資本證券	15,991.52	-
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	37,616.02	25,860.07
		132,595.65	109,797.44

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The Group's life insurance business is operated by TPL, TPP, TPL (HK) and TP Singapore, which are engaged in the underwriting of life insurance businesses in Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau of China and Singapore, respectively.

TPL is incorporated in the Mainland China and is 75.1% owned by the Group.

TPP is incorporated in the Mainland China and is wholly-owned by the Group. TPP operates corporate and personal retirement insurance and group life insurance business, apart from its annuity and retirement plan's investment, entrustment and other management services business under the section headed "Asset Management Business".

TPL (HK) is incorporated in Hong Kong, China in 2015 and is wholly-owned by the Group. In order to execute the Group's business strategy, TPL (HK) incorporated a subsidiary in Macau, China, TPL (Macau), in 2019 to explore and develop life insurance business in Macau, China.

TP Singapore is incorporated in Singapore and is wholly-owned by the Group. TP Singapore launched its life insurance business since 2018 alongside its property and casualty insurance business. TP Singapore's property and casualty insurance business under the section headed "Overseas Property and Casualty Insurance Business".

人壽保險業務

本集團之人壽保險業務由太平人壽、太平養老、太平人壽(香港)與太平新加坡經營，分別在中國內地、中國香港、中國澳門與新加坡從事人壽保險業務。

太平人壽在中國內地註冊成立，本集團持有其75.1%之權益。

太平養老在中國內地註冊成立，由本集團全資擁有。在企業及個人養老保險、團體人壽保險業務外，太平養老從事的年金和養老保障產品的投資管理、受託管理等服務於「資產管理業務」標題下概述。

太平人壽(香港)於2015年在中國香港註冊成立，由本集團全資擁有。為配合本集團的業務策略，太平人壽(香港)於2019年在中國澳門註冊成立附屬公司太平人壽(澳門)，以探索及發展中國澳門的人壽保險業務。

太平新加坡在新加坡註冊成立，由本集團全資擁有。在經營財產保險業務外，於2018年開展壽險業務。太平新加坡從事的財產保險業務於「境外財產保險業務」標題下概述。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

Financial Performance

The figures below were the results of life insurance business, before intra-group eliminations.

The Group's insurance revenue of the life insurance business was HK\$61.575 billion, decreased by 3.9% over the Last Year, insurance service results was HK\$16.619 billion, decreased by 0.3% over the Last Year, the decrease was mainly due to the impact of RMB exchange rate. The insurance revenue increased by 0.7% over the Last Year and insurance service results increased by 4.4% over the Last Year, in terms of RMB.

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	61,575.46	64,087.52	-3.9%
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	(44,636.60)	(46,850.27)	-4.7%
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	持有的再保險合同淨費用	(319.46)	(561.07)	-43.1%
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	16,619.40	16,676.18	-0.3%
Net investment results	淨投資業績	(4,620.30)	(8,354.69)	-44.7%
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	9,795.70	6,500.26	+50.7%
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	9,414.77	9,206.81	+2.3%

At 31 December, HK\$ million

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Total assets	總資產	1,255,876.78	1,099,619.38	+14.2%
Total equity ^{1,2}	總權益 ^{1,2}	61,767.89	60,747.57	+1.7%

¹ During 2023, TPL issued perpetual capital securities of RMB11.0 billion.

² During 2023, CTIH made capital injection to TPL (HK) of HK\$4.0 billion.

人壽保險業務 (續)

財務表現

以下數字為集團內部對銷前，人壽保險業務之財務業績。

本集團壽險業務的保險服務收入615.75億港元，同比下降3.9%，保險服務業績166.19億港元，同比下降0.3%，主要受人民幣匯率變動影響。在人民幣口徑下，保險服務收入同比增長0.7%，保險服務業績同比增長4.4%。

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

於12月31日，百萬港元

¹ 於2023年，太平人壽發行永續資本證券110億元人民幣。

² 於2023年，太平控股向太壽香港增資40億港元。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

人壽保險業務 (續)

Financial Performance (Continued)

財務表現 (續)

Contractual Service Margin

合同服務邊際

The movements in life insurance business's contractual service margin are summarised below:

人壽保險業務之合同服務邊際變動如下：

HK\$ million

百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Balance as at 1 January	於1月1日餘額	220,683.17	234,312.23	-5.8%
Contracts initially recognised in this Period	於本期間初始確認的保險合同	16,532.71	22,133.09	-25.3%
CSM recognised for service provided	合同服務邊際的攤銷	(17,450.27)	(18,555.21)	-6.0%
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	調整合同服務邊際的估計變動	(14,248.70)	(4,507.19)	+216.1%
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	導致虧損部分的確認和攤回的估計變動	(28.52)	(22.35)	+27.6%
Financial movements in insurance contracts	保險合同的金融變動額	7,919.37	7,189.04	+10.2%
Effect of exchange differences	匯率變動的影響	(3,071.12)	(19,866.44)	-84.5%
Balance as at 31 December	於12月31日餘額	210,336.64	220,683.17	-4.7%

Solvency

償付能力

The comprehensive solvency ratios of life insurance business under local regulations are summarised below:

各人壽保險子公司按當地監管規定之綜合償付能力充足率如下：

At 31 December

於12月31日

		2023	2022	Change 變化
TPL	太平人壽	284%	194%	+90pts 點
TPP	太平養老	229%	224%	+5pts 點
TPL (HK)	太平人壽 (香港)	235%	204%	+31pts 點

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

人壽保險業務 (續)

Insurance Performance

保險業務表現

Premium

保費

Direct premium of life insurance business are summarised below:

人壽保險業務的原保費概述如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
TPL	太平人壽	187,502.91	179,146.55	+4.7%
TPP	太平養老	9,878.52	9,061.21	+9.0%
TPL (HK)	太平人壽 (香港)	17,855.71	19,404.26	-8.0%
TP Singapore	太平新加坡	757.31	1,122.30	-32.5%

TPL's direct premium increased by 4.7% to HK\$187.503 billion from HK\$179.147 billion in the Last Year.

太平人壽的原保費由去年之1,791.47億港元增長4.7%至1,875.03億港元。

TPL's direct premium by line of business are summarised below:

太平人壽按業務渠道劃分之原保費分析如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Individual	個人代理	125,322.83	122,078.03	+2.7%
Bancassurance	銀行保險	53,216.57	49,150.72	+8.3%
Group	團體	656.74	493.75	+33.0%
Other Channels ¹	多元銷售 ¹	8,306.77	7,424.05	+11.9%
		187,502.91	179,146.55	+4.7%

¹ Other Channels mainly consisted of telemarketing.

¹ 多元銷售主要由電話營銷組成。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

人壽保險業務 (續)

Insurance Performance (Continued)

保險業務表現 (續)

Premium (Continued)

保費 (續)

The detailed breakdown of TPL's direct premium by payment type was summarised as follows:

太平人壽按繳費類別劃分之原保費分析如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

Individual

個人代理

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Long-term First Year	長險首年保費			
– Single Premium	– 躉繳	240.69	163.56	+47.2%
– Regular Premium	– 期繳	19,958.87	17,614.72	+13.3%
Renewal Year	續年保費	96,691.62	94,881.83	+1.9%
Short-term	短期險	8,431.65	9,417.92	-10.5%
		125,322.83	122,078.03	+2.7%

Bancassurance

銀行保險

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Long-term First Year	長險首年保費			
– Single Premium	– 躉繳	84.37	22.64	+272.7%
– Regular Premium	– 期繳	16,937.65	11,643.08	+45.5%
Renewal Year	續年保費	36,109.43	37,380.33	-3.4%
Short-term	短期險	85.12	104.67	-18.7%
		53,216.57	49,150.72	+8.3%

Group

團體

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Group Insurance	團體保險	656.74	493.75	+33.0%

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

人壽保險業務 (續)

Insurance Performance (Continued)

保險業務表現 (續)

Premium (Continued)

保費 (續)

Other Channels

多元銷售

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Long-term First Year	長險首年保費			
– Single Premium	– 躉繳	1,526.96	417.27	+265.9%
– Regular Premium	– 期繳	1,077.24	1,392.55	–22.6%
Renewal Year	續年保費	5,667.00	5,558.85	+1.9%
Short-term	短期險	35.57	55.38	–35.8%
		8,306.77	7,424.05	+11.9%

TPL's direct premium by product type are summarised below:

太平人壽按產品類別劃分之原保費分析如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Traditional life	傳統壽險	71,770.57	51,389.11	+39.7%
Long-term health	長期健康險	36,646.02	39,182.66	–6.5%
Annuity	年金保險	36,034.81	39,761.53	–9.4%
Participating	分紅保險	32,268.62	37,041.59	–12.9%
Accident and short-term health	意外和短期健康險	10,762.90	11,754.36	–8.4%
Universal life	萬能壽險	18.27	15.81	+15.6%
Investment-linked	投資連結保險	1.72	1.49	+15.4%
Total	總額	187,502.91	179,146.55	+4.7%

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

人壽保險業務 (續)

Key Operational Data

主要經營數據

TPL's key operational data was summarised below:

太平人壽之主要經營數據概述如下：

At 31 December

於12月31日

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Market share ¹	市場份額 ¹	4.8%	4.8%	–
Number of provincial branches	省級分公司數目	38	38	–
Number of sub-branches and marketing centers	支公司及市場推廣中心數目	1,378	1,375	+3
Number of customers	客戶數目			
– Individual	– 個人	15,174,031	15,743,273	–569,242
– Corporate	– 公司	811	816	–5
Distribution network	分銷網絡			
– Number of individual agents	– 個人代理數目	234,715	391,069	–156,354
– Number of bancassurance outlets	– 銀行保險銷售網點數目	78,997	73,632	+5,365
Agent monthly per capita regular direct premium (RMB) ²	代理每月人均期繳原保費 (人民幣) ²	14,410	13,685	+725 dollars 元
Direct premium persistency ratios – 13th month ³	第13個月之原保費繼續率 ³			
– Individual	– 個人	96.2%	93.0%	+3.2pts 點
– Bancassurance	– 銀行保險	98.0%	96.7%	+1.3pts 點
Direct premium persistency ratios – 25th month ³	第25個月之原保費複合繼續率 ³			
– Individual	– 個人	90.0%	91.8%	–1.8pts 點
– Bancassurance	– 銀行保險	95.9%	96.1%	–0.2pt 點

¹ Derived according to the direct premium published by the NFRA.

¹ 根據國家金融監督管理總局刊發之原保費得出。

² Based on regular direct premium and number of active agents.

² 按期繳原保費和活動人力。

³ Based on the amount of direct premium.

³ 按原保費金額。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

PRC DOMESTIC PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS

The Group's PRC domestic property and casualty insurance segment is operated by TPI. TPI is incorporated in Mainland China and is wholly-owned by the Group.

Financial Performance

The figures below were the results of TPI's business, before intra-group eliminations.

TPI's key financial data was summarised below:

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	32,404.44	31,460.93	+3.0%
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	(31,102.55)	(29,814.68)	+4.3%
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	持有的再保險合同淨費用	(776.45)	(767.76)	+1.1%
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	525.44	878.49	-40.2%
Net investment results	淨投資業績	(187.16)	(174.48)	+7.3%
Profit/(loss) before taxation	除稅前溢利／(虧損)	(4.33)	264.29	N/A 不適用
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	86.39	297.58	-71.0%
Combined ratio ¹	綜合成本率 ¹	98.4%	97.2%	+1.2pts 點

At 31 December, HK\$ million

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Total assets	總資產	43,089.43	41,458.08	+3.9%
Total equity ²	總權益 ²	9,218.42	8,124.76	+13.5%

¹ Combined ratio = (Insurance service expenses + Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held)/insurance revenue.

² During 2023, CTIH made capital injection in cash to TPI of RMB1.0 billion.

境內財產保險業務

本集團之中國境內財產保險業務由太平財險營運。太平財險在中國內地註冊成立，由本集團全資擁有。

財務表現

以下數字為集團內部對銷前，太平財險業務的財務業績。

太平財險業務之主要財務數據概述如下：

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	32,404.44	31,460.93	+3.0%
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	(31,102.55)	(29,814.68)	+4.3%
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	持有的再保險合同淨費用	(776.45)	(767.76)	+1.1%
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	525.44	878.49	-40.2%
Net investment results	淨投資業績	(187.16)	(174.48)	+7.3%
Profit/(loss) before taxation	除稅前溢利／(虧損)	(4.33)	264.29	N/A 不適用
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	86.39	297.58	-71.0%
Combined ratio ¹	綜合成本率 ¹	98.4%	97.2%	+1.2pts 點

於12月31日，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Total assets	總資產	43,089.43	41,458.08	+3.9%
Total equity ²	總權益 ²	9,218.42	8,124.76	+13.5%

¹ 綜合成本率 = (保險服務費用 + 持有的再保險合同淨費用) / 保險服務收入。

² 於2023年，中國太平控股對太平財險現金增資10億元人民幣。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

PRC DOMESTIC PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS *(Continued)*

Insurance Performance

Premium

TPI's direct premium increased by 1.4% to HK\$33.387 billion from HK\$32.921 billion in the Last Year. The detailed breakdown of TPI's direct premium by category are summarised below:

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

Business Line

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Motor	車險	20,559.56	20,984.25	-2.0%
Marine	水險	716.91	674.97	+6.2%
Non-marine	非水險	12,110.34	11,261.31	+7.5%
		33,386.80	32,920.53	+1.4%

Solvency

TPI's comprehensive solvency ratio under local regulations is summarised below:

At 31 December

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Comprehensive solvency ratio	綜合償付能力充足率	216%	186%	+30pts 點

境內財產保險業務 (續)

保險業務表現

保費

太平財險的原保費由去年的329.21億港元增長1.4%至333.87億港元。太平財險原保費類別分析如下：

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

業務種類

償付能力

太平財險按當地監管規定之綜合償付能力充足率如下：

於12月31日

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

PRC DOMESTIC PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

Insurance Performance (Continued)

Key Operational Data

TPI's key operational data was summarised below:

At 31 December

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Market share ¹	市場份額 ¹	1.9%	1.9%	–
Number of provincial branches	省級分公司數目	33	33	–
Number of sub-branches and marketing centers	支公司及市場推廣中心數目	953	881	+72
Number of customers	客戶數目			
– Individual	– 個人	9,853,300	8,098,149	+1,755,151
– Corporate	– 公司	503,502	454,600	+48,902
Number of direct sales representatives	直接銷售代表數目	12,218	11,945	+273

¹ Derived according to the direct premium published by the NFRA.

OVERSEAS PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS

The Group's overseas property and casualty insurance segment covers Hong Kong and Macau of China, UK, Singapore and Indonesia, and is operated by CTPI (HK), TP Macau, TP UK, TP Singapore and TP Indonesia respectively. CTPI (HK), TP Macau, TP UK and TP Singapore are wholly-owned by the Group. TP Indonesia is 55% owned by the Group.

TP Singapore's life insurance business aforementioned in the section headed "Life Insurance Business".

境內財產保險業務 (續)

保險業務表現 (續)

主要經營數據

太平財險之主要經營數據概述如下：

於12月31日

¹ 根據國家金融監督管理總局刊發之原保費得出。

境外財產保險業務

本集團之境外財產保險業務覆蓋中國香港、中國澳門、英國、新加坡及印尼，分別由太平香港、太平澳門、太平英國、太平新加坡及太平印尼營運。本集團全資擁有太平香港、太平澳門、太平英國、太平新加坡。本集團擁有太平印尼55%權益。

太平新加坡從事的人壽保險業務在「人壽保險業務」標題下概述。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

OVERSEAS PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

境外財產保險業務 (續)

Financial Performance

財務表現

The figures below are the results of these companies from their operations, before intra-group eliminations.

以下數字為集團內部對銷前，各公司的營運業績。

The key financial data of the overseas property and casualty insurance business is summarised below:

境外財產保險業務之主要財務數據概述如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入			
CTPI (HK)	太平香港	3,284.46	3,182.03	+3.2%
TP Macau	太平澳門	748.94	814.86	-8.1%
TP UK	太平英國	293.50	496.54	-40.9%
TP Singapore ¹	太平新加坡 ¹	800.02	764.04	+4.7%
TP Indonesia	太平印尼	453.69	408.90	+11.0%
Insurance service result	保險服務業績			
CTPI (HK)	太平香港	218.82	147.78	+48.1%
TP Macau	太平澳門	144.02	231.71	-37.8%
TP UK	太平英國	92.45	47.62	+94.1%
TP Singapore ¹	太平新加坡 ¹	58.59	52.09	+12.5%
TP Indonesia	太平印尼	89.82	79.47	+13.0%
Profit/(loss) before taxation	除稅前溢利/(虧損)			
CTPI (HK)	太平香港	276.52	95.88	+188.4%
TP Macau	太平澳門	190.35	111.26	+71.1%
TP UK	太平英國	(4.76)	(108.93)	-95.6%
TP Singapore ¹	太平新加坡 ¹	(12.67)	45.25	N/A 不適用
TP Indonesia	太平印尼	25.59	36.95	-30.7%
Profit/(loss) after taxation	除稅後溢利/(虧損)			
CTPI (HK)	太平香港	232.73	125.25	+85.8%
TP Macau	太平澳門	167.93	98.54	+70.4%
TP UK	太平英國	(10.43)	(109.38)	-90.5%
TP Singapore ¹	太平新加坡 ¹	(18.66)	47.47	N/A 不適用
TP Indonesia	太平印尼	19.96	28.82	-30.7%

¹ The results of TP Singapore from its property and casualty insurance business, which do not include its life insurance business.

¹ 為太平新加坡的財產保險業務業績，不包括其壽險業務。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

OVERSEAS PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

境外財產保險業務 (續)

Combined ratio

綜合成本率

Combined ratios of overseas property and casualty business are summarised below:

境外財產保險業務的綜合成本率概述如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
CTPI (HK)	太平香港	93.3%	95.4%	-2.1pts 點
TP Macau	太平澳門	80.8%	71.6%	+9.2pts 點
TP UK	太平英國	68.5%	90.4%	-21.9pts 點
TP Singapore ¹	太平新加坡 ¹	92.7%	93.2%	-0.5pt 點
TP Indonesia	太平印尼	80.2%	80.6%	-0.4pt 點

¹ The results of TP Singapore from its property and casualty insurance business, which do not include its life insurance business.

¹ 為太平新加坡的財產保險業務業績，不包括其壽險業務。

² Combined ratio = (Insurance service expenses + Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held)/insurance revenue.

² 綜合成本率 = (保險服務費用 + 持有的再保險合同淨費用) / 保險服務收入。

Insurance Performance

保險業務表現

Premium

保費

Direct premium by overseas property and casualty business are summarised below:

境外財產保險業務的原保費概述如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
CTPI (HK)	太平香港	2,471.09	2,314.84	+6.7%
TP Macau	太平澳門	902.49	819.84	+10.1%
TP UK	太平英國	407.41	490.75	-17.0%
TP Singapore ¹	太平新加坡 ¹	779.58	738.89	+5.5%
TP Indonesia	太平印尼	525.21	422.87	+24.2%

¹ The results of TP Singapore from its property and casualty insurance business, which do not include its life insurance business.

¹ 為太平新加坡的財產保險業務業績，不包括其壽險業務。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

OVERSEAS PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

Insurance Performance (Continued)

Solvency

The comprehensive solvency ratios of overseas property and casualty insurance business under local regulations are summarised below:

At 31 December

		2023	2022	Change 變化
CTPI (HK)	太平香港	1,103%	1,000%	+103pts 點
TP Macau	太平澳門	321%	340%	-19pts 點
TP UK	太平英國	184%	154%	+30pts 點
TP Singapore ¹	太平新加坡 ¹	224%	152%	+72pts 點
TP Indonesia	太平印尼	238%	215%	+23pts 點

¹ TP Singapore's solvency margin ration includes both its life insurance business and property and casualty insurance business.

REINSURANCE BUSINESS

The Group's reinsurance business is mainly operated by TPre and TPre (China).

TPre is 75% owned by the Group. TPre (China) was incorporated in Mainland China in 2015 and is wholly-owned by TPre.

境外財產保險業務 (續)

保險業務表現 (續)

償付能力

各境外財產保險子公司按當地監管規定之綜合償付能力充足率如下：

於12月31日

¹ 太平新加坡之償付能力充足率包含其人壽保險業務及財產保險業務。

再保險業務

本集團之再保險業務主要由太平再保險與太平再保險(中國)營運。

本集團擁有太平再保險75%權益，太平再保險(中國)於2015年在中國內地註冊成立，由太平再保險全資擁有。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

REINSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

再保險業務 (續)

Financial Performance

財務表現

The figures below were the consolidated results of reinsurance operating segment, before intra-group eliminations.

以下數字為集團內部對銷前，再保險經營分部的業績。

The key financial data and key performance indicators of the reinsurance business are summarised below:

再保險業務之主要財務數據概述如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	9,418.50	8,668.75	+8.6%
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	(8,541.66)	(7,949.04)	+7.5%
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	持有的再保險合同淨費用	(588.46)	(214.46)	+174.4%
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	288.38	505.25	-42.9%
Net investment results	淨投資業績	(4.01)	174.65	N/A 不適用
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	409.14	403.51	+1.4%
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	333.04	425.72	-21.8%
Combined ratio ¹	綜合成本率 ¹	95.6%	94.7%	+0.9pt 點

At 31 December, HK\$ million

於12月31日，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Total assets	總資產	48,181.66	50,385.31	-4.4%
Total equity	總權益	11,130.59	10,997.12	+1.2%

¹ Combined ratio = (Insurance service expenses + Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held)/insurance revenue, property and casualty reinsurance only.

¹ 綜合成本率 = (保險服務費用 + 持有的再保險合同淨費用) / 保險服務收入，僅含產再業務。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

REINSURANCE BUSINESS (Continued)

Insurance Performance

Premium

Reinsurance business's total premium decreased by 8.4% to HK\$16.251 billion from HK\$17.750 billion in the Last Year.

Total premium by types of reinsurance contracts are summarised below:

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Life	壽險	3,715.73	4,000.24	-7.1%
Non-life	非壽險	12,534.97	13,749.72	-8.8%
		16,250.70	17,749.96	-8.4%

Solvency

The comprehensive solvency ratios of reinsurance business under local regulations are summarised below:

At 31 December

		2023	2022	Change 變化
TPRe	太平再保險	277%	315%	-38pts 點
TPRe (China)	太平再保險 (中國)	215%	169%	+46pts 點

再保險業務 (續)

保險業務表現

保費

再保險業務的總保費由去年的177.50億港元下降8.4%至162.51億港元。

再保險業務總保費按再保險業務類別分析如下：

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

償付能力

各再保險子公司按當地監管規定之綜合償付能力充足率如下：

於12月31日

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

ASSET MANAGEMENT BUSINESS

The Group's asset management business is mainly operated by TPAM and TP Fund, TPCA, TPFH, and TPP, which engage in the provision of asset management services to the Group in managing its RMB and non-RMB investment portfolios and the annuity investment and entrustment services.

TPAM is incorporated in Mainland China and is 80% owned by the Group, while TP Fund, acquired by TPAM in September 2016 and increased registered capital by TPL in January 2022, is 56.3% owned by TPAM and 38.5% owned by TPL.

TPCA is incorporated in Mainland China in 2017. TPCA is 60% owned by TPL and 40% owned by TPI.

TPFH is incorporated in Hong Kong, China and is wholly-owned by the Group.

TPP operates the Group's annuity and retirement plan's investment, entrustment services etc., apart from its corporate and personal retirement insurance and group life insurance business aforementioned in the section headed "Life Insurance Business".

Financial Performance

The figures below were the results of asset management business, before intra-group eliminations.

The key financial data of the asset management business operated is summarised below:

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Management fee income	管理費收入	2,755.21	3,009.41	-8.4%
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	185.39	942.75	-80.3%
Profit/(loss) after taxation	除稅後溢利/(虧損)	(56.35)	826.67	N/A 不適用

資產管理業務

本集團之資產管理業務主要由太平資產、太平基金、太平資本、太平金控與太平養老營運，為本集團的人民幣及非人民幣投資組合提供資產管理服務和年金投資及受託服務。

太平資產在中國內地註冊成立，由本集團擁有80%權益。太平基金由太平資產於2016年9月完成收購，後於2022年1月由太平人壽認購新增註冊資本，太平資產和太平人壽分別擁有其56.3%和38.5%的權益。

太平資本於2017年在中國內地註冊成立，太平人壽和太平財險分別擁有其60%和40%的權益。

太平金控在中國香港註冊成立，由本集團全資擁有。

太平養老提供年金和養老保障產品的投資管理、受託管理等服務，其經營的企業及個人養老保險及團體人壽保險業務在「人壽保險業務」標題下概述。

財務表現

以下數字為集團內部對銷前，資產管理業務的營運業績。

資產管理業務之主要財務數據概述如下：

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

ASSET MANAGEMENT BUSINESS (Continued)

資產管理業務 (續)

Assets Under Management

資產管理情況

The size of assets under management of major subsidiaries is summarised below:

主要子公司資產管理業務規模概述如下：

At 31 December, HK\$ million

於12月31日，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
TPAM	太平資產	1,548,163.58	1,344,523.82	+15.1%
TPCA	太平資本	67,814.66	43,739.99	+55.0%
TPFH	太平金控	118,426.53	125,123.34	-5.4%
TPP	太平養老	605,571.96	671,184.27	-9.8%

Managed assets within the Group and for third parties is summarised below:

集團內與第三方管理的資產分別概述如下：

At 31 December, HK\$ million

於12月31日，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Insurance fund assets within the Group	集團內保險資金資產	1,349,531.70	1,174,666.62	+14.9%
Managed assets for third parties	為第三方管理資產	1,090,003.12	1,092,814.71	-0.3%

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

ASSET MANAGEMENT BUSINESS (Continued)

資產管理業務 (續)

Assets Under Management (Continued)

資產管理情況 (續)

Insurance Fund Management within the Group

集團內保險資金管理

Investment Income

投資收益

The total investment income and investment yield of the Group are summarised below:

本集團之總投資收益及投資收益率概述如下：

For the year ended 31 December, HK\$ million

截至12月31日止年度，百萬港元

		2023	2022	Change 變化
Net investment income ¹	淨投資收益 ¹	44,924.37	44,975.49	-0.1%
Including: Share of results of associates and joint ventures ²	其中：應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績 ²	(162.69)	24.63	N/A 不適用
Net realised and unrealised investment gains ³	已實現及未實現資本利得 ³	(11,358.51)	(30,922.20)	N/A 不適用
Total investment income	總投資收益	33,565.86	14,053.29	+138.8%
Net investment yield	淨投資收益率	3.56%	3.86%	-0.30pt 點
Total investment yield	總投資收益率	2.66%	1.21%	+1.45pts 點
Comprehensive investment yield ⁴	綜合投資收益率 ⁴	5.01%	2.35%	+2.66pts 點

¹ Including the interests income from deposits, interests income from debt financial assets, dividends from equity financial assets, rental income from investment properties, share of results of associates and joint ventures and deducting interest expenses on securities sold under repurchase agreements.

¹ 包含存款利息收入、債權型金融資產利息收入、股權型金融資產股息收入、投資性物業租賃收入、應佔聯營及合營公司業績等並扣除賣出回購證券利息支出。

² Including the income generated from asset management products, funds etc., that has been classified as share of results of associates and joint ventures.

² 包含資產產品、基金等收益中被列入應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績的部分。

³ Including the income from the spread of investment securities, gain or loss on changes in fair value and impairment loss of investment assets.

³ 包含證券投資差價收入、公允價值變動損益及投資資產減值損失。

⁴ Comprehensive investment return includes the net investment income, net realised and unrealised investment gains, and changes in fair value of debt securities and equity securities under FVOCI.

⁴ 綜合投資收益包含淨投資收益、已實現及未實現資本利得與FVOCI科目下股本證券與債務證券的公允價值變動金額。

Net investment income decreased by 0.1% from HK\$44.975 billion in 2022 to HK\$44.924 billion in 2023. The realised and unrealised investment gains achieved a loss reduction from a loss of HK\$30.922 billion in 2022 to a loss of HK\$11.359 billion in 2023, mainly because the optimised equity structure performed better than in 2022.

淨投資收益由2022年的449.75億港元下降0.1%至2023年的449.24億港元；已實現及未實現資本利得由2022年的虧損309.22億港元減虧為2023年的虧損113.59億港元，主要原因是權益結構優化調整，表現好於2022年。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

ASSET MANAGEMENT BUSINESS (Continued)

資產管理業務 (續)

Assets Under Management (Continued)

資產管理情況 (續)

Insurance Fund Management within the Group (Continued)

集團內保險資金管理 (續)

Investment Income (Continued)

投資收益 (續)

Under the combined influence of the above factors, the total investment income of investment assets of the Group amounted to HK\$33.566 billion in 2023, increased by 138.8% over the HK\$14.053 billion in 2022; the total investment yield increased from 1.21% in 2022 to 2.66% in 2023.

受上述因素綜合影響，2023年本集團投資資產的總投資收益為335.66億港元，較2022年的140.53億港元增長138.8%，總投資收益率由2022年的1.21%增長至2023年的2.66%。

Investment Portfolio

投資組合

The assets allocation of the investment portfolio of the Group's insurance funds is as follows:

本集團的保險資金投資組合資產配置情況：

At 31 December, HK\$ million

於12月31日，百萬港元

		2023	% of Total 佔總額百分比	2022	% of Total 佔總額百分比
By investment category	按投資對象分				
Fixed income	固定收益類				
Term deposits	定期存款	52,714.61	3.9%	74,257.65	6.3%
Debt securities	債務證券	926,465.69	68.7%	730,440.11	62.2%
Debt products	債權產品	77,538.72	5.7%	82,915.34	7.1%
Equity investments	權益類投資				
Equity securities	股本證券	113,353.32	8.4%	139,245.99	11.9%
Investment Funds	投資基金	82,872.22	6.1%	56,291.06	4.8%
Other equity investments	其他權益投資	23,679.92	1.8%	13,231.62	1.1%
Long-term equity investments	長期股權投資	27,874.85	2.1%	26,897.67	2.3%
Investment properties	投資性物業	24,685.92	1.8%	21,830.93	1.9%
Cash, cash equivalents and others	現金、現金等價物及其他				
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	42,554.40	3.2%	42,472.43	3.5%
Securities purchased under resale agreements/securities sold under repurchase agreements	買入返售證券／賣出回購證券	(22,207.95)	-1.7%	(12,916.18)	-1.1%
Total invested assets	投資資產總額	1,349,531.70	100.0%	1,174,666.62	100.0%

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

ASSET MANAGEMENT BUSINESS *(Continued)*

Assets Under Management *(Continued)*

Insurance Fund Management within the Group *(Continued)*

Investment Portfolio *(Continued)*

Based on research and judgement of the capital market, the Group optimised its investment portfolio structure. As at the end of 2023, the proportion of fixed income investments to the insurance fund within the Group was 78.3%, the proportion of equity investments was 16.3%, the proportion of long-term equity investments was 2.1%, the proportion of investment properties was 1.8% and the proportion of cash and others was 1.5%.

Analysis of Investment in Securities

High Credit Ratings for Debt Securities

As at the end of 2023, debt securities held by the Group amounted to HK\$926.5 billion, representing approximately 61.3% of the total assets, of which 88.8% were PRC domestic bonds investment. Within the PRC domestic bonds, 99.9% were bonds with AAA ratings, government bonds and financial policy bonds etc. Overseas bonds investment constitutes 11.2% of debt securities held by the Group, and about 88.4% of them were investment grade bonds with international ratings of BBB or higher.

Relatively Good Credit Status for Debt Products

As at the end of 2023, debt products held by the Group amounted to HK\$77.5 billion, representing approximately 5.1% of the total assets. The credit ratings of the PRC domestic financial investment debt products remained relatively high, with products rated AAA accounting for 83.1%, products rated AA+ accounting for 2.0%, the remaining being low risk bank wealth management products which accounted for 14.9%; overseas debt products mainly were private debts and debt funds. The Group's investment in debt products have gone through a rigorous investment decision-making process, with a proprietary information system in place for monitoring during the investment and post-investment management. In general, the Group has made sufficient assessment on its alternative investment risks, which indicated sound asset credit.

資產管理業務 *(續)*

資產管理情況 *(續)*

集團內保險資金管理 *(續)*

投資組合 *(續)*

本集團加強資本市場研判，進一步優化投資組合結構。截至2023年末，集團內保險資金固定收益類投資的佔比為78.3%，權益類投資的佔比為16.3%，長期股權投資的佔比為2.1%，投資性物業的佔比為1.8%，現金及其他的佔比為1.5%。

證券投資的分析

債務證券信用評級較高

於2023年末，本集團持有債券投資約9,265億港元，佔總資產比例約61.3%。境內債券投資佔88.8%，其中99.9%為投資於高信用等級的AAA級債券、國債和政策性金融債等；境外債券投資佔11.2%，其中國際評級BBB及以上比例約88.4%。

債權產品信用狀況較好

於2023年末，本集團持有債權產品約775億港元，佔總資產比例約5.1%。境內債權類金融產品維持較高信用評級，其中AAA級產品佔比83.1%，AA+級產品佔比2.0%，其他為低風險的銀行理財產品，佔比14.9%；境外債權類金融產品主要投向私募債權與債權基金。本集團投資債權產經過嚴格投資決策流程審核，並通過專有信息系統進行投中監測與投後管理。整體來看，集團內持有另類投資風險評估較充分，資產信用狀況良好。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

ASSET MANAGEMENT BUSINESS (Continued)

Assets Under Management (Continued)

Insurance Fund Management within the Group (Continued)

Analysis of Investment in Securities (Continued)

- *Relatively Low Proportion of Real Estate Debt Products*

As at the end of 2023, real estate debt products approximated HK\$20.7 billion, representing 1.4% of the total assets, down by 0.6 percentage point over the 2022 year-end. The credit ratings of the real estate financial investment debt products remained high, with relatively comprehensive credit enhancement measures in place, and major projects are located in tier 1, provincial capital cities or developed tier 2 cities, thus financing entities have relatively strong solvencies.

Third-party Assets under Management

In 2023, the Group proactively expanded the third-party asset management business, and the third-party entrusted assets under management remained stable. As at the end of 2023, the total third-party entrusted assets managed by the Group amounted to HK\$1,090.0 billion, basically the same as the 2022 year-end.

In 2023, TPAM (including TP Fund) recorded a total management fee income before taxation and deduction of HK\$1,893 million, including HK\$922 million derived from assets outside of the Group, which accounted for 48.7% of total management fee.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group's cash and bank deposits as at 31 December 2023 amounted to HK\$95.269 billion (31 December 2022: HK\$116.730 billion).

FINANCIAL LEVERAGE

The Group's interest-bearing notes and bank facilities drawn as at 31 December 2023 amounted to HK\$28.607 billion and HK\$71.180 billion, respectively (31 December 2022: HK\$27.398 billion and HK\$60.684 billion). As at 31 December 2023, CTIH's consolidated financial leverage ratio (calculated by interest-bearing debts over the summation of interest-bearing debts plus ordinary shareholders' equity and the contractual service margin after taxation) was 29.6% (31 December 2022: 26.0%).

資產管理業務 (續)

資產管理情況 (續)

集團內保險資金管理 (續)

證券投資的分析 (續)

- *房地產債權金融產品投資權重較少*

於2023年末，房地產債權類金融產品投資約207億港元，合計佔總資產比例1.4%，較去年末降低0.6個百分點。房地產債權類金融產品維持高信用評級，增信措施較為完備，主要項目處於一線城市、省會城市或經濟發達的二線城市，融資主體償債能力較強。

第三方資產管理

2023年，本集團積極拓展第三方資產管理業務，第三方委託投資資產規模保持穩定。於2023年12月末，管理的第三方資產總額達到10,900億港元，較去年末基本持平。

2023年，太平資產（含太平基金）實現稅費扣除前總管理費收入18.93億港元，其中集團外管理費9.22億港元，佔比達到48.7%。

流動資金

於2023年12月31日，本集團的現金及銀行存款為952.69億港元（2022年12月31日：1,167.30億港元）。

財務槓桿

於2023年12月31日，本集團的需付息票據及已提取銀行貸款額度分別為286.07億港元及711.80億港元（2022年12月31日：273.98億港元及606.84億港元）。於2023年12月31日，中國太平控股的綜合財務槓桿比率（有息債務／（有息債務＋普通股股東權益＋稅後合同服務邊際））為29.6%（2022年12月31日：26.0%）。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company did not issue new Shares during the Year and 2022.

In March 2023, the Company had issued USD2 billion of perpetual subordinated capital securities, with an initial distribution rate of 6.4%, callable in 2028. Particulars are set out in Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

The location and use of the principal properties held for investment purposes by the Group are set out below, other details are set out in Note 18 of the consolidated financial statements.

Property location	Use
Taiping Finance Tower, Pudong New District, Shanghai, the PRC	Medium term lease; Commercial
Taiping Finance Tower, Futian District, Shenzhen, the PRC	Medium term lease; Commercial
Taiping Finance Tower, Shangcheng District, Hangzhou, the PRC	Medium term lease; Commercial
China Taiping Finance Centre, North Point, Hong Kong, the PRC	Medium term lease; Commercial
The Exchange, Chaoyang District, Beijing, the PRC	Medium term lease; Commercial

STAFF AND STAFF REMUNERATION

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had a total of 65,378 employees (2022: 68,386 employees), a decrease of 3,008 employees. Total staff costs (excluding retirement plans contributions) for the Year amounted to HK\$12.762 billion (2022: HK\$15.073 billion), with a decrease of 15.3%. Bonuses are linked to both the performance of the Group and the performance of the individual.

資本結構

於本年度及2022年，本公司並無發行新股。

2023年3月，本公司發行20億美元永續次級資本證券，初期年利率為6.4%，並可於2028年贖回。有關詳情載於綜合財務報表附註39。

主要物業

本集團持有作投資用途的主要物業地點及用途如下，其他詳情載於綜合財務報表附註18。

物業地點	用途
中國上海浦東新區 太平金融大廈	中期租賃； 商業物業
中國深圳市福田區 太平金融大廈	中期租賃； 商業物業
中國杭州市上城區 太平金融大廈	中期租賃； 商業物業
中國香港北角 中國太平金融中心	中期租賃； 商業物業
中國北京朝陽區京匯大廈	中期租賃； 商業物業

員工及員工酬金

於2023年12月31日，本集團的僱員總人數達65,378人（2022年：68,386人），減少3,008人。本年度內總員工成本（不含退休計劃供款）為127.62億港元（2022年：150.73億港元），減少15.3%。花紅與本集團的業績及員工的個人表現掛鉤。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Other than those incurred in the normal course of the Group's insurance businesses, there was no outstanding litigation nor any other contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2023.

OUTLOOK

Stay Committed to the Path of Financial Development with Chinese Characteristics, Endeavor to Write a New Chapter on China Taiping's High-quality Development

In 2024, China Taiping will stay firm towards the national goal of building a strong financial sector, and follow the path of financial development with Chinese characteristics. We will actively endeavor to promote the transition of growth models, structural adjustment, and quality and efficiency improvement, and accelerate high-quality development. We will focus on the responsibilities and missions of central financial enterprises and strive to promote the development of "Five Target Areas", support Hong Kong to consolidate and enhance its status as an international financial hub, support the appropriate and diversified development of industries in Macau, and broaden our international business landscape to provide high-quality financial services to support the cause for China's modernisation. We will focus on the positioning of a large state-owned financial institution and strive to strengthen and optimise our main business, enhance investment capacity, accelerate the construction of ecosystem, deepen comprehensive synergy and make great efforts to strengthen core competitiveness. We will focus on adopting a problem-oriented approach and strive to promote value transformation and deepen innovative changes. We will focus on financial security and strive to enhance overall risk management and compliance capability. We will focus on the root and soul of the modern financial system with Chinese characteristics, and strive to promote financial culture with Chinese characteristics, which shall be incorporated into our workplace and teams as the theme of our corporate culture.

或然負債

除在本集團日常保險業務中產生的訴訟外，於2023年12月31日，本集團概無任何未決訴訟或或然負債。

展望

堅定不移走中國特色金融發展之路，奮力譜寫中國太平高質量發展新篇章

2024年，中國太平將錨定金融強國建設目標，走好中國特色金融發展之路，在轉方式、調結構、提質量、增效益上積極進取，加快推進高質量發展。聚焦金融央企職責使命，積極做好「五篇大文章」，支持鞏固提升香港國際金融中心地位，支持澳門產業適度多元發展，拓寬國際化發展格局，著力為中國式現代化提供高質量金融服務；聚焦國有大型金融機構定位，做強做優主業，提升投資能力，加快生態圈建設，深化綜合協同，著力增強核心競爭力；聚焦問題導向，下大力氣推進價值轉型，著力深化創新變革；聚焦金融安全，著力提升全面風險管理與合規經營能力；聚焦中國特色現代金融體系的根和魂，大力弘揚中國特色金融文化，著力加強企業文化建設。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

OUTLOOK (Continued)

PRC Domestic Life Insurance Business – TPL

- Let by the strategic vision of “Becoming the Model of Value Growth in the Industry and a Professional Provider of High-quality “Life Insurance + Services””, TPL will adhere to the business philosophy of “Value, Quality and Professionalism” and fully promote high-quality development through customer-centric, service-driven, ecosystem-supported, technology-empowered and team-based practice
- Deepen value orientation with full commitment towards the transition of growth models, structural adjustment, and quality and efficiency enhancement. TPL will continue to build high-quality teams and branches, prioritise high-quality empowerment to front lines, and make every effort to realise high-quality supply to the society and customers, so as to better serve people’s lives

PRC Domestic Property and Casualty Insurance Business – TPI

- On motor insurance, TPI will adhere to its preset strategy and the principle of business performance-first. It will optimise business quality and structure, strengthen pricing capacity, improve the quality of new policies, continue to raise the effectiveness of cost allocation and the persistency ratios of all vehicle types, and enhance the profitability of new energy vehicle and non-private car segments
- On non-motor insurance, TPI will focus on serving the national strategy through promoting the development of “Five Target Areas”. It will grasp the opportunities in the catastrophe insurance market, accelerate the development of green insurance, proactively develop critical illness insurance and supplementary medical insurance, expand the coverage of Hui Min Bao (惠民保), intensify research and innovation in insure-tech, better service towards social protection, strategic new industries and technological innovation, and continue to strengthen the management of claims process, claims reduction and loss mitigation, so as to solidly promote risk reduction management

展望 (續)

境內人壽業務—太平人壽

- 強化戰略引領，以「成為行業價值成長的典範和高品質『壽險+服務』專業提供商」為戰略願景，堅持「價值、品質、專業」的經營理念，以客戶為中心、以服務為驅動、以生態為支撐、以科技為賦能、以隊伍為根本，全力推動公司高質量發展
- 深化價值導向，堅決轉方式、調結構、提質量、增效益，持續打造高質量隊伍、高質量機構，突出對業務一線的高質量賦能，全力實現對社會和客戶的高質量供給，更好地服務人民美好生活

境內產險業務—太平財險

- 車險業務保持戰略定力，堅持效益為先的經營原則，優化業務質量和結構，加強定價能力建設，提高新單質量，持續提升費用投放有效性和全車種續保率，增強新能源車險和非私家車板塊盈利能力
- 非車險業務聚焦服務國家戰略，做好「五篇大文章」，把握巨災保險市場機遇，加快發展綠色保險，積極開展大病保險、補充醫療保險，擴大惠民保覆蓋面，加大科技保險研究、創新力度，服務社會民生保障、戰略性新興產業和科技創新領域，同時持續強化管理過程管理和降賠減損力度，扎實推進風險減量管理

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

OUTLOOK (Continued)

Group Life Insurance and Pension Business – TPP

- Continue to consolidate the dominance position in annuity business through actively expanding entrusted business and accelerating the relaunch of investment business; strengthen the capability of trustee and account management, and enhance the performance of annuity asset management
- Accelerate the value transformation of group insurance business, enhance value contribution from long-term new business, optimise the structure and quality of short-term business, and lay a solid foundation for value growth; consolidate our first mover advantage, and continue to promote the third pillar development of pension business, such as private pension and commercial pension

Overseas Life Insurance Business – TPL (HK), TPL (Macau) and TP Singapore

- TPL (HK) will insist on value transformation, promote high-quality development, enhance the integrated service capability of “Insurance + Medical Health & Elder Care”, incorporate the concept of asset and liability management in all aspects of operation and management, and improve the ability of risk prevention and control
- TPL (Macau) will further optimise product mix, deepen value transformation of the channels, and implement fine operation
- TP Singapore will continue to deepen transformation and development of its life business, strengthen cross-border synergy and coordination, accelerate product iteration and upgrading, continue to enhance business value and capital efficiency, and improve its life insurance business ecosystem driven by product, channel, operation and investment

展望 (續)

團體保險和養老金業務—太平養老

- 持續築牢年金主體地位，積極開拓受託業務，加快投資業務重啟；加強受託能力及賬戶管理能力建設，提升年金受託資產管理能力和受託管理業績
- 加快團體保險業務轉型，提升長險新業務價值貢獻，優化短險業務結構與品質，築牢價值成長基礎；鞏固先發優勢，繼續推進個人養老金、商業養老金等養老第三支柱業務深化發展

境外壽險業務—太平人壽（香港）、太平人壽（澳門）及太平新加坡

- 太平人壽（香港）將堅定價值轉型，扎實推動高質量發展，提升「保險+醫康養」綜合服務能力，把資產負債管理理念貫穿經營管理各個環節，提升風險防控能力
- 太平人壽（澳門）將進一步優化產品組合，推動渠道深化價值轉型，落實精細化經營
- 太平新加坡壽險業務將繼續深化轉型發展，加強跨境協同聯動，加快產品迭代升級，持續提升業務價值和資本效能，健全產品、渠道、運營和投資四輪驅動的壽險經營生態圈

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

OUTLOOK *(Continued)*

Overseas Property and Casualty Business – CTPI (HK), TP Macau, TP UK, TP Singapore and TP Indonesia

- CTPI (HK) will strengthen its investment in technology, accelerate the construction of digital insurance, continuously optimise its professional capabilities and operating levels, enhance its core competitiveness, and implement key projects to achieve steady business development and further optimise underwriting profitability
- TP Macau will increase its efforts in cross-border product development, enrich its product and service system, and capitalise on the construction of major projects in Macau to consolidate and expand its market position
- TP UK will actively serve the “Going Global” strategy, continue to explore the market of Chinese enterprise and Chinese people, and continue to improve its system construction and enhance its business risk management capability
- TP Singapore will adhere to value orientation, continuously optimise its business structure, market analysis and fine management, enhance risk assessment, improve pricing and risk screening capabilities, and maintain a good level of underwriting profitability
- TP Indonesia will continue to strengthen business cooperation with local Chinese corporate clients, maintain stable growth of Chinese corporate business, optimise the business structure and quality, with continuous improvement of profitability, so as to maintain stable and balanced business development

展望 (續)

境外產險業務－太平香港、太平澳門、太平英國、太平新加坡及太平印尼

- 太平香港加強科技投入，加快數字保險建設，不斷優化專業能力及經營水平，持續提升核心競爭力，落實重點項目，實現業務穩步發展，進一步優化承保盈利水平
- 太平澳門加大跨境保險產品開發力度，豐富產品服務體系，緊抓澳門重大項目建設，鞏固和擴大市場地位優勢
- 太平英國積極服務國家「走出去」戰略，持續開拓中資企業和華人市場，繼續完善制度建設，提升業務風險管理能力
- 太平新加坡堅持價值導向，持續優化業務結構，強化市場分析和精細化管理，加強風險研判，提升定價和風險篩查能力，保持良好承保盈利水平
- 太平印尼繼續加強與當地中資客戶的業務合作，保持中資業務穩定增長，優化本地業務結構質量，持續提升本地業務盈利能力，保持業務穩定均衡發展

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

OUTLOOK (Continued)

Reinsurance Business – TPRe, TPRe (China) and TPRB

- TPRe will properly respond to the implementation of RBC, grasp the hard cycle of the global reinsurance market, focus on expansion of high-quality business, strengthen profitability, risk control capabilities and the ability to serve the national strategy, enhance cultivation of professional and technical talents and the supply of specialty services, and increase value contribution
- TPRe (China) will actively serve national strategic projects, continue to improve capital efficiency, serve the construction of the international reinsurance center in Shanghai, increase efforts to promote new business research, and continue to improve innovation and profitability
- TPRB will continue to enhance its professional reinsurance capabilities, expand the field of specialty services, deepen cooperation with external clients, refine reinsurance service procedures, strengthen risk control and continue to promote the development of life insurance brokerage business

Investment

In 2024, the pressure of global inflation is likely to lessen and economic growth is expected to stabilise. According to the World Economic Outlook released by the International Monetary Fund in January this year, the global economic growth rate in 2024 is expected to be 3.1%, basically the same as in 2023. The overall global inflation will fall to 5.8% from 6.8% in 2023. Among the world's major economies, the United States is expected to grow by 2.1%, the Eurozone by 0.9%, and Japan by 0.9%. China's economy is expected to rebound under more proactive fiscal policy and flexible and precise monetary policy.

展望 (續)

再保險業務－太平再保險、太平再保險(中國)及太平再保險顧問

- 太平再保險妥善應對RBC實施，把握全球再保市場硬週期，聚焦優質業務擴展力度，強化盈利能力、風控能力以及服務國家戰略能力建設，持續推進境內外資源協同，加強專業技術人才培養和特色服務供給，提升價值貢獻
- 太平再保險(中國)積極服務國家戰略項目，持續提升資本使用效率，服務好上海國際再保險中心建設，加大新業務研究推動力度，持續提升創新能力和盈利能力
- 太平再保險顧問不斷提升再保專業能力，拓寬專業服務領域，加強與集團外客戶的深度合作，做精做細再保服務，加強風險管控，持續推動壽險經紀業務發展

投資

2024年，全球通脹壓力減緩，經濟增長趨於平穩。根據國際貨幣基金組織今年1月發佈的世界經濟展望，預計2024年全球經濟增速3.1%，與2023年基本持平。全球總體通脹水平將由2023年的6.8%降至5.8%。全球主要經濟體中，預計美國經濟增速2.1%，歐元區經濟增速0.9%，日本經濟增速0.9%。中國經濟預計將回升向好，財政政策更加積極，貨幣政策靈活適度、精準有效。

Management Review and Analysis

管理層回顧和分析

OUTLOOK *(Continued)*

Investment *(Continued)*

China's Central Economic Work Conference in December 2023 proposed to "Pursue Progress While Ensuring Stability, Consolidate Stability Through Progress, and Establish the New Before Abolishing the Old", and "Consolidate and Enhance the Positive Trend of Economic Recovery". After the Spring Festival, the China Securities Regulatory Commission frequently conducted investigations and released a number of positive signals. It is expected that market sentiment and expectations will gradually improve. In the United States, according to the minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee released last December, interest rates are likely to be cut in 2024. However, the pace and magnitude of rate cuts may not be in line with market expectation. Since economic growth is still resilient, interest rates are expected to remain high for longer than market expectation.

The Group will pay close attention to macroeconomic trends and policy guidance, as well as important changes in the capital market, evaluate potential investment opportunities and take risk prevention measures. On the other hand, the Group resolutely implements China's general principle of "Pursuing Progress While Ensuring Stability", leverages the long-term investment advantages of insurance assets and injects financial vitality into the real economy to serve as a market stabiliser and economy booster. In terms of investment strategy, we will focus on controlling investment portfolio fluctuations, reducing market risk, strictly controlling credit risk, and improving investment return.

The Group will adhere to the philosophy of "Enjoy Taiping", and strive to develop high-quality investment in light of the principles of serving national strategies and supporting real economy. Pivoting around our insurance business, we will consider the deployment of capital in sectors such as medical, health, elderly care, so as to form a virtuous cycle between insurance, investment and ecosystem.

展望 *(續)*

投資 *(續)*

中國於2023年12月中央經濟工作會議提出「穩中求進、以進促穩、先立後破」，與「鞏固和增強經濟回升向好態勢」，春節後，中國證監會密集調研，釋放出多項積極信號，預計市場情緒和預期將逐步改善。美國方面，根據美聯儲12月公佈的議息會議紀要，2024年將啟動降息，但降息節奏和幅度與市場預期存在分歧，由於經濟增長仍有韌性，預計高利率維持時間將長於市場預期。

本集團將密切關注宏觀經濟走勢與政策導向，關注資本市場重要變化，評估潛在投資機會以及做好風險防範。另一方面，堅決貫徹國家「穩中求進」總基調，發揮險資長期投資優勢，為實體經濟注入金融活水，起到市場穩定器和經濟發展助推器作用。投資策略方面將注重控制投資組合波動，降低市場風險，嚴控信用風險，努力提升投資收益。

本集團踐行「共享太平」理念，按照服務國家戰略，支持實體經濟的原則，推動投資業務高質量發展，圍繞保險主業開展醫療、健康、養老等產業佈局，構建保險、投資、生態圈良性循環的發展格局。

Independent Actuaries Report on Review of Embedded Value Information

關於內含價值信息的獨立精算師審閱報告



To the Board of Directors of
China Taiping Insurance Holdings Company Limited

We have reviewed the Group Embedded Value of China Taiping Insurance Holdings Company Limited (“the Company” or “CTIH”) (“the Group EV”) and Embedded Value of Taiping Life Insurance Company Limited (“TPL”) (“the TPL EV”) set out on pages 59 to 68 of the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 (“the EV information”).

The directors of the Company are responsible to ensure the preparation and presentation of the EV information is based on the “Actuarial practice standard: Assessment standard for embedded value of life insurance” published by the China Association of Actuaries (“the valuation standard”), as well as consideration of general actuarial principles, related laws & regulations, and consistent with the available market information. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the maintenance of underlying data and information on the in-force business and preparation of the EV information which is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; performing EV calculations; selecting and applying appropriate methodologies; and making assumptions that are consistent with market information and are reasonable in the circumstances.

Our responsibility, as independent actuaries, is to perform certain review procedures set out in our letter of engagement and, based on these procedures, conclude whether the EV methodologies and assumptions are consistent with the valuation standard, general actuarial principles, related laws & regulations, as well as available market information.

We have reviewed the methodology and assumptions used in preparing the EV information, including the following:

- The Group EV as of 31 December 2023;
- Value of one-year new business of TPL issued during the year ended 31 December 2023; and
- Movement analysis of the TPL EV and sensitivity analysis of value of in-force business and value of one-year new business of TPL.

羅兵咸永道

致中國太平保險控股有限公司
諸位董事

我們已經審閱了中國太平保險控股有限公司（下稱「貴公司」或「中國太平控股」）截至2023年12月31日總內含價值（「總內含價值」）及太平人壽保險有限公司（下稱「太平人壽」）內含價值（「太平人壽內含價值」），該等信息在貴公司2023年年報第59頁至第68頁予以披露（統稱「內含價值信息」）。

貴公司的管理層有責任確保在準備和披露貴公司內含價值信息時是以中國精算師協會頒佈的《精算實踐標準：人身保險內含價值評估標準》（下稱「評估標準」）為基礎，並考慮一般性精算原理和相關法律法規，同時與可獲得的市場信息一致。這一責任不僅包括設計、實施並維護內部控制流程，確保有效業務的相關資料、信息，以及內含價值信息的準備工作不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而造成的重大錯報；還包括選擇並應用適當的方法，根據可獲得的市場信息確定合理的假設，以及計算內含價值結果。

作為獨立的精算師，我們的責任是依據我們的業務約定書中確認的審閱流程進行審閱工作。根據我們的審閱工作，判斷內含價值的方法與假設是否符合評估標準要求、一般性精算原理和相關法律法規，是否與可獲得的市場信息一致。

我們審閱了貴公司準備內含價值信息時採用的方法和假設，包括：

- 審閱截至2023年12月31日的總內含價值；
- 審閱截至2023年12月31日的太平人壽一年新業務價值；及
- 審閱太平人壽內含價值的變動分析以及有效業務價值和一年新業務價值的敏感性分析。

Independent Actuaries Report on Review of Embedded Value Information 關於內含價值信息的獨立精算師審閱報告

Our review procedures included, but were not limited to, review the methodology and assumptions, inspecting documentation relating thereto, and considering whether the methodologies are consistent with the valuation standard, general actuarial principles, related laws & regulations, as well as available market information.

The preparation of EV information requires assumptions and projections to be made about future uncertain events, many of which are outside the control of CTIH. Our review scope does not include the value of in-force business for CTIH's operations other than TPL. Therefore, actual experience may differ from these assumptions and projections, and this will affect the value of in-force business and the value of one-year new business.

Our conclusion have relied on the integrity, accuracy and completeness of audited and unaudited data and information provided by CTIH. Our work did not involve reperforming the EV calculations, nor verifying the data and information underlying the EV information.

Based on our review procedures, we have concluded that the methodologies and assumptions used in preparing the EV information are consistent with the valuation standard, general actuarial principles, related laws & regulations, as well as available market information.

This report has been prepared pursuant to an engagement contract between PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited and China Taiping Insurance Holdings Company Limited. This report is solely for the purpose set forth in the 1st and 3rd paragraph of this report and is for your use only and is not to be used for any other purpose or to be distributed to any other parties. We expressly disclaim any liability or duty to any other party for the contents of this report and howsoever arising in connection with it.

Our work does not constitute an audit or other assurance engagement in accordance with applicable professional standards. Accordingly, we provide no audit opinion, attestation or other form of assurance with respect to our work or the information upon which our work was based.

**For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited
("PwC")**

Kai LIU, Fellow of Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

Hong Kong, 25 March 2024

我們的審閱工作包括但不僅限於：審閱內含價值的評估方法與假設，檢查相關的文檔，以及評估內含價值計算方法與假設是否符合評估標準要求、一般性精算原理和相關法律法規，是否與可獲得的市場信息一致。

準備內含價值信息時，需要預測很多中國太平控股無法控制的不確定事件，並就此作出假設。另外，我們的審閱範圍並不包含除太平人壽之外的其他業務的有效業務價值。因此，中國太平控股實際經驗的結果很有可能跟預測的假設存在差異，而這種差異將對有效業務和一年新業務的價值的結果產生影響。

我們的審閱意見依賴由中國太平控股提供的各種經審計和未經審計的數據和資料的真實性、準確性和完整性。我們的工作範圍並不包括重新計算內含價值，也沒有檢驗內含價值信息所用到的數據和相關信息。

根據我們的審閱工作，我們認為中國太平控股在準備內含價值信息時所用的方法與假設符合評估標準要求、一般性精算原理和相關法律法規，並且與可獲得的市場信息一致。

本報告是根據羅兵咸永道有限公司和中國太平保險控股有限公司簽訂的業務合同而準備的。本報告僅供中國太平控股董事會根據本報告第一及三段所述的用途使用，不得用作任何其他用途或分發給任何其他人士。我們明確表示，我們不就本報告內容向任何其他人士承擔任何責任或義務，也不向其他任何人士承擔因本報告所引起的或與本報告有關的任何責任或義務。

我們的工作不是根據相關註冊會計師協會發佈的專業準則而執行的審計或其它鑒證工作。所以我們對我們的工作或依賴的信息不提供審計意見、認證或其它形式的鑒證意見。

代表羅兵咸永道有限公司（「羅兵咸永道」）

劉愷 精算師

中國香港，2024年3月25日

Embedded Value

內含價值

BACKGROUND

The Group consists of three major business segments: the life insurance business, property and casualty insurance business and reinsurance business. The Group also has other companies and operations in the areas of investment holding, asset management, pensions and other businesses. The life insurance segment operated by TPL, a 75.1%-owned subsidiary, is a significant part of the Group in terms of gross premiums written, total assets and profitability. In order to provide investors with additional information to evaluate the profitability and valuation of TPL, the Group discloses the Embedded Value and New Business Value of TPL in its Annual and Interim Results Announcements. The Embedded Value consists of the shareholders' adjusted net worth plus the present value of future expected cash flows to shareholders from the in-force business, less the costs of holding regulatory solvency capital to support the in-force business. The New Business Value represents an actuarially determined estimate of the economic value arising from the new life insurance business issued during the past one year.

The Group's other business segments (including property and casualty insurance, reinsurance and pension and group life insurance) (collectively, "Other Core Operations") continue to develop well. To provide investors with further information on these operations, the Group also discloses the Group Embedded Value. The Group Embedded Value is defined as the Adjusted Net Worth of the Other Core Operations plus the Embedded Value of TPL. The Adjusted Net Worth of the Other Core Operations is determined by Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, with marked-to-market and goodwill adjustments. Please note that the Group Embedded Value calculation does not include any valuation for future new business.

The Group adopted HKFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("New Standards") from 1 January 2023, according to the Group's latest assessment, the adoption of the New Standards has no significant impact on the Embedded Value and New Business Value of the Group.

背景

本集團由三項主要業務分部組成：人壽保險業務、財產保險業務及再保險業務。本集團亦有其他公司經營投資控股、資產管理、養老保險及其他業務。太平人壽（本公司持有75.1%股權之附屬公司）運作之人壽保險分部就其毛承保保費額、總資產及盈利能力而言是本集團重要之部份。為向投資者提供額外資料以評估太平人壽之盈利能力及估值，本集團於年度及中期業績公告內披露太平人壽之內含價值及新業務價值。內含價值包括經調整股東資產淨值及未來有效業務可為股東創造之預期現金流之現值，扣減為支持有效業務而按照監管要求持有償付資本之成本。新業務價值乃指以精算方法評估的在過去一年售出的人壽保險新業務所產生的經濟價值。

本集團其他業務分部（包括財產保險、再保險及養老及團體人壽保險）（統稱「其他核心業務」）繼續發展良好。為向投資者提供更多有關以上營運的資料，本集團披露集團的總內含價值。總內含價值乃定義為其他核心業務的經調整資產淨值，加上太平人壽的內含價值。其他核心業務的經調整資產淨值按香港財務報告準則釐定，並對市價及商譽作出調整。請注意總內含價值的計算並不包括日後任何新業務的估值。

本集團於2023年1月1日起實施《香港財務報告準則》第17號「保險合同」和《香港財務報告準則》第9號「金融工具」（「新準則」），根據本集團的最新評估，採納新準則對於本集團的內含價值及新業務價值並無重大影響。

Embedded Value

內含價值

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Group has appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited (“PwC”) to examine whether the methodology and assumptions used by TPL in the preparation of the Embedded Value and the New Business Value as at 31 December 2023 complied with the valuation standard requirements, general actuarial principles and relevant laws and regulations, and are consistent with available market information. PwC has also examined the adjustment steps used by the Group for the adjusted net worth of its other core businesses in preparing the Group Embedded Value.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The calculations of Embedded Value and the New Business Value of TPL are based on certain assumptions with respect to future experience. Thus, the actual results could differ significantly from what is envisioned when these calculations were made. In addition, the Group Embedded Value is also based on certain assumptions, and should not be viewed as the only benchmark for evaluating and valuing the businesses and operations of the Group. From an investor’s perspective, the valuation of CTIH is measured by the stock market price of the Company’s shares on any particular day. In valuing CTIH’s shares, investors should take into account not only the Embedded Value and the New Business Value of TPL and the Group Embedded Value, but also various other considerations. In addition, TPL is 75.1%-owned by the Company. The Embedded Value and the New Business Value of TPL as at 31 December 2023 as disclosed below should therefore not be applied 100% in valuing CTIH. Investors are advised to pay particular attention to this factor, as well as the other assumptions underlying the calculations of the Embedded Value and New Business Value of TPL and the Group Embedded Value, if they believe such calculations are important and material to the valuation of the Company.

編製基準

本集團已委聘羅兵咸永道有限公司（「羅兵咸永道」），審查太平人壽編製於2023年12月31日內含價值及新業務價值時所採用之方法及假設是否符合評估標準要求、一般性精算原理和相關法律法規，並且與可獲得的市場信息一致。羅兵咸永道亦有審查本集團編製總內含價值時對於其他核心業務的經調整淨資產所採用的調整步驟。

提示聲明

計算太平人壽的內含價值及新業務價值乃基於有關未來經驗之若干假設。故此實際結果可能與作出該等計算時之預測有重大差異。此外，總內含價值亦基於若干假設，因此不應視之為評價及評估本集團業務營運的唯一基準。從投資者角度看，中國太平控股之估值乃按照本公司股份於某個別日子之股市價格計量。於評估中國太平控股股份時，投資者不僅要慮及太平人壽的內含價值及新業務價值和總內含價值，而且亦應考慮到其他多項因素。此外，本公司擁有太平人壽之75.1%股權。因此，不應把下列所披露之於2023年12月31日之太平人壽內含價值及新業務價值全數作為中國太平控股的估值。倘若彼等認為該等因素重要，及對本公司之估值關係重大，投資者務須特別留意該等因素，及其他支持計算太平人壽內含價值及新業務價值計算及總內含價值之因素。

Embedded Value 內含價值

GROUP EMBEDDED VALUE

At 31 December, HK\$ million

總內含價值

於12月31日，百萬港元

		2023 (After Adjustment) (調整後)	2023 (Before Adjustment) ² (調整前) ²	2022
Adjusted Net Worth ¹	經調整資產淨值 ¹	185,712	196,355	139,643
Value of in-force business before cost of capital for TPL	太平人壽有效業務扣除 資本成本前之價值	131,025	132,084	149,744
Cost of capital for TPL	太平人壽資本成本	(44,614)	(39,103)	(23,664)
Group Embedded Value	總內含價值	272,123	289,337	265,723
Attributable to:	應佔：			
Owners of the Company	本公司股東權益	203,106	216,033	198,071
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	69,018	73,304	67,652
Group Embedded Value	總內含價值	272,123	289,337	265,723

Note: Figures may not match totals due to rounding (similarly hereinafter).

註：因四捨五入，直接相加未必等於總數（下同）。

¹ The adjusted net worth is based on CTIH's audited net asset value, after making the following major adjustments:

¹ 經調整資產淨值是按中國太平控股經審計後資產淨值，及進行以下主要調整而計量：

- i Goodwill and intangible assets produced during consolidation have been deducted;
- ii Adjustment for after-tax difference between market value and book value of assets; and
- iii Adjustment for after-tax difference between provisions and valuation-related liabilities.

- i 扣除合併賬產生的商譽及無形資產；
- ii 資產的市場價值和賬面價值之間稅後差異的調整；及
- iii 準備金與價值評估相關負債稅後差異的調整。

² The economic assumptions used to calculate the embedded value at 31 December 2023 (before adjustment) were with those as at 31 December 2022.

² 計算2023年12月31日（調整前）內含價值的經濟假設與2022年12月31日一致。

Group Embedded Value after adjustment measured in RMB at 31 December 2023 was RMB246.604 billion, Group Embedded Value before adjustment was RMB262.203 billion (31 December 2022: RMB237.362 billion).

於2023年12月31日，以人民幣計量的調整後總內含價值為2,466.04億元人民幣，調整前總內含價值為2,622.03億元人民幣（2022年12月31日：2,373.62億元人民幣）。

Embedded Value 內含價值

TPL'S EMBEDDED VALUE

1 Embedded Value

At 31 December, HK\$ million

		2023 (After Adjustment) (調整後)	2023 (Before Adjustment) (調整前)	2022
Adjusted net worth	經調整資產淨值	158,964	169,607	116,547
Value of in-force business before cost of capital	有效業務扣除資本 成本前之價值	131,025	132,084	149,744
Cost of capital	資本成本	(44,614)	(39,103)	(23,663)
Embedded Value	內含價值	245,375	262,588	242,627
Attributable to:	應佔：			
Owners of the Company	本公司股東權益	184,277	197,204	182,213
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	61,098	65,385	60,414
Embedded Value	內含價值	245,375	262,588	242,627

Embedded Value after adjustment measured in RMB at 31 December 2023 was RMB222.364 billion, Embedded Value before adjustment was RMB237.963 billion (31 December 2022: RMB216.732 billion), among them, the adjusted net worth after adjustment was RMB144.057 billion, the adjusted net worth before adjustment was RMB153.701 billion (31 December 2022: RMB104.108 billion).

於2023年12月31日，以人民幣計量的調整後內含價值為2,223.64億元人民幣，調整前內含價值為2,379.63億元人民幣（2022年12月31日：2,167.32億元人民幣），其中調整後的經調整資產淨值為1,440.57億元人民幣，調整前的經調整資產淨值為1,537.01億元人民幣（2022年12月31日：1,041.08億元人民幣）。

太平人壽之內含價值

1 內含價值

於12月31日，百萬港元

		2023 (After Adjustment) (調整後)	2023 (Before Adjustment) (調整前)	2022
Adjusted net worth	經調整資產淨值	158,964	169,607	116,547
Value of in-force business before cost of capital	有效業務扣除資本 成本前之價值	131,025	132,084	149,744
Cost of capital	資本成本	(44,614)	(39,103)	(23,663)
Embedded Value	內含價值	245,375	262,588	242,627
Attributable to:	應佔：			
Owners of the Company	本公司股東權益	184,277	197,204	182,213
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	61,098	65,385	60,414
Embedded Value	內含價值	245,375	262,588	242,627

Embedded Value 內含價值

TPL'S EMBEDDED VALUE (Continued)

2 New Business Value

HK\$ million

		For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 過去十二個月 (After Adjustment) (調整後)	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 過去十二個月 (Before Adjustment) (調整前)	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 過去十二個月
New Business Value before cost of capital	新業務扣除資本 成本前之價值	13,219	14,679	12,060
Cost of capital	資本成本	(5,708)	(5,283)	(4,602)
New Business Value after cost of capital	新業務扣除資本 成本後之價值	7,512	9,396	7,458

New Business Value after adjustment measured in RMB for 2023 was RMB6.807 billion, New Business Value before adjustment was RMB8.515 billion (2022: RMB6.662 billion).

New business margin of TPL after adjustment for 2023 was 15.9%, new business margin before adjustment was 19.9% (2022: 18.7%); from which the new business margin for individual business after adjustment was 22.2%, new business margin for individual business before adjustment was 25.2% (2022: 24.9%); new business margin for bancassurance business after adjustment was 5.9%, new business margin for bancassurance business before adjustment was 11.9% (2022: 5.6%).

太平人壽之內含價值 (續)

2 新業務之價值

百萬港元

		For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 過去十二個月 (After Adjustment) (調整後)	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 過去十二個月 (Before Adjustment) (調整前)	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 過去十二個月
New Business Value before cost of capital	新業務扣除資本 成本前之價值	13,219	14,679	12,060
Cost of capital	資本成本	(5,708)	(5,283)	(4,602)
New Business Value after cost of capital	新業務扣除資本 成本後之價值	7,512	9,396	7,458

2023年，以人民幣計量的調整後新業務之價值為68.07億元人民幣，調整前新業務之價值為85.15億元人民幣（2022年：66.62億元人民幣）。

2023年太平人壽調整後整體新業務價值率為15.9%，調整前整體新業務價值率為19.9%（2022年：18.7%）；其中調整後個險新業務價值率為22.2%，調整前個險新業務價值率為25.2%（2022年：24.9%）；調整後銀保新業務價值率為5.9%，調整前銀保新業務價值率為11.9%（2022年：5.6%）。

Embedded Value 內含價值

TPL'S EMBEDDED VALUE (Continued)

2 New Business Value (Continued)

New Business Value by line of business was as follows:

HK\$ million

		For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 過去十二個月 (After Adjustment) (調整後)	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 過去十二個月 (Before Adjustment) (調整前)	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 過去十二個月
Individual	個人代理	6,124	6,959	6,493
Bancassurance	銀行保險	996	2,011	634
Others ¹	其他 ¹	391	426	331
		7,512	9,396	7,458

¹ Others mainly consists of channel business such as internet & telemarketing and group insurance.

太平人壽之內含價值 (續)

2 新業務之價值 (續)

按業務劃分新業務之價值如下：

百萬港元

	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 過去十二個月 (After Adjustment) (調整後)	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 過去十二個月 (Before Adjustment) (調整前)	For the Past 12 Months as of 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 過去十二個月
Individual	6,124	6,959	6,493
Bancassurance	996	2,011	634
Others ¹	391	426	331
	7,512	9,396	7,458

¹ 其他主要由網電多元、團險等渠道業務組成。

Embedded Value

內含價值

TPL'S EMBEDDED VALUE (Continued)

太平人壽之內含價值 (續)

3 Movement Analysis of Embedded Value

3 內含價值之動態分析

The following analysis shows the movement of the Embedded Value to 31 December 2023.

以下分析反映內含價值如何變化至2023年12月31日。

		notes 註	HK\$ million 百萬港元
Embedded Value as at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日之 內含價值		242,627
Expected return on Embedded Value	內含價值預期回報	a	16,214
New Business Value	新業務之價值	b	7,512
Minimum capital dispersion effect	最低資本分散效應	c	2,042
Assumption and model change	假設及模型變化	d	(20,712)
Other experience variance and exchange rate impact etc.	其他經驗差異項及匯率影響等	e	749
Capital injection or dividend to shareholders	資本注入或股東紅利	f	(3,056)
Embedded Value as at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日之內含價值		245,375

notes:

- (a) Return on value of in-force business plus expected interest on adjusted net assets.
- (b) New business contribution from sales of new business in the year of 2023.
- (c) Minimum capital dispersion effect refers to the difference caused by the different evaluation level of cost of capital under C-ROSS embedded value framework. Cost of capital of new business is evaluated on the policy level while cost of capital of in-force business is evaluated on the company level.
- (d) Assumption and model change.
- (e) Including differences between the actual experience and expected experience for investment return, dividend, mortality, morbidity, lapses, expenses and the effect from reinsurance contracts and assumption changes, as well as exchange rate impact arising from the exchange rate of the RMB etc.
- (f) Dividend to shareholders in 2023.

註:

- (a) 有效業務回報加調整後淨資產預期利益。
- (b) 2023年新業務銷售之貢獻。
- (c) 最低資本分散效應，主要為償二代內含價值框架下，新業務價值資本成本在保單層面核算而有效業務價值資本成本在整體層面核算造成的差異。
- (d) 假設及模型變化的影響。
- (e) 包括投資收益率、分紅、死亡率、發病率、退保、費用等實際經驗與預期經驗之間的差額所產生的影響，以及人民幣兌換所產生的匯率影響等。
- (f) 2023年股東分紅。

Embedded Value

內含價值

TPL'S EMBEDDED VALUE (Continued)

4 Key Assumptions

TPL has adopted the best estimate approach in setting the assumptions used in the calculation of its Embedded Value and New Business Value. The assumptions have been based on the actual experience of TPL and certain benchmarks set by referencing general PRC economic conditions and the experience of other life insurance companies.

4.1 Risk discount rate

The risk discount rate represents the long-term, post-tax cost of capital of the investor for whom the valuation is made, together with an allowance for risk, taking into account of factors such as the political and economic environment in the PRC.

As calculated, the discount rate is equal to the risk-free rate plus a risk premium. The risk free rate is based on the PRC ten-year government bond and the risk premium reflects the risk associated with future cash flows, including all of the risks which have not been considered in the valuation.

The risk discount rate currently applied by TPL is 9.0% (2022:11.0%) for all in force and new business.

4.2 Investment return

The annual investment returns have been assumed to be 4.5% (2022: assumed to be 4.8% with an increase of 0.05% annually up to 5.0% and thereafter remain unchanged).

4.3 Expenses

Expenses have been projected based on benchmark assumptions.

4.4 Tax

The tax rate is assumed to be 25% according to the tax regulations of the PRC.

太平人壽之內含價值 (續)

4 主要假設

太平人壽在設定計算內含價值及新業務價值之假設時乃採納最佳估計方法。有關假設乃基於太平人壽之實際經驗，及參照中國之整體經濟狀況及其他壽險公司之經驗而設定之若干基準。

4.1 風險貼現率

風險貼現率乃指接受估值之投資者之稅後長期資本成本，同時慮及中國有關政治經濟環境等因素對風險作出調整。

計算時，貼現率乃按無風險利率加風險溢價計算。無風險利率乃基於中國10年政府債券，而風險溢價反映與未來現金流有關之風險，包括所有在估值時未有慮及之風險。

太平人壽現時就其所有有效業務及新業務所採納之風險貼現率均為9.0% (2022年：11.0%)。

4.2 投資回報

假設未來年度每年投資回報率為4.5% (2022年：假設未來年度每年投資回報率為自4.8%起，以後每年增加0.05%，至5.0%並保持不變)。

4.3 費用

費用乃根據基準假設而預計。

4.4 稅項

根據中國稅法規定，稅率為25%。

Embedded Value

內含價值

TPL'S EMBEDDED VALUE (Continued)

4 Key Assumptions (Continued)

4.5 Mortality

The experience mortality rates have been based on 70% of the China Life Insurance Mortality Table (2010-2013) for non-annuitants. For annuity products, 70% of the China Life Insurance Mortality Table (2010-2013) for annuitants have been used.

4.6 Morbidity

The morbidity rate assumptions have been set with reference to actual experience and distinguished between types of insurance.

4.7 Claim ratio

The claim ratio assumptions for short-term insurance business have been set with reference to actual experience and distinguish between channels and types of insurance.

4.8 Lapses

The lapse assumptions have been based on TPL's actuarial pricing assumptions and adjusted to reflect the results of its recent experience studies.

4.9 Required capital

The required capital has been based on 100% of the minimum solvency margin (2022: 100%).

太平人壽之內含價值 (續)

4 主要假設 (續)

4.5 死亡率

經驗死亡率乃按中國人壽保險業經驗生命表 (2010-2013) 非養老金業務表之70%比率為基準計算，就年金產品而言，按中國人壽保險業經驗生命表 (2010-2013) 養老金業務表之70%比率為基準計算。

4.6 發病率

發病率假設參考實際經驗設定，並區分險類。

4.7 賠付率

短期險業務的賠付率假設參考實際經驗設定，並區分渠道和險類。

4.8 退保

退保假設乃基於太平人壽之精算定價假設，並作出調整，以反映其最近之經驗考察結果。

4.9 資本要求

資本要求是按最低償付能力的100%計算 (2022年: 100%)。

Embedded Value

內含價值

TPL'S EMBEDDED VALUE (Continued)

太平人壽之內含價值 (續)

5 Sensitivity Testing

5 敏感性測試

Sensitivity testing in respect of the following key assumptions are summarised below:

有關主要假設之敏感性測試概述如下：

At 31 December 2023, HK\$ million

於2023年12月31日，百萬港元

Assumptions 假設		Value of in-force business after cost of capital 有效業務價值 扣除資本成本後	New business value after cost of capital 新業務價值 扣除資本成本後
Base scenario	基本情景	86,411	7,512
Investment return and risk discount rate increased by 50bp every year	投資回報率和風險貼現率每年提高50點子	111,832	10,413
Investment return and risk discount rate decreased by 50bp every year	投資回報率和風險貼現率每年下跌50點子	58,053	4,242
10% increase in mortality rates	死亡率提高10%	85,214	7,402
10% decrease in mortality rates	死亡率下跌10%	87,619	7,623
10% increase in morbidity rates	發病率提高10%	82,293	7,407
10% increase in lapse rates	退保率提高10%	87,998	7,337
10% decrease in lapse rates	退保率下跌10%	84,719	7,681
10% increase in expense ratio assumption	費用率假設提高10%	85,042	7,308

Biographical Details of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary 董事、高級管理層及公司秘書之履歷

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. WANG Sidong, aged 62, has been the chairman of the Company since 2020. Mr. WANG has been the chairman of TPG and TPG (HK) since 2020, he is also the chairman of TPL and TPAM. Mr. WANG had been the vice chairman and general manager of TPG, TPG (HK) and the Company. Mr. WANG had also been the vice president of China Life Insurance (Group) Company; the chairman of China Life Investment Holding Company Limited; and had worked for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of China (now the Ministry of Commerce), the Xinhua News Agency Hong Kong Branch (now the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong S.A.R), and The Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association. Mr. WANG holds a bachelor degree in Chinese literature from Shandong University, China. He is also a senior economist.

Mr. YIN Zhaojun, aged 58, has been the vice chairman and general manager of the Company since 2021. Mr. YIN has been the vice chairman and general manager of TPG and TPG (HK) since 2021, he is also a director of TPL, the chairman of TPI, the chairman of TPP, the chairman of TPR, the chairman of TPL (HK), the chairman of TP Singapore and the chairman of TP Luxembourg. Mr. YIN had been the vice president of China Life Insurance (Group) Company, a non-executive director of China Life Insurance Company Limited, as well as the vice chairman and president of China Guangfa Bank Co., Ltd., a director of China Life Property and Casualty Company Limited, the chairman of China Life Investment Holding Company Limited, and a director of China United Network Communications Group Co., Ltd. Mr. YIN had also been the president of Shanxi Branch, Hebei Branch and Beijing Branch and vice president of Beijing Management Department (Group Client Department) of the Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Mr. YIN holds a bachelor degree in economics from the Faculty of Accounting of the Beijing Institute of Finance and Trade, China and a master degree in public administration from the China University of Political Science and Law. He is also an accountant.

執行董事

王思東先生，62歲，2020年至今出任本公司董事長。王先生自2020年至今擔任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）董事長，兼任太平人壽及太平資產董事長。王先生曾任中國太平保險集團、中國太平保險集團（香港）及本公司副董事長、總經理。王先生亦曾任中國人壽保險（集團）公司副總裁，國壽投資控股有限公司董事長，並曾在中國對外貿易經濟合作部（現為商務部）、新華通訊社香港分社（現為香港中聯辦）及香港中國企業協會等機構任職。王先生持有中國山東大學中文系文學學士學位，彼亦為高級經濟師。

尹兆君先生，58歲，2021年至今出任本公司副董事長及總經理。尹先生自2021年至今為中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）副董事長及總經理，兼任太平人壽董事、太平財險董事長、太平養老董事長、太平再保險董事長、太平人壽（香港）董事長、太平新加坡董事長及太平盧森堡董事長。尹先生曾任中國人壽保險（集團）公司副總裁，中國人壽保險股份有限公司非執行董事，兼廣發銀行股份有限公司副董事長、行長，中國人壽財產保險股份有限公司董事，國壽投資控股有限公司董事長，中國聯合網絡通信集團有限公司董事。尹先生亦曾任交通銀行股份有限公司山西省、河北省、北京市分行行長兼北京管理部（集團客戶部）副總裁。尹先生持有中國北京財貿學院會計系經濟學學士學位及中國政法大學公共管理碩士學位，彼亦為會計師。

Biographical Details of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary 董事、高級管理層及公司秘書之履歷

Mr. LI Kedong, aged 56, has been an executive director of the Company since January 2023, an executive director of TPG and TPG (HK) since March 2023, a deputy general manager of the Company since 2019 and a deputy general manager of TPG and TPG (HK) since 2020. He is also a director of TPL, a director of TPI, a director of TPP, a director of TPAM, the chairman of TPCA, the chairman of TPIM and the chairman of TPFH. Mr. LI has been the business director, general manager of client relationship management and business development department, general manager of product management department, general manager of project risk management department/state project business department, general manager of human resources department, general manager of Shanghai Branch and general manager of Guangdong Branch of China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation and the director of the administrator's office of the general office of Civil Aviation Administration of China. Mr. LI holds a master degree in aero engine from Beihang University, China. He is also an engineer.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. GUO Zhaoxu, aged 59, has been a non-executive director of the Company since 2019. Mr. GUO has been a non-executive director of TPG and TPG (HK) since 2020. Mr. GUO had been the general manager of China Finance & Economic Media Group; deputy editor-in-chief and president of Economic Science Press; deputy director, director of editing room and deputy editor-in-chief of China Financial & Economic Publishing House. Mr. GUO holds a bachelor degree in accounting from Central University of Finance and Economics, China. He is also a senior editor.

Mr. HU Xingguo, aged 58, has been a non-executive director of the Company since 2019. Mr. HU has been a non-executive director of TPG and TPG (HK) since 2020. Mr. HU had been the vice president of China Financial and Economic News Agency; senior staff member, principal staff member, deputy director, researcher, secretary of the department, director of the General Division of the Accounting Department in the General Division of Accounting Department and National Accounting Professional Technical Qualification Examination Office of the Ministry of Finance of China. Mr. HU holds a bachelor degree in accounting from Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, China and a doctorate degree in management science from China University of Mining & Technology, Beijing. He is also a non-practising member of The Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants and intermediate accountant.

李可東先生，56歲，2023年1月至今出任本公司執行董事，2023年3月至今出任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）執行董事。李先生自2019年起擔任本公司副總經理，及自2020年至今擔任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）副總經理。李先生亦兼任太平人壽董事、太平財險董事、太平養老董事、太平資產董事、太平資本董事長、太平產業董事長及太平金控董事長。李先生曾任中國出口信用保險公司業務總監、客戶管理和市場開發部總經理、產品管理部總經理、項目險管理部／國家項目事業部總經理、人力資源部總經理、上海分公司總經理及廣東分公司總經理，以及中國民航總局辦公廳局長辦公室主任。李先生持有中國北京航空航天大學動力系航空發動機專業工學碩士學位，彼亦為工程師。

非執行董事

郭兆旭先生，59歲，2019年至今出任本公司非執行董事。郭先生自2020年起擔任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）非執行董事。郭先生曾任中國財經出版傳媒集團總經理，經濟科學出版社副總編輯及社長，中國財政經濟出版社編輯室副主任、主任及副總編輯。郭先生持有中國中央財經大學會計學學士學位，彼亦為編審。

胡興國先生，58歲，2019年至今出任本公司非執行董事。胡先生自2020年起擔任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）非執行董事。胡先生曾任中國財經報社副社長，中國財政部會計司綜合處、全國會計專業技術資格考試辦公室副主任科員、主任科員、副處長、調研員、司秘書、會計司綜合處處長。胡先生持有中國上海財經大學會計學學士學位，中國礦業大學（北京）管理科學博士學位，彼亦為中國註冊會計師協會非執業會員及中級會計師。

Biographical Details of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary 董事、高級管理層及公司秘書之履歷

Ms. ZHANG Cui, aged 59, has been a non-executive director of the Company since 2019. Ms. ZHANG has been a non-executive director of TPG and TPG (HK) since 2020. Ms. ZHANG had been the deputy inspection commissioner and deputy director of Hunan Regulatory Bureau (Former Commissioner's Office of the Ministry of Finance in Hunan) of the Ministry of Finance of China, a principal staff member, deputy director and director of the Commissioner's Office of the Ministry of Finance of China in Inner Mongolia; and editor of Research Institute of Department of Finance, Inner Mongolia. Ms. ZHANG holds a bachelor degree in economics from Central University of Finance and Economics, China.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. ZHU Dajian, aged 70, has been an independent non-executive director of the Company since 2014. Mr. ZHU is currently a distinguished professor, PhD instructor of the School of Economics and Management and Director of Institute of Governance for Sustainable Development of Tongji University; an expert of the State Foundation for Social Sciences; a member of the Social Science Commission of the Ministry of Education of China; a special policy adviser of the Shanghai Municipal Government, China; and a member of international expert committee of Ellen MacArthur Foundation, United Kingdom. Mr. ZHU had been an independent non-executive director of Chiho-Tiande Group Limited; a senior research scholar of Harvard University, United States; and a senior visiting scholar of Melbourne University, Australia. Mr. ZHU is graduated from Qinghai University, China, and holds a master of science degree from the Chinese Academy of Science and a doctorate degree in management from Tongji University, China.

張翠女士，59歲，2019年至今出任本公司非執行董事。張女士自2020年起擔任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）非執行董事。張女士曾任湖南監管局（原財政部駐湖南專員辦）副監察專員及副局長，中國財政部駐內蒙古專員辦主任科員、副處長、處長，內蒙古財政廳研究所編輯。張女士持有中國中央財經大學經濟學學士學位。

獨立非執行董事

諸大建先生，70歲，2014年至今出任本公司獨立非執行董事。諸先生現任同濟大學特聘教授、經濟與管理學院博士生導師及可持續發展與管理研究所所長，國家哲學社會科學規劃管理學科組專家，中國教育部社會科學委員會管理學部委員，中國上海市政府決策諮詢特聘專家，英國Ellen MacArthur Foundation基金會國際專家委員會成員。諸先生曾任齊合環保集團有限公司獨立非執行董事，美國哈佛大學高級研究學者及澳洲墨爾本大學高級訪問學者。諸先生畢業於中國青海大學，持有中國科學院理學碩士學位及中國同濟大學管理學博士學位。

Biographical Details of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary 董事、高級管理層及公司秘書之履歷

Mr. WU Ting Yuk Anthony, aged 69, has been an independent non-executive director of the Company since 2013. Mr. WU is a member of the 13th Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee; the chairman of The China Oxford Scholarship Fund; a non-executive director and chairman of Clarity Medical Group Holdings Limited; an independent non-executive director ("INED") of China Resources Medical Holdings Company Limited; an INED of Power Assets Holdings Limited; an INED of CStone Pharmaceuticals; an INED and the Chairman of Venus Medtech (Hangzhou) Inc.; an INED of Ocumension Therapeutics; an INED of Sing Tao News Corporation Limited; an INED of Hui Xian Asset Management Limited (the manager of Hui Xian Real Estate Investment Trust); the chief advisor of MUFG Bank; a trustee of The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drugs Abusers; a principal advisor of State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, PRC; and a member of Chinese Medicine Reform and Development Advisory Committee, PRC. Mr. WU had been an INED of Guangdong Investment Limited, the chairman of China Resources Medical Holdings Company Limited, an INED of Agricultural Bank of China Limited; a member of State Council's Medical Reform Leadership Advisory Committee, PRC; an INED of Fidelity Funds; the chairman of Hong Kong Hospital Authority; the chairman and a director of Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce; the chairman and a director of Bauhinia Foundation Research Center; the chairman of Far East and China of Ernst & Young PLLC; and the deputy chairman and an executive director of Sincere Watch (Hong Kong) Limited. Mr. WU is a fellow of Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales; a fellow of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountant; a honorary professor of Faculty of Medicine of the Chinese University of Hong Kong; a honorary Fellow of Hong Kong College of Community Medicine; a honorary professor of Peking Union Medical College Hospital; the honorary chairman of Institute of Certified Management Accountants, Australia, Hong Kong Branch and was appointed as Justice of Peace and awarded the honour of the Gold Bauhinia Star by the Government of HKSAR.

胡定旭先生，69歲，2013年至今出任本公司獨立非執行董事。胡先生為第十三屆中國人民政治協商會議全國委員會常務委員，英國牛津大學中國獎學基金會主席，清晰醫療集團控股有限公司非執行董事及主席，華潤醫療控股有限公司獨立非執行董事，電能實業有限公司獨立非執行董事，基石藥業獨立非執行董事，杭州啓明醫療器械股份有限公司獨立非執行董事及董事長，歐康維視生物獨立非執行董事，星島新聞集團有限公司獨立非執行董事，匯賢產業信託的管理人滙賢房託管理有限公司獨立非執行董事，三菱UFJ銀行首席顧問，香港戒毒會信託人，國家中醫藥管理局國際合作首席顧問及中醫藥改革發展專家諮詢委員會委員。胡先生曾任粵海投資有限公司獨立非執行董事，華潤醫療控股有限公司董事長，中國農業銀行股份有限公司獨立非執行董事，國務院深化醫療改革領導小組專家諮詢委員會委員，富達基金獨立非執行董事，香港醫院管理局主席，香港總商會主席及理事，智經研究中心主席及理事，安永會計師事務所遠東及中國區主席，Sincere Watch (Hong Kong) Limited副主席及執行董事。胡先生為英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師公會資深會員，香港會計師公會資深會員，香港中文大學醫學院榮譽教授，香港社會醫學院榮譽院士，北京協和醫院榮譽教授，澳洲管理會計師公會香港區榮譽主席，香港特別行政區政府太平紳士及獲頒授金紫荊星章。

Biographical Details of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary 董事、高級管理層及公司秘書之履歷

Mr. XIE Zhichun, aged 66, has been an independent non-executive director of the Company since 2015. Mr. XIE is currently a vice chairman of Consultation Committee of Shenzhen Qianhai Shekou Free Trade Zone and Qianhai Shenzhen Hong Kong Cooperation Zone. Mr. XIE had been an INED of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd., the chairman and an executive director of China Fortune Financial Group Limited; an executive vice president of China Investment Corporation; an executive director and president of Central Huijin Investment Ltd.; an executive director and vice president of China Everbright Group Limited; the chairman of Sun Life Everbright Life Insurance Co., Ltd.; a vice president of China Everbright Bank Company Limited; a vice president, chief executive officer and director of Everbright Securities Company Limited; a vice chairman (unattending) of Securities Association of China; an executive director and president of China Everbright Asia-Pacific Company Limited; a vice chairman of China Enterprises Association (Singapore) and a non-executive director of China Everbright Ltd.; a vice president of China Everbright Bank, Dalian Branch; and the general manager of international department of China Everbright Bank, Heilongjiang Branch. Mr. XIE holds a bachelor degree in philosophy from Heilongjiang University, China, a master degree in economics from Harbin Institute of Technology, China and a doctorate degree in economics from Institute of Economic Research of Nankai University, China. He is also a senior economist.

Mrs. LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny, aged 71, has been an independent non-executive director of the Company since 2020. Mrs. LAW is also an INED of China Unicom (Hong Kong) Limited, an INED of Nameson Holdings Limited, an INED of Minmetals Land Limited and an INED of New World Development Company Limited. Mrs. LAW had been a member of the Executive Council of the Government of the HKSAR, an INED of CLP Holdings Limited, an external director of China Resources Holdings Company Limited, and an INED of DTXS Silk Road Investment Holdings Company Limited. Mrs. LAW holds a bachelor degree (Honour) in science from the University of Hong Kong, a master degree in public administration from Harvard University (named with a Littauer Fellow) and a master degree in education from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and is a fellow of The Hong Kong Institute of Directors. Mrs. LAW was appointed as Justice of Peace and awarded with the honour of the Grand Bauhinia Medal and the Gold Bauhinia Star by the Government of the HKSAR.

解植春先生，66歲，2015年至今出任本公司獨立非執行董事。解先生現任深圳前海蛇口自貿片區及前海深港合作區諮詢委員會副主任委員。解先生曾任中國民生銀行股份有限公司獨立非執行董事，中國富強金融集團有限公司執行董事及主席，中國投資有限責任公司副總經理，中央匯金投資有限責任公司執行董事及總經理，中國光大集團股份公司執行董事及副總經理，光大永明人壽保險有限公司董事長，中國光大銀行副行長，光大證券有限責任公司副總裁、總裁及董事，中國證券業協會副會長（非駐會），中國光大亞太有限公司執行董事及總裁，新加坡中資企業協會副會長，中國光大控股有限公司非執行董事，中國光大銀行大連分行副行長及中國光大銀行黑龍江分行國際業務部總經理。解先生持有中國黑龍江大學哲學學士學位，中國哈爾濱工業大學經濟學碩士學位，中國南開大學經濟研究所經濟學博士學位，彼亦為高級經濟師。

羅范椒芬女士，71歲，2020年至今出任本公司獨立非執行董事。羅女士現任中國聯合網絡通信（香港）股份有限公司獨立非執行董事、南旋控股有限公司獨立非執行董事、五礦地產有限公司獨立非執行董事及新世界發展有限公司獨立非執行董事。羅女士亦曾任香港特別行政區政府行政會議成員、中電控股有限公司獨立非執行董事、華潤（集團）有限公司的外部董事及大唐西市絲路投資控股有限公司的獨立非執行董事。羅女士持有香港大學（榮譽）理學士學位，美國哈佛大學公共行政碩士學位（並獲發Littauer Fellow榮銜），香港中文大學教育碩士學位並為香港董事學會資深會員。羅女士為香港特別行政區政府太平紳士及獲頒授大紫荊勳章及金紫荊星章。

Biographical Details of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary 董事、高級管理層及公司秘書之履歷

SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. ZHU Jie, aged 55, has been a senior management since 2021 and is currently a deputy general manager of the Company. Mr. ZHU has been a deputy general manager of TPG and TPG (HK) since 2021, he is also a director and the general manager of TPI, a director of TPP, the chairman of CTPI (HK) and the chairman of TP Macau. Mr. ZHU holds a doctorate degree in economics from Nankai University, China.

Mr. ZHAO Feng, aged 51, has been a senior management since February 2023 and is currently a deputy general manager of the Company. Mr. ZHAO has been a deputy general manager of TPG and TPG (HK) since May 2023, he is also a director of TPI and the chairman of TPFS. Mr. ZHAO holds a bachelor degree in engineering from Harbin University of Science and Technology, China. He is also a senior engineer.

Mr. YANG Minggang, aged 53, has been a senior management since February 2024 and is currently a deputy general manager of the Company. Mr. YANG is currently a deputy general manager of TPG and TPG (HK)*. Mr. YANG holds a doctorate degree in law from Renmin University of China.

Mr. JIAO Yanjun, aged 51, has been a senior management since 2013. Mr. JIAO has joined TPG since 2013 and is currently a senior management of TPG and TPG (HK), he is also the chairman of TP Fund. Mr. JIAO holds a bachelor degree in engineering from Beijing Agricultural Engineering University, China and an executive master of business administration from Tsinghua University School of Economics and Management, China.

Mr. ZHANG Ruohan, aged 48, has been a senior management since 2013 and is currently the chief financial officer and company secretary of the Company. Mr. ZHANG has been the secretary of the board of directors of TPG since 2013 and company secretary of TPG (HK) since 2016, he is also a director of TPI, a director of TPP and a director of TPL (HK). Mr. ZHANG holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Central University of Finance and Economics, China and a master's degree in banking and finance from University of Giordano Dell' Amore Foundation, Italy.

高級管理層及公司秘書

朱捷先生，55歲，2021年成為高級管理層，現為本公司副總經理。朱先生自2021年至今擔任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）副總經理，兼任太平財險董事及總經理、太平養老董事、太平香港董事長及太平澳門董事長。朱先生持有中國南開大學經濟學博士學位。

趙峰先生，51歲，2023年2月成為高級管理層，現為本公司副總經理。趙先生自2023年5月至今擔任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）副總經理，兼任太平財險董事及太平金服董事長。趙先生持有中國哈爾濱科學技術大學工學學士學位，彼亦為高級工程師。

楊明剛先生，53歲，2024年2月成為高級管理層，現為本公司副總經理。楊先生現為中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）副總經理*。楊先生持有中國人民大學法學博士學位。

焦艷軍先生，51歲，2013年成為高級管理層。焦先生自2013年加入中國太平保險集團，現為中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）高級管理層，兼任太平基金董事長。焦先生持有中國北京農業工程大學工學學士學位及中國清華大學經濟管理學院高級管理人員工商管理碩士學位。

張若晗先生，48歲，2013年成為高級管理層，現為本公司財務總監及公司秘書。張先生自2013年至今擔任中國太平保險集團董事會秘書及自2016年至今擔任中國太平保險集團（香港）公司秘書，兼任太平財險董事、太平養老董事及太平人壽（香港）董事。張先生持有中國中央財經大學經濟學學士學位及University of Giordano Dell' Amore Foundation, Italy銀行與金融學碩士學位。

* Subject to relevant regulatory approval.

* 有待相關監管部門批准。

Biographical Details of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary 董事、高級管理層及公司秘書之履歷

Mr. LI Qingming, aged 50, has been a senior management since 2022 and is currently the chief business officer of the Company. Mr. LI has been a chief business officer of TPG and TPG (HK) since 2022, he is also the general manager of the brand promotion department of the Company, TPG and TPG (HK), a director of TPFH and a director and the chief executive officer of TPL (HK). Mr. LI holds a bachelor's degree in national economic management from Nanchang University, China and a master's degree in law from Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics, China.

李慶明先生，50歲，2022年成為高級管理層，現為本公司業務總監。李先生自2022年至今擔任中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）業務總監，兼任本公司、中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團（香港）品牌宣傳部總經理、太平金控董事及太平人壽（香港）董事及行政總裁。李先生持有中國南昌大學國民經濟管理專業學士學位，中國江西財經大學法學碩士學位。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

The Board respectfully submit the annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries are the underwriting of direct life insurance business in the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau of China and Singapore, direct property and casualty insurance business in the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau of China and overseas, pension and group life business, and all classes of global reinsurance business. The Company's subsidiaries also carry on operations in asset management, insurance intermediary, financial leasing, property investment, medical, health and elderly care investment, securities dealing and broking business. The principal activities and other particulars of the subsidiaries are set out in Note 21 of the consolidated financial statements.

The analyses of the principal activities of the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries during the financial year are set out in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements.

The Directors believe that an analysis of the profit contributions from each geographical area is not required for a proper appraisal of its businesses.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The business review of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 is set out in the sections headed "Chairman's Statement" and "Management Review and Analysis" of this annual report, respectively. These discussions form part of this Directors' Report.

董事會全人謹將截至2023年12月31日止年度的年報及經審核財務報表呈覽。

主要業務

本公司的主要業務是投資控股。本公司之附屬公司主要從事中國內地、中國香港、中國澳門及新加坡的直接人壽保險業務、中國內地、中國香港、中國澳門及海外的直接財產保險業務、養老及團體人壽保險，以及各類全球再保險業務。此外，本公司之附屬公司亦從事資產管理、保險中介、金融租賃、物業投資、醫康養投資、證券交易及經紀業務。附屬公司的主要業務及其他資料載於綜合財務報表附註21。

本公司及其附屬公司於本財務年度的主要業務分析載於綜合財務報表附註3。

董事相信毋須分析各地區之溢利貢獻亦可對其業務作合理評估。

業務回顧

本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度的業務回顧分別載於本年報之「董事長致辭」及「管理層回顧和分析」一節。有關討論屬本董事會報告的一部分。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CORPORATE CULTURE

The Group attaches great importance to corporate culture construction, vigorously promotes China's traditional culture excellence, actively cultivates financial culture with Chinese characteristics and established a sound corporate culture system of the Group. We practice the development concept of "Enjoy Taiping", adhere to "Responsibility Prioritised, Customers focused, Innovation driven, Value oriented", advocate "Full commitment, Love Taiping, Stay Truthful, Shoulder Responsibility" and strive to achieve the vision of "Create an International Modern Finance and Insurance Group with the Greatest Value Growth in China's Insurance Industry".

The Group has built a corporate culture communication platform through its official Wechat account, official website, magazines, historical and cultural exhibition hall and other means to comprehensively display our time-honoured history and development achievements. By voicing out through official media channels, we strive to tell the Taiping stories well and establishes a positive corporate image to empower our business.

The third "China Taiping Day" series of activities were organised under the theme of "China Taiping Accompanies You with Love and Happiness" which recalled the patriotism of older generation of China Taiping employees and showed unity and happiness of families of Taiping employees in the new era. A number of subsidiaries took the "China Taiping Day" as an opportunity to launch rich and colourful corporate cultural activities, which demonstrated the spirit of healthiness, hard work and solidarity of Taiping employees, and played a positive role in forging consensus, encouraging morale and stimulating motivation.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

The Group implements the concept of sustainable development with a leading role in ESG governance and efforts in facilitating green transformation, well-being of the society, and people's livelihood, and in continuously improving its ESG management and performance.

企業文化

本集團高度重視企業文化建設，大力弘揚中華優秀傳統文化，積極培育中國特色金融文化，建立健全集團企業文化體系。我們踐行「共享太平」的發展理念，堅持「央企情懷、客戶至上、創新引領、價值導向」，倡導「躬身入局、熱愛太平、實事求是、擔當作為」，努力實現「建設成為中國保險業最具價值成長的國際化現代金融保險集團」的願景。

本集團通過官微、官網、雜誌和歷史文化展廳等渠道搭建企業文化傳播平台，全面展示集團悠久歷史和發展成就，通過權威媒體發聲，講好太平故事，樹立正面積極的企業形象，為企業賦能。

以「太平有愛幸福相伴」為主題舉辦第三屆「中國太平日」系列活動，回顧老一輩太平人的家國情懷，展示新時代太平員工家庭的同心同德和幸福生活。多家子公司以「中國太平日」為契機開展了豐富多彩的企業文化活動，展現了太平人健康向上、奮勇拼搏、團結協作的精神風貌，起到了凝聚共識、鼓舞鬥志、激發動力的積極作用。

環境、社會及管治 (ESG) 政策及表現

本集團深入貫徹可持續發展理念，發揮ESG治理牽引作用，助推社會綠色轉型，共促社會民生福祉，不斷提升ESG管理及表現。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) POLICY AND PERFORMANCE *(Continued)*

Optimising ESG Governance and Enhancing Sustainability

The Group is committed to enhancing its ESG governance. On the basis of the three-level ESG management structure consisting of “the Board of Directors – the Green Finance and ESG Management Committee (under the senior management) – the Committee Office”, the Group continued to improve the top-down green finance and ESG implementation system with across-the-board participation of all companies and departments. It continues to improve the ESG institutional framework and integrate ESG into the business development chain and daily operation process, so as to achieve sustainable development while actively creating value for shareholders, customers and society.

Cultivating Green Development and Building a Beautiful China

The Group actively contributes to the national goals of “Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality” by publishing and implementing rules such as the Implementation of the Opinions of China Taiping Group on Supporting Green Development, the Guidelines of China Taiping Group on the Development of Green Insurance and the Guidelines of China Taiping Group on ESG Investments to vigorously promote green finance. The Group continues to enrich the supply of green insurance products, assist industrial green transformation, and increase investment in the green sector, so as to inject “a source of vitality” into the green industry.

The Group strictly complies with the Environmental Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國環境保護法》) and other relevant laws and regulations of the countries and regions in which it operates, and has been proactively responding to the challenges posed by climate change. The Group also deepens its green operation by promoting green offices and buildings, advocating green travelling and applying green technology to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, pollutants and waste. In addition, the Group attaches importance to ecological protection and biodiversity and promotes harmonious coexistence between human and nature.

環境、社會及管治 (ESG) 政策及表現 (續)

優化 ESG 治理，提升可持續發展能力

本集團致力提升 ESG 管治水平，在「董事會－綠色金融及 ESG 管理委員會（管理層下設）－委員會辦公室」三個層級組成的 ESG 管治架構基礎上，持續健全各公司、各部門全面參與、自上而下的綠色金融和 ESG 執行體系。不斷完善 ESG 制度框架，將 ESG 融入業務發展鏈條和日常運營流程，在積極為股東、客戶、社會創造價值中實現公司可持續發展。

深耕綠色發展，建設美麗中國

本集團積極助力國家「雙碳」目標實現，推進實施《集團關於支持綠色發展的實施意見》、《集團綠色保險發展指引》、《集團 ESG 投資指引》等相關制度，大力發展綠色金融。不斷豐富綠色保險產品供給，助推產業經濟綠色轉型，加大綠色領域投資力度，為綠色產業注入「源頭活水」。

本集團嚴格執行《中華人民共和國環境保護法》等營運所在國家及地區的相關法律法規要求，積極應對氣候變化挑戰。深化綠色運營，通過推進綠色辦公、打造綠色建築，倡導綠色出行、應用綠色技術等多措並舉，減少自身溫室氣體排放、污染物及廢棄物產生。此外，本集團重視生態保護和生物多樣性，共促人與自然和諧共生。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) POLICY AND PERFORMANCE *(Continued)*

Fulfilling Social Responsibility for a Better Future

In strict compliance with the Labour Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國勞動法》), the Employment Ordinance of Hong Kong and other laws and regulations in the countries and regions where it operates, the Group safeguards interests and rights of its employees, keeps improving the welfare and security system, focuses on the high-quality development of human capital, attaches importance to the balance of work and life of its employees, facilitates the channels of communication with employees, so as to forge a warm and welcoming working environment.

The Group sets a strong foothold in its financial business root and is committed towards the "Five Target Areas" as in "Technology Finance, Green Finance, Inclusive Finance, Ageing Finance and Digital Finance". It keeps enhancing the supply of quality financial service, provision of accurate and efficient service for economic and social development, and effectively fulfilling an insurer's role as an economic shock absorber and social stabiliser. The Group fulfills its responsibility as a central enterprise by active participation in the multi-level pension system construction, rural revitalisation, public welfare and charities promotion, and people's well-being enhancement, thus contributing to the advancement of society and people's livelihood.

Details of the Group's corporate culture and ESG performance in 2023 will be disclosed in the 2023 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) & Corporate Social Responsibility Report.

環境、社會及管治 (ESG) 政策及表現 (續)

履行社會責任，共建美好未來

本集團嚴格遵照《中華人民共和國勞動法》、香港《僱傭條例》等營運所在國家及地區的相關法律法規，保障員工合法權益，健全福利保障體系，聚焦人力資本高質量發展，重視員工工作生活平衡，暢通員工溝通渠道，打造有溫度的工作環境。

本集團堅守金融本源，扎實做好「科技金融、綠色金融、普惠金融、養老金融、數字金融」五篇大文章，加強優質金融服務供給，精準高效服務經濟社會發展，有效發揮保險業經濟減震器和社會穩定器作用。踐行央企責任擔當，參與構建多層次養老保障體系，投身鄉村振興事業，推動公益慈善，增加社會民生福祉，為社會民生進步貢獻太平力量。

有關本集團的企業文化及2023年環境、社會及管治表現的詳情將載於《2023環境、社會及管治 (ESG) 暨社會責任報告》。

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RELATIONSHIPS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders, including shareholders, customers, employees, business partners, government and community, suppliers etc. are the key drivers for the Group's high-quality development. The Group established a sound and regular stakeholder communication mechanism with the aim to build a harmonious and stable stakeholder relationship, fulfilling its corporate social responsibility and creating greater value for all stakeholders.

Shareholders

Enhancing corporate value for shareholders is one of the main objectives of the Group, which aims to promote business development for sustainable profitable growth, maintain favorable investment returns, and ensure the preservation and appreciation of assets. At the same time, the Group attaches great importance to maintaining orderly corporate governance, effective risk management and transparent information disclosure.

Customers

The Group closely follows the national and industrial policy trends, guided by the service concept of "Customer First", continuously improving product and service management and emphasising customer service experience, the Group drives product and service upgrades with innovation to meet customers' needs for a better life. Customers have witnessed our growth during our process of actively building a comprehensive insurance service ecosystem with Taiping characteristics. At the same time, by strengthening the application of financial technology, promoting digital transformation, and improving an intelligent and convenient online and offline operation service system, the Group has built a convenient, caring and reliable service network for our customers.

與主要持份者的關係

主要持份者包括股東、客戶、員工、業務夥伴、政府及社區、供應商等，是本集團高質量發展道路上的重要驅動力。本集團建立完善常態化持份者溝通機制，旨在搭建和諧穩定的持份者關係，以行動踐行企業社會責任，為各持份者創造更大價值。

股東

本集團一個主要目標是為股東提升企業價值，旨在促進業務發展以實現可持續盈利增長，保持較好投資回報，確保資產保值增值。同時注重保持良好的公司治理、有效的風險管理及透明的信息披露。

客戶

本集團緊跟國家和行業政策動向，牢固樹立「客戶至上」服務理念，圍繞客戶美好生活需求，以創新驅動產品和服務升級，持續完善產品服務管理，重視客戶服務體驗，積極構建具有太平特色的保險綜合服務生態圈，與客戶一起見證成長。同時，本集團亦加大金融科技應用力度，推動數字化轉型，健全智能化、便捷化的線上線下運營服務體系，為廣大客戶搭建便利、貼心、可靠的服務網絡。

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RELATIONSHIPS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

(Continued)

Employees

The Group considered talents as its primary resource and aimed to promote the high-quality development of human capital, create a highland for the development of high-quality talents, and provided a fair competition platform and extensive room for career development. The Group has established a sound training system and a scientific, reasonable and market-oriented remuneration incentive mechanism, constantly improving employee rights protection measures and welfare system, and building multiple channels for employee development. In order to ensure occupational safety and improve employees' happiness index, the Group attaches great importance to the physical and mental health of employees and their families, and strives to establish a healthy working environment. On the career development path of our employees, the Group has customised a training system tailored to the needs of different employees to provide a smooth channel for the career planning and future development of all employees.

Business Partners

The Group's primary business partner comprised of investment or joint venture partners, strategic customers, individual agents and bancassurance staff, and intermediate agencies. Through equal and mutually beneficial cooperation and strategic cooperation, the Group is committed to growing together and sharing value with its partners.

China Taiping's hundreds of thousands of agents and bancassurance staffs are also important partners of the Group. The Group provides all kinds of training for individual insurance agent, helping newcomers to learn industry regulations, master essential knowledge and skills, and have clear development goals; helping business managers to improve team operation ability; helping senior managers and senior executive management improving team operation ability from both theory cognition and practical operation perspectives, in order to achieve synergetic development of high performance individual and organisation. The Group is committed to maintaining good business partnerships with banks and promoting long-term business interest, and has also built an effective incentive system and provided broad development space to help our bancassurance sales team to maintain its core competitiveness.

與主要持份者的關係 (續)

員工

本集團視人才為第一資源，以促進人力資本高質量發展為目標，打造優質人才發展高地，提供公平的競爭平台和廣闊的事業發展空間。本集團已建立良好培訓體系、科學合理及市場化的薪酬激勵機制，不斷完善員工權益保障措施和福利體系，構建員工發展的多通道，重視員工身心健康和家庭，建立健康的工作環境，保障職業安全，努力提高員工幸福指數。在員工職業發展道路上，定制針對不同員工需求的培訓體系，為廣大員工的職業規劃與未來發展暢通渠道。

業務夥伴

本集團主要業務夥伴包括投資或聯營夥伴、戰略客戶、個人代理人及銀保業務人員、中介機構等。本集團通過平等互利合作、戰略合作等，致力於與合作夥伴共同成長，共享價值。

中國太平擁有數十萬代理人隊伍和銀保業務人員亦為本集團的重要業務夥伴。本集團向個險代理人提供各級制式的系統培訓，以幫助新人了解行業法規，掌握必備的知識和技能，明確發展目標；幫助業務經理提升小組經營能力；幫助高級經理、高階主管從理論認知和實務操作兩個方面提升團隊經營能力，以提升績優人力和績優組織協同發展。本集團在與銀行維持良好業務夥伴關係並促進長遠商業利益的同時，建立有效的激勵體系並營造廣闊的發展空間，助力銀保隊伍保持核心競爭力。

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RELATIONSHIPS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

(Continued)

Government and Community

The Group operates business in multiple regions around the world, actively promotes local industry exchanges and collaborations, enthusiastically participates in social welfare undertakings such as charity and donation, cares for and supports public welfare undertakings such as education and culture, and is determined to be an excellent corporate citizen. We have been fulfilling our corporate social responsibility in the fields of industry development, culture, sports and education, poverty alleviation and community building, and working with all walks of life to create value and achieve a win-win situation for both the society and enterprises.

Suppliers

The Group advocated fair competition and fair procurement in the market, selected qualified suppliers by strictly following its bidding procurement process, firmly abided by business logic, and promoted honest and reciprocal cooperation.

MAJOR INSURANCE CUSTOMERS

The information in respect of the Group's insurance revenue attributable to major insurance customers during the financial year is as follows:

		Percentage of the Group's insurance revenue 佔本集團 保險服務收入 總額的百分比
The largest insurance customer	最大保險客戶	0.57%
Five largest insurance customers in aggregate	五大保險客戶合計	1.87%

At no time during the Year have the directors, their close associates or any shareholder of the Company (which to the knowledge of the directors own more than 5.0% of the Company's share capital) had any interest in these major insurance customers.

與主要持份者的關係 (續)

政府及社區

本集團在全球多個地區經營業務，積極助推當地行業交流與協作，熱心參與慈善、捐助等社會公益事業，關心支持教育、文化等公共福利事業，矢志成為優秀的企業公民。在行業發展、文體教育、扶貧幫困、社區建設等領域恪盡企業社會責任，與各界攜手創造價值，實現社企雙贏。

供應商

本集團支援市場公平競爭、公平採購，嚴格按照招標採購流程選取合格供應商，嚴守商務規則，推進誠信互惠合作。

主要保險客戶

主要保險客戶於本財政年度佔本集團的保險服務收入的資料載列如下：

本公司的董事、其緊密聯繫人士或任何股東（據董事所知持有本公司股本5.0%以上）均沒有於本年度內任何時間擁有這些主要保險客戶的任何權益。

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RISK FACTORS

In 2023, the Group has continued to promote the establishment of the comprehensive risk management system with risk capital as its core, carried out risk identification and evaluation by combining qualitative and quantitative, and top-down and bottom-up modes: firstly, according to the risk appetite determined by the Board, the Company further improved the risk appetite indicator system, enhanced risk appetite transmission and monitored risks based on its implementation; secondly, further strengthened the comprehensive risk management foundation, consolidated the management mechanism for various departments with separate responsibilities and their coordination and cooperation, reviewed and improved the risk management system, and enhanced the ability of comprehensive risks management and collaboration to effectively identify, assess and control of risks in key areas and key projects, according to the relevant regulatory and the Company's requirements.

The major risks and countermeasures of the Company in 2023 are as follows:

(I) General Risks of the Group

The Group has strengthened the management of general risks such as insurance risk, market risk, credit risk, strategic risk, operational risk, reputational risk and liquidity risk at the Group level in conjunction with external regulatory requirements and internal management needs, and has provided guidance and assistance to its subsidiaries in carrying out relevant risk management and risk prevention and control work.

1 Insurance Risk, Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk

The details of the insurance risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk faced by the Group and their mitigation measures are elaborated in Note 2 "Insurance, Financial and Capital Risk Management" to the consolidated financial statements.

風險因素

2023年，本集團繼續推進以風險資本為核心的全面風險管理體系建設，採用定性與定量相結合、自上而下與自下而上相結合的方式對風險進行識別和評估：一是根據董事會確定的風險偏好，進一步完善風險偏好指標體系，加強風險偏好傳導並通過其執行情況對風險進行監控；二是貫徹落實監管及公司相關要求，進一步夯實全面風險管理基礎，鞏固各司其職、協調合作的管理機制，梳理完善風險管理制度體系，提升全面風險管理協同能力，對重點領域、重點項目等風險進行有效識別、評估和管控。

2023年本公司面臨的主要風險及應對措施如下：

一、集團一般風險

本集團結合外部監管要求及內部管理需要，加強保險風險、市場風險、信用風險、戰略風險、操作風險、聲譽風險和流動性風險等一般風險在集團層面的管理，指導和協助成員公司開展相關風險管理及風險防控工作。

1 保險風險、市場風險、信用風險及流動性風險

有關本集團面臨的保險風險、市場風險、信用風險及流動性風險的描述及降低風險的措施詳情載於綜合財務報表附註2「保險、財務及資本風險管理」一節。

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RISK FACTORS (Continued)

(I) General Risks of the Group (Continued)

2 Strategic Risk

Strategic risk refers to the risk of mismatch between the strategy and the market environment and the capability of the Company due to ineffective process of strategy formulation and implementation or changes in the operating environment. In 2023, high inflation of the world's major developed economies inhibited demand growth by monetary tightening, together with other factors like geopolitical conflicts, energy and grain crises all dragged the pace of economic recovery. In the face of complex and volatile international political and economic environment, as well as PRC domestic cyclical and structural issues, the Group has seriously implemented the requirements of the State Council on preventing and resolving financial risks, actively fulfilled its responsibility as a central enterprise to serve the national development goals, support the real economy and promote people's well-being. At the same time, the Group has strengthened tracking and evaluation on the strategies with coordinated strategic stability and tactical flexibility to construct a management mechanism that merges operations with risk prevention and control among the Group and its subsidiaries. The mechanism shall specify responsibilities, improve systems and enhance capabilities, so as to further promote the high-quality development strategy. The Group's overall operation and development was stable and progressive with no strategic risks occurred.

3 Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of direct or indirect losses arising from inadequate or faulty internal procedures, staff and information systems as well as external events. Under increasingly stringent regulatory environment, the Group strengthened the management and control of operational risks by continuously improving its operational risk management systems, process and measures. Especially, the Group further increased the effectiveness of its operational risk assessment and control through the enhancement of publicity and training, comprehensive risk screening, and the improved relevant information system.

風險因素 (續)

一、集團一般風險 (續)

2 戰略風險

戰略風險是指由於戰略制定和實施的流程無效或經營環境的變化，導致戰略與市場環境和公司能力不匹配的風險。2023年，世界主要發達經濟體通脹持續處於高位，緊縮貨幣持續抑制需求增長，疊加地緣政治衝突、能源糧食危機等影響，限制經濟復蘇步伐。面對複雜多變的國際政治經濟環境，以及國內週期性和結構性矛盾疊加的局勢，本集團認真貫徹落實國務院防範化解金融風險要求，積極履行央企擔當，主動融入國家發展大局，積極服務國家戰略、支持實體經濟、促進民生保障。同時強化戰略追蹤和評估，統籌好戰略穩定性和策略靈活性，推動實現集團和各公司構建經營管理與風險防控相互融合的管理機制，壓實責任、完善體系、提高能力，深入推進高質量發展戰略。本集團總體經營發展穩中有進，未發生戰略風險。

3 操作風險

操作風險是指由於不完善或有問題的內部程序、員工和信息系統以及外部事件而導致直接或間接損失的風險。隨著監管形勢日益驅嚴，本集團通過持續完善操作風險管理制度與流程、提升操作風險管理手段等加強對操作風險的管控，尤其是通過強化宣導和培訓、開展操作風險全面風險排查、完善相關信息系統等方面進一步提升操作風險評估和管控的有效性。

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RISK FACTORS (Continued)

(I) General Risks of the Group (Continued)

4 Reputational Risk

Reputational risk refers to the risk of negative evaluation of the Company by stakeholders, the general public, the media due to the behaviors of the Group, its subsidiaries, the behaviors of its employees or external events, which may damage brand value of the Company and be detrimental to the normal operation of the Group and its subsidiaries. The Group has established a sound reputational risk management system as well as coping and dealing mechanism at both the Group and subsidiaries' levels. In 2023, the Group attached great importance to safeguarding its reputation in the market, strengthened the protection of the rights and interests of consumers and the monitoring of public opinion, and adhered to the principles of foresight, timeliness and proactivity in the prevention and control of risks on various fronts, so as to effectively avoid the triggering or the accumulation of significant reputational risk events and to safeguard favorable brand image of the Group.

(II) Specific Risks of the Group

The Group has proactively implemented the regulatory requirements and strengthened the management of specific risks such as risk contagion, concentration risk, the opaque organisation structure and non-insurance risks.

1 Risk Contagion

Risk contagion refers to the risk from each subsidiary which will contaminate other subsidiaries of the Group through internal related party transactions or other means, resulting in unexpected losses to other subsidiaries or the group company.

風險因素 (續)

一、集團一般風險 (續)

4 聲譽風險

聲譽風險是指由本集團和成員公司的行為、從業人員行為或外部事件等，導致持份者、社會公眾、媒體等對本公司形成負面評價，從而損害本公司品牌價值，不利於本集團和各成員公司正常經營的風險。本集團在本集團和成員公司層面均建立了較完善的聲譽風險管理體系和應對處置機制。2023年，本集團高度重視維護市場聲譽，加強消費者權益保護與輿情監測，堅持前瞻、及時、主動的原則，做好各個前端領域的風險防控，有效避免觸發或累積成重大聲譽風險事件，維護本集團良好的品牌形象。

二、集團特有風險

本集團積極落實監管要求，加強對風險傳染、集中度風險、組織結構不透明和非保險領域風險等集團特有風險管理。

1 風險傳染

風險傳染是指各成員公司的風險通過內部關聯交易或其他方式傳染到集團其他成員公司，使其他成員公司或集團公司遭受非預期損失的風險。

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RISK FACTORS (Continued)

(II) Specific Risks of the Group (Continued)

1 Risk Contagion (Continued)

The Group plays an integrated and coordinating role, continuously improves the management of related party transactions and strengthens the construction of firewalls in order to effectively prevent the spread of risks in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of each business location and in conjunction with the authorisation mechanism. The Group attaches great importance to the management of connected transactions and strictly complies with the relevant regulations of the NFRA, the Stock Exchange and other domestic and overseas regulatory authorities, as well as the management rules to establish and improve a standardised system for the management of connected transactions, and strictly carry out the process of pre-ante reporting and approval with hierarchical authorisations. With regards to firewall construction, the Group has established firewalls between the head office, insurance subsidiaries and non-insurance subsidiaries in terms of legal persons, personnel, funds and information, etc., so as to avoid risk contagion from non-insurance subsidiaries to the head office of the Group or insurance subsidiaries, as well as various possible cross contamination.

2 Concentration Risk

Concentration risk refers to a single risk or a combination of risks of subsidiaries. When aggregated at the Group level, it may directly or indirectly threaten the solvency of the holding company. The Group manages concentration risk from four main aspects: counterparty, investment assets, insurance business and non-insurance business. Concentration risk tolerance and risk limits are determined by taking into account factors such as business characteristics, scale, product structure and risk profile of the subsidiaries, and concentration risk is assessed, monitored, measured and reported on a regular basis.

風險因素 (續)

二、集團特有風險 (續)

1 風險傳染 (續)

本集團發揮綜合協調作用，按照各經營地的相關法律法規，結合授權機制，不斷完善關聯交易管理，加強防火牆建設，有效防範風險傳染。本集團高度重視關聯交易管理，嚴格遵照國家金融監督管理總局、聯交所等境內外監管機構的相關規定，以及本集團關聯交易管理相關制度，建立健全規範化、標準化的關聯交易管理體系，嚴格履行關聯交易事前申報、分級授權審批流程。本集團持續加強防火牆建設，集團本部、保險子公司和非保險子公司之間建立了法人、人員、資金、信息等方面的防火牆，避免風險由非保險子公司傳遞至集團本部或者保險子公司，及各種可能的交叉傳染。

2 集中度風險

集中度風險是指成員公司單個風險或風險組合在集團層面聚合後，可能直接或間接威脅到集團公司償付能力的風險。本集團主要從交易對手、投資資產、保險業務和非保險業務等四個方面對集中度風險進行管理。考慮子公司業務特點、規模、產品結構、風險狀況等因素，確定集中度風險容忍度和風險限額，定期對集中度風險進行評估、監控、計量和彙報。

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RISK FACTORS (Continued)

(II) Specific Risks of the Group (Continued)

3 Risk of Opaque Organisation Structure

Risk of opaque organisation structure refers to the risk of losses to the holding company caused by the complexity or opaqueness of the Group's shareholding structure, management structure, operational processes and business types. The Group's internal shareholding structure is clear and transparent, with no cross-shareholding or illegal subscription of capital instruments. The shareholding control hierarchy complies with regulatory requirements. The powers and responsibilities of the Group's departments and of the subsidiaries are clearly defined, thus the Group is able to better fulfil its respective duties and responsibilities. The risk of opaque organisation structure is generally controllable.

4 Non-insurance Risk

Non-insurance risk refers to the impact of the business activities of non-insurance member companies on the solvency of the Company and its insurance member companies. The Group attaches great importance to the management of non-insurance risks and has established independent legal entities to operate non-insurance business for specialised management. The Group's non-insurance subsidiaries are diversified, but most of them are relatively small in size and not yet systemically important, and the scale of their investments has not yet reached the regulatory thresholds. In 2023, the Group's non-insurance business were operated in a generally healthy manner, and the proportion of significant non-insurance financial equity investments and the proportion of significant non-financial equity investments both met regulatory requirements. The Group strictly controls the establishment of new organisations and strictly enforces the relevant reporting and filing requirements. There is no such a non-insurance subsidiary that caused the Group to deviate from its main business.

風險因素 (續)

二、集團特有風險 (續)

3 組織結構不透明風險

組織結構不透明風險是指本集團股權結構、管理結構、運作流程、業務類型等過度複雜和不透明而導致集團公司產生損失的風險。本集團內部股權結構清晰可穿透，不存在交叉持股和違規認購資本工具情形。股權控制層級符合監管規定。本集團及各子公司的職能部門權責明晰，能夠較好地做到各司其職、各負其責。組織結構不透明風險總體可控。

4 非保險領域風險

非保險領域風險是指非保險類成員公司的經營活動對本公司及其他保險類成員公司償付能力的影響。本集團高度重视非保險領域風險的管理，設立獨立法人經營非保險業務，實現專業化經營。本集團非保險子公司業務多元，但大多體量較小，尚不構成系統重要性，投資規模未觸及監管閾值。2023年，本集團非保險業務經營總體穩健，非保險金融業重大股權投資餘額佔比和非金融業重大股權投資餘額佔比均滿足監管要求。本集團從嚴控制新設機構，嚴格執行相關報批報備要求，不存在偏離主業情形。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Group consistently complies with the relevant laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements, and operates business with our distinct advantages. To the best of our knowledge, in 2023, the Group complied with the laws including the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules, and the SFO, while complying with the requirements of the PRC and overseas regulatory authorities including NFRA in major aspects to ensure strict compliance.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The profit of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 and the state of the Group's affairs at that date are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 134 to 350.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company had no pre-determined dividend distribution ratio. The Company distributes dividends on the premise of meeting the regulatory solvency requirements and supporting the growth of the Company's valued business. The Company intentionally maintains the stability and continuity of dividend distribution, and the Board will consider the Company's development strategy, capital status, operating results and capital needs as well as capital market condition and investor expectations before deciding whether to recommend dividends and determining the amount of dividend.

DIVIDEND

No interim dividend was declared during the Year (2022: Nil). The directors recommended the payment of a final dividend of 30 HK cents per share in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: final dividend of 26 HK cents per share), which is subject to the approval by the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company. If approved, the said dividend will be paid on or about 23 July 2024 to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 12 July 2024, being the record date for determining shareholders' entitlement to the proposed final dividend.

遵守法律及法規

本集團一貫遵循外部相關法律法規及監管規定要求，並結合本集團特點開展各項工作。盡我們所知，2023年本集團遵照香港《公司條例》、上市規則、《證券及期貨條例》等法規，同時在重大方面遵守金融監管總局等境內外監管機構規定，嚴守合規底線。

綜合財務報表

本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度的溢利和本集團於該日的財務狀況載於第134至350頁綜合財務報表內。

股息政策

本公司並無任何預設股息分派比率。本公司將在滿足監管償付能力要求與支持公司價值業務增長的前提下進行股息分派。本公司有意保持股息分派的穩定性與持續性，在決定是否建議派發股息及確定股息金額時，董事會考慮下列因素：一是公司的發展戰略、資本狀況、經營結果與資本需求；二是資本市場狀況與投資者預期。

股息

本年度內並無宣派中期股息（2022年：無）。董事會建議派發截至2023年12月31日止年度末期股息每股30港仙（2022年：末期股息每股26港仙）。股息須於本公司即將舉行之股東周年大會中獲股東批准。如獲得批准，本公司將於2024年7月23日左右向於2024年7月12日（確定股東享有建議末期股息之記錄日期）名列本公司股東名冊之股東派發上述股息。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

DIVIDEND (Continued)

In order to ascertain the entitlement of the final dividend for 2023, the register of members will be closed on 12 July 2024, during which no transfer of Shares will be registered. To be eligible to receive the aforesaid cash dividend, the transfer documents must be lodged with the Company's registrar and transfer office, Hong Kong Registrars Limited, at Shops 1712-1716, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong by shareholders no later than 4:30 p.m. on 11 July 2024.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the Shares issued in the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in Note 37 of the consolidated financial statements.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

During the Year, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries have purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 31 December 2023, the Company's reserves available for distribution amounted to HK\$8,668 million (2022: HK\$7,074 million).

EQUITY LINKED AGREEMENTS

During the Year, no equity linked agreements entered into by the Group, or subsisted at the end of the Year.

DONATIONS

During the Year, the Group made charitable donations of HK\$8.55 million (2022: HK\$11.05 million).

股息 (續)

為確定有權收取2023年度末期股息的股東名單，本公司將於2024年7月12日，暫停辦理股份過戶登記手續。為符合資格收取上述現金股息，股東最遲須於2024年7月11日下午4時30分前將股份過戶文件送呈本公司股份過戶登記處香港證券登記有限公司，地址為香港皇后大道東183號合和中心17樓1712-1716號舖。

股本

有關本公司截至2023年12月31日止年度已發行股本的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註37。

購買、出售或贖回本公司的上市證券

本公司或任何其附屬公司於本年度內概無購入、出售或贖回任何本公司的上市證券。

可分配儲備

於2023年12月31日，本公司可供分配的儲備合共為86.68億港元（2022年：70.74億港元）。

股票掛鈎協議

於年結時或本年度任何時間內，本集團並無訂立或存在任何股票掛鈎協議。

捐款

於本年度內，本集團作出855萬港元（2022年：1,105萬港元）的慈善捐款。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company during the Year and up to the date of this annual report were:

Executive directors

WANG Sidong
YIN Zhaojun
LI Kedong (appointed on 18 January 2023)
XIAO Xing (resigned on 18 July 2023)

Non-executive directors

GUO Zhaoxu
HU Xingguo
ZHANG Cui
ZHU Dajian*
WU Ting Yuk Anthony*
XIE Zhichun*
LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny*
YANG Changgui (resigned on 24 August 2023)

* Independent

In accordance with Articles 97 of the Company's articles of association, at least one-third of the relevant Directors from the Board are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting and the proposed re-appointments as Directors will not have any specific term, but will be subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the Company's annual general meeting in accordance with the Company's articles of association.

Subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Company's annual general meeting, the emoluments of the Directors will be determined by the remuneration committee and the board of the Company.

A list of names of all the directors who have served on the boards of the Company's subsidiaries during the Year is available on the Company's website at www.ctih.cntaiping.com.

董事會

本公司於本年度及截至本年報日的董事如下：

執行董事

王思東
尹兆君
李可東 (於2023年1月18日委任)
肖星 (於2023年7月18日辭任)

非執行董事

郭兆旭
胡興國
張翠
諸大建*
胡定旭*
解植春*
羅范椒芬*
楊昌貴 (於2023年8月24日辭任)

* 獨立

根據本公司的組織章程細則條文第97條，不少於董事會人數三分之一之董事須於即將召開的股東周年大會輪值退任並重選有關建議重新委任為董事均無指定期限，但須按本公司的組織章程細則，在本公司股東周年大會輪值告退及膺選連任。

董事酬金將由本公司的薪酬委員會及董事會訂定，惟仍需股東在本公司股東周年大會上批准。

於本年度內，所有出任本公司附屬公司董事會的董事姓名名單已載於本公司網站 www.ctih.cntaiping.com。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Company has received annual confirmation from each of the independent non-executive Directors regarding their independence from the Company and considers each of the independent non-executive Directors to be independent from the Company.

CHANGES TO INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules, the changes to information required to be disclosed by the Directors pursuant to paragraphs (a) to (e) and (g) of Rule 13.51(2) between 24 August 2023 (being the date of approval of the Company's 2023 Interim Report and 25 March 2024 (being the date of approval of the Company's 2023 Annual Report) are set out below:

Mr. YIN Zhaojun was appointed as the chairman of TPre with effect from September 2023.

Mr. LI Kedong was appointed as a director of TPL with effect from September 2023.

Mr. WU Ting Yuk Anthony was appointed as the chairman of Venus Medtech (Hangzhou) Inc. with effect from December 2023.

Mr. XIE Zhichun has retired as an independent non-executive director of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. with effect from March 2024.

Other than those disclosed above, there is no other information required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

No Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than normal statutory obligations.

獨立性的確認

本公司已取得各獨立非執行董事每年確認其獨立性的確認函。本公司亦認為每位獨立非執行董事，確屬獨立於本公司的人士。

董事資料的變動

根據上市規則第13.51B(1)條，於2023年8月24日（為通過本公司2023年中期報告當日）至2024年3月25日（為通過本公司2023年年報當日）期間，董事按第13.51(2)條第(a)至(e)段及第(g)段規定披露資料的變動如下：

尹兆君先生於2023年9月獲委任為太平再保險董事長。

李可東先生於2023年9月獲委任為太平人壽董事。

胡定旭先生於2023年12月獲委任為杭州啓明醫療器械股份有限公司董事長。

解植春先生於2024年3月退任中國民生銀行獨立非執行董事。

除上述披露外，本公司董事並無其他資料需根據上市規則第13.51B(1)條作出披露。

董事的服務合約

擬於即將召開的股東周年大會中候選連任的董事概無與本公司或任何其附屬公司訂立於1年內不可在不予賠款（一般法定賠款除外）的情況下終止尚未屆滿的服務合約。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES

As at 31 December 2023, none of the Directors and chief executive of the Company had any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise which had to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Companies.

During the Year, no Directors nor any of their spouses or children under the age of 18 years has any interests in or has been granted any rights to subscribe for equity or debt securities of the Company nor was there been any exercise of any such rights by any of them.

At no time during the Year was the Company, any of its holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the directors or chief executive of the Company or any of their spouses or children under the age of 18 years to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Company's articles of association provide that every Director is entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which they may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of their office or otherwise in relation thereto.

The Company has taken out and maintained directors' liability insurance throughout the Year, which provides appropriate cover for the Directors and directors of the subsidiaries of the Group.

董事及最高行政人員的股份、相關股份及債權證的權益及淡倉

於2023年12月31日，本公司董事及最高行政人員在本公司及其相聯法團（根據《證券及期貨條例》第XV段的釋義）的股份、相關股份或債權證中概無擁有任何按《證券及期貨條例》第352條規定存置登記冊的記錄所載，或按上市公司董事進行證券交易的標準守則要求，需要知會本公司及聯交所的權益及淡倉。

在本年度，並無任何董事或任何他們的配偶或未滿18歲的子女擁有權益或獲授權利認購本公司的股本或債務證券，亦並無任何上述人士行使任何此等權利。

本公司、任何其控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司均沒有在本年度任何時間參與任何安排，致使本公司董事或最高行政人員或任何他們的配偶或未滿18歲的子女，可以透過收購本公司或任何其他法團的股份或債權證而獲益。

獲准許的彌償條文

本公司組織章程細則規定，每位董事有權就其任期內或因執行其職務而可能遭致或發生與此相關之損失或責任從本公司資產中獲得賠償。

本公司於本年度內已購買及維持董事責任保險，為本公司及本集團附屬公司董事提供適當的保障。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' AND OTHER PERSONS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

主要股東及其他人士的股份及相關股份的權益及淡倉

As at 31 December 2023, the interests and short positions of the shareholders, other than a director or chief executive of the Company, in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO were as follows:

於2023年12月31日，按《證券及期貨條例》第336條規定存置之登記冊的記錄所載不屬於本公司董事或最高行政人員的股東在本公司的股份及相關股份中擁有的權益及淡倉如下：

Substantial shareholders 主要股東	Capacity 身份	Number of ordinary Shares 普通股股數	Long position/ short position 好倉／淡倉	Percentage of issued share capital % 佔已發行股份%
TPG 中國太平保險集團	Interest of controlled corporation 受控法團的權益	2,201,515,256 (note 1) (註1)	Long Position 好倉	61.25
TPG (HK) 中國太平保險集團(香港)	1,903,882,000 Shares as beneficial owner and 297,633,256 Shares (note 2) as interest of controlled corporation 1,903,882,000股為實益擁有人及297,633,256股(註2)為受控法團的權益	2,201,515,256	Long Position 好倉	61.25

notes:

註：

(1) TPG's interest in the Company is held by TPG (HK), Easiwell, Taiping Golden Win and Manhold, all of which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of TPG.

(1) 中國太平保險集團於本公司之權益由中國太平保險集團(香港)、易和、太平金和及汶豪持有，各公司均為中國太平保險集團之全資附屬公司。

(2) 168,098,887 Shares are held by Easiwell, 63,232,419 Shares are held by Taiping Golden Win and 66,301,950 Shares are held by Manhold.

(2) 168,098,887股股份由易和持有，63,232,419股股份由太平金和持有，而66,301,950股股份由汶豪持有。

Save as disclosed above, the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO showed that the Company had not been notified of any interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as at 31 December 2023.

除上述者外，按《證券及期貨條例》第336條規定存置之登記冊的記錄所示，本公司並無接獲通知任何有關於2023年12月31日在本公司的股份及相關股份中擁有的權益或淡倉。

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

管理合約

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the Year.

在本年度內，本公司並無就全盤業務或其中任何重要部份簽訂或存有管理及行政合約。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

DIRECTORS' MATERIAL INTEREST IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

No transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company, its holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries, was a party in which a director of the Company had a material interest subsisted at the end of the Year or at any time during the Year.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

(I) Connected Transactions

During the year, the Group conducted the following connected transactions with the TPG and its subsidiaries (the "TPG Group").

1. Provision of loan facilities to a fellow subsidiary

On 9 November 2018, TPL (HK), TPR_e and CTPI (HK) respectively entered into the Original Loan Agreements with Taiping Golden Win as borrower, and provided four loan facilities for a term of 60 months from the date of drawdown.

On 6 November 2023, each of TPL (HK), TPR_e and CTPI (HK) respectively entered into the New Loan Agreements with Taiping Golden Win. Pursuant to the New Loan Agreements, TPL (HK), TPR_e and CTPI (HK) respectively will act as lenders to provide three loan facilities to Taiping Golden Win in an aggregate amount of HK\$1,250 million for a term of 60 months from the Borrowing Date at the interest rate of 5.8% per annum. Proceeds of the loan facilities under the New Loan Agreements will be used to repay the total facilities payable under the Original Loan Agreements.

董事在重要交易、安排或合約擁有的重大權益

本公司、任何其控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司於年結時或本年度任何時間，均沒有訂立任何本公司董事擁有重大權益的重要交易、安排或合約。

關連交易及持續關連交易

一、關連交易

本集團於本年度內與中國太平保險集團及其附屬公司（「中國太平保險集團系」）進行了以下的關連交易。

1. 向同系附屬公司提供授信貸款

於2018年11月9日，太平人壽（香港）、太平再保險及太平香港，分別與太平金和訂立原貸款協議作為借款人的太平金和提供四筆合共港幣20億港元的授信貸款，從提款日起計為期60個月。

於2023年11月6日，太平人壽（香港）、太平再保險及太平香港，分別與太平金和訂立新貸款協議。根據新貸款協議，太平人壽（香港）、太平再保險及太平香港分別作為貸款人，從貸款日起計為期60個月，以年利率5.8%向太平金和提供三筆合共12.5億港元的授信貸款。新貸款協議下的授信貸款款項將用以償還原貸款協議項下的授信總額。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(I) Connected Transactions (Continued)

1. Provision of loan facilities to a fellow subsidiary (Continued)

Taiping Golden Win is a wholly owned subsidiary of TPG (HK), the controlling shareholder of the Company, Taiping Golden Win is an associate of TPG (HK) and a connected person of the Company. Therefore, pursuant to Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules, each of the Loan Agreements entered into between TPL (HK), TPre and CTPI (HK) and Taiping Golden Win and the transactions contemplated thereunder constitute connected transactions of the Company.

For more details of the Original Loan Agreements and the New Loan Agreements, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 9 November 2018 and 6 November 2023, respectively.

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions

During the year, the Group conducted the following continuing connected transactions with the China Petrochemical Corporation with its associates (the "China Petrochemical Corporation Group").

1. Operating Lease Service Agreements entered into between TSFL and its subsidiaries and associates of China Petrochemical Corporation in respect of Operating Lease Services

Reference is made to the 2022 Annual Results Announcement of the Company dated 28 March 2023. According to Rule 14A.09 of the Listing Rules, as one or more of the applicable percentage ratios exceeds 10% of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022, TSFL, a subsidiary of the Company, has ceased to be an insignificant subsidiary of the Company. As TSFL is owned as to 50% by TPL and China Petrochemical Corporation respectively, China Petrochemical Corporation (a substantial shareholder at the subsidiary level of the Company) together with its associates thus have become connected persons at the subsidiary level of the Company.

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

一、關連交易 (續)

1. 向同系附屬公司提供授信貸款 (續)

太平金和為中國太平保險集團(香港)的全資附屬公司,而中國太平保險集團(香港)為本公司的控股股東。因此,太平金和為中國太平保險集團(香港)的聯繫人,亦為本公司的關連人士。因此,根據上市規則第14A章,太平人壽(香港)、太平再保險及太平香港與太平金和訂立的貸款協議及其項下擬進行的交易均各自構成本公司的關連交易。

更多有關原貸款協議及新貸款協議的詳情,請參閱本公司日期為2018年11月9日及2023年11月6日的公告。

二、持續關連交易

本集團於本年度內與中石化集團公司與其聯繫人(「中石化集團」)進行了以下的持續關連交易。

1. 太平石化金租及其附屬公司與中石化集團公司的聯繫人就營業租賃服務訂立的營業租賃服務協議

茲題述本公司於2023年3月28日刊發的2022年度業績公告。根據上市規則第14A.09條,截至2022年12月31日止年度,本公司附屬公司太平石化金租的一項或多項適用百分比率超過本集團的10%,太平石化金租不再屬本公司的非重大附屬公司。由於太平石化金租由太平人壽及中石化集團公司分別持有50%股權,中石化集團公司(本公司附屬公司層面的主要股東)與其聯繫人亦因此成為本公司附屬公司層面的關連人士。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions (Continued)

二、持續關連交易 (續)

1. Operating Lease Service Agreements entered into between TSFL and its subsidiaries and associates of China Petrochemical Corporation in respect of Operating Lease Services (Continued)

1. 太平石化金租及其附屬公司與中石化集團公司的聯繫人就營業租賃服務訂立的營業租賃服務協議 (續)

TSFL and its subsidiaries (the “TSFL Group”), in the ordinary and usual course of business, have entered into the Operating Lease Service Agreements with certain associates of China Petrochemical Corporation, which have fixed period, fixed terms (collectively known as “Operating Lease Service Agreements”), and those Operating Lease Service Agreements have not been terminated during the Year, the provision of Operating Lease Services by the TSFL Group to the associates of China Petrochemical Corporation under the Operating Lease Service Agreements have become continuing connected transactions of the Company from continuing transactions of the Company. In this regard, the Company has issued an announcement in relation to the Operating Lease Service Agreements on 28 March 2023 pursuant to Rule 14A.60 of the Listing Rules.

太平石化金租及其附屬公司（「太平石化金租集團」）於一般及日常業務過程中與中石化集團公司的若干聯繫人訂立了有固定期限、固定條款的營業租賃服務協議（統稱「營業租賃服務協議」），且該等營業租賃服務協議在本年度內仍未終止。太平石化金租集團根據營業租賃服務協議向中石化集團公司的聯繫人提供的營業租賃服務由本公司的持續交易變成本公司的持續關連交易。就此，本公司已根據上市規則第14A.60條於2023年3月28日就營業租賃服務協議出具公告。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions (Continued)

二、持續關連交易 (續)

1. Operating Lease Service Agreements entered into between TSFL and its subsidiaries and associates of China Petrochemical Corporation in respect of Operating Lease Services (Continued)

1. 太平石化金租及其附屬公司與中石化集團公司的聯繫人就營業租賃服務訂立的營業租賃服務協議 (續)

Operating Lease Service Agreements and its major terms were set out below:

營業租賃服務協議及其主要條款摘要載列如下：

Parties 訂約方	Projects 項目	Date 日期	Period 期限	Leased assets 租賃物	Total amount of rental 租金總額
TSFL (as lessor) 太平石化金租 (作為出租人)	Fracturing Trucks and Other Equipment Operating Lease	29 October 2018 2018年10月29日	6 years 6年	Drilling equipment such as fracturing trucks, top drive and drilling rigs	Approximately RMB234,765,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Shengli Asset Leasing shall pay, for the first 12-month rentals, 5 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 12 months after payment of the first rentals.
Sinopec Shengli Oil Engineering Company Limited Shengli Asset Swapping Leasing Company ("Shengli Asset Leasing") (as lessee)	Project of Shengli Asset Leasing 勝利資產租賃壓裂泵車等設備經營租賃項目			壓裂泵車、頂驅、鑽機等鑽井設備	約234,765,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。勝利資產租賃須在起租日後5個月支付首期12個月租金，其餘租金在首期租金支付日後每12個月支付一次。
中石化勝利石油工程有限公司勝利資產調劑租賃公司 (「勝利資產租賃」) (作為承租人)	Workover Rig and Other Equipment Operating Lease Project I of Shengli Asset Leasing 勝利資產租賃修井機等設備經營租賃項目 I	29 January 2019 2019年1月29日	5 years 5年	Workover rig and other equipment 修井機等設備	Approximately RMB52,943,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Shengli Asset Leasing shall pay, for the first 6-month rentals, 6 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 6 months after payment of the first rentals.
	Workover Rig and Other Equipment Operating Lease Project II of Shengli Asset Leasing 勝利資產租賃修井機等設備經營租賃項目 II	14 May 2019 2019年5月14日	5 years 5年	Workover rig and other equipment 修井機等設備	Approximately RMB111,996,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Shengli Asset Leasing shall pay, for the first 6-month rentals, 6 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 6 months after payment of the first rentals.
	Fracturing Equipment Operating Lease Project of Shengli Asset Leasing 勝利資產租賃壓裂設備經營租賃項目	24 July 2019 2019年7月24日	6 years 6年	Fracturing pump skid and other equipment 壓裂泵撬等設備	Approximately RMB254,836,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Shengli Asset Leasing shall pay, for the first 3-month rentals, 3 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 3 months after payment of the first rentals.
	Shengli Asset Leasing Power Generators Operating Lease Project 勝利資產租賃發電機設備經營租賃項目	28 December 2022 2022年12月28日	1 year 1年	Power generators 柴油發電機組	Approximately RMB4,825,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash every 6 months.

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions (Continued)

二、持續關連交易 (續)

1. Operating Lease Service Agreements entered into between TSFL and its subsidiaries and associates of China Petrochemical Corporation in respect of Operating Lease Services (Continued)

1. 太平石化金租及其附屬公司與中石化集團公司的聯繫人就營業租賃服務訂立的營業租賃服務協議 (續)

Parties 訂約方	Projects 項目	Date 日期	Period 期限	Leased assets 租賃物	Total amount of rental 租金總額
TSFL (as lessor) 太平石化金租 (作為出租人)	Drilling Equipment Operating Lease Project of Jiangnan Oil Engineering	13 December 2018 2018年12月13日	6 years 6年	General drilling rig (including auxiliary system) 壓裂泵撬等設備	Approximately RMB46,555,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Jiangnan Oil Engineering shall pay, for the first 12-month rentals, on the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 12 months after payment of the first rentals. 約46,555,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。漢江石油工程須在起租日支付首期12個月租金，其餘租金在首期租金支付日後每12個月支付一次。
Sinopec Jiangnan Oil Engineering Company Limited ("Jiangnan Oil Engineering") (as lessee) 中石化江漢石油工程有限公司 (「江漢石油工程」) (作為承租人)	Fracturing Equipment Operating Lease Project of Jiangnan Oil Engineering 江漢石油工程壓裂設備 經營性租賃項目	11 July 2019 2019年7月11日	5 years 5年	fracturing trucks and fracturing skids 壓裂車、壓裂撬	Approximately RMB155,757,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Jiangnan Oil Engineering shall pay, for the first 12-month rentals, on the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 12 months after payment of the first rentals. 約155,757,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。漢江石油工程須在起租日支付首期12個月租金，其餘租金在首期租金支付日後每12個月支付一次。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions (Continued)

二、持續關連交易 (續)

1. Operating Lease Service Agreements entered into between TSFL and its subsidiaries and associates of China Petrochemical Corporation in respect of Operating Lease Services (Continued)

1. 太平石化金租及其附屬公司與中石化集團公司的聯繫人就營業租賃服務訂立的營業租賃服務協議 (續)

Parties 訂約方	Projects 項目	Date 日期	Period 期限	Leased assets 租賃物	Total amount of rental 租金總額
TSFL (as lessor) 太平石化金租 (作為出租人)	Storage Tank and Compressor Operating Lease Project of Zhong An United	15 December 2018 2018年12月15日	5 years 5年	Storage tank, compressor and other equipment/assets 儲罐、壓縮機等設備/資產	Approximately RMB221,276,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Zhong An United shall pay, for the first 6-month rentals, 6 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 6 months after payment of the first rentals. 約221,276,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。中安聯合須在起租日後6個月支付首期6個月租金，其餘租金在首期租金支付日後每6個月支付一次。
Zhong An United Coal Chemical Co., Ltd. ("Zhong An United") (as lessee) 中安聯合煤化工有限責任公司 (「中安聯合」) (作為承租人)	An United 經營性租賃項目				
	Storage Tank Operating Lease Project of Zhong An United	29 January 2019 2019年1月29日	5 years 5年	High salt water storage tank 高鹽水暫存罐	Approximately RMB38,609,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Zhong An United shall pay, for the first 6-month rentals, 6 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 6 months after payment of the first rentals. 約38,609,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。中安聯合須在起租日後6個月支付首期6個月租金，其餘租金在首期租金支付日後每6個月支付一次。
	An United 經營性租賃項目				
	Equipment Operating Leaseback Project I of Zhong An United	26 July 2022 2022年7月26日	5 years 5年	Special equipment for chemical products pipeline, other petroleum and chemical industry 化工產品管綫、其他石油和化學工業專用設備	Approximately RMB678,916,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Zhong An United shall pay, for the first 6-month rentals, during the 6 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 6 months after payment of the first rentals. 約678,916,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。中安聯合須在起租日後6個月支付首期6個月租金，其餘租金在首期租金支付日後每6個月支付一次。
	An United 經營性租賃項目 I				
	Equipment Operating Leaseback Project II of Zhong An United	26 July 2022 2022年7月26日	5 years 5年	Dongfang boilers, air separation unit 東方爐、空分裝置	Approximately RMB336,476,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Zhong An United shall pay, for the first 6-month rentals, 6 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 6 months after payment of the first rentals. 約336,476,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。中安聯合須在起租日後6個月支付首期6個月租金，其餘租金在首期租金支付日後每6個月支付一次。
	An United 經營性租賃項目 II				

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions (Continued)

二、持續關連交易 (續)

1. Operating Lease Service Agreements entered into between TSFL and its subsidiaries and associates of China Petrochemical Corporation in respect of Operating Lease Services (Continued)

1. 太平石化金租及其附屬公司與中石化集團公司的聯繫人就營業租賃服務訂立的營業租賃服務協議 (續)

Parties 訂約方	Projects 項目	Date 日期	Period 期限	Leased assets 租賃物	Total amount of rental 租金總額
<p>Taiping & Sinopec TJ12 Shipping Leasing Company Ltd. ("Taiping 12") (as lessor)</p> <p>太平十二號(天津)航運租賃有限公司(「太平十二號」)(作為出租人)</p> <p>Sinopec Shanghai Offshore Oil Engineering Company Limited ("Offshore Oil Engineering") (as lessee)</p> <p>中石化海洋石油工程有限公司(「海洋石油工程」)(作為承租人)</p>	<p>1 AHTS Lease Project of Offshore Oil Engineering</p> <p>海洋石油工程1艘AHTS租賃項目</p>	<p>11 May 2021</p> <p>2021年5月11日</p>	<p>One year from 15 September 2021 and parties to the agreement may enter into a renewal agreement with the agreed rentals before the expiry date. The period has been extended one more year to 15 September 2023 pursuant to a renewal agreement.</p> <p>自2021年9月15日起一年，雙方可在租賃期屆滿前按照約定的租金費率簽訂續租協議。有關期限已根據續租協議延續一年至2023年9月15日。</p>	<p>Tugboat</p> <p>拖船</p>	<p>Approximately RMB8,030,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Offshore Oil Engineering shall pay, for the first 3-month rentals, 6 months after the commencement date of leasing and for the balance, every 3 months after payment of the first rentals.</p> <p>約8,030,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。海洋石油工程須在起租日後6個月支付首期3個月租金，其餘租金在首期租金支付日後每3個月支付一次。</p>
<p>Taiping & Sinopec TJ22 Shipping Leasing Company Ltd. ("Taiping 22") (as lessor)</p> <p>太平二十二號(天津)航運租賃有限公司(「太平二十二號」)(作為出租人)</p> <p>Offshore Oil Engineering (as lessee)</p> <p>海洋石油工程(作為承租人)</p>	<p>JU2000E Jack-up Drilling Platform Operating Lease Project of Sinopec Ocean Bureau</p> <p>中石化海洋局JU2000E自升式鑽井平台經營性租賃項目</p>	<p>7 August 2022</p> <p>2022年8月7日</p>	<p>From 29 November 2022 to 29 November 2023 and parties to the agreement may enter into a renewal agreement with the agreed rentals before the expiry date.</p> <p>2022年11月29日起至2023年11月29日，雙方可在租賃期屆滿前按照約定的租金費率簽訂續租協議。</p>	<p>Exploration vessel</p> <p>勘探船</p>	<p>Approximately RMB38,982,000 shall be settled by RMB in cash. Offshore Oil Engineering shall pay for the rentals by two instalments 6 months and 12 months after the commencement date of leasing.</p> <p>約38,982,000元人民幣，以人民幣現金方式結算。海洋石油工程須在起租日後6個月及12個月分兩次支付。</p>

Upon the term of the respective Operating Lease Service Agreements expires, the lessees may, as needed, renew the lease of, return, acquire or handle the leased assets by any other means agreed upon by both parties.

各營業租賃服務協議租賃期屆滿後，承租人可按需要續租、歸還、購買或雙方認可的其他方式處理租賃物。

For more details of the respective Operating Lease Service Agreements, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 28 March 2023.

更多有關各營業租賃服務協議的詳情，請參閱本公司日期為2023年3月28日的公告。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions (Continued)

2. The Lease Framework Agreement entered into between TSFL and Sinopec Industry-Finance Holdings

Reference is made to the paragraph headed “1. Operating Lease Service Agreements entered into between TSFL and its subsidiaries and associates of China Petrochemical Corporation in respect of Operating Lease Services” above, as the TSFL Group (as lessor) has provided finance lease services and operating lease services to China Petrochemical Corporation Group (as lessee) from time to time, and the Company expects that the TSFL Group will continue to provide lease services to China Petrochemical Corporation Group, TSFL and Sinopec Industry-Finance Holdings Co., Ltd. (“Sinopec Industry-Finance Holdings”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Petrochemical Corporation, entered into the lease framework agreement on 11 May 2023 (the “Lease Framework Agreement”), pursuant to which the TSFL Group (as lessor) agreed to provide Lease Services to China Petrochemical Corporation Group (as lessee), from 11 May 2023 to 31 December 2025 (both days inclusive).

Pursuant to the Lease Framework Agreement, the TSFL Group (as lessor) agrees to provide China Petrochemical Corporation Group (as lessee) with (1) sale and leaseback finance lease and/or operating lease arrangements (to be determined based on applicable accounting standards) (in which case the lessor would purchase the leased assets from the lessee, and lease back the leased assets to the lessee); (2) finance lease and/or operating lease arrangements (to be determined based on applicable accounting standards) involving the leasing of the leased assets to the lessee acquired by the lessor as per the choices of the lessee; (3) other finance lease, operating lease and the renewal or leasing of the leased assets under them that recognised under the laws of the PRC within the term of the Lease Framework Agreement.

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

二、持續關連交易 (續)

2. 太平石化金租與中石化產融控股訂立的租賃框架協議

茲提述上文「1. 太平石化金租及其附屬公司與中石化集團公司的聯繫人就營業租賃服務訂立的營業租賃服務協議」一段，由於太平石化金租集團（作為出租人）不時向中石化集團（作為承租人）提供融資租賃服務及營業租賃服務，且本公司預期太平石化金租集團會繼續向中石化集團提供租賃服務，因此，於2023年5月11日，太平石化金租與中石化產融控股有限公司（「中石化產融控股」）（為中石化集團全資附屬公司）訂立租賃框架協議（「租賃框架協議」），據此（其中包括）太平石化金租集團（作為出租人）同意向中石化集團（作為承租人）提供租賃服務，自2023年5月11日起至2025年12月31日止（包括首尾兩天）。

根據租賃框架協議，太平石化金租集團（作為出租人）於租賃框架協議期限內向中石化集團（作為承租人）提供(1) 售後租回（即出租人須向承租人購買租賃物，然後由承租人向出租人租回）的融資租賃及／或營業租賃安排（按適用會計準則釐定）；(2) 涉及出租人按承租人的選擇購買租賃物並出租給承租人的融資租賃及／或營業租賃安排（按適用會計準則釐定）；(3) 其他中國法律認可的融資租賃、營業租賃及其項下租賃物的續租或租賃等交易安排。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions (Continued)

二、持續關連交易 (續)

2. The Lease Framework Agreement entered into between TSFL and Sinopec Industry-Finance Holdings (Continued)

2. 太平石化金租與中石化產融控股訂立的租賃框架協議 (續)

The annual caps of the lease services to be provided pursuant to the implementation agreements to be entered into between TSFL Group and China Petrochemical Corporation Group during the valid period of the Lease Framework Agreement, and within the previous 12 months of anytime during the valid period of the Lease Framework Agreement were:

太平石化金租集團與中石化集團於租賃框架協議有效期內，及在租賃框架協議有效期間任何時間的過去12個月內簽立的實施協議所提供的租賃服務的年度上限為：

**Annual Caps for the year ended
31 December**
截至12月31日止年度的年度上限
2023 2024 2025
(RMB million)
(百萬元人民幣)

Total transaction amount on finance lease services provided by the TSFL Group to China Petrochemical Corporation Group	太平石化金租集團向中石化集團提供融資租賃服務的交易代價總額	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total transaction amount on operating lease services provided by the TSFL Group to China Petrochemical Corporation Group	太平石化金租集團向中石化集團提供營業租賃服務的交易代價總額	4,000	4,000	4,000

The total transaction amount in relation to finance lease services shall include the lease principal, the lease interest, the economic consultancy fees and/or other fees (if any) specified in the implementation agreement, while the total transaction amount in relation to operating lease services shall include the annual rental, the consideration for purchasing lease assets from China Petrochemical Corporation for the provision of operating lease services, the economic consultancy fees and/or other fees (if any) specified in the implementation agreements.

融資租賃服務的相關交易代價總額包括實施協議中訂明的租賃本金、租賃利息、經濟諮詢費用及／或其他費用(如有)。而營業租賃服務的相關交易代價總額則包括實施協議中訂明的年度租金、就提供營業租賃服務向中石化集團購買租賃物的對價、經濟諮詢費用及／或其他費用(如有)。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(II) Continuing Connected Transactions (Continued)

2. The Lease Framework Agreement entered into between TSFL and Sinopec Industry-Finance Holdings (Continued)

In 2023, the total transaction amount of the finance lease services and operating lease services provided by TSFL to China Petrochemical Corporation were RMB2,659 million and RMB519 million, respectively.

For more details of the Lease Framework Agreement, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 11 May 2023.

The independent non-executive directors of the Company have reviewed the continuing connected transactions above, and confirmed the above continuing connected transactions were:

- (i) entered into during the ordinary course of business of the Group;
- (ii) on normal commercial terms or on better terms; and
- (iii) in accordance with the agreements governing the transactions on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the shareholders of the Company as a whole.

Pursuant to Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules, the auditors of the Company were engaged to review the continuing connected transactions of the Group in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagement 3000 “Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information” issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and with reference to Practice Note 740 “Auditor’s Letter on Continuing Connected Transactions under the Hong Kong Listing Rules”. The auditors have issued an unqualified opinion and confirmed that nothing has come to their attention about matters mentioned in Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules.

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

二、持續關連交易 (續)

2. 太平石化金租與中石化產融控股訂立的租賃框架協議 (續)

2023年度，太平石化金租集團向中石化集團所提供融資租賃服務及營業租賃服務的交易代價總額分別為26.59億人民幣及5.19億元人民幣。

更多有關租賃框架協議的詳情，請參閱本公司日期為2023年5月11日的公告。

本公司獨立非執行董事已審核以上持續關連交易，並確認以上持續關連交易乃：

- (i) 在本集團的日常業務中訂立；
- (ii) 按照一般商業條款或更佳條款進行；及
- (iii) 根據有關交易的協議進行，條款公平合理，並且符合本公司股東整體利益。

本公司亦已根據上市規則第14A.56條委聘核數師按照香港會計師公會頒佈的香港鑒證業務準則第3000號下之「非審核或審閱過往財務資料之鑒證工作」規定，並參照實務說明第740號「關於香港《上市規則》所述持續關連交易的核數師函件」，審查本集團之持續關連交易。核數師已發出無保留意見確認沒有注意到上市規則第14A.56條所述事宜。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS *(Continued)*

Save as disclosed above, during the Year, the Group did not have any material connected transaction or continuing connected transactions which were required to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules and none of the related party transactions as disclosed in Note 45 to the consolidated financial statements constitute a discloseable connected transaction or continuing connected transaction under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

INTEREST BEARING NOTES

Particulars of the interest bearing notes of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2023 are set out in Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED CAPITAL SECURITIES

Particulars of the perpetual subordinated capital securities of the Company as at 31 December 2023 are set out in Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out at the end of the financial statements on pages 362 to 363.

RETIREMENT SCHEMES

Particulars of the retirement schemes are set out in Note 40 to the consolidated financial statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information on the Company's corporate governance practices during the Year is set out in the "Corporate Governance Report" of this annual report.

關連交易及持續關連交易 (續)

除上述者外，本集團於本年度內並無訂立任何重大的關連交易或持續關連交易需要根據上市規則的相關要求披露。而於綜合財務報表附註45所披露的關聯人士交易，並不屬上市規則第14A章下的須予披露的關連交易或持續關連交易。

需付息票據

本集團及本公司於2023年12月31日有關需付息票據的摘要載於綜合財務報表附註33。

永續次級資本證券

本公司於2023年12月31日有關永續次級資本證券的摘要載於綜合財務報表附註39。

五年財務概要

本集團於過去5個財務年度的業績及資產與負債概要載於第362至363頁財務報表之末端。

退休計劃

有關該等退休計劃的摘要載於綜合財務報表附註40。

企業管治

有關本年度的本公司企業管治常規的資料載於本年報「企業管治報告書」之內文。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告書

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee has reviewed the results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Further information on the composition of the Audit Committee and the work performed by the Audit Committee during the Year is set out in this annual report under the section headed “Audit Committee” in the Corporate Governance Report.

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of its Directors, as at the date of this annual report, there was sufficient public float, as not less than 25.0% of the Company’s issued shares were held by the public.

AUDITOR

Messrs. KPMG was the former auditor of the Company, with its retirement upon the expiration of its terms of office at the conclusion of the annual general meeting of the Company in 2023. Following the retirement of Messrs. KPMG, Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers was appointed as the auditor of the Company.

By Order of the Board
WANG Sidong
Chairman

Hong Kong, 25 March 2024

審核委員會

審核委員會已審閱本集團截至2023年12月31日止年度之業績。

有關審核委員會的成員組合及本年度的工作詳載於本年報企業管治報告書標題「審核委員會」一段之內文。

公眾持股量

在本年報刊發之日，根據本公司取得的公開資料及就董事所知悉，本公司的公眾持股量是足夠的，此乃因為公眾持股量並不少於本公司已發行股本的25.0%。

核數師

畢馬威會計師事務所為本公司前任核數師，並已於本公司2023年股東周年大會結束任期屆滿時退任。隨著畢馬威會計師事務所之退任，羅兵咸永道會計師事務所接任為本公司的核數師。

承董事會命
董事長
王思東

中國香港，2024年3月25日

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is committed to the establishment of good standards of corporate governance practices by emphasising transparency and accountability. The Board reviews its corporate governance practices from time to time in order to meet the rising expectations of our shareholders, to comply with increasingly stringent regulatory requirements, and to fulfill its commitment to excellence in corporate governance practices. During the Year under review, the Company has complied with the Code Provisions set out in the “Corporate Governance Code” contained in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules (the “Code”) with the following exceptions:

The chairman of the Board, Mr. WANG Sidong, was unable to attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 31 May 2023 (the “Meeting”) due to other business engagement. Mr. YIN Zhaojun, the vice chairman, executive director and general manager of the Company, chaired the Meeting on behalf of the chairman of the Board and was available to answer questions.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the model code set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules (the “Model Code”) as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by directors. Having made specific enquiries of all of the Directors, all of the Directors confirmed that they have complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code during the Year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board is collectively responsible for overseeing the management of the business and affairs of the Group. The Board currently is comprised of a total of 10 Directors, with 3 executive Directors, 3 non-executive Directors, and 4 independent non-executive Directors.

The names of the Directors are set out in this annual report under the section headed “Corporate Information”.

The biographies of the Directors are set out in this annual report under the section headed “Biographical Details of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary”.

企業管治常規

本公司致力於制訂良好的企業管治常規，尤其著重公司透明度及問責性。董事會不時審閱其企業管治常規，以滿足股東期望及符合越趨嚴謹的監管要求，並履行其優質企業管治的承諾。於本回顧年度內，本公司已遵守上市規則附錄C1所載之企業管治守則（「守則」），惟以下除外：

董事長王思東先生由於另有事務在身，未能出席本公司於2023年5月31日舉行的股東周年大會（「大會」）。本公司的副董事長、執行董事及總經理尹兆君先生代表董事會主席主持會議，並回答大會上的提問。

董事進行證券交易

本公司已採納上市規則附錄C3所載的標準守則（「標準守則」）作為有關董事進行證券交易的守則。在向所有董事作出特定查詢後，所有董事確認於本年度內已遵守標準守則規定所載的要求標準。

董事會

董事會共同負責監察本集團的業務及各事務的管理工作。董事會現時由10位董事組成，包括3位執行董事、3位非執行董事及4位獨立非執行董事。

董事名單詳載於本年報「公司資料」標題下之內文。

董事的履歷詳載於本年報「董事、高級管理層及公司秘書之履歷」標題下之內文。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (Continued)

董事會 (續)

During the Year, the Board held 10 meetings. The attendance of the Directors for the Board, various board committees and general meeting are as follows:

本年度內，董事會舉行10次會議，各董事出席董事會會議、各董事委員會會議及股東大會的出席紀錄如下：

		Attendance/No. of meetings 出席次數/會議次數					CGC 企業管治 委員會	RMC 風險管理 委員會	General Meeting 股東大會
		Board Meetings 董事會	AC 審核委員會	RC 薪酬委員會	NC 提名委員會				
Executive Directors	執行董事								
Mr. WANG Sidong	王思東先生	10/10	-	1/1	1/1	1/1	-	0/1	
Mr. YIN Zhaojun	尹兆君先生	10/10	-	1/1	-	1/1	1/1	1/1	
Mr. LI Kedong (appointed on 18 January 2023)	李可東先生 (於2023年1月18日 委任)	8/9	-	-	1/1	1/1	-	1/1	
Mr. XIAO Xing (resigned on 18 July 2023)	肖星先生 (於2023年7月18日 辭任)	4/5	-	-	-	1/1	0/0	0/1	
Non-executive Directors	非執行董事								
Mr. GUO Zhaoxu	郭兆旭先生	10/10	-	-	-	-	1/1	1/1	
Mr. HU Xingguo	胡興國先生	10/10	4/4	-	-	-	-	1/1	
Ms. ZHANG Cui	張翠女士	10/10	4/4	-	-	-	1/1	1/1	
Mr. YANG Changgui (resigned on 24 August 2023)	楊昌貴先生 (於2023年8月24日 辭任)	6/7	-	1/1	-	-	-	1/1	
Independent Non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事								
Mr. ZHU Dajian	諸大建先生	8/10	4/4	1/1	1/1	-	-	1/1	
Mr. WU Ting Yuk Anthony	胡定旭先生	10/10	4/4	1/1	1/1	-	-	1/1	
Mr. XIE Zhichun	解植春先生	10/10	4/4	1/1	-	-	1/1	1/1	
Mrs. LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny	羅范椒芬女士	10/10	4/4	1/1	1/1	-	-	1/1	

Note: AC – Audit Committee
RC – Remuneration Committee
NC – Nomination Committee
CGC – Corporate Governance Committee
RMC – Risk Management Committee

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (Continued)

The Board formulates the overall strategy of the Group, monitors its financial performance and maintains an effective corporate governance structure in each individual subsidiary. Daily operations and administration are delegated to the management of each individual subsidiary. During the Year under review, none of the Directors above has or maintained any financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationships with any of the other Directors.

The non-executive Directors and the independent non-executive Directors are not appointed for specific terms but are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the annual general meeting of the Company in accordance with the Company's articles of association.

NOMINATION POLICY AND BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

Pursuant to the terms of reference of the nomination committee, the nomination committee is responsible to identify and nominate qualified individuals for appointment as additional directors or to fill Board vacancies as and when they arise, and make recommendation to the Board. Furthermore, the nomination committee will also make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of directors and succession planning for directors, in particular the chairman and the general manager.

The selection criteria used by the nomination committee in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate includes: the ability to fulfil director's duties, complement the Company's corporate strategy, equip with relevant experience, reputation, satisfy the board diversity policy, etc. However, these factors are not meant to be exhaustive, the nomination committee has the discretion to nominate any person it considers appropriate. Furthermore, the Board has adopted a board diversity policy, when considering the combination of board members, diversity factors including without limitation, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge, length of service, and gender, so as to achieve a sustainable and balanced development of the Board to support the Company's strategic goals and maintain sustainable development.

董事會 (續)

董事會負責擬定本集團之整體戰略，監管其財務表現及確保各附屬公司具備有效的企業管治架構。日常營運及行政由各附屬公司的管理層負責。於本回顧年度，上述之董事概無與任何其他董事有或保持任何財務、業務、家屬或其他重大／相關關係。

非執行董事及獨立非執行董事是沒有指定的任期，惟須根據本公司組織章程細則於本公司的股東周年大會上輪值告退及膺選連任。

提名政策及董事會多元化政策

根據提名委員會的職權範圍書，提名委員會在董事會需要增加董事人數或填補董事空缺時，負責物色及提名合資格的人選，向董事會提出建議。同時，提名委員會亦會就董事委任或重新委任以及董事（尤其是董事長及總經理）繼任計劃向董事會提出建議。

提名委員會將參考各候任人選能否履行董事責任、配合公司策略、具備相關的經驗、聲譽、符合有關董事會多元化等作為甄選的考慮準則。惟此等因素並不旨在涵蓋所有因素，提名委員會可決定提名任何其認為適當的人士。同時，董事會亦設有董事會成員多元化政策，在設定成員組合時會從多個方面考慮成員多元化因素，包括但不限於年齡、文化及教育背景、專業經驗、技能、知識、服務任期及性別，使董事會達致可持續的均衡發展，以支持公司達到戰略目標及維持可持續發展。

Corporate Governance Report

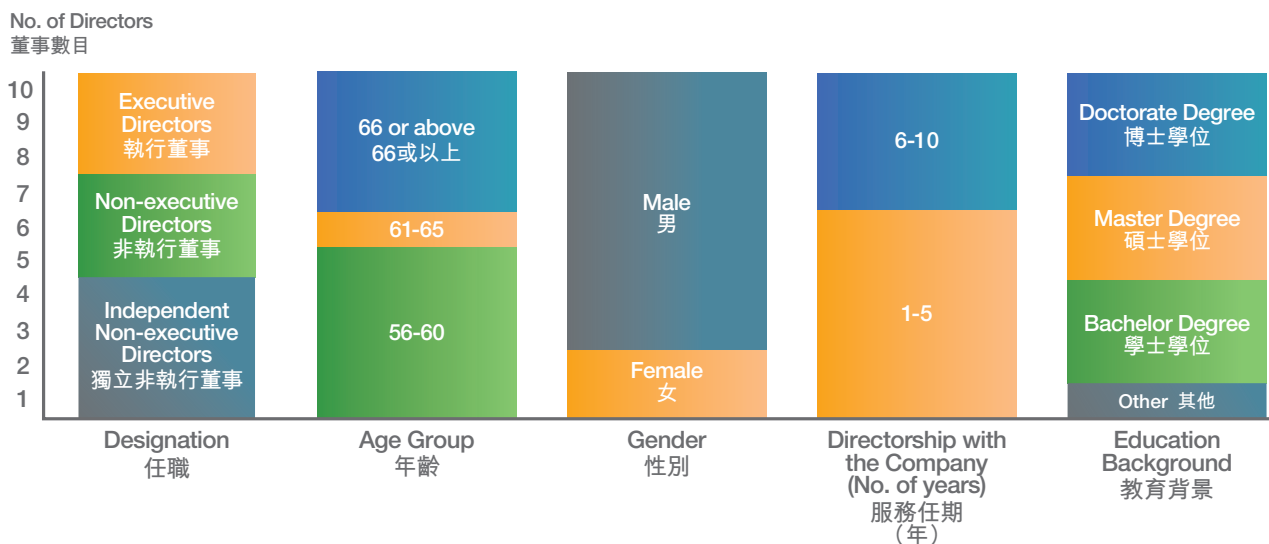
企業管治報告書

NOMINATION POLICY AND BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY (Continued)

提名政策及董事會多元化政策 (續)

As at the date of this annual report, the Board's composition under major criteria for diversity was summarised as follows:

於本年報日期，按主要的多元角度看董事會的組成概覽如下：



Furthermore, the Board members equipped with a wide range of professional background and skills, including experience in insurance companies, banks, government and regulatory bodies, accounting and finance, academic research, news and publishing, and as directorship of listed companies. Currently, the Board have 10 Directors, two of whom are female, representing for approximately 20%. The Board wish to maintain at least the current level of female membership. As more and more women are holding high positions in the economic system, the Board will continue to increase the ratio of female members if there are suitable candidates in the future.

此外，董事會成員擁有廣泛及豐富的专业背景和技能，當中主要包括保險公司、銀行、政府及監管機構、會計及財務、學術研究、新聞出版、以及上市公司任職董事的經驗。目前董事會共有10名董事，其中2名為女性，佔比約20%。董事會希望其女性成員比例至少維持在現時的水平，有見愈來愈多女性在經濟體系中出任高職，日後若有適合人選，董事會將繼續增加女性成員的比例。

The Board considers that the current board composition is diverse and meets the criteria of the board diversity policy, its experience can supervise and guide the management, and to cope with the Company's development strategies. The Board will review the board diversity from time to time to ensure that the board diversity policy is complied with.

董事會認為現行董事會的組成是多樣的，符合董事會多元化政策的標準，其經驗能對管理層作有效的監督和指導並配合公司的發展戰略。董事會將不時檢討董事會的多樣性，以確保符合董事會的多元化政策。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

MECHANISMS TO ENSURE INDEPENDENT VIEWS AND INPUT ARE AVAILABLE TO THE BOARD

The nomination committee reviewed from time to time and considered that the following key features or mechanisms under the Board and governance structure are effective in ensuring that independent views and input are provided to the Board.

- (1) Board and board committees' structure – The Board has 4 independent non-executive Directors, who are independent of and not related to each other, other members of the Board and any members of the senior management. The majority of the audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination committee members are independent non-executive Directors, while the audit committee, remuneration committee and risk management committee are chaired by independent non-executive Directors.
- (2) Independent non-executive Directors' remuneration – Independent non-executive Directors receive a fixed director's fee.
- (3) Appointment of independent non-executive Directors – In assessing the suitability of the candidates, the nomination committee will review their biographical details, qualifications and time commitment, and will also consider if the candidate align with the composition of the board, the skills and experience of the Directors, and comply with the Company's nomination policy and board diversity policy.
- (4) Independent non-executive Directors provide time commitment and annual review of independence – All independent non-executive directors provide details of their positions in public companies or organisations to the Company every year, and confirm to the Company that they have devoted sufficient time and energy to handle Company's affairs. At the same time, independent non-executive directors are required to undergo a review of their independence when they are appointed, and an annual review thereafter to ensure their independence.
- (5) Conflict of interest management – When holding board meetings or board committees meetings, all Directors are required to declare their interests in accordance with the Company's articles of association and take appropriate actions to avoid conflicts of interest.

確保董事會可取得獨立觀點和意見的機制

提名委員會不時檢討董事會及管治架構的以下主要特徵或機制，認為有關特徵或機制足以有效確保董事會獲得獨立的觀點和意見。

- (1) 董事會及董事委員會架構 – 董事會有4名獨立非執行董事，彼此之間及與其他董事及高級管理人員之間各自獨立，概無任何關係。審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會均由獨立非執行董事佔大多數，而審核委員會、薪酬委員會及風險管理委員會則由獨立非執行董事擔任委員會主席。
- (2) 獨立非執行董事的酬金 – 獨立非執行董事收取固定董事袍金。
- (3) 獨立非執行董事的委任 – 在考慮人選是否適合時，提名委員會將審閱有關人選的履歷、資格及可投入的時間，同時亦考慮人選對董事會的組成、董事的技能及經驗的匹配、是否符合公司的提名政策及董事會成員多元化政策。
- (4) 獨立非執行董事提供任職投入時間的情況及獨立性的年度檢視 – 各獨立非執行董事每年均向本公司提供其於公眾公司或組織擔任職位的情況，並向本公司確認已付出足夠時間及精神處理本公司事務。同時，獨立非執行董事須在其獲委任時接受獨立性審核，其後每年須再次接受審核，確保其獨立性。
- (5) 利益衝突管理 – 在舉行董事會或董事會委員會會議時各董事均需按公司組織章程細則規定作利益申報，並採取適當行動避免利益衝突的情況。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

MECHANISMS TO ENSURE INDEPENDENT VIEWS AND INPUT ARE AVAILABLE TO THE BOARD *(Continued)*

- (6) Independent non-executive Directors participate in the proposal reporting or research meetings of the Board – All independent non-executive Directors are invited to participate in proposal reporting meetings to share their views and opinions. The opinions of all independent non-executive Directors are important and will be properly handled. Furthermore, depending on working needs or the requirements of independent non-executive Directors, the Company will arrange independent non-executive Directors to participate in various research activities and participate in meetings related to Group's operation and management.
- (7) Meeting between independent non-executive Directors and the chairman – The annual meeting between the chairman and all independent non-executive Directors is held without the presence of other directors, providing an effective platform for the chairman to receive independent opinions on various issues of the Group.
- (8) Professional advice – To facilitate proper discharge of their duties, all Directors (including independent non-executive Directors) are entitled to seek advice from the company secretary or the in-house legal team as well as from independent professional advisers at the Company's expense.

EMPLOYEE GENDER DIVERSITY

The Company also promotes diversity policy at employee level. As at 31 December 2023, the Company had a total of 65,378 employees (including senior management), of whom 51.6% were female and 48.4% were male, and the overall ratio of male to female employees of the Company in this regard maintained relatively even. The proportions of female full-time internal staffs by job function were approximately 42%, 53% and 40% in the management, professional and supporting categories, respectively, and the Company has achieved solid results in gender diversity. The Company will continue to pay attention to the diversity of the workforce structure, carry out monthly statistics on the gender, age, education, cultural background and work experience and other information of all employees, and conduct regular analysis to avoid structural imbalance and continuously promote and maintain a diverse workforce environment.

確保董事會可取得獨立觀點和意見的機制 (續)

- (6) 獨立非執行董事參與董事會議案彙報或調研會議 – 所有獨立非執行董事獲邀請參加議案彙報會議，分享他們的觀點和意見，所有獨立非執行董事所提意見均被高度重視並妥善處理。同時，視工作需要或應獨立非執行董事的要求，本公司會安排獨立非執行董事參加各類調研活動，參加本集團經營管理相關會議等。
- (7) 獨立非執行董事與董事長會面 – 董事長與所有獨立非執行董事在沒有其他董事出席的情況下舉行年度會議，提供了有效平台讓董事長就本集團各項議題聽取獨立意見。
- (8) 專業意見 – 為協助董事適當履行其職責，所有董事（包括獨立非執行董事）均可向公司秘書或內部法律團隊徵詢意見，亦可徵詢獨立專業顧問的意見，相關費用由本公司支付。

員工性別多元化

本公司亦在員工層面推行多元化政策，截至2023年12月31日，公司員工（包括高級管理人員）共65,378人，其中女性佔比51.6%、男性佔比48.4%，本公司員工男女性比例整體較為平均。按職能劃分員工類別，以管理、專業及支持序列劃分的全職內勤人員女性比例分別約為42%、53%及40%，本公司在性別多元化方面有較堅實的成果。本公司將持續關注員工隊伍結構的多元化，每月對全體員工的性別、年齡、學歷、文化背景、工作經歷等信息進行統計，定期開展分析，避免出現結構失衡的情況，並持續促進及保持本公司員工多元化的環境。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

DIRECTORS' TRAINING

Directors were given relevant guideline materials regarding the duties and responsibilities for being a director, relevant laws and regulations applicable to the directors and the duties on disclosures of interests. Such induction materials will also be provided to newly appointed Directors, including Mr. LI Kedong's appointment in January 2023. On 18 January 2023, Mr. LI Kedong had obtained legal advice referred to the Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules and has confirmed he understood his obligations as a director of the Company. Mr. WANG Sidong, Mr. YIN Zhaojun, Mr. LI Kedong, Mr. GUO Zhaoxu, Mr. HU Xingguo, Ms. ZHANG Cui, Mr. ZHU Dajian, Mr. WU Ting Yuk Anthony, Mr. XIE Zhichun and Mrs. LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny, provided their training record and confirmed that they have complied with Code Provision C.1.4 of the Code by attending relevant seminars, training sessions and reading materials to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills.

CHAIRMAN AND GENERAL MANAGER

Mr. WANG Sidong is the chairman of the Company, while Mr. YIN Zhaojun is the general manager of the Company. The roles of the chairman and the general manager are clearly defined, segregated and established in writing and are not exercised by the same individual.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Company currently has 5 board committees (namely the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee, Nomination Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and Risk Management Committee) with defined terms of reference which are posted on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange (while the terms of reference of the Corporate Governance Committee are posted on the website of the Company only).

董事培訓

各董事已獲提供有關擔任董事之職責及責任、適用於董事之相關法例及規例及權益披露之責任之相關指引資料，而於2023年1月新委任董事李可東先生（「李先生」）獲委任為董事時，亦已向其提供該等就任須知資料。李先生已於2023年1月18日取得上市規則第3.09D條的法律意見及確認明白其作為本公司董事的責任。王思東先生、尹兆君先生、李可東先生、郭兆旭先生、胡興國先生、張翠女士、諸大建先生、胡定旭先生、解植春先生及羅范椒芬女士，均提供其培訓紀錄及確認彼等已透過出席相關主題之座談會、培訓課程及閱讀資料以發展及更新彼等之知識及技能及遵守守則條文第C.1.4條的規定。

董事長及總經理

本公司董事長為王思東先生，本公司總經理為尹兆君先生，董事長及總經理的角色是清晰界定、分開並以書面列載的，並非由同一人士擔任。

董事委員會

本公司現設有5個董事委員會（分別為審核委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會、企業管治委員會及風險管理委員會），其界定的職權範圍已載於本公司網站及聯交所網站（惟企業管治委員會的職權範圍僅載於本公司網站）。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee with specific written terms of reference was established by the Company on 29 May 2000.

The written terms of reference for the Audit Committee are in accordance with the Code. The role and principal duties of the Audit Committee include meeting with the Group's senior management and external auditor regularly to review the effectiveness of the internal control system and the interim and annual results of the Group.

Currently, Mr. WU Ting Yuk Anthony, an independent non-executive Director, is the chairman of the Audit Committee, with 2 non-executive Directors, namely Mr. HU Xingguo and Ms. ZHANG Cui, and 3 independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. ZHU Dajian, Mr. XIE Zhichun and Mrs. LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny as members.

During the period from 1 January 2023 to the date of this annual report, the Audit Committee held 5 meetings. The subject matters of the work performed in accordance with its terms of reference are mainly set out below:

- Reviewed the interim results and annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries for 2023;
- Reviewed and recommended the re-appointment of auditor, approved the remuneration and terms of engagement of the auditor, assessed the auditor's independence and objectivity, and the effectiveness of the audit process;
- Reviewed the quarterly and annual internal audit reports; and
- Reviewed the system of internal controls and the findings and recommendations of the internal audit function.

審核委員會

本公司於2000年5月29日成立具有特定成文職權範圍的審核委員會。

審核委員會的書面職權範圍已根據守則編制。審核委員會的角色及主要職責包括定期與本集團高級管理層及外聘核數師舉行會議，檢討本集團的內部監控系統的成效及中期與年度業績。

現時審核委員會主席為獨立非執行董事胡定旭先生，成員包括2位非執行董事胡興國先生及張翠女士，及3位獨立非執行董事諸大建先生、解植春先生及羅范椒芬女士。

2023年1月1日起至本年報日期，審核委員會曾舉行5次會議。審核委員會根據職權範圍履行其職責，主要工作如下：

- 審閱本公司及其附屬公司2023年度的中期及年度業績；
- 檢討及建議核數師的委任、批准核數師的薪酬及聘用條款、評核核數師的獨立客觀性及核數程序是否有效；
- 審閱季度及年度的內部審計報告；及
- 審閱內部監控系統及內部審計功能的調查結果。

Corporate Governance Report

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REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee with specific written terms of reference was established by the Company on 24 February 2005.

The role and principal duties of the Remuneration Committee include the making of recommendations to the Board on the Company's policy and structure for all remuneration of the Directors and senior management; the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing the policy on such remuneration; and to assess the performance of executive Directors and to determine the specific remuneration packages of all executive Directors and senior management and make recommendations to the Board.

The main principles of the Group's remuneration policies are:

- (a) Remuneration should be determined by taking into consideration factors such as salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment, responsibility, employment conditions elsewhere in the Group and the appropriateness of performance-based remuneration;
- (b) Performance-based remuneration should be reviewed and approved with reference to the corporate goals and objectives approved by the Board from time to time; and
- (c) No Director should be involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

Mr. YANG Changgui resigned as a member of the Remuneration Committee on 24 August 2023. Currently, Mr. ZHU Dajian, an independent non-executive Director, is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee, with 2 executive Directors, namely Mr. WANG Sidong and Mr. YIN Zhaojun, and 3 independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. WU Ting Yuk Anthony, Mr. XIE Zhichun and Mrs. LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny, as members.

薪酬委員會

本公司於2005年2月24日成立具有特定成文職權範圍的薪酬委員會。

薪酬委員會的角色及主要職責包括向董事會就公司所有董事及高級管理人員薪酬的政策及架構提交建議；設立正式及富透明度的程序以制定該等薪酬的政策；及評估執行董事的表現及訂定全體執行董事及高級管理層的薪酬待遇並向董事會提供建議。

本集團薪酬政策之主要原則包括下列各項：

- (a) 薪酬應參考如同類公司提供的薪酬、工時、職責、集團內其他職位的僱用條件及應否按表現釐定薪酬等因素而釐定；
- (b) 在審閱及批准按表現而釐定的薪酬時，應參照董事會不時已修訂的公司目標；及
- (c) 董事不應參與釐定其自身的薪酬。

楊昌貴先生於2023年8月24日辭任薪酬委員會成員。現時薪酬委員會主席為獨立非執行董事諸大建先生，成員包括2位執行董事王思東先生及尹兆君先生，及3位獨立非執行董事胡定旭先生、解植春先生及羅范椒芬女士。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (Continued)

During the period from 1 January 2023 to the date of this annual report, the Remuneration Committee held 1 meeting. The subject matters of the work performed in accordance with its terms of reference are mainly set out below:

- Approved the remuneration of Directors and senior management; and
- Approved the appointment letter of Director.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee with specific written terms of reference was established by the Company on 29 March 2012.

The role and principal duties of the Nomination Committee include reviewing the Board composition, developing and formulating the relevant procedures for nomination and appointment of directors and assessing the independence of the independent non-executive Directors to ensure that the Board has a balance of expertise, skills, experience and diversity. For details of the Company's nomination policy, please refer to the section headed "Nomination Policy and Board Diversity Policy" above.

Mr. LI Kedong was appointed as a member of the Nomination Committee on 18 January 2023. Currently, Mr. WANG Sidong, the chairman of the Board and an executive Director, is the chairman of the Nomination Committee, with an executive Director Mr. LI Kedong, and 3 independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. ZHU Dajian, Mr. WU Ting Yuk Anthony and Mrs. LAW FAN Chiu Fun Fanny, as members.

薪酬委員會 (續)

2023年1月1日起至本年報日期，薪酬委員會曾舉行1次會議。薪酬委員會根據職權範圍履行其職責，主要工作如下：

- 批准董事及高級管理人員薪酬；及
- 批准董事的委任函件。

提名委員會

本公司於2012年3月29日成立具有特定成文職權範圍的提名委員會。

提名委員會的角色及主要職責包括負責檢討董事會的組成、就董事的提名及委任制定相關的程序及評核獨立非執行董事的獨立性，以確保董事會之專業知識、技能、經驗及多元化取得平衡。本公司的提名政策詳情可參考以上「提名政策及董事會多元化政策」一節。

於2023年1月18日，李可東先生獲委任為提名委員會成員。現時提名委員會主席為董事長及執行董事王思東先生，成員包括執行董事李可東先生，及3位獨立非執行董事諸大建先生、胡定旭先生及羅范椒芬女士。

Corporate Governance Report

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NOMINATION COMMITTEE (Continued)

During the period from 1 January 2023 to the date of this annual report, the Nomination Committee held 1 meeting. The subject matter of the work performed in accordance with its terms of reference are mainly set out below:

- Reviewed the structure, diversity policy and policy of independent views mechanism of the Board;
- Assessed the independence of the independent non-executive Directors; and
- Made recommendations to the Board on the appointment and reappointment of Directors in accordance with the nomination policy.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Corporate Governance Committee with specific written terms of reference was established by the Company on 17 October 2014. The role and principal duties of the Corporate Governance Committee includes developing and reviewing the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance, and the compliance with the corporate governance code.

Mr. LI Kedong was appointed as a member of the Corporate Governance Committee on 18 January 2023 and Mr. XIAO Xing resigned as a member of the Corporate Governance Committee on 18 July 2023. Currently, Mr. WANG Sidong, the chairman of the board and executive Director, is the chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee, with 2 executive Directors, namely Mr. YIN Zhaojun and Mr. LI Kedong, as members.

During the period from 1 January 2023 to the date of this annual report, the Corporate Governance Committee held 2 meetings. The subject matters of the work performed in accordance with its terms of reference are mainly set out below:

- Reviewed the structure, diversity policy and policy of independent views mechanism of the Board;
- Reviewed the shareholder communication policy review report; and
- Reviewed compliance with the Code and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

提名委員會 (續)

2023年1月1日起至本年報日期，提名委員會曾舉行1次會議。提名委員會根據職權範圍履行其職責，主要工作如下：

- 檢討董事會架構、多元化政策及取得獨立觀點的政策；
- 評估獨立非執行董事的獨立性；及
- 根據提名政策就委任及重新委任董事向董事會提供建議。

企業管治委員會

本公司於2014年10月17日成立具有特定成文職權範圍的企業管治委員會。企業管治委員會的角色及主要職責包括制定及檢討企業管治政策和常規及企業管治守則的遵守情況。

於2023年1月18日，李可東先生獲委任為企業管治委員會成員。於2023年7月18日，肖星先生辭任企業管治委員會成員。現時企業管治委員會主席為董事長及執行董事王思東先生，成員包括2位執行董事尹兆君先生及李可東先生。

2023年1月1日起至本年報日期，企業管治委員會曾舉行2次會議。企業管治委員會根據職權範圍履行其職責，主要工作如下：

- 審閱董事會架構、多元化政策及取得獨立觀點的政策檢視報告；
- 審閱股東通訊政策檢視報告；及
- 審閱守則的合規情況及企業管治報告的披露。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Risk Management Committee with specific written terms of reference was established by the Company on 30 December 2015. The role and principal duties of the Risk Management Committee includes overseeing the Company's and its subsidiaries overall risk management framework, being the second line of defense and to advise the Board on the Group's risk-related matters.

Mr. XIAO Xing resigned as a member of the Risk Management Committee on 18 July 2023. Currently, Mr. XIE Zhichun, an independent non-executive Director, is the chairman of the Risk Management Committee, with an executive Director, namely Mr. YIN Zhaojun, and 2 non-executive Directors, namely Mr. GUO Zhaoxu and Ms. ZHANG Cui, as members.

During the period from 1 January 2023 to the date of this annual report, the Risk Management Committee held 1 meeting. The subject matters of the work performed in accordance with its terms of reference are mainly set out below:

- Reviewed the quarterly and annual risk management reports and annual compliance report; and
- Reviewed the Management Measures for Operational Risk.

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

PricewaterhouseCoopers is the auditor of the Company. The services provided by them include audit, other assurance and non-audit services. During the 2023 financial year, the fees paid and payable for the Group was HK\$50.39 million, of which the fees for the statutory audit and other services were HK\$47.18 million and HK\$3.21 million, respectively.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the preparation of the financial statements which gives a true and fair view of the Company's financial position, performance results and cash flows. To the best knowledge of the Directors, there was no material event or condition during the reporting period that might have a material adverse effect on the continuing operation of the Company.

The statement of the auditor of the Company on their responsibilities on the financial statements is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 351 to 361.

風險管理委員會

本公司於2015年12月30日成立具有特定成文職權範圍的風險管理委員會。風險管理委員的角色及主要職責包括監察本公司及其附屬公司的整體風險管理框架，擔當第二道防線，並就本集團的風險相關事宜向董事會提供意見。

於2023年7月18日，肖星先生辭任風險管理委員會成員。現時風險管理委員會主席為獨立非執行董事解植春先生，成員包括1位執行董事尹兆君先生，及2位非執行董事郭兆旭先生及張翠女士。

2023年1月1日起至本年報日期，風險管理委員會曾舉行1次會議。風險管理委員會根據職權範圍履行其職責，主要工作如下：

- 審閱季度和年度全面風險管理報告及年度合規報告；及
- 審閱操作風險管理辦法。

核數師酬金

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所為本公司的核數師。彼等所提供的服務包括審計、其他鑑證及非審計服務。於2023年財政年度，有關本集團已付及應付的服務費為5,039萬港元，當中法定審計及其他服務費分別為4,718萬港元及321萬港元。

董事關於財務報表的責任聲明

董事負責監督編製財務報表，以使財務報表真實公允反映本公司的財務狀況、經營成果及現金流量。就董事所知，報告期內並無任何可能對本公司的持續經營產生重大不利影響的事件或情況。

有關本公司的核數師就財務報表應承擔的責任聲明，詳列於第351至361頁獨立核數師報告書內。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. ZHANG Ruohan (“Mr. ZHANG”) is a senior management, chief financial officer and company secretary of the Company. Mr. ZHANG had taken no less than 15 hours of the relevant professional training on review of the Listing Rules and other compliance requirements during the Year.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has established a comprehensive risk management system covering the entire group. The governance structure, rules and regulations, working mechanisms and procedures for risk management have been further improved.

The Board conducted an annual review on the Group’s risk management according to its responsibilities in order to ensure the effectiveness of risk management practice.

In 2023, the Group closely followed the risk appetite of “Adherence to the Bottom Line and Act Prudently” to deal with various risks encountered in the operation. It stuck to the bottom line that no systematic risk shall occur, and exerted effort to implement its high-quality development strategies. By further improving the comprehensive risk management system with “Three Lines of Defense”, it implemented the risk appetite, perfected the risk management framework, consolidated and strengthened the synergy of the risk management organisational structure, enhanced risk management level, and enhanced the risk assessment and response capacity, in order to promptly solve existing risks and effectively prevent new risks. The Board considers that the risk management of the Group during 2023 was effective as a whole and that risks were manageable. In terms of ESG, the Company incorporated ESG into its comprehensive risk management work and started to study and build the Group’s ESG risk management framework to identify, monitor, evaluate and manage ESG risks.

公司秘書

張若晗先生（「張先生」）為本公司之高級管理人員、財務總監及公司秘書。本年度內，張先生參加不少於15小時有關上市規則及其他合規要求的專業培訓。

全面風險管理

本集團已建立覆蓋全集團的全面風險管理體系，風險管理的組織架構、制度、工作機制與流程等得到進一步完善。

董事會根據職責對風險管理工作進行年度審查，保證其執行的有效性。

2023年，本集團緊緊圍繞「嚴守底線、穩健審慎」的風險偏好對待經營中面臨的各類風險，牢牢守住不發生系統性風險的底線，推動高質量發展戰略實施落地。通過進一步完善「三道防線」的全面風險管理體系，落實風險偏好，完善風險管理制度，鞏固加強風險管理組織架構協同職能，提升風險管理水平，增強風險的評判和應對能力，及時化解存量風險，有效防範增量風險。董事會認為本集團2023年風險管理整體有效，風險可控。在ESG方面，本公司將ESG納入全面風險管理工作中，著手研究構建本集團ESG風險管理框架，對ESG風險進行識別、監測、評估和管理。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. The Board's Statement in Respect of Comprehensive Risk Management Responsibilities

The Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective comprehensive risk management system. The comprehensive risk management of the Company is jointly implemented by the Board, the management and all staff members. The goal of the comprehensive risk management of the Company is to promote the realisation of the strategic objective with adherence to the matching of risks and returns while at the same time maintain stability and prudence.

Given the limitations of the risk management system, reasonable guarantees can only be given in relation to the objectives mentioned above, and the effectiveness of our risk management over the Company may change as the internal environment, external environment and business situation change.

The Directors conduct regular self-assessment on the risk management system each year and continue to improve its performance. It was considered that no material defect was found in both the framework design and the execution of the risk management during the Year. Although shortcomings and deficiencies in the risk management found during routine inspections may lead to certain risks, these risks were considered manageable and has been rectified, and did not create substantial impact on the financial reporting objectives of the Group. Corrective measures for such risks have been and continue to be implemented. The Board considers that the Group's risk management system has been sound, effective and adequate during the Year.

The Company's risk management report of 2023 has been completed and has been reviewed and approved by the Board. The Board and all of its members are responsible for the risk management report's truthfulness, accuracy and integrity.

全面風險管理 (續)

一、董事會對於全面風險管理責任的聲明

建立健全並有效實施全面風險管理是董事會的職責，本公司全面風險管理由董事會、管理層和全體員工共同實施，本公司全面風險管理的目標為在堅持風險與收益相匹配的原則下，穩健審慎地推進公司戰略目標的實現。

由於全面風險管理體系存在固有局限性，本公司對達到上述目標僅提供合理保證；且風險管理的有效性亦可能隨公司內、外部環境及經營情況的改變而改變。

董事定期對每年度的全面風險管理體系進行自我評估和持續改進。評估認為，於本年度內，未發現本公司存在風險管理設計或執行方面的重大缺陷。日常檢查發現的不足或缺陷而可能導致的風險均在可控範圍內，並經過認真整改落實，對本公司財務報告目標的實現不構成實質性影響。董事會認為，本集團於本年度內全面風險管理體系是健全的、執行是有效及足夠的。

本公司2023年度全面風險管理報告已完成並已經過董事會審議，本公司董事會及其全體成員對風險管理報告內容的真實性、準確性和完整性承擔責任。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. The Three Lines of Defense for the Comprehensive Risk Management Framework

The Company has established a comprehensive risk management organisation system in which decisions are made by and the ultimate responsibility is assumed by the Board. Among them, the Risk Management Committee provides support for the decision-making of the Board, the management level directly manages and executes the risk management practices, the Risk Management Department takes the lead and organises each work, every functional department performs its own duties with all employees participating together, and the Audit Committee, audit department and TPFAS are responsible for supervision.

All functional and business departments constitute the first line of defense. They take direct responsibility for risk management of the Company.

The respective risk management committees, together with the risk management department constitute the second line of defense. Their responsibilities are to organise and coordinate the construction of the Comprehensive Risk Management Framework.

The respective audit committees, audit department and TPFAS constitute the third line of defense. Their main responsibilities are to analyse and evaluate the effectiveness of the comprehensive risk management practices.

III. Status of Risk Management System

In 2023, the Group carried out its comprehensive risk management by embracing its risk prevention and control requirements, focusing on the development strategies, implementing the risk appetite of “Adhering to the Bottom Line and Act Prudently” to deal with various risks encountered in the operation, perfecting the risk management framework and mechanism, defining the management culture that “Risk Management is Everyone’s Responsibility” focusing on risk prevention and control in key areas, strengthening its capability to address risks and handle crisis situations, continued to solve existing risks and effectively prevent new risks, so as to strive to lay a solid risk management foundation for the sustainable and healthy development of each business line of the Group.

全面風險管理 (續)

二、公司全面風險管理的三道防線

本公司已建立了由董事會決策並負最終責任的全面風險管理組織體系。其中風險管理委員會為董事會決策提供支持，經營層直接管理和執行，風險管理部門牽頭組織，各職能部門各司其職，全體員工共同參與，審核委員會、審計部和太平稽核負責監督。

第一道防線由各職能部門和業務單位組成，對風險管理工作直接負責。

第二道防線由相關風險管理委員會、風險管理部門組成，負責組織、協調全面風險管理體系建設。

第三道防線由相關審核委員會、審計部、太平稽核組成，負責審查和評價全面風險管理體系的有效性。

三、風險管理體系建設情況

本集團2023年全面風險管理工作圍繞本集團風險防控工作要求，聚焦集團發展戰略，以「嚴守底線、穩健審慎」的風險偏好對待經營中面臨的各類風險，完善風險管理體制機制，明確「風險管理，人人有責」的管理文化，著力抓好重點領域風險防控工作，提升風險應對和危機處置能力，持續化解存量風險，有效防範增量風險，努力為本集團各項業務持續健康發展提供有力的風險管理保障。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

III. Status of Risk Management System *(Continued)*

3.1 *The Establishment of Risk Management System*

The Group enhanced the construction of comprehensive risk management throughout the Group according to the internal risk management needs under a “Unified Framework, Hierarchical Management” mode, which further improved the risk management process and system; and fully implemented the division of responsibilities among different departments under the “Three Lines of Defense” of the comprehensive risk management, and continuously strengthened the coordination and cooperation among organisations to create synergy in risk prevention and control and continuously optimise the risk prevention and control framework and mechanism.

3.2 *Develop the Overall Strategy of Risk Management*

The Group’s comprehensive risk management strategy takes into account the interests of all parties, including shareholders and customers, to improve the effectiveness of operational management, reduce uncertainty of achieving its business objectives and safeguard the sustainable growth of its corporate value. The Group and its subsidiaries have determined their risk appetite system based on their own conditions and external environment, centering on their development strategies to ensure the effective implementation of the risk management strategy.

全面風險管理 *(續)*

三、風險管理體系建設情況 *(續)*

3.1 風險管理組織體系建設

本集團按照全面風險管理及「統一框架、分級管理」的內部風險管理需要推進全系統的風險管理組織體系建設，風險管理條線工作流程與機制得到進一步提升，並通過貫徹落實全面風險管理下「三道防線」職能部門的職責分工，不斷加強組織間的協同合作，形成風險防控合力，持續優化風險防控體制機制。

3.2 風險管理總體策略設定

本集團的全面風險管理策略綜合考慮股東、客戶等各方利益，提高經營管理的有效性，降低實現經營目標的不確定性，保障公司價值持續增長。本集團及子公司根據自身條件和外部環境，圍繞發展戰略，確定風險偏好體系，確保風險管理策略的有效實施。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

III. Status of Risk Management System *(Continued)*

3.2 Develop the Overall Strategy of Risk Management *(Continued)*

The Group continued to adopt a risk appetite of “Adherence to the Bottom Line and Act Prudently” to deal with various risks encountered in the operation in 2023. The Group will further strengthen capital constraints and enhance the Group’s management of specific risk, so as to promote the high-quality development of the Group’s business. The risk appetite system has been formulated using a combination of “Top-down” and “Bottom-up” approaches and was constructed from four dimensions, namely capital adequacy, asset quality, return on risk capital and corporate reputation, and risk tolerance and risk limits were established to match the strengthening of the guidance mechanism. Risk limits are set at three levels: “Normal”, “Warning” and “Over-limit” for risk points. The “Normal” means that the risk appetite and risk tolerance requirements are met and no management measures are required; the “Warning” means that the risk situation is approaching the risk limit, which should be a cause for concern and needs to be dealt with in accordance with the risk disposal plan; and the “Over-limit” means that the risk limit is exceeded, which shall be subject to the reporting procedure for exceeding the limit. The “Over-limit”, if at the subsidiary level, is required to be reported to the company’s Risk Management Department, and significant risks are reported to both the company’s management and the Group’s Risk Management Department, while significant risks at the Group level are reported to the Risk Management Committee of the Board. In 2023, the Group’s risk appetite system operated normally, and the overall risk situation was stable.

全面風險管理 *(續)*

三、風險管理體系建設情況 *(續)*

3.2 風險管理總體策略設定 *(續)*

2023年本集團繼續採用「嚴守底線、穩健審慎」的風險偏好對待經營中面臨的各類風險，進一步強化資本約束，加強本集團特有風險管理，推進本集團業務高質量發展。風險偏好體系採用「自上而下」和「自下而上」相結合的方法，從資本充足水平、資產質量、風險資本收益、公司聲譽四個維度構建，強化傳導機制，建立相匹配的風險容忍度和風險限額。風險限額對風險點設置了「正常」、「預警」和「超限」三個區間。正常區間代表符合風險偏好和風險容忍度要求，不需採取管理措施；預警區間代表風險狀況逼近風險限額，應引起關注，需要依據風險處置預案進行處理；超限區間則代表超限額的情況，必須進入超限額的報告程序。超限情況需向公司風險管理部門報告，重大風險情況向公司管理層、本集團風險管理部雙線彙報，集團層面的重大風險向董事會風險管理委員會報告。2023年，本集團風險偏好體系運行正常，整體風險情況平穩。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Status of Risk Management System (Continued)

3.3 Risk Management System

The Group continues to strengthen its “Multiple Pillars” risk management system through continuous top-down guidance and refinement. The first is the overall guidelines and strategies for risk management, including the basic system of comprehensive risk management and relevant rules of risk appetite framework management; the second is the classification of risk management methods, including the Group’s specific risks, the seven major risk management methods and relevant systems; and the third is the management methods of systems and tools, including the risk management information system, capital planning, asset and liability management, stress testing and other management methods. Each member company of the Group further refined its risk management requirements in accordance with local regulatory requirements, taking into account the actual development of its own business.

全面風險管理 (續)

三、風險管理體系建設情況 (續)

3.3 風險管理制度

本集團通過自上而下不斷傳導細化，持續夯實風險管理「四樑八柱」制度體系。一是風險管理的總體指引與策略，包括全面風險管理基本制度和風險偏好體系管理相關制度；二是分類風險管理辦法，包括集團特有風險、七大風險管理辦法與相關制度；三是系統與工具類管理辦法，包括風險管理信息系統、資本規劃、資產負債管理、壓力測試等管理辦法。本集團各成員公司結合自身業務發展實際，根據當地的監管要求進一步細化本集團風險管理要求。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Status of Risk Management System (Continued)

3.4 Risk Management Tools

The Group continues to enrich its risk management methods and tools. The first is asset and liability management. The Group has established a sound asset and liability management system, regularly monitors and evaluates the asset and liability matching status of important subsidiaries, and regularly prepares internal analysis reports on the Group's asset and liability management. The second is comprehensive budgeting. The Group guides and audits the comprehensive budgets of its subsidiaries annually, deepens the target-oriented budget management system, strengthens capital constraints, scientifically and reasonably determines the operation and management objectives of each budget unit, and improves the budget review mechanism so as to promote the full implementation of the Group's high-quality development strategy. The third is capital planning. The Group formulates a three-year rolling capital plan based on its development strategy and the development plans of its subsidiaries each year, and implements capital raising plans based on the actual development needs of its subsidiaries to ensure that the supply of capital matches the demand for capital. The fourth is stress testing. The Group has established a solvency stress test management methodology and specified the annual work plan, scientifically formulated stress scenario assumptions, analyzed the risks based on the results of the stress test and put forward corresponding management measures, and continuously conducted solvency stress tests and reported them to the regulatory authorities in accordance with regulatory requirements.

全面風險管理 (續)

三、風險管理體系建設情況 (續)

3.4 風險管理工具

本集團不斷豐富風險管理方法和工具。一是資產負債管理。本集團建立健全資產負債管理制度，定期監控、評估重要子公司資產負債匹配狀況，並定期編制集團資產負債管理內部分析報告。二是全面預算。本集團每年指導和審核子公司全面預算，不斷深化目標導向型預算管理體系，加強資本約束，科學合理地確定各預算單位的經營管理目標，完善預算檢視機制，推動全面落實集團高質量發展戰略。三是資本規劃。本集團每年均根據集團發展戰略、各子公司發展規劃等制定三年資本滾動規劃，並根據子公司實際發展需要，落實資本籌集計劃，確保資本供給與資本需求匹配。四是壓力測試。集團建立了償付能力壓力測試管理辦法並明確每年度工作方案，科學制定壓力情景假設，根據壓力測試結果分析風險並提出相應管理措施，按照監管要求持續開展償付能力壓力測試並報送監管部門。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Status of Risk Management System (Continued)

3.5 Risk Management Information System

The Group's comprehensive risk management system covers risk management, compliance management, legal management, credit limit management, audit and rectification management, etc., with a user base covering the Group and its both overseas and PRC domestic subsidiaries, and the level of risk management informatisation has been continuously enhanced and will be continuously improved and optimised, and the promotion and use of the system will be stepped up, so as to continuously improve the effectiveness of risk management.

3.6 Risk Management Culture and Talent

The Group highly emphasises risk management culture cultivation and talent cultivation, advanced risk management from strategic perspective by promoting the establishment of comprehensive risk management system with risk capital at the core and stressing the necessity and importance of risk management with risk capital management as the core; continued to build the professional team for risk management through internal cultivation and external recruitment.

IV. Status of the Internal Control

During the Year, pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations as well as regulatory requirements, while taking into consideration of factors such as its development strategy, internal management and market changes, the Group optimised the internal control system on 5 aspects including control environment, risk identification and assessment, control activities, information and communication, and internal monitoring.

全面風險管理 (續)

三、風險管理體系建設情況 (續)

3.5 風險管理信息系統

本集團全面風險管理系統涵蓋風險管理、合規管理、法務管理、授信限額管理、稽核整改管理等功能，用戶範圍覆蓋本集團及境內、境外各子公司，風險管理信息化水平不斷提升，後續將不斷完善優化，加大推廣和使用力度，不斷提高風險管理效能。

3.6 風險管理文化與人才

本集團高度重視風險管理文化培育和人才培養，從戰略高度推進風險管理工作，推動建立以風險資本為核心的全面風險管理體系，強調以風險資本管理為核心的風險管理的必要性和重要性，並通過內部培養與外部引進相結合的方式，推進風險管理專業人才隊伍建設。

四、內部控制工作開展情況

本年度內，本公司根據相關法律法規和監管規定，結合公司發展戰略、內部管理、市場變化等因素，在控制環境、風險識別與評估、控制活動、信息與溝通、內部監督等五個方面對內部控制體系進行了優化完善。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

IV. Status of the Internal Control *(Continued)*

4.1 *The Internal Control Environment Continuously Optimised*

The Company further improved the corporate governance and the corporate governance structure established by the Board and the senior management is of good operation, clear authorisation and responsibilities, effective check and balance, and the internal control organisation structure based on “Three Lines of Defense” has been established and is operating effectively. In 2023, the Group formulated and amended 38 rules and systems to continuously promote the rules and systems update and improvement; further prepared the authorisation plan for 2023 to promote modernisation of corporate governance system; organised the 2023 Publicity Month for Prevention of Illegal Fund Raising to publicise and popularise the knowledge of prevention of illegal fund raising to the general public; conducted several trainings on connected transactions, legal review of investment projects, operational risk management and anti-money laundering compliance, etc. to continuously enhance the awareness of internal control and compliance among employees at all levels.

4.2 *Operational Risk Identification, Assessment and Handling Continuously Improved*

The Group conducted annual operational risk identification across the organisation, and urged each subsidiary to make effective rectifications against risks identified during the process, and continuously strengthened operational risk management through problem rectification; established a long-term effective mechanism for operational risks prevention; strengthened compliance risk research and judgment, and comprehensively analysed the number, distribution, characteristics and causes of administrative penalties imposed on each subsidiary in 2023, to comprehensively research and judge the situation faced by the Group.

全面風險管理 (續)

四、 內部控制工作開展情況 (續)

4.1 內部控制環境不斷優化

本公司進一步完善公司治理，由董事會和高級管理層構建的公司治理結構運作規範、權責分明、制衡有效，以「三道防線」為主的內部控制組織架構已經建立並有效運行。2023年，制定修訂各項制度共38項，促進制度體系的持續更新完善；深入開展2023年度授權方案編制工作，推進本公司治理體系現代化；組織開展2023年防範非法集資宣傳月活動，向社會大眾宣傳普及防範非法集資知識；開展關連交易、投資項目法律審查、操作風險管理、反洗錢合規等多次培訓，不斷提升各級員工內控合規意識。

4.2 操作風險識別評估效果不斷提升

本集團組織全系統開展年度操作風險排查，針對排查發現的風險，督促各公司有效整改，通過問題整改不斷強化操作風險管理，建立操作風險防範長效機制；加強合規風險研判，全面分析2023年各附屬公司受到行政處罰的數量、分佈、特點及原因，綜合研判本集團面臨的形勢。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Status of the Internal Control (Continued)

4.3 Control Activities Increasingly Effective

The Company has formed an internal control management mechanism with process at the core and continues to optimise this mechanism; further combed incompatible positions to strengthen job-staff match and balance; formulated relevant management rules for legal affairs, operational risk and criminal cases to continuously raise the level of the Group's legal compliance; detailed review requirements for alternative investment projects to optimise the alternative investment management process; formulated the preservation and disposal system to strengthen non-performing asset preservation and disposal management; enhanced connected transaction management by constructing the connected transaction management efficiency system; continuously strengthened information security management; made rectification on equity and connected transactions a regular task.

4.4 Internal Information Exchange and Communication More Efficient

The Group newly established the Brand Promotion Department to further improve the management structure of brand promotion. The rules on brand promotion campaigns, media publicity, advertising and KOL activities were formulated to standardise external publicity and continuously strengthened branding and publicity management; formulated a standardised regulatory data submission system to strengthen report standardisation and process management.

全面風險管理 (續)

四、內部控制工作開展情況 (續)

4.3 控制活動質量持續提升

本公司已形成了以流程為核心的內控管理機制，並不斷優化；進一步推進不相容崗位梳理工作，強化崗位制衡；制定法律事務管理、操作風險管理、涉刑案件管理相關制度，持續提升本集團法律合規管理水平；制定另類投資項目審查實施細則，不斷優化另類投資項目管理流程；制定不良資產保全與處置制度，強化不良資產保全與處置管理；組織推進關連交易管理，進一步提升關連交易管理效能系統建設；不斷加強信息安全管理；常態化開展股權和關連交易專項整治工作。

4.4 信息與溝通更為順暢

本公司成立獨立的品牌宣傳部門，進一步完善品牌宣傳管理架構；制定品牌宣傳項目、新聞宣傳、廣告代言活動相關制度，規範對外新聞宣傳，不斷強化品牌宣傳管理；制定標準化監管數據報送制度，加強監管數據報送規範化、流程化管理。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Status of the Internal Control (Continued)

4.5 Internal Supervision Further Deepened

The Group further improved its internal audit system and mechanism by newly establishing the Audit Department to undertake the work related to the Group's internal audit management. The internal audit units are risk-oriented, and follow the requirements of China insurance "C-ROSS" Phase II regulatory framework. They keep strengthening audit supervision in key areas, the risk alert mechanism, and application of audit results, as well as requires all subsidiaries to make accountability the more regular mechanism, especially on violations.

4.6 Internal Control Assessment

During the Year, pursuant to the Listing Rules, the "Basic Standards for Enterprise Internal Control" and the supplementary guidelines jointly promulgated by the five ministries, including the Ministry of Finance of the PRC, and the relevant regulatory provisions issued by NFRA, the Company analysed and identified internal control defects from five aspects: control environment, risk identification and assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring. As a result, an annual comprehensive assessment was made to the internal control system, its implementation and operation results of the Company and the relevant conclusions were formed.

全面風險管理 (續)

四、 內部控制工作開展情況 (續)

4.5 內部監督進一步深化

本集團進一步完善內部審計體制機制，成立審計部門，承擔本集團內審管理有關工作。內部審計機構以風險為導向，結合保險「償二代」二期監管規則要求，持續加強對重點領域的審計監督力度，強化風險預警及審計成果運用。推動各附屬公司建立常態化問責管理機制，強化違規問責。

4.6 內部控制評價

本年度內，本集團根據上市規則、中國財政部等五部委《企業內部控制基本規範》及其配套指引，以及金融監管總局相關監管規定，從控制環境、風險識別和評估、控制活動、信息與溝通、監督等五個方面，分析、識別內部控制缺陷，對本公司內部控制體系、實施和運行結果進行年度全面評價，形成了評價結論。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Status of the Internal Control (Continued)

4.6 Internal Control Assessment (Continued)

The results of internal control assessment and internal inspection show that the Company's internal control is basically sound, reasonable and effective, and has established relatively sound internal control infrastructure, internal control management system, and risk management system, be able to adjust internal control measures in a timely manner according to changes in internal and external conditions and constantly optimised the business control processes. The Company improved the risk control system, improved the control on information systems, strengthened internal control management and supervision, ensured the achievement of the Group's internal control objectives in terms of organisation, personnel, systems, processes and execution.

The Company will continuously rectify the internal control defects identified according to the assessment results, and to follow up and evaluate the implementation of the rectification measures.

4.7 Whistleblowing Policy

The Company is committed to maintaining good corporate management, corporate responsibility and high transparency. Therefore, the Company has formulated a whistleblowing policy to expect and encourage all Directors and employees at all levels of the Group and those who have dealings with the Group to report any misconduct, fraud, or irregularity (including discrimination and harassment) within the Group, and to provide guidance on non-anonymous or anonymous reporting to the Audit Committee.

全面風險管理 (續)

四、 內部控制工作開展情況 (續)

4.6 內部控制評價 (續)

本次內部控制評價及內部檢查結果表明，本公司內部控制基本健全、合理、有效，已經建立了較為健全的內部控制組織架構、內部控制管理體系和風險管理體系，能夠根據內外部情況變化及時調整內部控制措施，持續優化業務控制流程，健全風險控制制度，改進信息系統控制，強化內部控制監督管理，在組織、人員、制度、流程和執行等方面保障內部控制目標的實現。

本公司將根據內部控制評價結果，對發現的內部控制缺陷進行持續整改，並對整改措施的落實情況進行跟蹤評價。

4.7 舉報政策

本公司一直致力維持良好公司管理、企業責任及高透明度。因此，本公司制定有舉報政策，旨在期望並鼓勵公司所有董事及本集團各級職員及與本集團有業務往來之人士舉報集團內部任何不當、舞弊或違規行為（包括歧視及騷擾行為），並為具名或不具名方式向審核委員會作出舉報作出指引。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Status of the Internal Control (Continued)

4.8 Anti-corruption Policy

Integrity, honesty, fairness and impartiality are the core values of the Company that all Directors and employees at all levels of the Group must always uphold. The Company is committed to maintaining a high standard of business integrity, honesty and transparency in all its business transactions. Therefore, the Company has formulated an anti-corruption policy which emphasises anti-corruption obligations of all Directors and employees of the Company.

V. Handling and Dissemination of Inside Information

For the purpose of handling and disseminating inside information, the Group has taken various procedures and measures, including arousing the awareness to preserve confidentiality of inside information within the Group, disseminating information to specified persons on a need-to-know basis and fully complying with the relevant Listing Rules, SFO and its relevant guidelines.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Convening of Extraordinary General Meeting on Requisition by Shareholders

Shareholder(s) representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all shareholders having a right to vote at general meeting of CTIH may request the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting, pursuant to Section 566 to 568 of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong). The objective of the meeting must be stated in the related requisition signed by the shareholders concerned and deposited at the registered office of the Company at 25/F., China Taiping Finance Centre, 18 King Wah Road, North Point, Hong Kong, for the attention of the Company Secretary. The requisition may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more of the shareholders concerned.

全面風險管理 (續)

四、 內部控制工作開展情況 (續)

4.8 反貪污政策

廉潔守正、誠實正直、公平公正、不偏不倚是本集團所有董事及各級職員必須時刻維護的公司核心價值。本公司致力在其所有業務交易中，維持高水平的業務誠信、誠實與透明度。因此，本公司制定有反貪污政策，強調本公司所有董事及職員在反貪污方面應當遵守的義務。

五、 處理及發佈內幕消息

就處理及發佈內幕消息而言，本集團已採取不同程序及措施，包括提高本集團內幕信息的保密意識、在需要知情的基礎上向指定人員傳播信息以及嚴格遵守相關的上市規則、《證券及期貨條例》及相關指引。

股東權利

應股東的要求召開股東特別大會

根據香港法例第622章《公司條例》第566至568條，股東可要求本公司董事會安排召開股東特別大會，惟股東在存放要求書當日須佔全體有權在中國太平控股股東大會上表決的股東總表決權最少5%。該書面要求必須述明會議目的，並由有關的股東簽署及送遞致本公司註冊辦事處（地址為香港北角京華道18號中國太平金融中心25樓），並註明致公司秘書。要求書可包含數份同樣格式的文件，而每份文件均由1名或多於1名有關的股東簽署。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS (Continued)

Procedures for Putting Forward Proposals at Shareholders' Meetings by Shareholders

To put forward a resolution in an annual general meeting, shareholders are requested to follow the requirements and procedures as set out in Section 615 to 616 of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong). A copy of the requisition/request signed by the shareholders concerned (or 2 or more copies which between them contain the signatures of all the shareholders concerned) needs to be deposited at the registered office of the Company.

Pursuant to Article 95 of the articles of association of the Company, no person other than a director retiring at the meeting (whether by rotation or otherwise) shall be appointed or reappointed a director at any general meeting unless:

- (a) he/she is recommended by the Board, or
- (b) during a period of not less than seven days commencing no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the meeting and ending no later than seven days prior to the date appointed for the meeting, there has been given to the Company Secretary notice in writing by some shareholder(s) (not being the person to be proposed) qualified to attend and vote at the meeting of his intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.

Detailed procedures for shareholders to propose a person for election as a Director can be found on the Company's website.

股東權利 (續)

將股東的建議提呈予股東大會的程序

當股東擬於股東周年大會上提呈一項決議，須依照香港法例第622章《公司條例》第615至616條的要求及程序。有關股東須將一份由有關股東簽署的要求書／要求（或兩份或多於兩份載有全體有關股東簽署的要求書）存放於本公司的註冊辦事處。

根據本公司組織章程細則第95條，在大會上退任的董事（無論為輪值退任或以其他方式退任）以外的任何人士概無於任何股東大會上獲委任或重新委任為董事，除非：

- (a) 其獲董事會推薦，或
- (b) 在不早於大會通告寄發後翌日起至不遲於大會指定舉行日期前7日止不少於7日的期間內，合資格出席大會並於大會上投票的股東（擬被提名的人士除外）向公司秘書發出書面通知表示有意建議委任或重新委任該名人士，而被提名人士亦發出簽署書面通知表示願意獲委任或重新委任。

有關股東提名候選董事的程序可於本公司網站查閱。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS (Continued)

Procedures for Directing Shareholders' Enquiries to the Board

Shareholders may send their enquiries and concerns in writing to the Company Secretary by addressing them to our Investor Relations team, the contact details of which are as follows:

Investor Relations
China Taiping Insurance Holdings Company Limited
25/F., China Taiping Finance Centre,
18 King Wah Road,
North Point,
Hong Kong

Telephone: (852) 2854 6555
Fax: (852) 2866 2262
Email: ir@cntaiping.com

The Company Secretary will forward the enquiries and concerns to the Board and/or relevant board committees of the Company, where appropriate, to answer the shareholders' questions and/or to meet the shareholders' concerns.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

There was no change to the Company's articles of association during the Year. A copy of the latest consolidated version of the Company's articles of association is posted on the website of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

股東權利 (續)

將股東的查詢送達董事會的程序

股東可以書面形式經投資者關係團隊轉交彼等的查詢及關注事項予公司秘書，聯絡詳情如下：

投資者關係
中國太平保險控股有限公司
香港
北角
京華道18號
中國太平金融中心25樓

電話：(852) 2854 6555
傳真：(852) 2866 2262
電郵：ir@cntaiping.com

公司秘書將轉交股東的查詢及關注事項予本公司董事會及／或有關的董事委員會（若適當），以便回覆股東的提問及／或與有關股東會面。

組織章程文件

本公司組織章程細則於本年度內並無變動。本公司組織章程細則的最新綜合版本載於本公司及聯交所網站。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

INVESTOR RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Company recognises the importance of communications with the shareholders of the Company and the investment community, and also recognises the value of providing current and relevant information on the Company to the shareholders and investors. The Company's corporate website, www.ctih.cntaiping.com, features a dedicated Investor Relations section, publishes corporate information and other related financial and non-financial information (including its financial and operational performance, business plan and strategy, material developments, corporate governance and structures etc), aimed at facilitating effective communications with the shareholders, investors and other stakeholders. The latest information on the Company, including annual and interim reports, environmental, social and governance (ESG) & corporate social responsibility report, announcements, circulars, press releases as well as constitutional documents, are also available on the website. At the same time, the Company also communicates with shareholders and investors via shareholder meetings, investor meetings, face-to-face meetings, and open days, and arranges an investor relations team to handle shareholders' constant inquiries and maintain communication.

In summary, the Company promotes effective communication and keep in touch with shareholders through different channels, and the corporate governance committee believes that the shareholder communication policy was properly implemented and effective during the Year and the shareholder communications policy has been updated accordingly.

投資者關係及通訊

本公司明白與本公司股東及投資者保持良好溝通的重要性，也認識到向股東及投資者提供當前及相關信息的價值。本公司透過設有投資者關係專頁的公司網站www.ctih.cntaiping.com向股東及投資者發佈各類公司的資料（包括財務及運營表現、業務計劃及策略、重大發展、企業管治及公司架構等）推動與股東、投資者及其他權益持有人的有效通訊，適時發放公司信息及其他相關的財務及非財務資料。本公司的最新資料包括年報、中期報告、環境、社會及管治（ESG）暨社會責任報告、公告、通函及新聞稿以及組織章程文件亦已刊發於網站。同時，本公司亦透過舉行股東會議、投資者會議、見面會、開放日與股東及投資者進行溝通，以及安排投資者關係團隊處理股東恆常的查詢及保持溝通等。

綜上，本公司透過不同渠道促進與股東有效溝通及聯繫，經過年度檢討，企業管治委員會認為股東通訊政策於本年度內獲適當實施且為有效。股東通訊政策已按現行情況進行更新。

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

綜合損益表

for the year ended 31 December 2023

截至2023年12月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

		Notes 附註	2023 \$'000 千元	2022 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	4	107,488,846	108,906,236
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	9	(86,255,383)	(88,823,601)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	持有的再保合同淨費用		(2,702,206)	(2,132,673)
Insurance service results	保險服務業績		18,531,257	17,949,962
Interest revenue	利息收益	5	35,716,881	35,248,642
Financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	不以公允價值計量計入損益的金融資產		27,560,492	27,523,879
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	以公允價值計量計入損益的金融資產		8,156,389	7,724,763
Other investment return	其他投資回報	6	(250,704)	(19,924,784)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	金融資產減值淨額	7	(1,737,633)	(1,295,201)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績		(162,686)	24,631
Investment return	投資回報		33,565,858	14,053,288
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	承保財務費用	4	(36,012,224)	(21,680,079)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	分出再保險財務收益	4	252,969	210,753
Net changes in investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債變動淨額	4	355,249	(64,271)
Net investment results	淨投資業績		(1,838,148)	(7,480,309)
Other income	其他收益	8	5,740,050	5,920,501
Other operating expenses	其他行政費用	9	(7,011,340)	(7,152,868)
Other finance costs	其他財務費用	10(a)	(3,763,752)	(3,123,440)
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	10	11,658,067	6,113,846
Income tax credits/(charges)	稅項抵免/(支出)	13	(1,381,126)	2,243,083
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利		10,276,941	8,356,929
Attributable to:	應佔：			
Owners of the Company	本公司股東權益		6,189,764	4,296,898
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益		4,087,177	4,060,031
			10,276,941	8,356,929
Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary shareholders	本公司股東應佔每股盈利	14	dollars 元	dollars 元
Basic	基本		1.495	1.196
Diluted	攤薄		1.495	1.196

The accompanying notes on pages 143 to 350 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第143至350頁所附附註為本綜合財務報表的組成部分。

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他綜合收益表

for the year ended 31 December 2023

截至2023年12月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	10,276,941	8,356,929
Other comprehensive income:	其他綜合收益：		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:	將不會重新分類至損益之項目：		
Revaluation gain arising from reclassification of own-use properties to investment properties, net of deferred tax	因自用物業重新分類為投資物業而產生之重估收益，減遞延稅項	83,743	70,277
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are not foreign operations	非境外的附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司財務報表的匯兌差額	(1,547,688)	(9,017,900)
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of deferred tax	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資的公允價值變動，減遞延稅項	353,417	(1,277,171)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:	隨後可能重新分類至損益之項目：		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	換算境外的營運業務財務報表的匯兌差額	80,850	(58,183)
Changes in the fair value of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of deferred tax	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資的公允價值變動，減遞延稅項	22,169,599	357,500
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued, net of deferred tax	已簽發保險合同的財務費用，減遞延稅項	(33,099,875)	(5,559,109)
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held, net of deferred tax	持有的再保險合同的財務收入／(費用)，減遞延稅項	75,829	(166,906)
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度綜合收益總額	(1,607,184)	(7,294,563)
Attributable to:	應佔：		
Owners of the Company	本公司股東權益	(2,601,496)	(7,247,325)
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	994,312	(47,238)
		(1,607,184)	(7,294,563)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

as at 31 December 2023

於2023年12月31日

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

			At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列)	At 1 January 2022 於2022年 1月1日 (Restated) (重列)
		Notes 附註	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Assets	資產				
Statutory deposits	法定存款	16	6,126,504	6,113,255	5,625,026
Fixed assets	固定資產				
– Property and equipment	– 物業及設備	17	34,787,745	34,083,236	32,944,714
– Investment properties	– 投資物業	18	24,685,922	21,830,927	22,439,672
– Right-of-use assets	– 租賃使用權資產	19	6,729,005	7,149,124	8,211,004
			66,202,672	63,063,287	63,595,390
Goodwill	商譽	20	353,658	719,253	723,948
Intangible assets	無形資產	20	261,408	261,408	261,408
Interests in associates and joint ventures	於聯營公司及合營公司的權益	22	27,874,851	26,897,674	20,679,533
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	23	11,549,792	7,849,882	2,760,462
Financial investments	金融投資	24			
– At fair value through profit or loss	– 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益		460,487,656	351,026,822	385,256,839
– At amortised cost	– 以攤餘成本計量		125,324,198	138,997,514	153,397,094
– Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資		612,963,068	498,980,146	437,975,941
– Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資		25,134,939	33,119,635	27,007,680
Securities purchased under resale agreements	買入返售證券	25	7,108,241	14,259,130	6,952,131
Amounts due from group companies	應收集團內公司款項	26	1,313,246	2,059,864	2,051,643
Insurance contract assets	保險合同資產	27	1,451,667	1,653,570	1,643,877
Reinsurance contract assets	再保合同資產	27	11,295,059	10,717,843	10,984,001
Finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃款	28	53,388,724	44,616,648	51,294,691
Other assets	其他資產	29	9,519,295	10,637,313	10,251,564
Pledged and restricted bank deposits	已抵押及受限制銀行存款	30	2,412,297	1,519,922	1,405,678
Deposits at banks with original maturity more than three months	原到期日超過三個月的銀行存款		44,175,811	66,624,469	73,698,407
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	31	42,554,402	42,472,429	40,137,789
			1,509,497,488	1,321,590,064	1,295,703,102

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Continued)

綜合財務狀況表 (續)

as at 31 December 2023

於2023年12月31日

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

			At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列)	At 1 January 2022 於2022年 1月1日 (Restated) (重列)
		Notes 附註	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Liabilities	負債				
Insurance contract liabilities	保險合同負債	27	1,196,541,128	1,041,941,305	999,026,618
Reinsurance contract liabilities	再保合同負債	27	133,735	508,012	1,099,694
Investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債	32	6,030,767	5,437,063	5,356,575
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	23	1,964,299	1,951,225	2,303,943
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	33	28,606,595	27,398,385	33,051,183
Bank borrowings	銀行貸款	34	71,176,964	60,684,134	60,348,566
Lease liabilities	租賃負債		1,646,685	1,793,124	2,230,327
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券	25	29,316,187	27,175,308	19,383,203
Amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項	26	16,639	19,005	19,733
Other payables and accruals	其他應付及應計款項	35	40,409,767	43,515,511	51,452,827
Current taxation	當期稅項		1,059,068	1,369,556	1,471,983
			1,376,901,834	1,211,792,628	1,175,744,652
Net assets	資產淨值		132,595,654	109,797,436	119,958,450
Capital and reserves attributable to the owners of the Company	本公司股東應佔 資本及儲備				
Share capital	股本	37	40,771,408	40,771,408	40,771,408
Reserves	儲備	38	38,216,702	43,165,961	52,069,179
			78,988,110	83,937,369	92,840,587
Perpetual subordinated capital securities	永續次級資本證券	39	15,991,524	-	-
			94,979,634	83,937,369	92,840,587
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益		37,616,020	25,860,067	27,117,863
Total equity	總權益		132,595,654	109,797,436	119,958,450

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 25 March 2024.

董事會於2024年3月25日核准及授權發佈。

WANG Sidong
王思東

YIN Zhaojun
尹兆君

The accompanying notes on pages 143 to 350 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第143至350頁所附附註為本綜合財務報表的組成部分。

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

for the year ended 31 December 2023

截至2023年12月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

		Share capital 股本 \$'000 千元	Capital reserve 資本儲備 \$'000 千元	Merger reserve 合併儲備 \$'000 千元	Exchange reserve 匯兌儲備 \$'000 千元
Balance at 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日之結餘 (重列)	40,771,408	(5,618,303)	(6,842,218)	(4,839,608)
Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號引致的調整	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日之結餘	40,771,408	(5,618,303)	(6,842,218)	(4,839,608)
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of deferred tax	本年度其他綜合收益，減遞延稅項	-	-	-	(1,122,731)
Total comprehensive income	綜合收益總額	-	-	-	(1,122,731)
Dividend declared to shareholders	向股東宣佈的股息	-	-	-	-
Dividend declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司向非控股股東宣佈的股息	-	-	-	-
Capital injections made to a subsidiary	向附屬公司注入資本	-	-	-	-
Issuance of perpetual subordinated capital securities/perpetual capital securities	發行永續次級資本證券/永續資本證券	-	-	-	-
Distribution to holders of perpetual subordinated capital securities	向永續次級資本證券持有人分配	-	-	-	-
Declared to holders of perpetual subordinated capital securities	向永續次級資本證券持有人支付	-	-	-	-
Disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	處置指定為通過其他綜合收益以反映公允價值的權益投資	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日之結餘	40,771,408	(5,618,303)	(6,842,218)	(5,962,339)

		Share capital 股本 \$'000 千元	Capital reserve 資本儲備 \$'000 千元	Merger reserve 合併儲備 \$'000 千元	Exchange reserve 匯兌儲備 \$'000 千元
Balance at 31 December 2021, as previously reported	於2021年12月31日之結餘，同前報告	40,771,408	(5,615,659)	(6,842,218)	2,045,498
Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 17	首次應用香港財務報告準則第17號引致的調整	-	-	-	-
Adjustment on application of classification overlay	應用分類重疊法的調整	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2022 (Restated)	於2022年1月1日之結餘 (重列)	40,771,408	(5,615,659)	(6,842,218)	2,045,498
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of deferred tax	本年度其他綜合收益，減遞延稅項	-	-	-	(6,885,106)
Total comprehensive income	綜合收益總額	-	-	-	(6,885,106)
Dividend declared to shareholders	向股東宣佈的股息	-	-	-	-
Dividend declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司向非控股股東宣佈的股息	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of additional interest in a subsidiary	購入一間附屬公司額外權益	-	(2,644)	-	-
Disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	處置指定為通過其他綜合收益以反映公允價值的權益投資	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日之結餘 (重列)	40,771,408	(5,618,303)	(6,842,218)	(4,839,608)

Note: The nature or purpose of reserves are disclosed in Note 38(a).

註：儲備目的或性質於附註38(a)內披露。

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (Continued)

綜合權益變動表 (續)

for the year ended 31 December 2023

截至2023年12月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

Attributable to owners of the Company
歸屬於本公司股東

Fair value reserve 公允價值儲備 \$'000 千元	Insurance finance reserve 保險金融儲備 \$'000 千元	Revaluation reserve 重估儲備 \$'000 千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 \$'000 千元	Ordinary shareholders sub-total 普通股股東小計 \$'000 千元	Perpetual subordinated capital securities 永續次級資本證券 \$'000 千元	Non-controlling interests 非控股股東權益 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
14,857,635	(36,410,708)	1,479,780	80,539,383	83,937,369	-	25,860,067	109,797,436
153,953	-	-	(751,456)	(597,503)	-	(356,338)	(953,841)
15,011,588	(36,410,708)	1,479,780	79,787,927	83,339,866	-	25,503,729	108,843,595
-	-	-	6,189,764	6,189,764	-	4,087,177	10,276,941
17,253,024	(25,004,157)	82,604	-	(8,791,260)	-	(3,092,865)	(11,884,125)
17,253,024	(25,004,157)	82,604	6,189,764	(2,601,496)	-	994,312	(1,607,184)
-	-	-	(934,445)	(934,445)	-	-	(934,445)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(983,759)	(983,759)
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,700	11,700
-	-	-	-	-	15,674,799	12,090,038	27,764,837
-	-	-	(815,815)	(815,815)	815,815	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(499,090)	-	(499,090)
(112,649)	-	-	112,649	-	-	-	-
32,151,963	(61,414,865)	1,562,384	84,340,080	78,988,110	15,991,524	37,616,020	132,595,654

Attributable to owners of the Company
歸屬於本公司股東

Fair value reserve 公允價值儲備 \$'000 千元	Insurance finance reserve 保險金融儲備 \$'000 千元	Revaluation reserve 重估儲備 \$'000 千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 \$'000 千元	Ordinary shareholders sub-total 普通股股東小計 \$'000 千元	Non-controlling interests 非控股股東權益 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
(188,263)	-	1,416,584	56,479,482	88,066,832	25,389,128	113,455,960
-	(32,758,363)	-	20,773,041	(11,985,322)	(3,818,751)	(15,804,073)
16,316,054	-	-	443,023	16,759,077	5,547,486	22,306,563
16,127,791	(32,758,363)	1,416,584	77,695,546	92,840,587	27,117,863	119,958,450
-	-	-	4,296,898	4,296,898	4,060,031	8,356,929
(1,069,968)	(3,652,345)	63,196	-	(11,544,223)	(4,107,269)	(15,651,492)
(1,069,968)	(3,652,345)	63,196	4,296,898	(7,247,325)	(47,238)	(7,294,563)
-	-	-	(1,653,249)	(1,653,249)	-	(1,653,249)
-	-	-	-	-	(1,213,202)	(1,213,202)
-	-	-	-	(2,644)	2,644	-
(200,188)	-	-	200,188	-	-	-
14,857,635	(36,410,708)	1,479,780	80,539,383	83,937,369	25,860,067	109,797,436

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

for the year ended 31 December 2023

截至2023年12月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

			2023	2022
		Notes	\$'000	(Restated)
		附註	千元	(重列)
				\$'000
				千元
Operating activities	經營業務			
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利		11,658,067	6,113,846
Adjustments for:	就下列各項作出調整：			
- Depreciation of property and equipment	- 物業及設備折舊	10	2,325,901	2,366,801
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets	- 租賃使用權資產折舊	10	1,002,755	1,049,664
- Deficit on revaluation of investment properties	- 投資物業重估虧損	6	427,421	371,727
- Other finance costs	- 其他財務費用	10	3,763,752	3,123,440
- Dividend income	- 股息收入	6	(8,552,940)	(8,850,718)
- Interests income	- 利息收益	5	(35,716,881)	(35,248,642)
- Share of results of associates and joint ventures	- 應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績		162,686	(24,631)
- Loss on disposal of interest in associates	- 出售聯營公司虧損	6	-	70,643
- Net losses/(gains) on disposal of property and equipment	- 出售物業及設備虧損/(收益)淨額	8	3,622	(1,754)
- Loss on disposal of investment properties	- 出售投資物業虧損	6	173	4,130
- Net losses/(gains) from financial investments	- 金融投資虧損/(收益)淨額		8,524,752	(12,308,792)
- Recognition of impairment losses on goodwill	- 商譽減值確認	8	364,870	-
- Recognition of impairment losses on property and equipment	- 物業及設備減值確認	8	23,910	-
- Net impairment loss on financial assets	- 金融資產減值淨額	7	1,737,633	1,295,201
- Recognition/(reversal) of impairment losses on finance lease receivables	- 應收金融租賃款減值確認/(沖回)	8	(27,177)	224,824
- Recognition of impairment losses on other assets	- 其他資產減值確認	8	258,137	72,295
- Recognition of impairment losses on interest in associates and joint venture	- 於聯營公司權益減值確認	6	687,508	136,483
Operating loss before changes in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營虧損		(13,355,811)	(41,605,483)
Change in insurance contract assets/liabilities	保險合同資產/負債轉變		124,807,756	139,061,774
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	其他資產減少/(增加)		1,100,777	(532,616)
Decrease/(increase) in finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃款減少/(增加)		(7,657,006)	2,122,044
Change in reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	再保險合同資產/負債轉變		(837,215)	(1,025,767)
Increase in bank borrowings for finance lease receivables	給予金融租賃的銀行貸款增加		10,159,063	2,685,899
Increase in investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債增加		660,843	391,243
Decrease in other payables and accruals	其他應付及應計款項減少		(3,105,744)	(5,388,157)
Cash generated from operations	經營業務所產生之現金		111,772,663	95,708,937
Income tax paid	已付稅項		(192,603)	(675,908)
Net cash from operating activities	經營業務所產生之現金淨額		111,580,060	95,033,029

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

綜合現金流量表 (續)

for the year ended 31 December 2023

截至2023年12月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Investing activities	投資業務		
Increase in pledged and restricted bank deposits	已抵押及受限制銀行存款增加	(892,375)	(114,244)
Increase in statutory deposits	法定存款增加	(35,538)	(907,008)
Decrease in deposits at banks with original maturity more than three months	原到期日為三個月以上之銀行存款減少	21,681,300	1,590,662
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from group companies	應收集團內公司款項減少/(增加)	746,618	(8,221)
Payment for purchase of financial investments	購入金融投資付款	(504,983,674)	(357,397,249)
Proceeds from redemption of financial investments	出售金融投資所得款項	314,247,923	245,835,905
Decrease/(increase) in securities purchased under resale agreements	買入返售證券減少/(增加)	6,997,925	(8,195,212)
Increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券增加	2,302,556	8,339,852
Interests income received	已收利息收入	29,684,358	37,184,486
Dividend income received	已收股息收入	7,898,550	8,865,926
Payment for purchase of property and equipment	購入物業及設備付款	(6,923,032)	(6,296,178)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	出售物業及設備所得款項	743,884	1,236,043
Payment for purchase of investment properties	購入投資物業付款	(262,911)	(1,519,879)
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	出售投資物業所得款項	1,118	18,969
Proceeds from sale of property held for sale	出售持有作出售物業所得款項	-	27,680
Payment for purchase of associates and joint ventures	購入聯營公司及合營公司付款	(5,481,439)	(11,140,885)
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	聯營公司及合營公司股息收入	648,882	842,378
Sale proceeds from disposal of associates and joint ventures	出售一間聯營公司所得款項	2,674,819	1,339,229
Net cash used in investing activities	投資業務所動用之現金淨額	(130,951,036)	(80,297,746)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

綜合現金流量表 (續)

for the year ended 31 December 2023

截至2023年12月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(以港元列示)

		2023	2022
	Notes 附註	\$'000 千元	(Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
Financing activities	融資活動		
Decrease in amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項減少	(2,366)	(728)
Proceeds from interest-bearing notes issued	發行需付息票據所得款項	1,443,562	5,816,388
Redemption of interest-bearing notes	贖回需付息票據	-	(9,329,276)
Proceeds from bank borrowings	募集銀行貸款	2,500,000	15,750,000
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行貸款	(3,950,000)	(14,599,754)
Repayment of the lease liabilities	償還租賃負債	(1,007,184)	(1,016,986)
Proceeds from perpetual subordinated capital securities issued	發行永續次級資本債券	27,764,837	-
Dividend declared to holders of perpetual subordinated capital securities	向永續次級資本債券持有人派發股息	(499,090)	-
Capital injections made to a subsidiary by non-controlling interests	非控股股東向附屬公司注入資本	11,700	-
Dividend paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司向非控股股東派發股息	(983,759)	(1,213,202)
Interest paid	支付利息	(4,557,722)	(3,513,318)
Dividend paid	支付股息	(934,445)	(1,653,249)
	15		
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	融資活動所產生/(動用)之現金淨額	19,785,533	(9,760,125)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	匯率轉變影響	(332,584)	(2,640,518)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物增加淨額	81,973	2,334,640
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	於1月1日的現金及現金等價物	42,472,429	40,137,789
	31		
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	於12月31日的現金及現金等價物	42,554,402	42,472,429
	31		

The accompanying notes on pages 143 to 350 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第143至350頁所附附註為本綜合財務報表的組成部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Statement of compliance

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong, PRC and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The address of the registered office of the Company is disclosed in the “Corporate Information” section to the annual report.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 21.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) and requirement of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622). The consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. A summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Group are disclosed below.

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in the Note 48.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”).

This is the first set of the Group’s annual financial statements in which HKFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (“HKFRS 17”) and HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (“HKFRS 9”) have been applied. The related changes to material accounting policies are described in this note.

The functional currency of the majority number of operating subsidiaries in the Group is RMB, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entities in the Group operate. For the convenience of the consolidated financial statements users, the consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value or measured primarily based on actuarial methods as explained in the accounting policies disclosed below:

1 編製基準及主要會計政策

主要會計政策

(a) 遵例聲明

本公司為於中國香港註冊成立的有限責任公司，其股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司上市。本公司之註冊辦事處及主要營業地點之地址於本年報「公司資料」內披露。

本公司及其附屬公司之主要業務於附註21披露。

本財務報表乃按照所有適用的香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及香港《公司條例》（第622章）規定所編撰。綜合財務報表同樣遵守香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則所規定之適用披露事項。本集團採用之主要會計政策概述如下。

根據香港財務報告準則規定編製財務報表需進行若干會計估計，而規定管理層在採用本集團會計政策時作出判斷。有關範圍涉及較高程度判斷或複雜性，或對綜合財務報表而言屬重大範疇之假設及估計，於附註48披露。

(b) 財務報表的編製基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其附屬公司（合稱為「本集團」）。

本集團首次應用香港財務報告準則第17號「保險合同」和香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」。主要會計政策的變更在本附註中解釋。

本集團內大部分營運附屬公司的功能貨幣為人民幣，功能貨幣為本集團有關實體公司經營的主要經濟環境內通行的貨幣。為方便綜合財務報表使用者，本綜合財務報表以港元列報。

除以下資產及負債是以公允價值列賬或按精算方法計量外，本財務報表是以歷史成本作為編製基準。有關詳情於下列會計政策披露：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (Continued)

Stated at fair value

- (i) investment properties;
- (ii) Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss;
- (iii) Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- (iv) Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Measured primarily based on actuarial methods

Insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in HKAS 2 or value in use in HKAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree 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 entity can 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; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(b) 財務報表的編製基準 (續)

以公允價值列賬

- (i) 投資物業；
- (ii) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融投資；
- (iii) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資；以及
- (iv) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資。

主要是基於精算方法計量

保險及再保險合同資產和負債。

公允價值是於計量日期市場參與者於有秩序交易中出售資產可收取或轉讓負債須支付的價格，而不論該價格是否直接可觀察或可使用其他估值技術估計。若市場參與者於計量日期對資產或負債定價時會考慮資產或負債的特性，則本集團於估計資產或負債的公允價值時會考慮該等特性。此等綜合財務報表中作計量及／或披露用途的公允價值乃按此基準釐定，惟屬於香港財務報告準則第16號範圍內的租賃交易，以及與公允價值有部分相若地方但並非公允價值的計量，譬如香港會計準則第2號內的可變現淨額或香港會計準則第36號的使用價值除外。

此外，就財務報告而言，公允價值計量根據公允價值計量的輸入數據可觀察程度及公允價值計量的輸入數據對其整體的重要性分類為第一級、第二級或第三級，詳情如下：

- 第一級別的輸入變數是指個體能於計量日在活躍市場上得到已識別資產或負債的標價（不做任何調整）；
- 第二級別的輸入變數是指除包含在第一級別的標價以外，可直接或間接觀察得到的資產或負債的輸入變數；及
- 第三級別的輸入變數是指資產或負債不可觀察得到的輸入變數。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (Continued)

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

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

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the following year are discussed in Note 48.

(c) Insurance contracts

(i) Classification of insurance contracts

Contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts. Contracts held by the Group under which it transfers significant insurance risk related to underlying insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts.

Insurance contracts may be issued and reinsurance contracts may be initiated by the Group, or they may be acquired in a business combination or in a transfer of contracts that do not form a business. All references in these accounting policies to "Insurance Contracts" and "Reinsurance Contracts" include contracts issued, initiated or acquired by the Group, unless otherwise stated.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(b) 財務報表的編製基準 (續)

按香港財務報告準則之要求，在編製財務報表時，管理層須作判斷、估計及假設從而影響政策實施及資產、負債、收入及支出之呈報金額。有關估計及假設乃按在既定情況下可合理地相信，根據過往之經驗及其他因素，作出判斷那些未能從其他來源確定的資產及負債的賬面值。實際結果可能與此等估計不盡相同。

有關估計及假設須不斷檢討。若修訂只影響該修訂期，會計估計的修訂於該修訂期內確認；或如該修訂影響本期及未來會計期，則於修訂期及未來會計期確認。

在附註48內，已載有管理層估計香港財務報告準則對下年度的財務報表及估計有重大影響引致可能產生重大的調整風險。

(c) 保險合同

(i) 保險合同的分類

本集團接受重大保險風險的合同被歸類為保險合同。本集團持有轉移其底層保險合同之重大保險風險的合同被歸類為再保險合同。

本集團簽發保險合同併發起再保險合同，也通過企業合併或合同轉讓取得保險合同和再保險合同。除非另有說明，這些會計政策中所有涉及「保險合同」和「再保險合同」的內容均包括本集團簽發、發起或取得的合同。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(i) Classification of insurance contracts (Continued)

Some contracts issued by the Group have the legal form of insurance contracts but do not transfer significant insurance risk. These contracts are referred to as “Investment Contracts”. Investment contracts issued by the Group that contain discretionary participation features, whereby investors have the right and is expected to receive, as a supplement to the amount not subjected to the Group’s discretion, potential significant additional benefits based on the return of specified pools of assets, are accounted for under HKFRS 17 and are classified as insurance contracts. Investment contracts that do not contain discretionary participation features are classified as investment contracts and follow financial instrument accounting under HKFRS 9.

Insurance contracts are classified as contracts with direct participation features or contracts without direct participation features. Contracts with direct participation features are contracts for which, at inception:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Group expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Group expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

All other insurance contracts and all reinsurance contracts are classified as contracts without direct participation features.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(i) 保險合同的分類 (續)

本集團簽發的一些合同具有保險合同的法律形式，但不轉移重大保險風險。這些合同被稱為「投資合同」。本集團發行的投資合同如包含具有相機參與分紅的特徵（即投資者有權並期望獲得的、不受本集團支配的、基於特定資產池之回報的潛在重大額外利益），根據香港財務報告準則第17號入賬並被歸類為保險合同。不包含具有相機參與分紅特徵的投資合同被歸類為投資合同，並遵循香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具的會計處理。

保險合同被分類為具有直接參與分紅特徵的合同和不具有直接參與分紅特徵的合同。具有直接參與分紅特徵的合同是指在初始確認時：

- 合同條款規定，保單持有人將參與一個清晰可辨認的基礎項目組合中指定份額的分紅；
- 本集團預計將基礎項目公允價值變動回報中的相當大部分支付給保單持有人；以及
- 本集團預計應付保單持有人金額變動中相當大部分將隨基礎項目公允價值的變動而變動。

所有其他保險合同和所有再保險合同都被歸類為沒有直接參與分紅特徵的合同。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(ii) Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

At inception, the Group separates the following components from an insurance or reinsurance contract and accounts for them as if they were stand-alone financial instruments:

- derivatives embedded in the contract whose economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and whose terms would not meet the definition of an insurance or reinsurance contract as a stand-alone instrument; and
- distinct investment components, i.e. investment components that are not highly inter-related with the insurance components and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction.

(iii) Significant insurance risk test

The Group performs significant insurance risk testing on insurance contract issued and reinsurance contracts held at the contract inception date.

In performing the significant insurance risk test, the Group determines that contracts that simultaneously meet the following conditions transfer significant insurance risk:

Insurance risk is significant if, and only if, an insured event could cause the issuer to pay additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario, excluding scenarios that have no commercial substance (i.e. no discernible effect on the economics of the transaction). If an insured event could mean significant additional amounts would be payable in any scenario that has commercial substance, the condition in the previous sentence can be met even if the insured event is extremely unlikely, or even if the expected (i.e. probability-weighted) present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(ii) 保險和再保險合同的拆分

在合同開始時，本集團將以下組成部分從保險或再保險合同中分離出來，並將其作為獨立的金融工具進行核算：

- 嵌入合同的衍生工具，其經濟特徵和風險與主合同的經濟特徵和風險不密切相關，其條款不符合作為保險或再保險合同的定義；以及
- 可明確區分的投資成分：即投資成分與保險成分之間並不高度相關，且具有相同條款的合同在同一市場或轄區內單獨出售或可單獨出售。

(iii) 重大保險風險測試

本集團在合同開始日對與投保人簽定的保單及與再保險人簽訂的再保險合同進行重大保險風險測試。

在進行重大保險風險測試時，本集團認定同時符合下列條件的合同轉移了重大保險風險：

至少在一個具有商業實質的情形下，發生合同約定的保險事項可能導致本集團支付重大額外金額，即使保險事項發生可能性極小，或者或有現金流量按照加權計算所得的預期現值佔保險合同剩餘現金流量的預期現值的比例很小。其中，對交易沒有經濟上的可辨認影響的，表明不具有商業實質。額外金額是保險事項發生時比不發生時多支付金額（包括索賠處理費和理賠估損費）的現值。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(iii) Significant insurance risk test (Continued)

In addition, a contract transfers significant insurance risk only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis. However, even if a reinsurance contract does not expose the issuer to the possibility of a significant loss, that contract is deemed to transfer significant insurance risk if it transfers to the reinsurer substantially all the insurance risk relating to the reinsured portions of the underlying insurance contracts.

(iv) Aggregation and recognition of insurance and reinsurance contracts

Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together, and dividing each portfolio into annual cohorts (i.e. by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups based on the profitability of contracts:

- any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
- any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- any remaining contracts in the annual cohort.

An insurance contract issued by the Group is recognised from the earliest of:

- the beginning of its coverage period (i.e. the period during which the Group provides services in respect of any premiums within the boundary of the contract);
- when the first payment from the policyholder becomes due or, if there is no contractual due date, when it is received from the policyholder; and
- for a group of contracts, when facts and circumstances indicate that the group becomes onerous.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(iii) 重大保險風險測試 (續)

至少在一個具有商業實質的情形下，發生合同約定的保險事項可能導致本集團按現值計算遭受損失。但是，即使一項再保險合同可能不會使其再保險分入人遭受重大損失，只要該再保險合同將對應的保險合同分出部分中幾乎所有的保險風險轉移給了再保險分入人，那麼該再保險合同仍被視為轉移了重大保險風險。

(iv) 保險和再保險合同的合併和確認

保險合同

為計量目的，保險合同被歸納為合同組。保險合同組是通過識別保險合同組合來確定的，每個保險合同組合包括具有類似風險且統一管理的合同，並將每個組合分為年度組群，即按發行年份，每個組群基於合同的盈利水平被劃分成三組：

- 任何在初始確認時存在虧損的合同；
- 初始確認時無顯著可能性在未來發生虧損的合同；以及
- 年度組合中的任何剩餘合同。

本集團簽發的保險合同於下列時點中最早時點確認：

- 責任期（即本集團在合同範圍內就任何保費提供服務的期間）開始時；
- 保險合同組中，保單持有人首次付款的到期日。如果合同未明確規定付款到期日，則把收到保單持有人首次付款的日期作為到期日；以及
- 對於一個合同組，當事實和情況表明該合同組變得虧損時。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(iv) Aggregation and recognition of insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Insurance contracts (Continued)

When the contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts are added. Groups of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

Reinsurance contracts held

Reinsurance contracts held are similar to insurance contracts issued and are aggregated and recognised using the same way as insurance contracts issued, using assumptions consistent with the assumptions used for the measurement of underlying insurance contracts.

Reinsurance contracts held are divided, grouped and recognised on the following date:

- Reinsurance contracts initiated by the Group that provide proportionate coverage: The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held or date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised if the date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. This applies to the Group's quota share and surplus reinsurance contracts.
- Other reinsurance contracts initiated by the Group: the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts. However, if the Group recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts on an earlier date and the related reinsurance contract was entered into before that earlier date, then the group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on that earlier date. This applies to the Group's excess of loss and stop loss reinsurance contracts.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(iv) 保險和再保險合同的合併和確認 (續)

保險合同 (續)

確認合同後，將其添加到現有合同組中，或者如果合同不符合包含在現有組中的條件，則形成一個新合同組，在未來可在該合同組中添加新合同。合同組在初始確認時建立，一旦所有合同都被添加到合同組中，它們的組成就不可被修改。

再保險合同

已簽發的再保險合同與已簽發的保險合同類似，並使用與已簽發的保險合同相同的方式進行匯總和核算，所使用的假設與用於計量相關保險合同的假設一致。

再保險合同在下列時點進行拆分、分組和確認：

- 對本集團發起的提供相稱的保險保障的再保險合同組，本集團按以下兩個時間中的較晚者確認：合同組的保險責任期間的期初，與原保險合同初始確認的時間。這適用於本集團的成數再保險合同和溢額再保險合同。
- 對所有其他的再保險合同組，在再保險合同組保險責任期間的期初確認。但是，如果本集團在較早的日期確認一組虧損的標的保險合同，而相關的再保險合同是在該較早的日期之前簽訂的，保險責任期間是本集團為原保險合同中再保險部分有關的賠付收到補償的期間。這適用於本集團的超額賠款再保險合同和停止損失再保險合同。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(v) Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method and considering, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort.

If insurance acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a group of contracts, then they are allocated to that group and to the groups that will include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals of those contracts in that group.

If insurance acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a portfolio but not to a group of contracts, then they are allocated to groups in the portfolio using a systematic and rational method.

(vi) Contract boundaries

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group, determined as follows.

Insurance contracts

Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services (including insurance coverage and any investment services).

Reinsurance contracts held

Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(v) 保險獲取現金流

保險獲取現金流是以有系統和合理的方法將保險獲取現金流分攤給各保險合同組，並考慮以無偏的方式獲得所有合理和可支持的資訊，而不必付出不必要的成本或努力。

如果獲取現金流直接歸屬於某一個合同組，那麼它們會被分配到該合同組和包括預計由該合同組的續期而產生的保險合同組。

如果保險獲取現金流直接歸屬於某一組合，但不歸屬於某一個合同組，那麼它們會被利用一個系統和合理的方法，分配到組合中的某一組中。

(vi) 合同邊界

保險合同組的計量，應包括合同組內合同邊界內的所有未來現金流。確定方法如下。

保險合同

如果現金流產生於報告期內存在的實質性權利和義務，且本集團可以強制要求保單持有人支付保費或有提供服務（包括保險保障和任何投資服務）的實質性義務，則屬於合同邊界內。

再保險合同

如果現金流產生於報告期內存在的實質性權利和義務，且本集團被強制向再保險人支付款項或有從再保險人處獲得服務的實質性權利，則現金流在合同邊界內。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vi) Contract boundaries (Continued)

Reinsurance contracts held (Continued)

A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer:

- has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting date to include the effect of changes in circumstances on the Group's substantive rights and obligations and, therefore, may change over time.

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach

Insurance contracts – Initial measurement

On initial recognition, the Group measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of the fulfilment cash flows, which comprise estimates of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and the contractual service margin (“CSM”). The fulfilment cash flows of a group of insurance contracts do not reflect the Group's non-performance risk.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of insurance contracts, determined separately from the other estimates, is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The CSM of a group of insurance contracts represents the unearned profit that the Group will recognise as it provides services under those contracts. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, if the total of the fulfilment cash flows, any cash flows arising at that date, and any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows) is a net inflow, then the group is not onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vi) 合同邊界 (續)

再保險合同 (續)

從再保險人處獲得服務的實質性權利在以下情況下終止：

- 再保險人有實際能力重新評估轉讓給它的風險，並能確定充分反映這些重新評估的風險的價格或利益水平；或
- 再保險人擁有終止保險的實質性權利。

合同邊界在每個報告日被重新評估，以包括情況變化對本集團實質性權利和義務的影響，因此，可能會隨著時間的推移而變化。

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量

保險合同—初始計量

在初始確認時，本集團將一個合同組計量為：履約現金流量，其中包括經過調整以反映貨幣的時間價值和相關的財務風險以及對非金融風險的風險調整的對未來現金流的估計；以及合同服務邊際的總和。一個合同組的履約現金流量的計量並不反映本集團的不履約風險。

一個合同組的非金融風險調整是為承擔非金融風險所產生的現金流的金額和時間的不確定性而需要的補償。

一個保險合同組的合同服務邊際反映本集團在提供這些合同的服務時將確認的未獲利潤。在初始確認一個合同組時，如果履約現金流量，在該日產生的任何現金流和因終止確認該合同組相關的任何過去的現金流有關的資產或負債，包括保險獲取現金流資產，而產生的任何金額的總和為淨流入，則該保險合同組不屬於虧損。在這種情況下，合同服務邊際被計量為與淨流入等值、方向相反的金額，這將導致在初始確認時沒有收入或費用產生。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Insurance contracts – Initial measurement (Continued)

If the total is a net outflow, then the group is onerous. In this case, the net outflow is recognised as a loss in profit or loss. A loss component is created to depict the amount of the net cash outflow, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue.

Insurance contracts – Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and any remaining CSM at that date. The liability for incurred claims includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.

The fulfilment cash flows of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognised as follows:

Changes relating to future services

與未來服務有關的變動

Changes relating to current or past services
與當前或過去的服務有關的變化

Effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein on estimated future cash flows

貨幣時間價值、財務風險及其變動對預計未來現金流量的影響

Adjusted against the CSM (or recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss if the group is onerous)
調整合同服務邊際 (如果該合同組是虧損的，則在損益中確認為保險服務業績)

Recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss
在損益中確認為保險服務業績

Recognised as insurance finance income or expenses, other comprehensive income and CSM (for contracts with direct participation features)

確認為保險財務損益、其他綜合收益和合同服務邊際 (適用於具有直接參與分紅特徵的合同)

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

保險合同 – 初始計量 (續)

如果以上總額為現金淨流出，那麼該合同組就是虧損的。在這種情況下，淨流出在損益中被確認。虧損部分被創建來代表淨現金流出的金額，它將決定隨後計入損益中作為虧損合同組轉回的金額，且不包括在保險服務收入中。

保險合同 – 後續計量

一個合同組在每個報告日的賬面值為未到期責任負債和已發生賠款負債之和。未到期責任負債包括，與未來期間根據合同提供的服務有關的履約現金流量和在該日期任何剩餘的合同服務邊際。已發生賠款負債包括已發生但未支付的賠付和費用相關的履約現金流，包括已發生但未報告的賠付。

保險合同組的履約現金流量在報告日使用對未來現金流的當前估計、當前折現率和對非金融風險調整的當前估計來計量。履約現金流量的變化被確認如下：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

The CSM of each group of contracts is calculated at each reporting date as follows:

Insurance contracts without direct participation features

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:
 - any increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, in which case the excess is recognised as a loss in profit or loss and creates a loss component; or
 - any decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

每個合同組的合同服務邊際在每個報告日計算如下：

不具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同

在每個報告日，合同服務邊際的賬面值基於年初的賬面值，對其進行以下調整：

- 該年度加入合同組的任何新合同的合同服務邊際；
- 本年度合同服務邊際賬面值的累積利息，以名義現金流的折現率計算，該折現率在初始確認時確定，不因任何基礎項目的回報的變化而變化；
- 與未來服務有關的履約現金流量的變化，但以下情況除外：
 - 履約現金流量的任何增加超過合同服務邊際的賬面值，在這種情況下，超出部分在損益中確認為虧損，並形成一個虧損部分；或
 - 履約現金流量的任何減少被分配到虧損部分，轉回以前在損益中確認的損失；
- 任何匯兌差異對合同服務邊際的影響；以及
- 由於當年提供的服務而確認為保險服務收入的金額。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Insurance contracts with direct participation features

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are contracts under which the Group's obligation to the policyholder is the net of:

- the obligation to pay the policyholder an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items; and
- a variable fee in exchange for future services provided by the contracts, being the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items less fulfilment cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items.

When measuring a group of contracts with direct participation features, the Group adjusts the fulfilment cash flows for the whole of the changes in the obligation to pay policyholders an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items. These changes do not relate to future services and are recognised in profit or loss. The Group then adjusts any CSM for changes in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which relate to future services, as explained below.

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- the change in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items and changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同

具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同是指本集團對保單持有人的義務是下列各項的淨值：

- 向保單持有人支付相當於基礎項目公允價值的金額的義務；以及
- 為換取合同提供的未來服務而收取的可變費用，即本集團應得的基礎項目的公允價值減去不隨基礎項目的回報而變化的履約現金流量的金額。

在計量一組具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同時，本集團針對向保單持有人支付的義務的變動整體調整履約現金流量，該金額等於基礎項目的公允價值變動。這些變動與未來服務無關，並在損益中確認。然後，根據本集團在與未來服務相關的基礎項目的公允價值份額中所佔份額的金額調整任何合同服務邊際，如下文所述。

合同服務邊際在每個報告日的賬面價值基於年初的賬面價值，並對其進行以下調整：

- 該年度加入合同組的任何新合同的合同服務邊際；
- 與未來服務相關的履約現金流量的變動及本集團在基礎項目公允價值中所佔份額的變動，但以下情況除外：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Insurance contracts with direct participation features (Continued)

- a decrease in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, or an increase in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss in profit or loss (included in insurance service expenses) and creating a loss component; or
- an increase in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, or a decrease in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, is allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss (included in insurance service expenses);
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services include the changes relating to future services specified above for contracts without direct participation features (measured at current discount rates) and changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks that do not arise from underlying items – e.g. the effect of financial guarantees.

Onerous contracts

Onerous contracts at initial recognition

If a group of insurance contracts is onerous at the date of initial recognition, or if additional loss caused by contracts added to the group of onerous contracts, the Group recognises a loss as insurance service expenses in profit or loss for the net outflow for the group of onerous contracts, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同 (續)

- 本集團在基礎項目公允價值中所佔份額的減少，或與未來服務相關的履約現金流量的增加，超過合同服務邊際的賬面值，計入損益（計入保險服務費用中）並產生虧損部分；或者
- 本集團在基礎項目公允價值中所佔份額的增加，或與未來服務相關的履約現金流量的減少，分配至虧損部分，轉回先前計入損益的損失（包括於保險服務費用）；
- 任何匯兌差異對合同服務邊際的影響；以及
- 由於當年提供的服務而確認為保險服務收入的金額。

與未來服務相關的履約現金流量的變化包括與上述沒有直接參與分紅特徵的合同未來服務相關的上述變化（以當前折現率計量）以及貨幣時間價值和財務風險的影響，例如財務擔保的影響。

虧損保險合同組的計量

虧損確認

合同組在初始確認時發生首日虧損的，或合同組合中的合同歸入其所屬虧損保險合同組而新增虧損的，本集團確認為虧損部分並計入當期保險服務費用，同時將該虧損部分增加未到期責任負債賬面價值。初始確認時，虧損保險合同組的保險合同負債賬面價值等於其履約現金流量。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

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1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Onerous contracts (Continued)

Profitable contract group converts to onerous contract group

A group of insurance contracts becomes onerous on subsequent measurement and the Group recognises the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage and insurance service expenses if the following amounts exceed the carrying amount of the CSM:

- Unfavourable changes in the FCF allocated to the group arising from changes in estimates of future cash flows relating to future service; and
- For a group of insurance contracts with direct participation features, the Group's share of a decrease in the fair value of the underlying items.

Onerous contract group becomes less onerous or converts to profitable contract group

The Group reverses the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage and insurance service expenses for the decrease of the estimates in fulfillment cash flow and non-financial risk adjustments relating to future services, and the Group's share of a increase in the fair value of the underlying items. If the decrease of the liability for remaining coverage exceeds the loss component amount, the CSM is recognised.

Onerous contract group becomes more onerous

The Group recognises the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage and insurance service expenses for:

- Unfavourable changes in the FCF allocated to the group arising from changes in estimates of future cash flows relating to future service; and
- For a group of insurance contracts with direct participation features, the Group's share of a decrease in the fair value of the underlying items.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

虧損保險合同組的計量 (續)

盈利合同組轉為虧損合同組

發生下列情形之一導致合同組在後續計量時發生虧損的，本集團確認虧損並計入當期保險服務費用，同時將該虧損部分增加未到期責任負債賬面價值：

- 因與未來服務相關的未來現金流量或非金融風險調整的估計發生變更，導致履約現金流量增加額超過合同服務邊際賬面價值；
- 對於具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同組，其基礎項目公允價值中本集團享有份額的減少額超過合同服務邊際賬面價值。

虧損合同組虧損減少或轉為盈利合同組

本集團將因與未來服務相關的未來現金流量或非金融風險調整的估計變更所導致的履約現金流量減少額，以及具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同組的基礎項目公允價值中本集團享有份額的增加額，減少未到期責任負債的虧損部分，沖減當期保險服務費用；超出虧損部分的金額，確認為合同服務邊際。

虧損增加

本集團確認為新增虧損並計入當期保險服務費用，同時將該虧損部分增加未到期責任負債賬面價值。

- 因與未來服務相關的未來現金流量或非金融風險調整的估計發生變更，導致履約現金流量增加額超過合同服務邊際賬面價值；
- 對於具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同組，其基礎項目公允價值中本集團享有份額的減少額超過合同服務邊際賬面價值。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Onerous contracts (Continued)

Allocation of loss component

After the Group has recognised a loss on an onerous group of insurance contracts, the Group allocates below changes of the liability for remaining coverage on a systematic basis between the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component:

- Estimates of the present value of future cash flows for claims and expenses released from the liability for remaining coverage because of incurred insurance service expenses;
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognised in profit or loss because of the release from risk;
- Insurance finance income or expenses.

Any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage shall not be recognised as insurance revenue.

Reinsurance contracts held

To measure a group of reinsurance contracts held, the Group applies the same accounting policies as are applied to insurance contracts without direct participation features, with the following modifications:

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage comprises the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and any remaining CSM at that date.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

虧損保險合同組的計量 (續)

虧損合同組虧損分攤

本集團在確認合同組的虧損後，將未到期責任負債賬面價值變動額，採用系統合理的方法分攤至未到期責任負債中的虧損部分和其他部分。需要分攤的未到期責任負債賬面價值變動額包括：

- 因發生保險服務費用而減少的未來現金流量的現值；
- 因相關風險釋放而計入當期損益的非金融風險調整的變動金額；和
- 保險合同金融變動額。

分攤至虧損部分的金額不計入當期保險服務收入。

再保險合同

為計量所持有的再保險合同，集團採用了與無直接參與特徵的保險合同相同的會計政策，但做了以下修訂：

在每個報告日，一組再保險合同的賬面金額為未到期資產和已發生賠款資產之和。餘未到期資產包括與未來期間根據合同將獲得的服務有關的履約現金流量，以及該日期的任何剩餘合同服務邊際。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Reinsurance contracts held (Continued)

The Group measures the estimates of the present value of future cash flows using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts where applicable, with an adjustment for any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer. The effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in profit or loss.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

On initial recognition, the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts represents a net cost or net gain on purchasing reinsurance. It is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the total of the fulfilment cash flows, any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group, any cash flows arising at that date, and any income recognised in profit or loss because of onerous underlying contracts recognised at that date. However, if any net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of a group of reinsurance contracts, then the Group recognises the cost immediately in profit or loss as an expense.

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

再保險合同 (續)

本集團採用與計量相關保險合同未來現金流現值的假設一致的假設，來計量未來現金流現值的估計值（如適用），並對再保險人不履約風險進行調整。再保險人不履約風險的影響在每個報告日進行評估，再保人不履約風險變化的影響在損益中確認。

非金融風險的風險調整是本集團轉移至再保人的金額。

初始確認時，一組再保險合同的合同服務邊際指未來獲得再保險分入人提供的保險合同服務而產生的淨成本或淨利得。其計量方式為：總履約現金流與終止確認之前為與該組現金流相關的任何資產或負債所產生的金額、當日產生的任何現金流以及因當日確認的虧損基礎合同而在損益中確認的任何損益的總和的相等和相反金額。但是，如果購買再保險的任何淨成本與購買一組再保險合同之前發生的保險事件有關，則本集團會立即在損益中確認。

在每個報告日，合同服務邊際的賬面值基於年初的賬面值，並對其進行以下調整：

- 該年度加入合同組的任何新合同的合同服務邊際；
- 本年度合同服務邊際的賬面值所累積的利息，以名義現金流的折現率計算，該折現率在初始確認時確定，不因任何基礎項目的回報的變化而變化；

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Reinsurance contracts held (Continued)

- income recognised in profit or loss in the year on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts;
- reversals of a loss-recovery component to the extent that they are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts;
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, unless they result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of onerous underlying contracts, in which case they are recognised in profit or loss and create or adjust a loss-recovery component;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised in profit or loss because of the services received in the year.

The Group adjusts the CSM of the group to which a reinsurance contract held belongs and as a result recognises income when it recognises a loss on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract held is entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying contracts are recognised. The adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:

- the amount of the loss that relates to the underlying contracts; and
- the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

If the reinsurance contract held covers only some of the insurance contracts included in an onerous group of contracts, then the Group uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the onerous group of contracts that relates to underlying contracts covered by the reinsurance contract.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

再保險合同 (續)

- 在初始確認虧損的相關合同時，在當年的損益中確認的收入；
- 虧損攤回部分的轉回，只要它們不屬於再保險合同組的履約現金流量的變化；
- 與未來服務有關的履約現金流量的變化，以初始確認時確定的折現率計算，除非它們是由虧損的標的合同的履約現金流量的變化引起的，在這種情況下，它們在損益中確認，並產生或調整虧損攤回部分；
- 任何匯兌差異對合同服務邊際的影響；以及
- 由於當年收到的服務而在損益中確認的金額。

如果再保險合同是在確認虧損的標的合同之前或同時訂立的，本集團將調整再保險合同所屬合同組的合同服務邊際，並在確認虧損的標的合同的初始損失時確認收入。對合同服務邊際的調整是通過以下幾點來確定的：

- 與相關合同有關的損失金額；以及
- 本集團預期從再保險合同中收回的相關合同賠款的百分比。

如果再保險合同只覆蓋了包括在虧損合同組中的部分保險合同，那麼本集團使用一種系統和合理的方法來確定在虧損合同組中確認的與再保險合同所覆蓋的相關合同有關的虧損部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(vii) Measurement in contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Reinsurance contracts held (Continued)

A loss-recovery component is created or adjusted for the group of reinsurance contracts to depict the adjustment to the CSM, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid.

(viii) Measurement in contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

The Group uses the premium allocation approach (“PAA”) to simplify the measurement of groups of contracts when the following criteria are met at inception.

- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less; or the Group reasonably expects that the resulting measurement of the liability for remaining coverage would not differ materially from the result of applying the accounting policies for contracts not measured under the PAA.

Insurance contracts

On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the premiums received on initial recognition minus any insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group at that date, and adjusted for any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group. The Group has chosen not to expense insurance acquisition cash flows when they are incurred.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(vii) 於不以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

再保險合同 (續)

再保險合同組的虧損攤回部分被創建或調整，以描述對合同服務邊際的調整，這決定了隨後在損益中作為再保險合同虧損攤回的轉回呈現的金額，並不包括在已付再保險費的分配中。

(viii) 於以保費分配法計量合同的計量

當初始時合同組符合以下標準，本集團使用保費分配法來簡化合同組的計量。

- 該合同組中每一合同的責任期間為一年或更短；或本集團合理地預期，未到期責任負債的計量與不以保費分配法計量的合同結果不會有重大差異。

保險合同

在初始確認每個合同組時，未到期責任負債的賬面值以初始確認時收到的保費減去該日分配給該合同組的任何保險獲取現金流來計量，並就先前確認的與該組有關的現金流的任何資產或負債的終止確認而產生的任何金額進行調整。本集團已選擇不在保險獲取現金流發生時確認費用。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(viii) Measurement in contracts measured under the premium allocation approach (Continued)

Insurance contracts (Continued)

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by any premiums received and the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as expenses, and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided and any additional insurance acquisition cash flows allocated after initial recognition. On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the Group expects that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year. Accordingly, the Group has adjusted the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risks.

The fulfilment cash flows are discounted (at current rates) if the liability for incurred claims is also discounted.

Reinsurance contracts held

The Group applies the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts held, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts.

If a loss-recovery component is created for a group of reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA, then the Group adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage.

Derecognition and contract modification

The Group derecognises a contract when it is extinguished – i.e. when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

The Group also derecognises a contract if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised. If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then the Group treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(viii) 於以保費分配法計量合同的計量 (續)

保險合同 (續)

後續計量時，未到期責任負債的賬面值根據任何已收保費和確認為支出的保險獲取現金流的攤銷增加，並根據確認提供服務確認的保險服務收入和初始確認後額外的任何額外保險獲取現金流減少。在初始確認每個合同組時，本集團預計提供每部分服務和相關保費到期日之間的時間相隔不超過一年。因此，本集團已經調整了未到期責任負債，以反映貨幣的時間價值和財務風險的影響。

如果對已發生賠款負債也進行折現，則對履約現金流量進行折現（以現行利率）。

再保險合同

本集團採用相同的會計政策來衡量一組再保險合同，必要時進行調整以反映與保險合同不同的特徵。

如果為一組以保費分配法計量的再保險合同設立了虧損攤回部分，那麼本集團將調整未到期保險資產的賬面值。

終止確認和合同修改

本集團在合同終止，即合同中的特定義務到期或被解除或取消時，終止確認合同。

如果合同的條款被修改，並且在新條款一直存在的情況下會對合同的會計處理產生重大變化，那麼本集團也會終止確認合同，在這種情況下，將確認基於修改後條款的新合同。如果合同的修改沒有導致終止確認，那麼本集團將修改引起的現金流的變化視為對履約現金流量的估計的變化。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(ix) Presentation

Insurance contract assets and liabilities

Portfolios of insurance contracts in an asset position are presented separately from those in a liability position (no offsetting). Portfolios of insurance contracts issued are presented separately from portfolios of reinsurance contracts held.

Insurance revenue

As the Group provides insurance contract services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the liability for remaining coverage and recognises insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration that the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services. For contracts not measured under the PAA, insurance revenue comprises the following:

Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage:

- claims and other directly attributable expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
 - amounts allocated to the loss component;
 - repayments of investment components and policyholder rights to withdraw an amount;
 - amounts of transaction-based taxes collected in a fiduciary capacity;
 - and insurance acquisition expenses;

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(ix) 列報

保險合同資產和負債

本集團簽發的保險合同組合賬面價值為借方餘額的，列示為保險合同資產，為貸方餘額的，列示為保險合同負債；分出的再保險合同組合賬面價值為借方餘額的，列示為分出再保合同資產，為貸方餘額的，列示為分出再保合同負債。

保險服務收入

本集團按照保險合同組提供服務，減記未到期責任負債，同時計入保險服務收入。報告期內確認的保險服務收入金額反映轉讓的已承諾服務的模式，並反映本集團預期因交付這些服務而有權獲得的對價。對於不以保費分配法計量的合同，保險服務收入由如下幾部分組成：

與未到期責任負債的變動相關的金額：

- 當期發生的保險賠款和費用，以報告期初預計金額計量，不包括：
 - 與虧損部分相關的金額；
 - 投資成分償還金額；
 - 保單持有人非以受託人身份收取的基於交易的稅款；以及
 - 保險獲取費用。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(ix) Presentation (Continued)

Insurance revenue (Continued)

- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - changes included in insurance finance income (expenses);
 - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
 - amounts allocated to the loss component;
- amounts of the CSM recognised for the services provided in the period;
- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period other than that relate to future service; and
- other amounts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts.

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the PAA, the Group recognises insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(ix) 列報 (續)

保險服務收入 (續)

- 對於非金融風險調整的變動，不包括：
 - 計入保險合同金融變動額的變動；
 - 與未來保險責任相關的變動（會導致合同服務邊際的調整）；以及
 - 分攤至虧損部分的金額。
- 當期提供的服務確認為損益的合同服務邊際金額；以及
- 與未來服務不相關的收取保費的經驗調整；以及
- 其他金額。

保險獲取現金流的攤銷基於時間的推移在合同組預期保險責任期間就與該等現金流攤銷相關的保費部分所作攤銷進行確定。

對於以保費分配法計量的保險合同，本集團基於責任期時間的流逝，確認保險服務收入。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(ix) Presentation (Continued)

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- incurred claims and benefits, excluding investment components reduced by loss component allocations;
- other incurred directly attributable expenses;
- insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation;
- changes that relate to past service (changes in the fulfilment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims); and
- changes that relate to future service (changes in the fulfilment cash flows that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses).

For contracts not measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue. For contracts measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is based on the passage of time.

Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

The Group recognises the reduction in the asset for remaining coverage because of insurance contract services received from the reinsurer in the period as allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. The Group recognises the increase in the asset for incurred claims because of claims and expenses that are expected to be reimbursed in the period and any subsequent related changes in fulfilment cash flows as amount recovered from reinsurer.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(ix) 列報 (續)

保險服務費用

保險服務費用包括如下各項：

- 已發生賠款和利益，剔除投資成分的償還；
- 其他已發生保險服務費用；
- 保單獲取現金流的攤銷；
- 與過去服務相關的變動（即與已發生賠款負債相關的履約現金流的變動）；以及
- 與未來服務相關的變動（即虧損合同組的損失及該等損失的轉回）。

對於不以保費分配法計量的合同，保險獲取現金流的攤銷計入保險服務費用的金額等於計入保險服務收入的保險獲取現金流攤銷的金額。對於以保費分配法計量的合同，保險獲取現金流基於時間的推移進行攤銷。

持有的再保合同淨收入／費用

本集團因當期取得再保險分入人提供的保險合同服務而導致分保攤回未到期責任資產賬面價值的減少額，確認為分出保費的分攤；因當期發生賠款及其他相關費用的攤回導致分保攤回已發生賠款資產賬面價值的增加額，以及與之相關的履約現金流量的後續變動額，確認為攤回保險服務費用。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(ix) Presentation (Continued)

Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held (Continued)

The Group treats amounts from the reinsurer that it expects to receive that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts as the reduction to the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid and recoveries of insurance service expenses from reinsurer recognised in profit or loss excludes any investment components of the reinsurance contracts held.

For reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA, the Group recognises the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid as following:

- Based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts;
- If the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then based on the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(ix) 列報 (續)

持有的再保合同淨收入／費用 (續)

本集團將預計從再保險分入人收到的不取決於對應的保險合同賠付的金額，作為分出保費的分攤的減項。本集團在確認分出保費的分攤和攤回保險服務費用時，不包含分出再保險合同中的投資成分。

對於採用保費分配法的分出的再保險合同組，本集團將預期收取的保費分攤至每個保險合同服務期，方法如下：

- 基於時間的推移在合同組保險責任期間確認分出保費的分攤；
- 如果風險在保險責任期內預期釋放的方式與時間的推移存在重大的差異，則以保險服務費用預期發生的時間作為分攤的基礎。

保險合同金融變動額

保險合同金融變動額由如下事項導致的保險合同組賬面值的變動組成：

- 貨幣時間價值及其變動的影響；以及
- 財務風險及其變動的影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(ix) Presentation (Continued)

Insurance finance income or expenses (Continued)

For contracts measured under the general measurement model, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- interest accreted on the fulfilment cash flows and the CSM; and
- the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

For contracts measured under the variable fee approach, insurance finance income or expenses comprise changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

For contracts measured under the PAA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- interest accreted on the liability for incurred claims; and
- the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

For insurance contracts without direct participation features, the Group chooses to disaggregate the changes of financial risk of insurance contracts for the period to include in insurance finance profit or expense an amount determined by the discount rate determined at the initial recognition of the group of contracts and reflecting the cash flow characteristics that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items of the expected total finance expenses from insurance contracts over the duration of the group of contracts.

For insurance contracts with direct participation features, the Group chooses to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses for the period to include in profit or loss an amount that eliminates accounting mismatches with income or expenses included in profit or loss on the underlying items held.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(ix) 列報 (續)

保險合同金融變動額 (續)

針對以通用模型計量的合同，保險合同金融變動額的主要組成為：

- 履約現金流量和合同服務邊際計提的利息；以及
- 利率及其他財務假設發生變動導致的影響。

針對以浮動收費法計量的合同，保險合同金融變動額包括基礎項目公允價值的變化（不考慮合同的增減變化）。

針對以保費分配法計量的合同，保險合同金融變動額的主要組成為：

- 已發生賠款負債計提的利息；以及
- 利率及其他財務假設發生變動導致的影響。

對於不具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同，本集團在合同組合層面對保險合同金融變動額按下列會計政策處理：將保險合同金融變動額分解計入當期保險財務損益和其他綜合收益；在合同組剩餘期限內，採用合同組初始確認時確定的、反映不隨基礎專案回報變動的現金流量特徵的折現率，確定計入各個期間保險財務損益的金額，其與保險合同金融變動額的差額計入其他綜合收益。

對於具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同，本集團使用當期賬面收益率法對當期保險合同金融變動額進行分解，即計入當期保險財務損益的金額等於其持有的基礎項目按照相關會計準則規定計入當期損益的金額，使這些損益相抵後淨額為零。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(x) Interim financial statement choice

Estimates made by the Group in previous interim financial statements are not changed when applying HKFRS 17 in subsequent interim periods or in the annual financial statements. The Group adopt the cumulative catch up (year-to-date) method to update estimates from previous interim periods, and applies to all groups of insurance contracts issued and groups of reinsurance contracts held by the Group.

(xi) Transition

At transition date, identified as 1 January 2022, the Group has applied full retrospective approach to the extent practicable. To the extent where it was impracticable to use a full retrospective approach, the Group applied modified retrospective or the fair value approach as at transition date.

Contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach

The Group has applied the modified retrospective approach to certain groups of contracts at transition date, where the full retrospective approach has not been applied because it was impracticable but the closest possible outcome could have been achieved using reasonable and supportable information. The modified retrospective approach was applied as follows:

To the extent that reasonable and supportable information was not available to estimate future cash flows at initial recognition, future cash flows at the date of initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts were estimated as the future cash flows at the transition date, adjusted by the actual cash flows that have occurred between the transition (or earlier) date and the date of initial recognition.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk was estimated at the transition date by adjusting the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at the transition date by the expected release of risk before the transition date.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(x) 中期財務報表的選擇

對於中期財務報表中根據香港財務報告準則第17號作出的相關會計估計，本集團選擇在以後中期財務報表和年度財務報表中不會改變。集團採用累積（年初至今）法更新以往中期期間的估計，並適用於集團已簽發的所有保險合同組和持有的再保險合同組。

(xi) 過渡

在過渡日期，即2022年1月1日，本集團在可行的範圍內採用了全面追溯調整法。在無法採用全面追溯調整法的情況下，本集團在過渡日採用了修正追溯調整法或公允價值法。

根據修正追溯調整法計量的合同

本集團已對過渡日的某些合同組應用了修正追溯調整法，其未採用全面追溯調整法，因為它不切實際，但利用合理且有支持的資訊可以實現最接近的可能結果。修正追溯調整法應用如下：

如果無法獲得合理且有依據的資訊來估計初始確認時的未來現金流量，則初始確認日的一個合同組的未來現金流量將按照過渡日的未來現金流量進行估計，並根據過渡日的未來現金流量，調整過渡（或更早）日期與初始確認日期之間發生的實際現金流量。

過渡日非金融風險調整是通過過渡日之前的預期風險釋放來調整過渡日非金融風險調整來估計的。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(xi) Transition (Continued)

Contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach (Continued)

The amount of the CSM for contracts without direct participation features recognised in profit or loss before transition date was determined by comparing the coverage units on initial recognition and the remaining coverage units at transition date.

For the insurance contracts with direct participation features, a proxy for the CSM or loss component of the liability of remaining coverage at the transition date was calculated based on:

- the total fair value of the underlying assets at the transition date; minus
- the fulfilment cash flow at the date, adjusted for:
 - amounts charged to policyholders before that date;
 - amounts paid before the transition date that would not have varied based on the returns on the underlying items; and
 - the estimated release of the risk adjustment for non-financial risks before the transition date.

The calculated amount of the CSM was reduced for the allocation to profit or loss for services provided before the transition date by comparing the remaining coverage units as at the transition date with the coverage units provided under the group of contracts before the transition date. If the calculated amount of the CSM resulted in a loss component, then the Group adjusted the loss component to zero and increased the liability of remaining coverage excluding the loss component by the same amount at the transition date.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(xi) 過渡 (續)

根據修正追溯調整法計量的合同 (續)

對於不具有直接參與分紅特徵的合同，過渡日之前計入損益的合同服務邊際金額是通過比較初始確認時的責任單元和過渡日的剩餘責任單元來確定的。

對於具有直接參與分紅特徵的合同的合同服務邊際，過渡日未到期責任負債的合同服務邊際或虧損部分的是根據以下因素計算的：

- 基礎項目在過渡日的總公允價值；減去
- 該日的履約現金流量，並對其進行調整：
 - 該日之前向保單持有人收取的金額；
 - 在過渡日之前支付的、不會根據基礎項目的回報率而變化的金額；以及
 - 在過渡日期前對非金融風險調整的估計釋放。

就分配給過渡日期前提供的服務的損益而言，通過比較過渡日期的剩餘責任單元與過渡日期前在合同組下提供的責任單元，減少了合同服務邊際。如果計算的合同服務邊際導致虧損部分，本集團將虧損部分調整為零，並將不包括虧損部分的未到期責任負債增加相同的金額。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (Continued)

(xi) Transition (Continued)

Contracts measured under the fair value approach

For all contracts measured under the fair value approach, the Group used reasonable and supportable information available as at transition date to determine:

- how to identify group of contracts; and
- whether a contract meets the definition of a direct participation contract; and
- how to identify discretionary cash flows for contracts without direct participation features.

For groups of contracts measured under the fair value approach, discount rate at the date of initial recognition were determined at the transition date. Fulfilment cash flows were estimated prospectively as at the transition date.

The amount of CSM (or the loss component) for the contracts measured under the fair value approach as at transition date was determined as the difference between the fair value of the group of contracts at the date and the fulfilment cash flow at that date.

The insurance finance income and expense accumulated in insurance service reserve at transition date was determined to be zero except for contracts with direct participation features.

(xii) Investment contracts

Contracts issued by the Group that contain discretionary participation features are accounted for under HKFRS 17 and are classified as “Insurance Contracts”. Contracts that do not contain discretionary participation features are classified as “Investment Contracts” and follow financial instrument accounting under HKFRS 9.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 保險合同 (續)

(xi) 過渡 (續)

公允價值法

本集團使用在過渡日可獲得的合理和可支持的資訊來確定：

- 如何識別一個合同組；以及
- 一項合同是否符合直接參與合同的定義；以及
- 如何識別沒有直接參與分紅特徵合同的可自由支配現金流。

對採用公允價值法處理的合同組，初始確認日的折現率在過渡日確定。履約現金流量在過渡日進行前瞻性估計。

在過渡日的合同服務邊際（或虧損部分）被確定為合同組在該日的公允價值與該日履約現金流量之間的差額。

過渡日累計計入在保險服務收入中累計的保險合同金融變動額確定為零，除非是具有直接參與分紅特徵的合同。

(xii) 投資合同

本集團簽發的包含具有相機參與分紅特徵的合同根據香港財務報告準則第17號進行會計處理，並分類為「保險合同」。不包含具有相機參與分紅特徵的合同分類為「投資合同」，並按照香港財務報告準則第9號作為金融工具進行會計處理。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year, except those acquired under common control combinations for which merger accounting method is used, are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(d) 綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及由本公司控制之個體及附屬公司之財務報表。控制權被定為擁有，當本公司：

- 可對被投資者行使權力；
- 從參與被投資者之業務獲得或有權獲得可變回報；及
- 有能力藉對被投資者行使其權力而影響其回報。

若上述三項因素中之一項或多項出現變化，本公司將重新評估其是否對被投資者擁有控制權。

附屬公司之綜合由本公司對附屬公司擁有控制權開始，並於本公司失去對附屬公司的控制權時終止。尤其是對於本年度內所收購或出售一間附屬公司之收入及開支，除共同控制合併者使用合併會計法外，將由本公司獲得控制權日期起直至本公司終止控制附屬公司當日止計入綜合損益及其他綜合收益表。

各損益及其他綜合收益項目乃分配至本公司擁有人及非控股權益。附屬公司的綜合收益總額乃分配至本公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使此舉導致非控股權益出現虧絀結餘。

如有需要，會對附屬公司之財務報表作出調整，以使其會計政策與本集團會計政策一致。

有關本集團股東之間的所有集團內資產及負債、權益、收入、開支及現金流量均於綜合賬目時全面對銷。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(d) Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and the liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable HKFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under HKFRS 9, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

In the Company's statement of financial position, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses (Note 1(n)). The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received or receivable.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(d) 綜合基準 (續)

本集團於現有附屬公司擁有權之變動

本集團於現有附屬公司擁有權出現並無導致本集團失去該等附屬公司的控制權之變動，均以權益交易入賬。本集團之權益與非控股股東權益之賬面值均予以調整，以反映彼等於附屬公司之相關權益之變動。非控股股東權益所調整之款額與所付或所收代價之公允價值兩者之間的差額，均直接於權益確認並歸屬於本公司股東。

當本集團失去一間附屬公司的控制權時，盈虧於損益內確認，並按：(i) 已收代價公允價值及任何保留權益公允價值總額與(ii) 資產（包括商譽）的先前賬面值及附屬公司的負債及任何非控股權益之間的差額計算。所有先前於其他綜合收益就該附屬公司確認的金額會予以入賬，猶如本集團已直接出售該附屬公司的相關資產及負債（即按適用香港財務報告準則的規定／許可重新分類至損益或轉撥至另一類權益）。於失去控制權當日在前附屬公司保留的任何投資的公允價值，會根據香港財務報告準則第9號，在其後入賬時被列作首次確認的公允價值，或（如適用）首次確認於聯營公司或合營公司的投資的成本。

在本公司的財務狀況表中，附屬公司投資是以成本減去減值（附註1(n)）列賬。本公司把附屬公司之業績按已收及應收股息入賬。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(e) Associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decision about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint venture are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 5. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's investment in that associate or joint venture, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(e) 聯營公司及合營公司

聯營公司是指本集團對一個個體有重大影響。重大影響是指有權參與被投資者的財政及營運政策的決策但並不能夠控制或共同控制這些政策。

合營公司指一項聯合安排，對安排擁有共同控制權的訂約方據此對聯合安排的淨資產擁有權利。共同控制是指按照合約約定對某項安排所共有的控制，共同控制僅在當相關活動要求共同享有控制權的各方作出一致同意的決定時存在。

聯營公司或合營公司之業績、資產及負債均採用權益會計法計入綜合財務報表，惟投資或其中部分被分類為待出售資產，在這情況下，根據香港財務報告準則第5號記賬。按照權益法，於聯營公司的投資初步在綜合財務狀況表按成本確認，並於其後就確認本集團應佔該等聯營公司之損益及其他綜合收益作出調整。倘本集團對某一聯營公司所承擔之虧損超逾對該聯營公司所享權益（其中包括任何長期利息基本上成為本集團於聯營公司的淨投資的一部分），本集團停止確認其分佔之進一步虧損。僅當本集團招致司法或引申債務或代表聯營公司支付時，才對額外虧損額進行撥備。

投資聯營公司或合營公司是由被投資者成為聯營公司或合營公司當日起以權益會計法入賬。當收購投資聯營公司或合營公司，任何投資成本比本集團應佔被投資者的可識別資產及負債之淨公允價值高出之差額便確認為商譽，已包括在投資的賬面值中。任何本集團應佔的可識別資產及負債之淨公允價值比投資成本高出之差額，於重新評估後，立即於收購投資時於損益表中確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(e) Associates and joint ventures (Continued)

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with HKAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment (or a portion thereof) is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in a former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with HKFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(e) 聯營公司及合營公司 (續)

於需要時，該項投資之全部賬面值（包括商譽）會根據香港會計準則第36號「資產減值」以單一資產的方式進行減值測試，方法是比較其可收回金額（即使用價值與公允價值減出售成本之較高者）與賬面值。任何已確認之減值構成該項投資之賬面值的一部分，有關減值之任何撥回乃於該項投資之可收回金額其後增加之情況根據香港會計準則第36號確認。

於投資不再作為聯營公司或合營公司當日或投資（或其一部分）分類為持作出售當日，本集團終止使用權益法。當本集團保留於前聯營公司或合營公司的權益，且保留權益為金融資產時，則本集團於當日按公允價值計量保留權益，而公允價值則被視為根據香港財務報告準則第9號首次確認時的公允價值。聯營公司或合營公司於終止使用權益法當日的賬面值與任何保留權益的公允價值及出售聯營公司或合營公司部分權益所得任何所得款項之間的差額，乃計入釐定出售聯營公司或合營公司的損益。此外，倘該聯營公司或合營公司直接出售相關資產或負債，則本集團可能需要按相同基準計入有關該聯營公司或合營公司的以往於其他綜合收益確認的所有金額。因此，倘聯營公司或合營公司以往於其他綜合收益確認的損益重新分類為出售相關資產或負債的損益，則本集團將於終止使用權益法時將權益盈虧重新分類至損益（列作重新分類調整）。

當於聯營公司的投資成為對合營公司的投資或於合營公司的投資成為對聯營公司的投資時，本集團繼續使用權益法。於發生該等所有權變動時，不會對公允價值進行重新計量。

當本集團削減於聯營公司或合營公司的所有權權益但繼續使用權益法時，倘以往於其他綜合收益確認有關削減所有權權益的盈虧部分將於出售相關資產或負債時重新分類至損益，則本集團會將該盈虧重新分類至損益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(e) Associates and joint ventures (Continued)

When a group entity transacts with its associate or joint venture of the Group (such as a sale or contribution of assets), profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associates or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

(f) Business combinations and goodwill

(i) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 12 *Income Taxes* and HKAS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(e) 聯營公司及合營公司 (續)

倘一集團實體與其聯營公司及合營公司交易，與該聯營公司及合營公司交易（如出售或投入資產）所產生之損益只會在有關聯營公司及合營公司之權益與本集團無關的情況下，才會在本集團之綜合財務報表確認。

(f) 業務合併及商譽

(i) 業務合併

收購業務採用收購法入賬。業務合併之收購代價按公允價值計量，而計算方法為本集團所轉讓之資產、本集團向被收購方原股東產生之負債及本集團於交換被收購方之控制權發行之股權之總額。有關收購之費用一般於產生時確認於損益中。

所收購之可識別資產及所承擔之負債乃於收購日按公允價值確認，惟以下情況除外：

- 遞延稅項資產或負債及僱員福利安排所產生之資產或負債分別按香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」及第19號「僱員福利」確認及計量；
- 與被收購方以股份為基礎之付款支出安排有關或以本集團以股份為基礎之付款安排取代被收購方以股份為基礎之付款支出安排有關之負債及權益工具，乃於收購日期按香港財務報告準則第2號「以股份為本之付款」計量；及
- 根據香港財務報告準則第5號「持有待出售之非流動資產及終止業務」分類為持有待出售之資產（或出售組別）根據該準則計量。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(f) Business combinations and goodwill (Continued)

(i) Business combinations (Continued)

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after assessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at their fair value.

(ii) Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries

On acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries, the difference between the cost of additional interest acquired and the decrease in the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest is recorded in capital reserve.

(iii) Merger accounting for business combination involving entities under common control

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements items of the combining entities or businesses in which the common control combinations occurs as if they had been combined from the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the control of the controlling party.

The net assets of the combining entities or businesses are consolidated using the existing book values from the controlling party's perspective. No amount is recognised in respect of goodwill or excess of acquirer's interest in the net fair value of acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost at the time of common control combination, to the extent of the continuation of the controlling party's interest.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(f) 業務合併及商譽 (續)

(i) 業務合併 (續)

商譽是以所轉撥之代價、非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額、及收購方以往持有之被收購方股權之公允價值(如有)之總和、減所收購之可識別資產及所承擔之負債於收購日期之淨值後、所超出之差額計值。倘經過評估後、所收購之可識別淨資產與所承擔負債於收購日期之淨額高於轉撥之代價、非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額以及收購方以往持有之被收購方股權之公允價值(如有)之總和、則差額即時於損益內確認為廉價收購收益。

屬現時擁有之權益且於清盤時讓持有人有權按比例佔實體淨資產之非控股權益、可初步按公允價值或非控股權益應佔被收購方可識別資產淨值的已確認金額比例計量。計量基準視乎每項交易而作出選擇。其他類型的非控股權益乃按其公允價值或(倘適用)按另一項準則規定的計量基準計量。

(ii) 購入附屬公司額外權益

於購入附屬公司額外權益時、購入額外權益的成本及非控股股東權益賬面值減少之差異於資本儲備中錄入。

(iii) 涉及受共同控制實體的業務合併之合併會計法

綜合財務報表包括共同控制合併的合併實體或業務的財務報表、猶如自該等合併實體或業務首次受控制方控制當日起已經合併一般。

合併實體或業務的資產淨值乃按控制方的現有賬面值進行合併。在控制方持續擁有權益的條件下、共同控制合併時並無就商譽或於被收購公司的可識別資產、負債及或然負債的公允淨值高出成本的部分確認任何金額。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(f) Business combinations and goodwill (Continued)

(iii) Merger accounting for business combination involving entities under common control (Continued)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the results of each of the combining entities or businesses from the earliest date presented or since the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the common control, where this is a shorter period, regardless of the date of the common control combination.

The comparative amounts in the consolidated financial statements are presented as if the entities or businesses had been combined at the end of the previous reporting period or when they first came under common control, whichever is shorter.

(iv) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any, and is presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the relevant cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a financial year, the cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that reporting period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit first, and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. An impairment loss for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill capitalised is included in the determination of the amount of profit or loss on disposal.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(f) 業務合併及商譽 (續)

(iii) 涉及受共同控制實體的業務合併之合併會計法 (續)

綜合損益表包括自最早列報日期起或自該等合併實體或業務首次受共同控制日期起以期限較短者為準(不論共同控制合併的日期)的業績。

綜合財務報表的比較金額乃按猶如該等實體或業務於先前報告期或當該等實體或業務首次受共同控制時,以較短者為準,按已合併的方式列報。

(iv) 商譽

收購業務所產生之商譽,按成本減累計減值(如有)列賬及於綜合財務狀況表分開列報。

就減值測試而言,商譽分配至預期受惠於收購所產生協同效益之有關現金產生單位或一組現金產生單位。

獲分配商譽之現金產生單位會每年及當有跡象顯示該單位可能出現減值時進行減值測試。就因收購產生商譽之財政年度而言,獲分配商譽之現金產生單位會於該報告期末前進行減值測試。倘現金產生單位之可收回金額低於其賬面值,則減值會先用作減低任何分配至該單位之商譽賬面值,其後則按該單位內各項資產賬面值之比例分配至該單位之其他資產。任何商譽減值會直接於綜合損益表的損益確認。商譽減值並不會於往後期間撥回。

於出售有關現金產生單位時,釐定出售所得損益包括已撥充資本化商譽應佔金額。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(f) Business combinations and goodwill (Continued)

(v) Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognised separately from goodwill where they satisfy the definition of an intangible asset and their fair values can be measured reliably. The cost of such intangible assets is their fair value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less any subsequent accumulated impairment losses (Note 1(n)).

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group recognises financial assets and liabilities on the date on which they are originated or on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets).

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for a financial asset or financial liability not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL").

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

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(f) 業務合併及商譽 (續)

(v) 業務合併所獲得的無形資產

倘於業務合併收購之無形資產符合無形資產之定義，且其公允價值能可靠計量，則會予以識別及與商譽分開確認。該等無形資產之成本為於收購當日之公允價值。

於初次確認後，具有無限使用年期之無形資產可按成本減任何其後累計減值列賬（附註1(n)）。

(g) 金融工具

(i) 確認和初始計量

本集團在金融資產和負債的起始日或交易日（即本集團成為該工具合同規定的一方的日期）確認金融資產和負債（包括金融資產的定期購買和銷售）。

一項金融資產或金融負債最初以公允價值計量，對於不以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或金融負債，則以其收購或發行直接產生的交易成本計量。

(ii) 分類和後續計量

金融資產

分類

在初始確認時，金融資產被分類為以攤餘成本、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益或以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益。

金融資產在初始確認後不會被重新分類，除非本集團改變其管理金融資產的業務模式，在這種情況下，所有受影響的金融資產在業務模式改變後的第一個報告期的第一天被重新分類。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification (Continued)

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

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

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

The Group elects to present changes in the fair value of certain equity investments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(ii) 分類和後續計量 (續)

金融資產 (續)

分類 (續)

如果一項金融資產符合以下兩個條件，並且沒有被指定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益，則以攤餘成本計量：

- 持有該金融資產的業務模式是以收取合同現金流為目標；以及
- 其合同條款在特定日期產生的現金流僅為支付本金和利息。

如果一項金融資產滿足以下兩個條件，並且沒有被指定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益，則以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益：

- 持有該金融資產的業務模式是兼顧收取合同現金流和出售金融資產來實現；以及
- 其合同條款在特定日期產生的現金流僅為支付本金和利息。

本集團選擇將某些不為交易而持有的股權投資的公允價值的變化在其他綜合收益中呈現。這種選擇是在初始確認時逐個進行的，並且是不可撤銷的。

如上所述，所有未被分類為以攤餘成本或以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產均以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益。此外，在初始確認時，本集團可以不可撤銷地指定一項符合以攤餘成本或以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益要求的金融資產為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益，如果這樣做可以消除或大大減少本來會出現的會計錯配。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held for each portfolio of financial assets because this best reflects the way that the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, including whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(ii) 分類和後續計量 (續)

金融資產 (續)

業務模式評估

本集團對每個金融資產組合持有金融資產的業務模式的目標進行評估，因為這最能反映業務管理和向管理層提供資訊的方式。所考慮的資訊包括：

- 投資組合的既定政策和目標以及這些政策的實際運作情況，包括管理層的戰略是否側重於賺取合同利息收入、維持特定的利率狀況、使金融資產的期限與任何相關負債的期限或預期現金流出相匹配，或通過出售資產實現現金流；
- 如何評估投資組合的表現並向集團管理層報告；
- 影響業務模式（以及在該業務模式下持有的金融資產）業績的風險以及如何管理這些風險；
- 如何對業務管理進行補償（例如，基於所管理資產的公允價值或是基於所收取的合同現金流）；以及
- 前期銷售的頻率、數量和時間，這些銷售的原因以及對未來銷售活動的預期。然而，有關銷售活動的資訊不是孤立地考慮，而是作為對集團管理金融資產的既定目標如何實現以及現金流如何實現的整體評估的一部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Business model assessment (Continued)

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

For a majority of debt investments, the objective of the Group's business model is to fund insurance contract liabilities. The Group undertakes significant buying and selling activity on a regular basis to rebalance its portfolio of assets and to ensure that contractual cash flows from the financial assets are sufficient to settle insurance contract liabilities. The Group determines that both collecting contractual cash flows as they come due and selling financial assets to maintain the desired asset profile are integral to achieving the business model's objective.

Certain debt securities are held in separate portfolios for long-term yield. These securities may be sold, but such sales are not expected to be more than infrequent. The Group considers that these securities are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect the contractual cash flows.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, principal is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. However, the principal may change over time.

Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(ii) 分類和後續計量 (續)

金融資產 (續)

業務模式評估 (續)

在不符合終止確認條件的交易中，將金融資產轉讓給第三方的行為在此不被視為銷售，這與本集團對資產的持續確認是一致的。

對於大多數債務投資，本集團業務模式的目標是為保險合同負債提供資金。本集團定期進行大量的買賣活動，以重新平衡其資產組合，並確保金融資產的合同現金流足以結算保險合同負債。本集團認為，收集到期的合同現金流和出售金融資產以維持理想的資產狀況，是實現商業模式目標的必要條件。

某些債務證券被持有在單獨的投資組合中，以獲得長期收益。這些證券可能會被出售，但預計這種出售不會太過頻繁。本集團認為，這些證券是在一個業務模式內持有的，其目標是持有資產以收取合同規定的現金流。

評估合同現金流是否僅為支付本金和利息

在本評估中，本金被定義為金融資產初始確認時的公允價值。然而，本金可能隨時間變化。

利息被定義為對貨幣的時間價值、特定時期內與未償還本金相關的信用風險和其他基本借貸風險和成本的考慮，以及利潤率。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are SPPI (Continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets; and
- features that modify consideration for the time value of money.

A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. In addition, for a financial asset acquired at a premium or discount to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant on initial recognition.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(ii) 分類和後續計量 (續)

金融資產 (續)

評估合同現金流是否僅為支付本金和利息 (續)

在評估合同現金流是否僅為支付本金和利息時，本集團考慮了該工具的合同條款。這包括評估金融資產是否包含一個可能改變合同現金流時間或金額的合同條款，從而使其不符合這一條件。在進行這一評估時，本集團考慮：

- 將改變現金流的數額或時間的或有事件；
- 槓桿功能；
- 預付和延期功能；
- 限制本集團對特定資產現金流的要求的條款；以及
- 修改對貨幣時間價值的考慮的特徵。

如果預付金額實質上代表未支付的本金和未償還的利息，其中可能包括提前終止合同的合理補償，則預付功能符合僅為支付本金和利息標準。此外，對於以合同面值的溢價或折價收購的金融資產，如果預付功能的公允價值在初始確認時並不顯著，則允許或要求以實質上代表合同面值加應計（但未支付）合同利息的金額進行預付（也可能包括對提前終止合同的合理補償），被視為符合該標準。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are SPPI (Continued)

Some prepayment features permit the debtor to prepay the debt instrument at an amount calculated as the remaining contractual cash flows discounted at the current market benchmark interest rate plus a fixed spread. The Group has determined that these prepayment features are consistent with the SPPI criterion. Because the Group would be compensated only for the change in the market benchmark interest rate and for lost interest margin, the prepayment penalty would not include any non-SPPI risks and may be seen as reasonable compensation.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.

Debt investments at FVOCI are measured at fair value. Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI are measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established, unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Financial assets at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest revenue, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(ii) 分類和後續計量 (續)

金融資產 (續)

評估合同現金流是否僅為支付本金和利息 (續)

一些預付功能允許債務人按以下金額預付債務工具，剩餘的合同現金流以當前市場基準利率加固定利差折現計算。本集團已經確定，這些預付特徵符合僅為支付本金和利息標準。由於本集團將只對市場基準利率的變化和損失的利息差額進行補償，預付罰款將不包括任何非僅為支付本金和利息風險，可被視為合理的補償。

後續計量和收益與損失

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產是以公允價值計量的。淨收益和損失，包括任何利息或股息收入以及外匯收益和損失，都在損益中確認，除非它們來自淨投資對沖中被指定為對沖工具的衍生品。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資是以公允價值計量的。使用有效利率法計算的利息收入、外匯損益和減值在損益中確認。其他淨收益和損失在其他綜合收益中確認，並在公允價值儲備中累積。在終止確認時，在其他綜合收益中累積的收益和損失被重新分類到損益中。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資是以公允價值計量的。股息在集團接受付款的權利確定後，在損益中確認為收入，除非它們明確代表了投資成本的部分回收。其他淨收益和損失在其他綜合收益中確認，並且永遠不會重新分類到損益中。在其他綜合收益中確認的累計收益和損失，在處置投資時轉入保留收益。

以攤餘成本計量的金融資產採用有效利率法以攤餘成本計量。利息收入、匯兌差異和減值在損益中確認。取消確認的任何收益或損失也在損益中確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification

The Group classified its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees, into one of the following categories:

- financial liabilities at FVPL, and within this category as:
 - held-for trading; or
 - designated as at FVPL;
- financial liabilities at amortised cost.

All investment contract liabilities without discretionary participation features and third party interests in consolidated funds have a unit-linking feature whereby the amount due to contract holders is contractually determined on the basis of specified assets. The effect of the unit-linking feature on the fair value of the liability is asset specific performance risk and not credit risk, and the liabilities are fully collateralised. The Group has determined that any residual credit risk is insignificant and has not had any impact on the fair value of the liabilities.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(ii) 分類和後續計量 (續)

金融負債

分類

本集團將其金融負債，除金融擔保外，歸入以下類別：

- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融負債，並在這一類別中歸為：
 - 持作交易；或
 - 指定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融負債；
- 以攤餘成本計量的金融負債。

所有不含具有相機參與分紅特徵的投資合約負債和合併基金中的第三方權益都有一個單位連結的特點，根據這個特點，應付給合同持有人的金額是根據特定的資產來決定的。單位連結功能對負債公允價值的影響是特定資產的業績風險，而不是信用風險，並且這些負債是完全抵押的。本集團確定，任何剩餘的信用風險不重大，對負債的公允價值沒有影響。

後續計量和收益與損失

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融負債是以公允價值計量的。淨收益和損失，包括任何利息支出和外匯收益和損失，都在損益中確認，除非它們來自淨投資對沖中被指定為對沖工具的衍生品。

以攤餘成本計量的金融負債採用有效利率法通過攤餘成本計量。利息支出和外匯收益和損失在損益中確認。終止確認的任何收益或損失也在損益中確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Interest revenue

Interest revenues are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of a financial instrument and is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is its amortised cost before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the asset, but not expected credit loss (“ECL”). If the financial asset has become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, then Interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of Interest revenue reverts to the gross basis.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(ii) 分類和後續計量 (續)

利息收益

利息收益採用有效利率法在損益中確認。有效利率是在初始確認金融工具時計算的，是將金融工具預期壽命內的估計未來現金付款或收入精確折現到以下的利率：

- 金融資產的總賬面值；或
- 金融負債的攤餘成本。

有效利率因定期重新估計浮動利率工具的現金流量而修訂，以反映市場利率的變化。

金融資產或金融負債的攤餘成本是指金融資產或金融負債在初始確認時的金額減去本金償還額，再加上或減去使用有效利率法對該初始金額和到期金額之間的任何差異進行的累計攤銷，對於金融資產，則按任何損失準備進行調整。

金融資產的總賬面值是其調整任何損失準備前的攤餘成本。

利息收益是通過對資產的總賬面值採用有效利率來計算的。在計算有效利率時，本集團估計未來的現金流，考慮資產的所有合同條款，但不考慮預期信用減值損失。如果金融資產在初始確認後出現了信用減損，那麼利息收入是通過對資產的攤餘成本採用有效利率來計算的。如果該資產不再有信用減損，那麼利息收益的計算就恢復到總基準。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Interest revenue (Continued)

For financial liabilities, interest expenses are calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method and other finance costs presented in profit or loss include interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and debt investments measured at FVOCI.

Derivatives, including embedded derivatives

A derivative embedded in a host insurance or reinsurance contract is not accounted for separately from the host contract if the embedded derivative itself meets the definition of an insurance or reinsurance contract.

(iii) Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECL on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- debt investments measured at FVOCI.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables arising that result from transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 15.

Financial assets for which 12-month ECL are recognised are defined as “Stage 1”. 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(ii) 分類和後續計量 (續)

利息收益 (續)

對於金融負債，利息支出是通過對負債的攤餘成本採用有效利率來計算的。在計算有效利率時，本集團考慮到負債的所有合同條款來估計未來的現金流。

有效利率的計算包括作為有效利率的一個組成部分的交易成本和支付或收到的費用和點數。交易成本是直接歸屬於收購或發行金融資產或金融負債的增量成本。

使用有效利率法計算的利息收入和和在損益中呈現的其他財務成本包括以攤餘成本計量的金融資產及金融負債的利息和以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資。

衍生工具，包括嵌入衍生工具

如果嵌入保險或再保險主合同的衍生品本身符合保險或再保險合同的定義，則該衍生品不與主合同分開核算。

(iii) 減值

本集團對以下的預期信用減值損失確認損失準備：

- 以攤餘成本計量的金融資產；以及
- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資。

對於因香港財務報告準則第15號範圍內的交易而產生的應收賬款，本集團以相當於終生預期信用減值損失的金額來計量損失準備金。

確認12個月預期信用減值損失的金融資產被稱為「階段一」。12個月的預期信用減值損失是指在報告日期後12個月內可能發生的金融工具的違約事件所導致的預期信用減值虧損部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(iii) Impairment (Continued)

Financial assets for which lifetime ECL are recognised because of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired are defined as “Stage 2”. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Financial assets for which lifetime ECL are recognised and that are credit-impaired are defined as “Stage 3”.

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECL

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Although the Group expects no significant recovery from amounts written off, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(iii) 減值 (續)

由於自初始確認以來信用風險大幅增加而確認終身預期信用減值損失的金融資產，但不存在信用減損，被稱為「階段二」。終身預期信用減值損失是指在金融工具的預期壽命內所有可能的違約事件所導致的預期信用減值損失。

終身預期信用減值損失被確認並有信用減值的金融工具被稱為「階段三」。

在所有情況下，估計預期信用減值損失時考慮的最長期限是本集團面臨信用風險的最長合同期。

預期信用減值損失的計量

預期信用減值損失是對信用損失的概率加權估計。信用損失是以所有現金短缺的現值（即根據合同應支付給本集團的現金流與本集團預期收到的現金流之間的差額）來計量。

核銷

當本集團對收回全部或部分金融資產沒有合理預期時，金融資產的總賬面值將被核銷。這通常是指本集團確定借款人沒有資產或收入來源可以產生足夠的現金流來償還被核銷的金額。這種評估是在個別資產層面進行的。

儘管本集團預計從核銷的金額中不會有很大的回收，但被核銷的金融資產仍可能會被強制執行，以遵守本集團回收到期金額的程序。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(iv) Derecognition and contract modification

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. For debt investments at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss on equity investments designated as at FVOCI is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities sold under repurchase agreements.

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(iv) 終止確認和合同修改

金融資產

本集團在以下情況下終止確認一項金融資產：對該金融資產的現金流的合同權利到期，或在一項交易中轉讓了接收合同現金流的權利，其中金融資產所有權的大部分風險和回報被轉移，或本集團既沒有轉移也沒有保留所有權的大部分風險和回報，也沒有保留對該金融資產的控制。

在終止確認一項金融資產時，終止確認之日的賬面值與收到的對價（包括獲得的任何新資產減去承擔的任何新負債）之間的差異在損益中確認。對於以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資，以前在其他綜合收益中確認的累計收益或損失從權益中重新分類到損益。被指定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的股權投資的累計收益或損失不會被重新分類到損益中。

本集團進行交易，據此轉讓在其財務狀況表中確認的資產，但保留所轉讓資產的全部或大部分風險和回報。在這些情況下，被轉移的資產不會被終止確認。這種交易的例子是根據回購協議出售的證券。

在本集團既不保留也不轉移金融資產所有權的絕大部分風險和回報，但保留對該資產的控制權的交易中，本集團繼續以其持續參與的程度確認該資產，該程度由其面臨被轉移資產價值變化的程度決定。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(iv) Derecognition and contract modification (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the new asset.
- Other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the debtor is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual cash flows rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place.

If a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI is modified but not substantially, then the financial asset is not derecognised. The Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset by discounting the modified contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate and recognises the resulting adjustment to the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses; in other cases, it is presented as interest revenue. Any costs or fees incurred and modification fees received adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(iv) 終止確認和合同修改 (續)

金融資產 (續)

如果一項金融資產的條款被修改，那麼本集團就會評估修改後的資產的現金流是否有實質性的不同。如果現金流有實質性的不同，那麼原金融資產的現金流的合同權利被視為已經到期。在這種情況下，原金融資產被終止確認，新的金融資產以公允價值加上任何符合條件的交易成本確認。作為修改的一部分而收到的任何費用按以下方式入賬：

- 在確定新資產的公允價值時考慮的費用和代表符合條件的交易成本的償還的費用，包括在新資產的初始計量中。
- 其他費用作為終止確認的收益或損失的一部分計入損益。

如果現金流在債務人陷入財務困境時被修改，那麼修改的目的通常是為了最大限度地收回原來的合同現金流，而不是產生一個條款大不相同的新資產。如果本集團計劃修改一項金融資產，導致現金流的免除，那麼它首先考慮是否應在修改發生之前核銷該資產的一部分。

如果一項以攤餘成本或以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產被修改，但不是大幅修改，那麼該金融資產就不會被終止確認。本集團通過對修改後的合同現金流以原有效利率進行折現來重新計算金融資產的賬面總額，並將由此產生的對賬面總額的調整確認為損益中的修改收益或損失。對於浮動利率的金融資產，用於計算修改收益或損失的原始有效利率被調整以反映修改時的現行市場條款。如果這種修改是由於借款人的財務困難而進行的，那麼收益或損失與減值損失一起呈報；在其他情況下，它作為利息收益呈報。發生的任何成本或費用以及收到的修改費都會調整修改後的金融資產的總賬面值，並在修改後的金融資產的剩餘期限內攤銷。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(iv) Derecognition and contract modification (Continued)

Financial liabilities

The Group generally derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Notwithstanding the above, when, and only when, the Group repurchases its financial liability and includes it as an underlying item of contracts with direct participation features, the Group may elect not to derecognise the financial liability. Instead, the Group may elect to continue to account for that instrument as a financial liability and to account for the repurchased instrument as if it were a financial asset and measure it at FVPL. This election is irrevocable and is made on an instrument by-instrument basis.

If a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified but not substantially, then it is not derecognised.

The Group recalculates the amortised cost of the financial liability by discounting the modified contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate and recognises any resulting adjustment to the amortised cost as a modification gain or loss in “Other Finance Costs” in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(iv) 終止確認和合同修改 (續)

金融負債

本集團一般在金融負債的合同義務到期或被解除或取消時終止其確認。當一項金融負債的條款被修改，且修改後的負債的現金流有很大不同時，本集團也會終止確認該負債，在這種情況下，基於修改後的條款的新金融負債以公允價值確認。

在終止確認一項金融負債時，消滅的賬面值和支付的對價（包括轉讓的任何非現金資產或承擔的負債）之間的差異在損益中確認。

儘管有上述規定，當且僅當本集團回購其金融負債並將其作為直接參與分紅特徵合同的基礎項目時，本集團可選擇不終止確認該金融負債。相反，本集團可以選擇繼續將該工具作為金融負債核算，並將回購的工具作為金融資產核算，以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益。這種選擇是不可撤銷的，並且是以每個工具為基礎進行的。

如果一項以攤餘成本計量的金融負債被修改，但不是實質性的，那麼它就不會被終止確認。

本集團通過將修改後的合同現金流以原有效利率折現來重新計算金融負債的攤餘成本，並將任何由此產生的攤餘成本調整確認為損益中「其他財務費用」的修改收益或損失。對於浮動利率的金融負債，用於計算修改收益或損失的原始有效利率被調整以反映修改時的現行市場條款。發生的任何成本和費用都會調整修改後的金融負債的賬面值，並在修改後的金融負債的剩餘期限內進行攤銷。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

(iv) Derecognition and contract modification (Continued)

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when it is required or permitted by a standard.

(h) Securities purchased under resale agreements/ securities sold under repurchase agreements

Securities sold under repurchase agreements represent short-term financing arrangements secured by the securities sold. The securities remain in the consolidated statement of financial position and a liability is recorded in respect of the consideration received. Interest is calculated based upon the effective interest method. The “securities sold under repurchase agreements” liabilities are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at amortised cost. Conversely, securities purchased under resale agreements represent short-term lending arrangements secured by the securities purchased. The securities purchased are not recognised as financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position and the consideration paid is recorded as “securities purchased under resale agreements” and carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at amortised cost. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method.

(i) Investment properties

Investment properties are land and/or buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value or from the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Rental income from investment properties is accounted for as described in Note 1(u)(ii).

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 金融工具 (續)

(iv) 終止確認和合同修改 (續)

抵消

當且僅當本集團目前有法律上可執行的權利來抵消這些金額，金融資產及金融負債被抵消，並在財務狀況表中呈報淨額，並打算以淨額結算或同時變現資產和結算負債。

只有在準則要求或允許的情況下，收入和支出才以淨額方式呈現。

(h) 買入返售證券／賣出回購證券

賣出回購證券指以所出售的證券作抵押之短期財務安排。該等證券仍留在綜合財務狀況表，並就所收取之代價記錄為負債。利息乃按有效利率方法計算。賣出回購證券負債是按已攤銷成本記入綜合財務狀況表。相反，買入返售證券指以所購買的證券作抵押之短期借貸安排。該等證券不會於綜合財務狀況表確認為金融資產，而已支付的代價會記入「買入返售證券」，並按已攤銷成本記入綜合財務狀況表。利息乃按有效利率方法計算。

(i) 投資物業

土地及／或建築物若持有或以租約業權擁有，目的為賺取租金及／或實現資本增值為目的，列為投資物業。投資物業包括未明確日後用途之土地。

投資物業是以公允價值於綜合財務狀況表列示。因公允價值變動或報廢或出售而產生的損益在綜合損益表內確認。投資物業租金收入按附註1(u)(ii)所述計算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(i) Investment properties (Continued)

When the Group holds a property interest under an operating lease to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, the interest is classified and accounted for as an investment property on a property-by-property basis. Any such property interest which has been classified as an investment property is accounted for as if it was held under a finance lease, and the same accounting policies are applied to that interest as are applied to other investment properties leased under finance leases.

(j) Property and equipment

Property and equipment including buildings and leasehold land (classified as finance leases) held for use in supply of services, or for administrative purposes are stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (Note 1(n)).

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

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

- Land and buildings are depreciated over the shorter of the unexpired term of lease and their estimated useful lives, being no more than 50 years after the date of completion.
- Other fixed assets 3 – 10 years

Depreciation is recognised to write off the cost of items of operating lease assets, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Drilling platform 35 years
- Aircraft equipment 25 years
- Vessel equipment 20 – 25 years
- Mining Structure 15 years
- Machinery and equipment 6 – 12 years

Where parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, the cost or valuation of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(i) 投資物業 (續)

本集團是根據個別情況，把以經營租賃方式持有用作租金收入或資本增值（或二者皆是）的物業權益分類為投資物業。任何已歸類為投資物業的物業權益，當作持有融資租賃入賬。其他根據融資租賃租出的投資物業，採用同一會計政策入賬。

(j) 物業及設備

物業及設備包括持有用於提供服務，或用於行政用途之建築物及租賃土地（分類為融資租賃），乃按成本減後續累計折舊及累計減值列賬（附註1(n)）。

由報廢或出售物業及設備項目收益或虧損是按出售所得淨額與項目賬面金額之間的差額釐定，並於報廢或出售日在綜合損益表內確認。

作行政用途的物業及設備折舊是根據下列分類，按預計可使用年期以直線法確認以沖銷其成本，減去其估計剩餘價值（如有）：

- 土地及建築物按以尚餘租賃期及其估計可使用年期較短者計提折舊，即於完成日期後不多於50年。
- 其他固定資產 3至10年

經營租賃資產的折舊是根據下列分類，按預計可使用年期以直線法確認以沖銷其成本，減去其估計剩餘價值（如有）：

- 鑽井平台 35年
- 飛機設備 25年
- 船舶設備 20至25年
- 礦井、巷道資產 15年
- 機器設備 6至12年

倘某物業及設備項目之部分有不同可使用年期，該項目之成本須在各部分間按合理基準釐定，而各部分須分別計提折舊。資產及其剩餘價值之可使用年限（如有），須每年檢討。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(j) Property and equipment (Continued)

If an item of property and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed as evidenced by end of owner-occupation, any difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of that item at the date of transfer is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in property revaluation reserve. On the subsequent sale or retirement of the asset, the relevant revaluation reserve will be transferred directly to retained profits.

(k) Prepaid lease payments and buildings under construction

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element as a finance or an operating lease separately based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Group, unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases in which case the entire lease is classified as an operating lease. Specifically, the minimum lease payments (including any lump-sum upfront payments) are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of the lease.

To the extent the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land that is accounted for as an operating lease is presented as "Prepaid Lease Payments" in the consolidated statement of financial position and is amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis except for those that are classified and accounted for as investment properties under the fair value model. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease and accounted for as property and equipment.

Properties in the course of construction for administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(j) 物業及設備 (續)

當物業及設備項目因業主不再自用，證明其用途改變而成為投資物業時，該項目於轉撥當日之賬面金額及公允價值間任何差額於其他綜合收益確認及累計於物業重估儲備內。日後出售或報廢該資產時，物業重估儲備將直接轉入保留溢利。

(k) 預付租賃付款及發展中的建築物

倘租賃包括土地及建築物部分，則本集團根據對各部分之擁有權所附帶之絕大部分風險及回報是否已轉讓予本集團之評估，獨立將各部分分類評估為融資或經營租賃，除兩部分明顯為經營租賃，在該情況下，則整項租賃被歸類為經營租賃。具體而言，最低租賃付款（包括任何一次過預付款項）乃按租賃土地部分及建築物部分於租約開始時之租賃權益相對公允價值比例於土地及建築物部分之間分配。

倘能可靠分配租賃付款，作為經營租賃入賬之租賃土地權益於綜合財務狀況表內列報為「預付租賃付款」並按直線法於租賃期內攤銷，被歸類為並作為投資物業及以公允價值模式列賬的則除外。當租賃付款未能於土地及建築物部分之間可靠分配時，整項租賃一般分類為融資租賃並作為物業及設備入賬。

用作行政用途的在建物業乃以成本減任何已確認減值列賬。成本包括專業費及就合資格資產根據本集團會計政策撥充資本之借貸成本。該物業竣工後並可作其擬定用途時分類至物業及設備之適當類別。該等資產於可作其擬定用途時開始折舊，所按之基準與其他物業資產相同。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(l) Other debtors and amounts due from group companies

Other debtors and amounts due from group companies are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using effective interest method less allowance for impairment (Note 1(g)(iii)), except the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less allowance for impairment.

(m) Amounts due to group companies

Amounts due to group companies are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liabilities, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the liability on initial recognition.

(n) Impairment of other assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired:

- property and equipment;
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures;
- intangible asset; and
- goodwill.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In addition, for intangible asset and goodwill, the recoverable amount is estimated annually whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(l) 其他應收賬款及應收集團內公司款項

其他應收賬款及應收集團內公司款項在最初產生時以公允價值確認，其後按有效利率計算的已攤銷成本減去減值入賬（附註1(g)(iii)）。然而，如應收賬款折算現值後的影響不大，則按成本減去減值入賬。

(m) 應付集團內公司款項

應付集團內公司款項在最初產生時以公允價值確認，其後按有效利率計算已攤銷成本入賬。然而，如折算現值後的影響不大，則按成本入賬。

有效利率法乃計算金融負債之已攤銷成本及於相關期間分攤利息成本之方法。有效利率指按金融負債之預期可使用年期或較短期間內（如適用）實際折現估計未來現金付款至負債初始確認時的賬面淨值之利率。

(n) 資產減值

於各報告期末均會審閱內部及外部資料，以衡量下列資產有否出現減值：

- 物業及設備；
- 於附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司投資；
- 無形資產；及
- 商譽。

如任何此等徵兆存在，須估計該資產的可收回金額。此外，不論是否有任何減值跡象，每年亦會估計無形資產及商譽的可收回額。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(n) Impairment of other assets (Continued)

(i) Calculation of recoverable amount

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

(ii) Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs to sell, or value in use, if determinable.

(iii) Reversals of impairment losses

In respect of assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

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

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(n) 資產減值 (續)

(i) 計算可收回金額

資產的可收回金額以其公允價值減去銷售成本和使用價值兩者中的較高數額為準。在評估使用價值時，以除稅前折現率將估計未來現金流量折讓至現值。該折現率是反映市場當時所評估的貨幣時間價值和該資產的獨有風險。如果資產所產生的現金流入基本上不獨立於其他資產所產生的現金流入，則以能獨立產生現金流入的最小資產類別（即現金產生單位）來釐定可收回金額。

(ii) 減值之確認

當資產或其所屬的現金產生單位的賬面值超過可收回金額時，須於綜合損益表內確認減值。有關確認現金產生單位減值時，首先減低分配予現金產生單位（或其單位組別）之商譽賬面值，其後再按比例減低在該單位（或其單位組別）其他資產的賬面值，但該資產的賬面值不可低過其個別公允價值減出售成本或使用值（如可確定的話）。

(iii) 減值沖回

除商譽外的有關資產，如在用來釐定可收回金額的估計發生有利的變化，則減值會被沖回。商譽的減值不可沖回。

減值沖回只局限至該資產的賬面值，猶如從未於往年年度確認該等減值。減值沖回在被確認的年度計入綜合損益表。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(p) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(q) Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

(r) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from "Profit Before Tax" as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(o) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行及庫存現金、存置於銀行及其他金融機構之即時存款、可隨時兌換作已知現金金額的短期且有高度流動性的投資，該等投資的到期日為其收購日期起三個月內，且受輕微價值變動的風險所影響。於要求時償還的銀行透支組成本集團的現金管理的一部分，亦就綜合現金流量表而計入現金及現金等價物一部分。

(p) 需付息借款

需付息借款在最初確認時按公允價值減去應佔交易費用。最初確認後，須付息借款按攤銷成本列賬，而最初確認數額與贖回價值之差額，按有效利率方法計算於借款期內在綜合損益表中確認。

(q) 短期僱員福利及已訂定退休供款計劃供款

與僱員所提供的服務有關的薪金、年度花紅、有薪假期、已訂定退休供款計劃供款及非金錢利益的成本均累計在年度內。倘有任何遞延付款或還款而帶有重大影響，則該等金額乃以其現值列賬。

(r) 利得稅

利得稅支出指當期應付稅項及遞延稅項總和。

當期應付稅項按年內應課稅溢利計算。由於應課稅溢利不包括其他年度的應課稅或可扣稅收入或開支項目，亦不包括毋須課稅或不可扣稅之項目，故與綜合損益表所列的「除稅前溢利」不同。本集團當期稅項負債按於報告期末有規定或已有頒令實施之稅率計算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(r) Income tax (Continued)

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interest in joint arrangements, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(r) 利得稅 (續)

遞延稅項就綜合財務報表內資產及負債賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所用相應稅基之間的暫時差額確認。遞延稅項負債一般就所有應課稅暫時差額確認，而遞延稅項資產一般會於可能有應課稅溢利以抵銷可扣稅暫時差額時就所有可扣稅暫時差額確認入賬。倘商譽或由初次確認不影響應課稅溢利或會計溢利之交易（業務合併除外）之其他資產及負債產生暫時差額，有關資產及負債不予確認。

遞延稅項負債乃就附屬公司及聯營公司，及聯合安排的權益之投資產生之暫時應課稅項差異予以確認，惟若本公司能夠控制暫時差異之撥回而短期差異有可能於可見未來不能撥回則除外。遞延稅項資產於可能有足夠應課稅溢利可用作抵銷該投資及利益有關之可扣減暫時差異的情況下確認，暫時差異預期於可預見未來撥回。

遞延稅項資產之賬面值於各報告期末審閱，並於不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利以收回全部或部分資產時減少。

遞延稅項資產及負債乃根據報告期末已制訂或實質制訂之稅率（及稅法），按資產變現或負債清償期間之預期適用稅率計算。遞延稅項負債及資產之計量反映出倘按本集團預期於報告期末收回或結算其資產及負債賬面值計算的稅項結果。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(r) Income tax (Continued)

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. If the presumption is rebutted, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets of such investment properties are measured in accordance with the above general principles set out in HKAS 12 (i.e. based on the expected manner as to how the properties will be recovered).

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. When current tax or deferred tax arises from initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(s) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(r) 利得稅 (續)

就採用公允價值模式計量的投資物業之遞延稅項負債或遞延稅項資產而言，除非假設不成立，否則該等物業的賬面值假設可透過銷售收回。當投資物業可予折舊及在業務目標是隨時間而消耗投資物業所含有的絕大部分經濟利益的業務模式（而非透過出售）持有時，有關假設會不成立。倘有關假設不成立，則上述投資物業的遞延稅項負債及遞延稅項資產根據香港會計準則第12號所載的上述一般原則計量（即根據將如何收回有關物業的預期方式）。

當期及遞延稅項確認於損益，惟倘遞延稅項與於其他綜合收益或直接於權益確認之項目有關，則當期及遞延稅項亦分別於其他綜合收益或直接於權益中處理。當當期或遞延稅項乃因業務合併的初次會計處理而產生，稅項影響將包含於業務合併的會計處理內。

(s) 準備及或然負債

若本集團須就過往事件而承擔現有責任，及本集團有可能須結付該項責任，而該項責任的金額能可靠地計量，即會確認撥備。撥備乃根據報告期末結付現行責任所須代價之最佳估算釐定，並已計及履行責任之風險及不明朗因素。倘撥備按履行現行責任估計所需之現金流量計量，則其賬面值為有關現金流量之現值（如影響重大）。

倘若含有經濟效益的資源外流的可能性不大，或是無法對有關數額作出可靠的估計，便會將該義務披露為或然負債；但假如這類資源外流的可能性極低則除外。須視乎某宗或多宗未來事件是否發生才能確定存在與否的潛在義務，亦會披露為或然負債；但假如這類資源外流的可能性極低則除外。

倘若部分或全部需要確認撥備的支出預期由另一方補償的，補償金額只有在基本確定能夠收到時才能作為資產單獨確認。確認的補償金額不應當超過預計負債的賬面價值。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(t) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(u) Revenue recognition

(i) Insurance revenue

The accounting policies for the recognition of insurance revenue are disclosed in Note 1(c).

(ii) Rental income from operating leases

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in equal instalments over the periods covered by the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

(iii) Income from asset management, advisory, insurance intermediary and pension businesses

Income from asset management, advisory, insurance intermediary and pension businesses are recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total service to be provided.

(iv) Dividends

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

(v) Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method

The accounting policies for the recognition of interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method are disclosed in Note 1(g).

(vi) Interest from finance lease receivable

Interest from finance lease receivable is recognised over the lease periods based on the effective interest method.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(t) 股本工具

本公司發行之股本工具按已收所得款項扣除直接發行成本入賬。

(u) 收入確認

(i) 保險服務收入

有關確認保險服務業績的會計政策，詳情載於附註1(c)。

(ii) 經營租賃的租金收入

經營租賃的應收租金收入於相關租賃期的會計期間內，以等額方式在綜合損益表內確認，除非另有基準能更清楚地反映源自運用租賃資產的利益模式。經營租賃協議涉及的激勵機制在綜合損益表內列作應收租賃淨付款總額的一部分。或然租金在產生的會計期間內確認為收入。

(iii) 資產管理、顧問、保險仲介及養老保險業務的收入

資產管理、顧問、保險仲介及養老保險業務的收入根據於報告期末提供的實際服務佔所提供服務總額的比例確認。

(iv) 股息

投資的股息收入在股東收取款項的權利確立時確認。

(v) 使用有效利率法計算的利息收入

有關確認使用有效利率法計算的利息收入的會計政策，詳情載於附註1(g)。

(vi) 應收金融租賃利息

應收金融租賃利息按有效利率方法在租賃期內確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(v) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into the functional currencies of respective entities in the Group at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies of respective entities in the Group at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currencies of respective entities in the Group using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into the functional currency of respective entities in the Group using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The results of operations outside Hong Kong, PRC are translated into the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Hong Kong dollars) at approximately the average exchange rates for the year. Statement of financial position items are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised directly in a separate component of equity.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of joint ventures that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss. In addition, in relation to a partial disposal that does not result in the Group losing control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are reattributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(v) 外幣換算

於本年度內的外幣交易按交易日的匯率換算為本集團內有關實體公司的功能貨幣。以外幣為單位的貨幣性資產及負債則按報告期末的匯率換算為本集團內有關實體公司的功能貨幣。匯兌收益及虧損均已記錄在綜合損益表內。

按歷史成本以外幣計值之非貨幣資產及負債按交易日的匯率換算為本集團內有關實體公司的功能貨幣。以外幣計值並以公允價值列賬之非貨幣資產與負債按釐定公允價值當日之外幣匯率換算為本集團內有關實體公司的功能貨幣。因重新換算以公允價值列賬的非貨幣項目而產生之匯兌差額包含於當期的損益，惟倘若有關損益直接確認於其他綜合收益的非貨幣項目而產生之匯兌差額，則有關匯兌差額亦直接於其他綜合收益確認。

中國香港以外業務業績按大約相等於年內平均匯率折算為本集團之呈報貨幣(即港元)。財務狀況表項目按報告期末之匯率折算為港元。產生之匯兌差額直接在股東權益內以一獨立組成部分確認。

出售境外業務(即出售本集團境外業務的全部利益，或涉及失去一間附屬公司控制權之出售(當中包括境外業務)，或涉及對一間聯營公司失去重大影響之出售(當中包括境外業務)，或涉及對一間合營公司之出售(當中包括境外業務)，有關該業務本公司股東應佔所有累計於權益之匯兌差額，重新分類至損益。另外，部分出售但未導致集團失去控制權的附屬公司(當中包括境外業務)，其累計匯兌差額按相應比例計入非控股股東權益，而不計入損益。其他部分出售(例如部分出售不會導致集團失去重大影響、聯合控制的聯營公司或聯合安排權益)，按比例將累計匯兌差額重新分類至損益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(w) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(x) Finance lease receivables and unearned finance income

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets to the lessee. At the commencement of the lease term, the Group recognises the minimum lease payments receivable by the Group as a finance lease receivable and records the unguaranteed residual value at the same time. The difference between (a) the aggregate of the minimum lease payments and the unguaranteed residual value and (b) their present value is recognised as unearned finance income. Finance lease receivable net of unearned finance income is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Unearned finance income is amortised during the lease term using effective interest method.

(y) Leasing

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

For contracts entered into or modified or arising from business combinations on or after the date of initial application, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(w) 借款費用

購買、興建或生產合資格資產（即需經一段長時間方能作擬定用途或出售之資產）而直接產生之借款費用一律列入該資產之成本，直至資產之大部分已可作擬定用途或出售時為止。

特定借款用於合資格資產之前作為短暫投資所賺取之投資收入於符合資本化之借款費用中扣除。

所有其他借款費用在實際產生費用之時確認為損益。

(x) 應收融資租賃款和未實現融資收益

將租賃資產的所有權所附帶的幾乎所有的風險和回報轉讓給承租人的租賃為融資租賃。在租賃開始日，本集團將租賃開始日最低租賃收款額作為應收融資租賃款的入賬價值，確認應收融資租賃款，並同時記錄未擔保餘值，將(a)累計之最低租賃收款額及未擔保餘值之和(b)與其現值之和的差額記錄為未實現融資租賃收益，應收融資租賃款減去未實現融資租賃收益的淨額在合併資產負債表中確認。

未實現融資租賃收益在租賃期內各個期間採用有效利率法進行分配。

(y) 租賃

如果合同轉移已識別資產在一段時間內的使用權利以換取對價，則合同為租賃或包含租賃。

對於在初次應用之日或之後訂立、修改或因業務合併而產生的合同，本集團在適用之初、修改日或收購日根據香港財務報告準則第16號的定義評估合同是否為租賃或包含租賃。除非隨後更改了合同的條款和條件，否則不會重新評估該合同。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(y) Leasing (Continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of equipment and small items of office furniture that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(y) 租賃 (續)

短期租賃及低值資產租賃

本集團對自租賃日起十二個月或以下的設備及小型固定裝置，而且不包含購買選擇權的租賃採用短期租賃豁免，並同時採用低值資產租賃的確認豁免。短期租賃的租賃付款和低值資產的租賃在租賃期內以直線或其他系統基礎確認為費用。

租賃負債

於租賃開始日期，本集團按當日未付的租賃付款現值確認及計量租賃負債。在計算租賃付款現值時，倘租賃中隱含的利率不易確定，則本集團在租賃開始日期使用增量借款利率。

租賃付款包括：

- 固定付款（包括實質性固定付款），減去任何應收的租賃激勵；
- 基於指數或利率的可變租賃付款；
- 預計根據剩餘價值擔保將予支付的金額；
- 合理確定本集團將予行使的購買選擇權的行使權；及
- 終止租賃的罰款（倘租賃年期反映本集團行使終止選擇權）。

按每個期間的負債餘額產生固定的定期利率財務費用在租賃期內計入損益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(z) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liabilities;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentive received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- any restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

(aa) Perpetual subordinated capital securities

Perpetual subordinated capital securities with no contractual obligation to repay its principal nor to pay any distribution are classified as part of equity. Respective distributions if and when declared are treated as equity movement.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

(z) 租賃使用權資產

租賃使用權資產以成本計量，包括以下內容：

- 租賃負債的初始計量金額；
- 在開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款減去收到的任何租賃優惠；
- 任何初始直接成本；及
- 任何修復費用。

如本集團合理地確定在租賃期結束時獲得相關租賃使用權資產的所有權，自租賃開始日期起計折舊至使用壽命結束。否則，使用權資產按其估計可使用年限和租賃期限中較短的期限按直線法折舊。

(aa) 永續次級資本證券

永續次級資本證券沒有合同義務去償還本金，也沒有任何支付分派會被列為權益的一部分。假若或當宣佈分派時，會被視為股權變動。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

A. New accounting standards and amendments adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023

In the current year, the Group has applied the following new and revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and interpretation (“new and revised HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”).

HKFRS 17
香港財務報告準則第17號

Insurance Contracts
保險合同

HKFRS 9
香港財務報告準則第9號

Financial Instruments
金融工具

Amendments to HKAS 1 and
HKFRS Practice Statement 2
對香港會計則第1號和
香港財務報告準則實施聲明2的修訂

Disclosure of Accounting Policies
會計政策的披露

Amendments to HKAS 8
香港會計則第8號修訂

Definition of Accounting Estimates
會計估計的定義

Amendments to HKAS 12
香港會計準則第12號的修訂

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single
Transaction
與單次交易相關的遞延稅項資產與負債

Except for the changes below, the application of the new and revised HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Group’s financial performance and positions for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies that the Group adopted under HKFRS 17 and HKFRS 9 are disclosed in Note 1(c) and Note 1(g).

(a) HKFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application. The Group adopted HKFRS 17 on 1 January 2023 and the transition date is 1 January 2022, hence the comparative figures have been restated.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

A. 於2023年1月1日開始的財務年度被本集團首次應用的新會計準則及修訂

本年度，本集團已應用下列由香港會計師公會頒佈之新及經修訂香港財務報告準則。

除以下變化外，在本期應用新的和修訂的香港財務報告準則沒有對本集團本年度和以往年度的財務業績和狀況和/或這些簡明綜合財務報表中所列的披露產生重大影響。

本集團已應用的香港財務報告準則第17號和香港財務報告準則第9號的會計政策詳見附註1(c)及1(g)。

(a) 香港財務報告準則第17號保險合同

就過渡要求而言，首次執行日是指企業首次應用該準則的年度報告期間開始的日期，過渡日是指首次執行日前最近一個會計年度的期初。本集團於2023年1月1日首次執行香港財務報告準則第17號，過渡日為2022年1月1日，因此2022年比較期財務資訊因執行香港財務報告準則第17號而進行了重列。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

A. New accounting standards and amendments adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023 (Continued)

(b) Amendments to HKFRS 17, Initial Application of HKFRS 17 and HKFRS 9 – Comparative Information

An entity that first applies HKFRS 17 and HKFRS 9 at the same time is permitted to apply classification overlay for the purpose of presenting comparative information about a financial asset if the comparative information for that financial asset has not been restated for HKFRS 9.

The Group applies the classification overlay to all financial assets and present the comparative information as if the classification and measurement requirements of HKFRS 9 had been applied to those financial assets.

When applying the classification overlay, the Group has chosen to:

- present comparative information for all financial assets as if the classification and measurement requirements of HKFRS 9 had been applied to all financial assets based on preliminary assessments performed and using reasonable and supportable information available at the transition date to determine how the Group expects the financial assets would be classified and measured at initial application of HKFRS 9 (i.e. 1 January 2023);
- assess impairment of financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income based on the requirements of HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*;
- recognise any difference between the carrying amount of financial assets and the carrying amount at the transition date as a result of applying the classification overlay in the opening equity.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

A. 於2023年1月1日開始的財務年度被本集團首次應用的新會計準則及修訂 (續)

(b) 對香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂首次應用香港財務報告準則第17號及香港財務報告準則第9號的比較資料

同時首次應用香港財務報告準則第17號及香港財務報告準則第9號的實體，如金融資產的比較資料並未就香港財務報告準則第9號而重列，可就列報該金融資產的比較資料而應用分類重疊法。

本集團將分類重疊法應用於所有金融資產，並呈報比較資料，猶如香港財務報告準則第9號的分類及計量規定已應用於該等金融資產。

在應用分類重疊法時，本集團選擇了以下做法：

- 呈報所有金融資產的比較資料，如同香港財務報告準則第9號的分類和計量要求已適用於所有金融資產，其依據是所進行的初步評估，並使用在過渡日期可獲得的合理和可支持的資料，以確定集團預期金融資產在香港財務報告準則第9號的初始適用（即2023年1月1日）將如何分類和計量；
- 根據香港會計準則第39號 *金融工具：確認和計量* 的要求，評估分類為以攤餘成本和以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產的減值。
- 確認金融資產的賬面值和過渡日期的賬面值之間的任何差異，這是由於在期初權益中應用了分類重疊法的結果。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

A. New accounting standards and amendments adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023 (Continued)

(c) HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The following table explains the adjustments recognised for extracted financial statement line item under the effect of initial application of HKFRS 9 as at 1 January 2023:

		At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 Under HKAS 39 香港會計準則 第39號下 賬面值 \$'000 千元	Reclassification 重分類引起的 變動 \$'000 千元	Remeasurement 重計量引起的 變動 \$'000 千元	At 1 January 2023 於2023年 1月1日 Under HKFRS 9 香港財務報告 準則第9號下 賬面值 \$'000 千元
Financial assets	金融資產				
Statutory deposits	法定存款	6,028,949	84,306	(2,535)	6,110,720
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	15,784,759	-	(7,713,563)	8,071,196
Financial investments	金融投資				
- At fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量其變動計入損益	77,297,344	274,069,111	(339,633)	351,026,822
- At amortised cost	- 以攤餘成本計量	-	138,439,356	116,604	138,555,960
- Debt investments at FVOCI	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	-	471,300,812	27,679,334	498,980,146
- Equity investments at FVOCI	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資	-	33,119,635	-	33,119,635
- Held-to-maturity	- 持有至到期投資	506,443,539	(506,443,539)	-	-
- Available-for-sale	- 可供出售金融資產	311,379,700	(311,379,700)	-	-
- Loans and receivables	- 貸款及應收款項	88,204,013	(88,204,013)	-	-
Securities purchased under resale agreements	買入返售證券	14,259,168	(38)	-	14,259,130
Policyholder account assets in respect of unit-linked products	有關投資連結產品之保單持有人賬戶資產	1,371,609	(1,371,609)	-	-
Finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃	44,616,648	-	(637,323)	43,979,325
Other assets	其他資產	22,492,836	(11,855,523)	(44,263)	10,593,050
Pledged and restricted bank deposits	已抵押及受限制銀行存款	1,519,922	-	-	1,519,922
Deposits with original maturity more than three months	原到期日起過三個月的銀行存款	64,589,930	2,034,539	(181,911)	66,442,558
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	42,265,766	206,663	(426)	42,472,003
Total	總額	1,196,254,183	-	18,876,284	1,215,130,467

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

A. 於2023年1月1日開始的財務年度被本集團首次應用的新會計準則及修訂 (續)

(c) 香港財務報告準則第9號

下表解釋了於2023年1月1日因首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號對而受影響的財務報表項目所確認的調整：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

A. New accounting standards and amendments adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023 (Continued)

(c) HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

		At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 Under HKAS 39 香港會計準則 第39號下 賬面值 \$'000 千元	Reclassification 重分類引起的 變動 \$'000 千元	Remeasurement 重計量引起的 變動 \$'000 千元	At 1 January 2023 於2023年 1月1日 Under HKFRS 9 香港財務報告 準則第9號下 賬面值 \$'000 千元
Financial liabilities	金融負債				
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	1,927,382	-	23,843	1,951,225
Interest bearing notes	計息票據	27,044,216	354,169	-	27,398,385
Bank borrowings	銀行借款	60,467,029	217,105	-	60,684,134
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券 協議	27,086,339	88,969	-	27,175,308
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款和應計	44,175,754	(660,243)	-	43,515,511
Total	總額	160,700,720	-	23,843	160,724,563

The Group's accounting policies on the classification of financial instruments under HKFRS 9 are disclosed in Note 1(g).

本集團根據相關財務報告準則第9號對金融工具進行分類的會計政策載於附註1(g)。

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Risk management objectives, policies and processes for mitigating insurance risk

The Group is principally engaged in the underwriting of life insurance business in the PRC, Hong Kong, PRC, Macau, PRC and Singapore, property and casualty insurance business in the PRC, Hong Kong, PRC, Macau, PRC, UK, Singapore and Indonesia and reinsurance business around the world. The Group's management of insurance and financial risk is a critical aspect of the business. Insurance risks are managed through the application of various policies and procedures relating to underwriting, pricing, claims and reinsurance as well as experience monitoring.

The Group uses several methods to assess and monitor insurance risk exposures both for individual types of risks insured and overall risks. These methods include internal risk measurement models, sensitivity analyses and scenario analyses.

The theory of probability is applied to the pricing and provisioning for a portfolio of insurance contracts. The principal risk is that the frequency and severity of claims is greater than expected. Insurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number and size of events during any year may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques.

1 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

A. 於2023年1月1日開始的財務年度被本集團首次應用的新會計準則及修訂 (續)

(c) 香港財務報告準則第9號 (續)

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理

(a) 風險管理目標及降低保險風險政策和步驟

本集團的主要業務為承保中國內地、中國香港、中國澳門及新加坡人壽保險業務、中國內地、中國香港、中國澳門、英國、新加坡及印尼財產保險業務及全球各地再保險業務。本集團的保險及財務風險管理乃主要的業務領域。本集團藉應用各種與承保、定價、賠款及再保險以及經驗監測有關的政策及程序管理保險風險。

本集團採用多種方法評估及監測保險風險，包括個別類型的承保風險及整體風險。該等方法包括內部風險計量模式、敏感性分析及方案分析。

保險合同組合的定價及準備應用概率理論。主要風險為賠款次數及嚴重性超過預期。保險事件在性質上具有任意性，任何年度內事件的實際數目及規模可能與使用現行統計技術所估計者不同。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Underwriting strategy

Life insurance business

The Group operates its life insurance business in the PRC, Hong Kong, PRC, Macau PRC, and Singapore's life insurance market, offering a wide range of insurance products covering different types of individual and group life insurance, health insurance, accident insurance and annuity. With regard to the control of quality of the insurance policies underwritten, the Group has formulated strict operational procedures on underwriting and claims settlement to control risks on insurance underwriting.

Property and casualty insurance business

The Group is engaged in the underwriting of property and casualty insurance business in the PRC, Hong Kong, PRC, Macau, PRC, UK, Singapore and Indonesia. The Group focuses its property and casualty insurance business by offering a wide range of insurance products covering different types of property insurance (including compulsory motor insurance), liability insurance, credit insurance, guarantee insurance business and short-term accident and health insurance and the related reinsurance business. The Group has formulated strict operational procedures on underwriting and claims settlement to control risks on insurance underwriting.

Reinsurance business

The Group's reinsurance portfolio is made up of a mix of business spreading across different geographic regions with emphasis towards Asian countries, covering property damage, life, marine cargo and hull and miscellaneous non-marine classes. Whilst diversifying its underwriting portfolio, the Group does not actively seek acceptance of any liability reinsurance business from customers operating outside of the Asia Pacific region. In the Asia Pacific region, where these are core-markets of the Group, liability reinsurance businesses are written on a limited scale in order to provide customers in the region with comprehensive reinsurance services.

For life reinsurance business strategy, current portfolio of life business is mainly made up of saving business with emphasis on Hong Kong, PRC market. Besides maintaining current business scale, in order to diversify and balance the underwriting portfolio, the Group starts to emphasise on the development of protection business and financial reinsurance business. The Group's strategy is to develop business with prudent attitude, gain more sophisticated market experience instead of seeking fast business expansion.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(b) 承保策略

人壽保險業務

本集團人壽保險業務營運於中國內地、中國香港、中國澳門及新加坡人壽保險市場，提供各種各樣的保險產品，包括不同類型的個人及團體人壽保險、健康險、意外險及年金。在承保的保單質量控制方面，本集團已設立嚴格的承保及理賠操作程序，以控制保險承保的風險。

財產保險業務

本集團從事承保中國內地、中國香港、中國澳門、英國、新加坡及印尼財產保險業務。本集團集中其財產保險業務，提供各種各樣的保險產品，包括不同類型的財產保險（包括機動車交通事故責任強制保險）、責任險、信用保險、保證保險、短期意外及健康險及有關之再保險業務。本集團已設立嚴格的承保及理賠操作程序，以控制保險承保風險。

再保險業務

本集團的再保險組合由涵蓋不同地區的一系列業務組成，重點在於亞洲國家，包括財產損毀、人壽、貨運及船隻保險以及其他非海事保險。除多元化承保組合外，本集團並無積極從亞太地區以外營運的客戶尋求任何責任再保險業務。在亞太地區，即本集團的核心市場，本集團會有限度承保責任再保險，為區內客戶提供全面再保險服務。

對於人壽再保險業務的承保策略而言，現時的人壽業務組合主要由中國香港市場的儲備壽險業務組成。除了維持現有的業務規模外，為了多元化及平衡承保組合，本集團開始重點關注保障或金融再保險業務的發展。本集團的策略是以審慎的態度發展業務，獲取更精密的市場經驗，而不是尋求快速業務擴張。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Reinsurance strategy

The Group purchases reinsurance protection from other reinsurers in the normal course of business in order to limit the potential for losses arising from unexpected and concentrated exposures. In assessing the credit worthiness of reinsurers, the Group takes into account, among other factors, ratings and evaluation performed by recognised credit rating agencies, their claims-paying and underwriting track record, as well as the Group's past experience with them.

(d) Asset and liability matching

The objective of the Group's asset and liability management is to match the Group's assets with liabilities on the basis of duration. The Group actively manages its assets using an approach that balances quality, diversification, asset and liability matching, liquidity and investment return. The goal of the investment process is to maximise investment returns at a tolerable risk level, whilst ensuring that the assets and liabilities are managed on a cash flow and duration basis.

However, in respect of life insurance business, under the current regulatory and market environment in the PRC, the Group is unable to invest in assets with a duration of sufficient length to match the duration of its life insurance liabilities. When the regulatory and market environment permits, the Group intends to gradually lengthen the duration of its assets. The Group monitors the duration gap between the assets and liabilities closely and prepares cash flow projections from assets and liabilities on a regular basis. Currently, the Group reduces the level of the asset-liability mismatch by:

- actively seeking to acquire longer dated fixed rate debt investments with an acceptable level of yield;
- upon the maturity dates of fixed rate debt investments, rolling over the proceeds to longer dated fixed rate debt investments;
- disposing of some of the shorter dated fixed rate debt investments, particularly those with lower yields, and rolling over the proceeds to longer dated fixed rate debt investments; and
- investing in equities for the long-term and in property holding company.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(c) 再保險策略

本集團於日常業務過程中向其他再保險公司購買再保險保障，以限制因不能預期及較集中風險而產生的潛在損失。在評估再保險公司的信用水平時，本集團會考慮認可信用評級機構的評級及評估、以往賠款及承保記錄及與本集團以往的交易經驗等因素。

(d) 資產與負債配比

本集團的資產與負債管理目標為按期限基準配比本集團的資產與負債。本集團通過平衡質素、多元組合、資產與負債配比、流動性與投資回報等方面來積極管理資產。投資過程的目標是在可容忍的風險程度內將投資回報提升至最高水平，同時確保資產與負債按現金流動及期限基準管理。

然而，有關人壽保險業務，有鑒於中國現行監管及市場環境，本集團未能投資於期限足以配比其壽險負債的資產。在監管及市場環境允許的情況下，本集團有意逐步延長其資產的期限。本集團密切監察資產與負債的期限差距，定期進行資產與負債的現金流預測。目前，本集團透過以下方法降低資產與負債不配的程度：

- 積極尋求取得收益水平可接受的較長期定息債務投資；
- 於定息債務投資到期後，將所得款項滾存入更長期的定息債務投資；
- 出售部分短期定息債務投資，尤其是收益率較低者，將收益滾存入更長期定息債務投資；及
- 長期投資股份及投資物業持有公司。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Insurance risk

(i) Life insurance business

Concentration of insurance risks

Concentration risk is the risk of incurring a major loss as a result of having a significant mortality or other insurance coverage on a particular person or a group of persons due to the same event. The Group manages the concentration of insurance risks by way of reinsurance arrangements with a maximum retention risk of RMB500,000 per person in life and personal accident policies and RMB200,000 on critical illness insurance. In addition, the Group purchases catastrophe protection for losses arising from claims involving multiple lives from the same event. The maximum retention risk is RMB1 million for each and every loss occurrence, and the total coverage is RMB100 million for each and every loss occurrence. The Group purchases surplus treaties and proportional treaties to cover life, accident and long term health risks. In addition, an excess of loss reinsurance contract is applied for any insurance contract with significant sum insured.

The distribution of sum insured per policy is summarised as follows:

RMB'000 人民幣千元	Before reinsurance 再保險前		After reinsurance 再保險後	
	Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
0-200	88.34%	89.24%	96.15%	96.48%
201-500	10.73%	9.87%	3.80%	3.47%
>500	0.93%	0.89%	0.05%	0.05%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Management of risks

The key risk associated with life insurance contracts is the risk of potential loss arising with respect to a particular insurance product as a result of actual market conditions and loss experience being different from the assumed market conditions and loss experience used when designing and pricing the product.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(e) 保險風險

(i) 人壽保險業務

保險風險集中

風險集中指本集團因相同事件造成特定人士或一群人士發生重大死亡或屬於其他承保範圍而蒙受重大損失的風險。本集團透過再保險安排壽險及個人意外保單的最高自留金限額風險為每人500,000元人民幣，重大疾病保險的最高自留金限額風險為每人200,000元人民幣管理集中風險。此外，本集團就同一事故造成涉及人數眾多的保險賠款而產生的巨額賠償購買巨災保障保險。每宗事故的最高自留限額風險為100萬元人民幣，而再保險保障上限為1億元人民幣。本集團購買溢額合約保險及比例合約保險以保障壽險、意外風險保險及長期健康保險。此外，任何受保的重大金額保險合同均安排了超額賠款再保險合同。

每份保單的受保金額分佈概述如下：

風險管理

壽險合約的主要風險為實際市場狀況導致特定保險產品產生潛在虧損，以及賠付經驗與假設的市場狀況及設計及定價產品所使用的賠付經驗不同而引致的潛在賠付風險。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Insurance risk (Continued)

(i) Life insurance business (Continued)

Management of risks (Continued)

The Group manages the risks by centralising the product design function at the head office level, headed by the chief appointed actuary and senior management in other key functional departments. Standards and guidelines are established to ensure that the risks associated with particular products are within the acceptable level. The pricing method, the solvency requirement, the profit margin, the loss experience are key considerations in designing a product.

In addition, the underwriting and claim processing departments strictly follow the established standards and procedures.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below analyses how the profit before tax and total equity would have increased/(decreased) if changes in underwriting risk variables that were reasonably possible at the reporting date had occurred. This analysis presents the sensitivities both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance and assumes that all other variables remain constant.

		Profit before tax 除稅前溢利		Total equity 總權益	
		Gross 再保險前 \$'000 千元	Net 再保險後 \$'000 千元	Gross 再保險前 \$'000 千元	Net 再保險後 \$'000 千元
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日				
Mortality/mobidity rates (+10%)	死亡率/發病率 (+10%)	(1,072,366)	(1,059,024)	(3,708,379)	(3,690,744)
Mortality/mobidity rates (-10%)	死亡率/發病率 (-10%)	1,099,983	1,087,749	3,915,653	3,899,798
Lapses rate (+10%)	退保率 (+10%)	(367,757)	(375,664)	159,228	151,097
Lapses rate (-10%)	退保率 (-10%)	41,533	50,984	(273,063)	(263,369)
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日 (重列)				
Mortality/mobidity rates (+10%)	死亡率/發病率 (+10%)	(1,196,293)	(1,146,665)	(3,146,728)	(3,124,734)
Mortality/mobidity rates (-10%)	死亡率/發病率 (-10%)	1,171,997	1,131,954	3,245,338	3,235,653
Lapses rate (+10%)	退保率 (+10%)	373,126	366,579	351,160	347,295
Lapses rate (-10%)	退保率 (-10%)	(472,202)	(461,989)	(310,250)	(302,949)

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(e) 保險風險 (續)

(i) 人壽保險業務 (續)

風險管理 (續)

本集團透過總部將產品設計功能中央化以管理風險，由委任的首席精算師及其他職能部門的高級管理層領導，設立標準及指引以確保特定保險產品的相關風險皆於可接受範圍內。定價方法、償付能力清償規定、利潤率及賠付經驗均是設計保險產品時考慮的關鍵因素。

此外，承保及賠款處理部門嚴格遵守既定的標準及程序。

敏感度分析

下表分析了在報告日，承保風險的變量變化，導致的總除稅前溢利和總權益的增加/(減少)。此等分析在其他變量不變的情況下，展示了再保險緩釋風險前和緩釋風險後的敏感度。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Insurance risk (Continued)

(i) Life insurance business (Continued)

Underlying items

The underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participating features are mainly debt and equity investments. The fair value of underlying debt and equity investments as at 31 December 2023 is \$471,992 million (2022: \$441,475 million).

(ii) Property and casualty insurance business

Concentration of insurance risks

Within the insurance process, concentration of risk may arise where a particular event or series of events could impact heavily upon the Group's liabilities. Such concentrations may arise from a single insurance contract or through a small number of related contracts, and relate to circumstances where significant liabilities could arise.

The concentration of insurance risk by classes of business is summarised below, with reference to insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

TPI

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日		At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日	
		Insurance contract assets 保險合同資產 \$'000 千元	Insurance contract liabilities 保險合同負債 \$'000 千元	Insurance contract assets 保險合同資產 \$'000 千元	Insurance contract liabilities 保險合同負債 \$'000 千元
Motor	車險	-	14,462,377	-	14,878,885
Non-Motor	非車險	754,511	9,333,382	770,707	8,194,431
Total	總額	754,511	23,795,759	770,707	23,073,316

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(e) 保險風險 (續)

(i) 人壽保險業務 (續)

基礎項目

具有直接參與分紅特徵的保險合同的主要基礎項目包括債務和權益工具投資。該等投資的公允價值於2023年12月31日為471,992百萬港元(2022年12月31日: 441,475百萬港元)。

(ii) 財產保險業務

保險風險集中

在保險程序中，集中的風險可能令當特定事件或一連串事件出現時嚴重影響本集團的負債。該等集中可能因單一保險合同或透過少量有關連合約引起，和涉及引起重大負債的情況。

關於截至2023年及2022年12月31日的保險合同資產及保險合同負債，按業務種類劃分再保險前及再保險後之保險風險集中情況概述如下。

太平財險

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Insurance risk (Continued)

(ii) Property and casualty insurance business (Continued)

Concentration of insurance risks (Continued)

CTPI (HK)

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日		At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日	
		Insurance contract assets 保險合同 資產 \$'000 千元	Insurance contract liabilities 保險合同 負債 \$'000 千元	Insurance contract assets 保險合同 資產 \$'000 千元	Insurance contract liabilities 保險合同 負債 \$'000 千元
Motor	車險	-	1,039,586	-	870,693
Non-Motor	非車險	19,422	3,502,806	74,700	3,368,569
Total	總額	19,422	4,542,392	74,700	4,239,262

Management of risks

The Group delegates underwriting authority to experienced underwriters. Each underwriting department has an underwriting manual for each class of business. The underwriting manual is approved by the Business Management Committee and specifies the authority of underwriters at each level. Each underwriting manual clearly states the insurable risk, risks that can be insured on a limited scale and uninsurable risk as well as the probable maximum loss which underwriters at each level can underwrite. Risks that exceed the underwriting authority of the head of the underwriting department have to be reviewed and approved by the Business Management Committee. For claims handling, there is a procedures manual that lays down the operational procedures and controls required to mitigate the insurance risk.

The Group also arranges both treaty reinsurance and facultative reinsurance in accordance with international practice. Treaty reinsurance provides automatic reinsurance cover under specific reinsurance contract terms and conditions. Facultative reinsurance is reinsurance of individual risk. Each contract is arranged separately. The choice of reinsurance contract depends on market conditions, market practice and the nature of business. Facultative reinsurance is arranged when an individual risk is not covered by treaty reinsurance or exceeds treaty reinsurance capacity and exceeds its own underwriting capacity.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(e) 保險風險 (續)

(ii) 財產保險業務 (續)

保險風險集中 (續)

太平香港

風險管理

本集團把承保權委託給有經驗之核保人。每個承保部門在每個業務種類均有承保手冊。承保手冊經業務管理委員會核准及明確說明各個級別的核保人之權力。每本承保手冊清楚載列可承保之風險、限制承保之風險及禁止承保之風險、以及各級別核保人可承保之最大可能賠付。超越承保部門主管承保權之風險需由業務管理委員會審閱及核准。在賠款處理方面，程序手冊載列有需要之營運程序及控制以減輕保險風險。

本集團亦根據國際慣例安排合約分保及臨時分保。合約分保於特定再保險合同條款下提供自動再保險保障。臨時分保為個別風險之分保。每份合約皆個別洽商。再保險合同按市場狀況、市場慣例及業務性質選擇。當個別風險沒有在合約分保涵蓋或超出合約分保的容量且超出自身承保能力及承受能力時，將安排臨時分保。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Insurance risk (Continued)

(ii) Property and casualty insurance business (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The table below analyses how the profit before tax and total equity would have increased/(decreased) if changes in underwriting risk variables that were reasonably possible at the reporting date had occurred. This analysis presents the sensitivities both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance and assumes that all other variables remain constant.

		Profit before tax 除稅前溢利		Total equity 總權益	
		Gross 再保險前 \$'000 千元	Net 再保險後 \$'000 千元	Gross 再保險前 \$'000 千元	Net 再保險後 \$'000 千元
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日				
Ultimate claims (5% increase)	賠付率(增加5%)	(1,730,421)	(1,474,832)	(1,727,910)	(1,470,587)
Ultimate claims (5% decrease)	賠付率(減少5%)	1,719,027	1,465,319	1,716,342	1,460,929
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日 (重列)				
Ultimate claims (5% increase)	賠付率(增加5%)	(1,504,106)	(1,274,542)	(1,462,889)	(1,236,449)
Ultimate claims (5% decrease)	賠付率(減少5%)	1,499,842	1,272,484	1,458,533	1,234,347

(e) 保險風險 (續)

(ii) 財產保險業務 (續)

敏感度分析

下表分析了在報告日，承保風險的變量變化，導致的總除稅前溢利和總權益的增加/(減少)。此等分析在其他變量不變的情況下，展示了再保險緩釋風險前和緩釋風險後的敏感度。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Insurance risk (Continued)

(iii) Reinsurance business

Concentration of insurance risks

Concentration of risk arises from the accumulation of risks within a particular business line. The Group's key methods in managing these risks are diversification of the business line and areas where the gross premiums are written. The tables below indicate the insurance contract assets and liabilities and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities by business line as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

By business line:

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日			
		Insurance contract assets 保險合同資產 \$'000 千元	Insurance contract liabilities 保險合同負債 \$'000 千元	Reinsurance contract assets 分出再保險合同資產 \$'000 千元	Reinsurance contract liabilities 分出再保險合同負債 \$'000 千元
General business	一般業務	10,551	12,002,633	1,643,997	6,071
Life business	人壽業務	93,992	19,642,053	143,075	36,247
Total	總額	104,543	31,644,686	1,787,072	42,318
		At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日			
		Insurance contract assets 保險合同資產 \$'000 千元	Insurance contract liabilities 保險合同負債 \$'000 千元	Reinsurance contract assets 分出再保險合同資產 \$'000 千元	Reinsurance contract liabilities 分出再保險合同負債 \$'000 千元
General business	一般業務	-	10,434,569	1,413,856	55,102
Life business	人壽業務	85,365	20,188,182	118,368	75,954
Total	總額	85,365	30,622,751	1,532,224	131,056

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(e) 保險風險 (續)

(iii) 再保險業務

保險風險集中

風險集中因特定業務種類與地理區域的風險累積而產生。本集團管理該等風險的主要方法為分散保費總額的業務種類及地區。下表顯示於2023年及2022年12月31日按業務種類分佈的保險合同資產負債和再保險合同資產負債總額。

按業務種類：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Insurance risk (Continued)

(iii) Reinsurance business (Continued)

Management of risks

The key risks associated with reinsurance contracts are those relating to underwriting.

The Group maintains underwriting teams who are responsible for the underwriting and sales of the Group's reinsurance products. The team promoting a certain product to a customer has the requisite expertise to determine whether the Group can meet the specific requirement of the customer within the Group's risk appetite. All inward business is screened and analysed by the underwriting staff. The decision to underwrite and the level of risk exposure accepted are determined by reference to the underwriting guideline setting out the types of business desired, and the maximum capacity per risk. Such criteria are determined by considering factors including the risk exposure, the pricing, the profit potential, the class of business, the marketing strategy, the retrocession facilities available and the market trends.

The Group arranges pro rata and excess of loss retrocessions for its different lines of reinsurance business, in order to enhance its underwriting capacity as well as to harmonise its net retained exposures. Proportional retrocessions have been arranged in respect of its non-marine reinsurance business from the Asia-Pacific territories. In addition, a series of excess of loss retrocession covers are also arranged to protect the Group against major catastrophic events.

The life retrocession arrangements are normally decided collectively with the Group's management board before the confirmation of any new retrocession arrangements. All life retrocession arrangement follows the fundamental retrocession guideline of the group and regulatory requirement. Retrocession arrangements used to manage the volatility of mortality risk.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(e) 保險風險 (續)

(iii) 再保險業務 (續)

風險管理

再保險合同的主要風險為與承保相關的風險。

本集團設有若干承保團隊負責承保及銷售本集團的再保險產品。向客戶推銷一種特定產品的團隊擁有專門技術，從而釐定本集團能否在本集團既定的風險承擔範圍內滿足客戶的特定要求。承保人員會篩選及分析所有承接的業務。承保的決定及風險水平參照以下各項釐定：承保指引設定所需業務的類型、每種風險及每區的最大承保能力。該等標準經考慮多種因素後釐定，包括風險因素、定價、盈利潛力、業務類別、市場推廣策略、可用轉分保險及市場趨勢等。

本集團亦安排比例及超賠轉分保險以擴大承保能力，並同時可優化自留風險。對亞太地區的非水險業務，本集團安排了比例轉分保險。此外，本集團的巨災風險現時通過一系列超賠轉分保險的方式保障。

在確認任何新的人壽再保險安排前，通常由本集團之管理層統一決定人壽再保險安排。所有人壽再保險安排會遵循集團和監管要求的基本再保險原則。再保險安排用於管理死亡風險的波動。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) Financial risk

The carrying amounts of financial assets at the reporting date were as follows:

(f) 財務風險

報告日金融資產的賬面金額如下：

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
At FVPL	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益		
- Debt investments	- 債務投資	265,717,137	175,377,789
- Equity securities	- 股權投資	111,898,302	119,357,975
- Investment funds	- 投資基金	82,872,217	56,291,058
		460,487,656	351,026,822
At FVOCI	以公允價值計量且其變動計入 其他綜合收益		
- Debt investments	- 債務投資	612,963,068	498,980,146
- Equity investments	- 股權投資	25,134,939	33,119,635
		638,098,007	532,099,781
At amortised cost	以攤餘成本計量		
- Statutory deposits	- 法定存款	6,126,504	6,113,255
- Debt investments	- 債務投資	125,324,198	138,997,514
- Securities purchased under resale agreements	- 買入返售證券	7,108,241	14,259,130
- Amounts due from group companies	- 應收集團內公司款項	1,313,246	2,059,864
- Other assets	- 其他資產	9,458,636	10,482,973
- Finance lease receivables	- 應收金融租賃	53,388,724	44,616,648
- Pledged and restricted bank deposits	- 已抵押及受限制銀行存款	2,412,297	1,519,922
- Deposits at banks with original maturity more than three months	- 原到期日超過三個月的 銀行存款	44,175,811	66,624,469
- Cash and cash equivalents	- 現金及現金等價物	42,554,402	42,472,429
		291,862,059	327,146,204
		1,390,447,722	1,210,272,807

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
At FVPL	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益		
- Investment contract liabilities	- 投資合約負債	6,030,767	5,437,063
At amortised cost	以攤餘成本計量		
- Interest-bearing notes	- 需付息票據	28,606,595	27,398,385
- Lease liabilities	- 租賃負債	1,646,685	1,793,124
- Bank borrowings	- 銀行貸款	71,176,964	60,684,134
- Securities sold under repurchase agreements	- 賣出回購證券	29,316,187	27,175,308
- Amounts due to group companies	- 應付集團內公司款項	16,639	19,005
- Other payables and accruals	- 其他應付及應計款項	40,409,767	43,515,511
		171,172,837	160,585,467
		177,203,604	166,022,530

Transactions in financial investments and insurance assets/liabilities may result in the Group assuming financial risks. These include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Each of these financial risks is described below, together with a summary of the ways in which the Group manages these risks.

There is no significant change in the Group's exposures to risk and how they arise, nor the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing each of these risks.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

報告日金融資產的賬面金額如下：

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
At FVPL	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益		
- Investment contract liabilities	- 投資合約負債	6,030,767	5,437,063
At amortised cost	以攤餘成本計量		
- Interest-bearing notes	- 需付息票據	28,606,595	27,398,385
- Lease liabilities	- 租賃負債	1,646,685	1,793,124
- Bank borrowings	- 銀行貸款	71,176,964	60,684,134
- Securities sold under repurchase agreements	- 賣出回購證券	29,316,187	27,175,308
- Amounts due to group companies	- 應付集團內公司款項	16,639	19,005
- Other payables and accruals	- 其他應付及應計款項	40,409,767	43,515,511
		171,172,837	160,585,467
		177,203,604	166,022,530

金融投資和保險資產／負債的交易可能導致本集團承擔金融風險。這些風險包括市場風險、信用風險和流動性風險。下文描述了這些金融風險中的每一項，以及本集團管理這些風險的方式的摘要。

本集團的風險敞口和風險產生的方式，以及本集團管理每項風險的目標、政策和程序，都沒有重大變化。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Market risk

Market risk can be described as the risk of change in fair value of a financial instrument due to changes in interest rates, equity prices or foreign currency exchange rates. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

Market risk principally arises from the Group's equity investments, interest-bearing financial assets and financial liabilities, and financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, but these exposures are largely offset by similar exposures arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts. The nature of the Group's business and asset-liability matching processes means that it is exposed to market risk on net assets representing shareholders' equity. Interest rate risk also arise from guarantees in the Group's insurance and investment contracts to the extent that they are not economically hedged or borne by contract holders.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is risk to the earnings or market value of a fixed-rate financial instrument due to uncertain future market interest rates. Some of the contracts issued by the Group contain interest rate guarantees.

The Group monitors this exposure through periodic reviews of its financial instruments and closely matching, where possible, the durations of insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms and the supporting financial assets. Estimates of cash flows, as well as the impact of interest rate fluctuations relating to the investment portfolio are modelled and reviewed periodically.

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to the debt investments measured at FVPL and FVOCI, and the measurement of insurance liabilities.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(i) 市場風險

市場風險可以描述為由於利率、股票價格或外幣匯率的變化而導致金融工具公允價值變化的風險。

市場風險主要來自本集團的股權投資、計息金融資產和金融負債以及以外幣計價的金融資產和金融負債，但這些風險在很大程度上被保險和再保險合同產生的類似風險所抵消。本集團的業務性質和資產負債匹配流程意味著其面臨代表股東權益的淨資產的市場風險。本集團保險和投資合同中的擔保也會產生利率風險，只要這些擔保沒有進行經濟對沖或由合同持有人承擔。

(a) 利率風險

利率風險是指由於不確定的未來市場利率而導致的固定利率金融工具的收益或市場價值的風險。本集團發行的部分合同亦含有利率保證。

本集團通過對其金融工具的定期審查來監測這一風險。對現金流的估計，以及與投資組合有關的利率波動的影響都被模擬和定期審查。

本集團面臨著與按以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益和以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益計量的債務投資以及保險負債的計量有關的公允價值利率風險。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Market risk (Continued)

(a) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The Group's interest-sensitive instruments are as follows.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(i) 市場風險 (續)

(a) 利率風險 (續)

本集團對利率風險敏感的金融工具如下。

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Debt investments measured at FVPL	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的債務投資	265,717,137	175,377,789
Debt investments measured at FVOCI	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	612,963,068	498,980,146
Net reinsurance contract assets	再保合同淨資產	11,161,324	10,209,831
Net insurance contract liabilities	保險合同淨負債	(1,195,089,461)	(1,040,287,735)
		(305,247,932)	(355,719,969)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Market risk (Continued)

(a) Interest rate risk (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to a 25 basis points increase or decrease in market interest rates at the reporting date, assuming that all other variables remain constant, is presented below.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(i) 市場風險 (續)

(a) 利率風險 (續)

敏感性分析

假設所有其他變量保持不變，本集團對報告日市場利率上升或下降25個基點的敏感性分析如下。

	Profit before tax 除稅前溢利		Total equity 總權益	
	Increase 增加 \$'000 千元	Decrease 減少 \$'000 千元	Increase 增加 \$'000 千元	Decrease 減少 \$'000 千元
At 31 December 2023				
Debt investments	(2,393,979)	2,438,446	(22,262,899)	23,405,439
Net insurance contract liabilities	2,194,881	(3,368,194)	38,661,908	(42,611,571)
Net reinsurance contract assets	(21,660)	28,032	(36,082)	42,901
	(220,758)	(901,716)	16,362,927	(19,163,231)
At 31 December 2022 <i>(Restated)</i>				
Debt investments	(1,321,310)	1,322,612	(16,364,060)	17,188,630
Net insurance contract liabilities	1,659,668	(2,542,692)	32,156,192	(35,429,737)
Net reinsurance contract assets	(13,308)	20,334	(29,636)	37,169
	325,050	(1,199,746)	15,762,496	(18,203,938)

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for financial instruments in existence at that date.

上述敏感性分析是假設利率變化發生在報告期末，並適用於該日存在的金融工具的利率風險暴露。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Market risk (Continued)

(b) Equity price risk

The Group has a portfolio of marketable equity securities, which is carried at fair value and is exposed to price risk. As the financial risks of unit-linked contracts are fully undertaken by the policyholders, the assets related to unit-linked products are not included in the analysis of equity price risk below. This risk is defined as the potential loss in market value resulting from an adverse change in prices.

The Group manages the equity price risk by investing in a diverse portfolio of high quality and liquid securities. The Group does not have a significant concentration of equity price risk.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's investment in equity securities and investment funds was carried at a fair value of \$219,905.46 million (2022: \$208,768.67 million), representing approximately 18% (2022: approximately 20%) of the total investments held by the Group.

Sensitivity analysis

An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase or decrease in equity prices at the reporting date, assuming that all other variables remain constant, is presented below:

	Profit before tax 除稅前溢利		Total equity 總權益	
	Increase 增加 \$'000 千元	Decrease 減少 \$'000 千元	Increase 增加 \$'000 千元	Decrease 減少 \$'000 千元
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日			
Insurance and reinsurance contracts assets/liabilities	(10,040,212)	10,040,212	(9,977,361)	9,977,361
Equity securities and investment funds	19,477,052	(19,477,052)	21,990,546	(21,990,546)
	9,436,840	(9,436,840)	12,013,185	(12,013,185)
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日 (重列)			
Insurance and reinsurance contracts assets/liabilities	(11,551,306)	11,551,306	(11,116,244)	11,116,244
Equity securities and investment funds	17,564,903	(17,564,903)	20,876,867	(20,876,867)
	6,013,597	(6,013,597)	9,760,623	(9,760,623)

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(i) 市場風險 (續)

(b) 權益價格風險

本集團持有一組以公允價值計價的有價證券資產池，面臨價格風險。由於投資聯結合同的財務風險完全由保單持有人承擔，故在分析權益價格風險中剔除了與投資聯結產品相關的資產。權益價格風險是指因價格的不利變化而導致的市場價值的潛在損失。

本集團通過投資多樣性的投資組合，並投資於高質量和高流動性的證券來管理股票價格風險。本集團不存在顯著的權益價格集中度風險。

本集團股權證券和投資基金的投資於2023年12月31日的公允價值219,905.46百萬元（2022年12月31日：208,768.67百萬元），佔本集團所持總投資資產的比例約18%（2022年12月31日：約20%）。

敏感度分析

假設所有其他變量保持不變，本集團報告日權益價格上漲或下跌10%的敏感性分析如下：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Market risk (Continued)

(c) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency transaction risk to the extent that the currencies in which insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial instruments are denominated differ from the functional currencies of Group entities.

In respect of the life insurance and property and casualty insurance business in the PRC, premiums are received in RMB and the insurance regulation in the PRC requires insurers to hold RMB assets. Therefore, the foreign exchange risk in respect of RMB for the Group's PRC operations is not significant in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

In respect of the property and casualty insurance business and reinsurance business in Hong Kong, PRC, the majority of the premiums are received in HKD and USD. The exchange rate between HKD and USD is currently pegged. The currency position of assets and liabilities is monitored by the Group periodically.

In respect of the property and casualty insurance business in Macau, PRC, UK, Singapore and Indonesia and reinsurance business, the foreign exchange risks in such various operations are not significant in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(i) 市場風險 (續)

(c) 外匯風險

如果保險和再保險合同及金融工具的計價貨幣與本集團各實體的功能貨幣不同，本集團就會面臨外匯風險。

就在內地之人壽保險業務及財產保險業務而言，保費以人民幣計值，而中國保險法例規定保險公司持有人民幣資產。因此，本集團的內地業務有關人民幣的外匯風險並不重大。

就在中國香港之財產保險業務及再保業務而言，幾乎所有的保費均以港元及美元計值，而美元及港元的匯率目前掛鈎。資產及負債之貨幣持倉由本集團定期監控。

就中國澳門、英國、新加坡及印尼之財產保險業務及再保險業務而言，這些外地業務的外匯風險不會對綜合利潤表有重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(i) Market risk (Continued)

(i) 市場風險 (續)

(c) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

(c) 外匯風險 (續)

The following table presents the financial and insurance assets and liabilities, denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective business units of the Group:

下表呈現於綜合財務狀況表內按非功能貨幣分類的金融及保險資產及負債之港元賬面等值：

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日				
		RMB	USD	HKD	Other foreign currencies	Total
		人民幣	美元	港元	其他外幣	總額
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
Financial and insurance assets:	金融及保險資產：					
Statutory deposits	法定存款	1,103	834,995	205,382	124,632	1,166,112
Financial investments	金融投資	4,364,769	121,805,536	1,794,318	162,662	128,127,285
– debt securities and debt products	– 債務證券及債權產品	1,560,357	118,379,692	521,898	9,125	120,471,072
– equity securities/ investment funds	– 股本證券/投資基金	2,804,412	3,425,844	1,272,420	153,537	7,656,213
Amounts due from group companies	應收集團內公司款項	13,368	–	–	–	13,368
Insurance contract assets	保險合同資產	91,176	6,820	309	4,520	102,825
Reinsurance contract assets	再保合同資產	436,694	947,410	1,145,747	206,893	2,736,744
Other assets	其他資產	139,713	851,345	845,897	12,456	1,849,411
Pledged and restricted banks deposits	已抵押及受限制銀行存款	–	470,716	–	–	470,716
Deposits at banks with original maturity more than three months	原到期日超過三個月的銀行存款	45,365	510,049	647,864	–	1,203,278
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	2,804,017	9,048,959	142,482	368,097	12,363,555
		7,896,205	134,475,830	4,781,999	879,260	148,033,294
Financial and insurance liabilities:	金融及保險負債：					
Investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債	146,534	2,049,196	–	–	2,195,730
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	–	2,379,475	–	–	2,379,475
Insurance contract liabilities	保險合同負債	37,495	800,193	1,557,326	256,094	2,651,108
Reinsurance contract liabilities	再保合同負債	–	4,471	29,560	42,437	76,468
Amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項	16,639	–	–	–	16,639
		200,668	5,233,335	1,586,886	298,531	7,319,420
Net assets	資產淨值	7,695,537	129,242,495	3,195,113	580,729	140,713,874

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(i) Market risk (Continued)

(i) 市場風險 (續)

(c) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

(c) 外匯風險 (續)

At 31 December 2022 (Restated)
於2022年12月31日 (重列)

	RMB 人民幣 \$'000 千元	USD 美元 \$'000 千元	HKD 港元 \$'000 千元	Other foreign currencies 其他外幣 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Financial and insurance assets:	金融及保險資產：				
Statutory deposits	10,824	168,548	121,491	126,701	427,564
Financial investments	4,548,319	123,263,550	1,820,713	212,115	129,844,697
– debt securities and debt products	1,467,270	120,534,177	100,949	119,712	122,222,108
– equity securities/ investment funds	3,081,049	2,729,373	1,719,764	92,403	7,622,589
Amounts due from group companies	13,541	–	–	–	13,541
Insurance contract assets	57,077	9,537	329	12,917	79,860
Reinsurance contract assets	459,839	290,220	4,066	230,437	984,562
Other assets	291,189	661,049	615,830	16,575	1,584,643
Pledged and restricted banks deposits	–	340,073	–	–	340,073
Deposits at banks with original maturity more than three months	165,783	406,264	179,807	–	751,854
Cash and cash equivalents	330,868	5,067,663	331,889	451,017	6,181,437
	5,877,440	130,206,904	3,074,125	1,049,762	140,208,231
Financial and insurance liabilities:	金融及保險負債：				
Investment contract liabilities	2,675,048	433,668	–	–	3,108,716
Interest-bearing notes	–	2,373,721	–	–	2,373,721
Insurance contract liabilities	50,991	3,288,395	2,903,580	310,465	6,553,431
Reinsurance contract liabilities	–	916	27,221	36,117	64,254
Amounts due to group companies	19,005	–	–	–	19,005
	2,745,044	6,096,700	2,930,801	346,582	12,119,127
Net assets	3,132,396	124,110,204	143,324	703,180	128,089,104

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of economic loss resulting from the failure of one of the obligors to make full payment of principal or interest when due.

The Group is exposed to credit risks primarily associated with investments in debt investments measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, and finance lease receivables. The statutory deposits, pledged and restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalent and amounts due from group companies and other assets are subjected to ECL requirement, the identified impairment allowance was immaterial.

The Group internally grades financial assets based on the credit quality, risk characteristics and the Group's internal credit control policy.

Where applicable, these internal credit ratings are aligned to external credit rating companies such as Moody's and China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd.

Credit risk management practices

The risk level of the various investment sectors is continuously monitored with the investment mix adjusted accordingly. In respect of the debt securities and debt products invested by life insurance and property and casualty insurance business in the PRC, the investment procedures manual, which is managed by an investment committee, includes the minimum acceptable credit rating of the issuers as required by the NFRA. Any non-compliance or violation of the manual will be followed up and rectification action will be taken immediately.

The Group does not have any significant concentration of counterparty credit risk arising from the investments in debt securities since the investment portfolio is well diversified.

The credit risk associated with reinsurance companies is managed by regular evaluation of the credit quality of the relevant reinsurers. In addition, majority of the reinsurers' share of insurance contract provisions are held under a net settlement arrangement against the corresponding insurance creditor balances with the same reinsurer.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險

信用風險是指由於債務人未能在到期時全額支付本金或利息而導致經濟損失的風險。

本集團面臨的信用風險主要與以攤餘成本計量和以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資、和應收金融租賃款有關。本集團對法定存款、已抵押及受限制銀行存款、現金及現金等價物、應收集團內公司款項和其他資產確定其預期信用損失，已識別的其減值準備金額不重大。

本集團根據信貸質量、風險特徵和本集團的內部信貸控制政策對金融資產進行內部評級。

如適用，這些內部信用評級與外部信用評級機構，如穆迪和中央國債登記結算有限責任公司的結果一致。

信用風險管理

本集團不斷監測各個投資部門的風險水平，並對投資組合進行相應調整。就人壽保險和財產及意外傷害保險業務在中國投資的債務證券而言，由投資委員會管理的《投資程序手冊》包括中國國家金融監督管理總局要求的發行人的最低可接受信用評級。任何不符合或違反手冊的行為都將被跟進，並立即採取糾正措施。

由於投資組合多元化，本集團不存在因債務證券投資而產生的交易對手信用風險的重大集中。

再保險公司的信用風險是通過定期評估相關再保險人的信用品質來管理的。此外，再保險人在保險合同撥備中的大部分份額是根據與同一再保險人的相應保險債權人餘額的淨結算安排持有的。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

Judgement of significant increase in credit risk

In determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group evaluates the credit risk at initial recognition and also whether there is any significant increase in credit risk for each reporting period.

The Group considers individual financial asset or financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics to determine ECL staging by comparing the credit risk of the financial asset at reporting date with the credit risk at initial recognition. Various reasonable supporting information are used to judge if there is significant increase in credit risk, including forward-looking information, when determining the ECL staging for financial assets.

The Group set quantitative and qualitative criteria to identify whether the financial asset has significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Major factors being considered is the probability of default upon initial recognition of financial asset and whether there has been ongoing increase in probability of default throughout each reporting period. The Group assess significant increase in credit risk as at each reporting date based on available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information such as but not limited to:

- External credit rating (as far as available)
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the issuer's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the issuer
- Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments issued by the same issuer
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the financial asset or the quality or third party guarantees or credit enhancements

In the judgement of whether the financial instruments have significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition, the Group considers the 30 days past due as one of criteria of significant increase in credit risk, in accordance with the standard.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

信用風險顯著增加的評估

本集團評估初始確認及每個報告日，均會評估金融資產的信用風險自初始確認後是否顯著增加時。

本集團考慮個別金融資產或具有類似信用風險特徵的金融資產，通過比較金融資產在報告日的信用風險和初始確認時的信用風險來確定信用風險減值損失的階段。在確定金融資產的預期信用損失階段時，各種合理的支持資訊被用來判斷信用風險是否有顯著增加，包括前瞻性資訊。

本集團制定了定量和定性的標準來識別金融資產自初始確認以來是否有顯著的信用風險增加。考慮的主要因素是金融資產初始確認時的違約概率，以及在每個報告期間違約概率是否持續增加。本集團根據現有的合理和評估性的前瞻性資訊，如但不限於，評估每個報告日的信用風險的顯著增加：

- 外部信用評級（如可用）；
- 業務、財務或經濟狀況的實際或預期的重大不利變化，預計會導致發行人履行義務的能力發生重大變化；
- 發行人經營業績的實際或預期的重大變化；
- 同一發行人發行的其他金融工具的信用風險顯著增加；
- 支持金融資產的抵押品的價值或第三方擔保或增信措施的質量發生重大變化。

在判斷金融工具在初始確認後信用風險是否顯著增加時，本集團根據會計準則，將逾期30天視為信用風險顯著增加的標準之一。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

Judgement of credit-impaired assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments at FVOCI and lease receivables are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

- Internal credit rating is default grade; or
- The lender gives the borrower concessions for economic or contractual reasons due to the debtor financial difficulties, where such concessions are normally reluctant to be made by the borrower; or
- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- Disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

A financial asset that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

對信用受損資產的評估

在每個報告日，集團評估以攤餘成本計量，以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資和應收融資租賃款是否信用受損。當一個或多個以下事件對金融資產的預期未來現金流造成減少時，該金融資產的信用受損。

一個金融資產的信用受損的證據包括以下可觀測數據：

- 內部信用評級為損失級；或
- 借款人希望債權人因金融困難做成經濟上或合約上的讓步，但債權人通常難以接受此讓步；或
- 發債人有顯著的金融困難；或
- 借款人有可能破產或重組；或
- 因金融困難，該金融資產不再在活躍市場上交易。

通常，由於借款人狀況惡化而重新談判的金融資產通常被視為信用減值，除非有證據表明無法獲得合同現金流的風險已大幅降低，並且沒有其他減值跡象。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

Judgement of credit-impaired assets (Continued)

In assessing whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors:

- the market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in bond yields;
- the rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness;
- the country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance;
- the probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness; and
- the international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as "Lender of Last Resort" to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms, including an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

The financial asset is considered credit-impaired when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due.

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a financial asset may be modified for a number of reasons, including hanging market conditions and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the debtor. An existing financial asset whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated asset recognised as a new financial asset at fair value plus eligible transaction costs in accordance with the accounting policies in Note 1(g). The new asset is allocated to Stage 1 (assuming that it is not credit-impaired at the date of modification).

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

對信用受損資產的評估 (續)

在評估一項主權債務投資是否有信用損失時，本集團考慮以下因素：

- 債券收益率所反映的市場對信用度的評估；
- 評級機構對信用度的評估；
- 該國家進入資本市場發行新債的能力；
- 債務重組的概率，通過自願或強制債務豁免導致持有人遭受損失；以及
- 作為「最後貸款人」向該國提供必要支持的現有國際支持機制，以及反映在公開聲明中的政府和機構使用這些機制的意圖，包括評估這些機制的深度，以及無論政治意圖如何，是否有能力滿足所需標準。

當交易方未能在合同到期後90天內支付合同款項時，該金融資產被視為信用受損。

修訂條款的金融資產

一個金融資產的合同條款可能被修訂，包括不良的市場情況和其他當前或可能的不與借款人信用惡化相關的因素。一個現有的金融資產的條款被修訂時，其可被終止確認，並以重新商定的條款以公允價值加符合附註1(g)中列出的會計政策的交易費用來確認一個新的金融資產。新的金融資產屬於階段一（假設其在修訂日沒有信用受損）。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

Modified financial assets (Continued)

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects a comparison of:

- its internal credit rating as at the reporting date based on the modified terms; with
- the internal credit rating based on data on initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

Credit quality analysis

The following tables mainly disclosed the credit quality analysis for debt investments measured at FVOCI and at amortised cost, and finance lease receivables without taking into account collateral or other credit enhancements.

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		階段一	階段二	階段三	總額
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元
Carrying amount:	帳面價值：				
Debt investments at FVOCI	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	610,608,351	2,182,040	172,677	612,963,068
Amortised cost	攤餘成本				
Debt investments at amortised cost	按攤餘成本計算的債務投資	115,147,201	8,587,261	1,589,736	125,324,198
Finance lease receivables	應收融資租賃款	51,664,386	1,337,843	386,495	53,388,724
		777,419,938	12,107,144	2,148,908	791,675,990

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

修訂條款的金融資產 (續)

當一個修訂的金融資產沒有被終止確認，其信用風險是否顯著增加取決於比較以下兩點：

- 其於報告日基於修訂後條款的內部信用評級；以及
- 其基於初始確認時原始條款下的內部信用評級。

信用質量分析

下表主要列出了以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益和以攤餘成本計量的債務投資、融資租賃應收款項的信用質量分析，但沒有考慮到抵押品或其他信用增強措施。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

The parameters and assumptions involved in ECL model are described below:

For financial assets with or without significant increase in credit risk, lifetime or 12 months expected credit losses are provided respectively. ECL is the result of discounting the product of Exposure at Default (“EAD”), Probability at Default (“PD”) and Loss Given Default (“LGD”).

EAD: EAD is based on the amounts of the Group expects to be owned at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.

PD: PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation, depending on whether the financial asset has significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or is assessed to be credit-impaired as described above. PD for each internal credit rating is determined by the Group’s Credit Rating Center and is reviewed annually.

LGD: LGD represents the Group’s expectation of the extend of loss on default exposure. LGD varies type of financial asset, type of counterparty, seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at EAD. The Group determines LGD taking into consideration publications by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and Moody’s, adjusted based on the financial condition of the borrower and the Group’s experience studies.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

評估減值的輸入值、假設和技術

預期信用減值損失模型涉及的參數和假設描述如下：

對於信用風險顯著增加或者未顯著增加的金融資產，分別提供整個期限或12個月的預期信用損失。預期信用損失是對風險敞口（「EAD」）、違約概率（「PD」）和違約損失率（「LGD」）的乘積進行折現的結果。

EAD：EAD是基於在違約時，本集團在未來12個月內或在剩餘期限內預期擁有的金額。

PD：PD代表借款人在未來12個月內或在債務的剩餘期限內違約的可能性，這取決於金融資產自初始確認以來信用風險是否大幅增加或被評估為上述的信用受損。每個內部信用評級的PD由集團的信用評級中心確定，並每年審查。

LGD：LGD代表本集團對違約風險的損失範圍的預期。LGD因金融資產的類型、交易對手的類型、賠款的優先權和抵押品或其他信貸支持的可用性而不同。LGD以EAD的每單位風險的損失百分比表示。本集團在確定LGD時考慮了巴塞爾銀行監管委員會和穆迪的出版物，並根據借款人的財務狀況和本集團的經驗研究進行調整。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (Continued)

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of debt investments measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, excluding impairment, based on the Group's internal credit rating:

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日			
		Gross carrying amount 賬面總額			
Internal credit rating	內部信用評級	Stage 1 階段一 \$'000 千元	Stage 2 階段二 \$'000 千元	Stage 3 階段三 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
AA+ above	AA+ 及以上	475,410,746	-	-	475,410,746
AA	AA	3,174,409	-	-	3,174,409
AA-	AA-	2,267,536	-	-	2,267,536
A+	A+	16,761,075	-	-	16,761,075
A	A	21,123,018	-	-	21,123,018
A-	A-	48,230,593	-	-	48,230,593
BBB+	BBB+	18,716,557	-	-	18,716,557
BBB	BBB	42,734,957	-	-	42,734,957
BBB-	BBB-	20,358,278	-	-	20,358,278
BB+ below	BB+ 及以下	77,183,106	10,960,013	6,926,838	95,069,957
		725,960,275	10,960,013	6,926,838	743,847,126

The Group makes adjustment to the probability of default taking into consideration historical default rates and adjusts for forward-looking macroeconomic data. There were no significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions made during the year.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. External information including economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the countries where the Group operates when incorporating the forward-looking information.

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

評估減值的輸入值、假設和技術 (續)

下表列出了根據本集團的內部信用評級，按攤餘成本和以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益計量的債務投資的信用質量資訊：

本集團考慮到歷史違約率，根據宏觀經濟前瞻性數據，對違約概率進行調整。本年度對於估計調整的技術和假設沒有發生重大變化。

前瞻性資訊的考慮

本集團在評估一項工具的信用風險自初始確認以來是否大幅增加以及計量預期信用減值損失時，都考慮了前瞻性資訊。在考慮前瞻性資訊時，外部資訊包括本集團經營所在國家的政府機構和貨幣當局公佈的經濟數據和預測。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

Loss allowance

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening balance to the closing balance of the credit risk exposure and loss allowance by class of financial instrument. Transfers due to changes in credit risk are determined in accordance with the accounting policy disclosed in Note 1(g).

		Stage 1 階段一 \$'000 千元	Stage 2 階段二 \$'000 千元	Stage 3 階段三 \$'000 千元	Total 總計 \$'000 千元
Investment in debt securities at FVOCI	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務證券投資				
Balance at 1 January 2023	2023年1月1日的餘額	161,201	88,873	205,918	455,992
Transfer to Stage 2	轉移到第2階段	(8,055)	67,361	(59,306)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	轉移到第3階段	-	(20,851)	20,851	-
Net remeasurement/ (reversal) of loss allowance	損失準備的重新計量/ (轉回)	9,804	(29,631)	583,856	564,029
New financial assets acquired	購買的新金融資產	100,116	-	-	100,116
Effects of movements in exchange rates	匯率變動的影響	(9,611)	(9,846)	(340)	(19,797)
Balance at 31 December 2023	2023年12月31日的餘額	253,455	95,906	750,979	1,100,340

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

損失準備

下表顯示了按金融工具類別劃分的信用風險敞口和損失準備從期初餘額到期末餘額的調節情況。由於信用風險變化而進行的轉移是根據附註1(g)中的會計政策確定的。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

Loss allowance (Continued)

損失準備 (續)

		Stage 1 階段一 \$'000 千元	Stage 2 階段二 \$'000 千元	Stage 3 階段三 \$'000 千元	Total 總計 \$'000 千元
Investment in debt securities at amortised cost Balance at 1 January 2023	以攤餘成本計量的債務證券 2023年1月1日的餘額	189,271	138,180	4,307,369	4,634,820
Transfer to Stage 2	轉移到第2階段	(1,631)	189,734	(188,103)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	轉移到第3階段	-	(120,153)	120,153	-
Net remeasurement/ (reversal) of loss allowance	損失準備的重新計量/ (轉回)	(4,872)	(1,899)	1,035,651	1,028,880
New financial assets acquired	購買的新金融資產	44,608	-	-	44,608
Financial assets derecognised/write-offs	金融資產終止確認/核銷	-	-	(156,901)	(156,901)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	匯率變動的影響	(22,653)	(15,150)	46,256	8,453
Balance at 31 December 2023	2023年12月31日的餘額	204,723	190,712	5,164,425	5,559,860
		Stage 1 階段一 \$'000 千元	Stage 2 階段二 \$'000 千元	Stage 3 階段三 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Finance lease receivables Balance at 1 January 2023	應收融資租賃 2023年1月1日的餘額	1,217,694	244,180	1,687,281	3,149,155
Transfer to Stage 2	轉移到第2階段	(5,600)	34,551	(28,951)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	轉移到第3階段	-	(2,821)	2,821	-
Net remeasurement/ (reversal) of loss allowance	損失準備的重新計量/ (轉回)	(602,118)	(7,440)	(53,803)	(663,361)
New financial assets acquired	購買的新金融資產	636,184	-	-	636,184
Effects of movements in exchange rates	匯率變動的影響	(16,920)	(3,490)	(24,113)	(44,523)
Balance at 31 December 2023	2023年12月31日的餘額	1,229,240	264,980	1,583,235	3,077,455

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit risk (Continued)

Loss allowance (Continued)

At 31 December 2023, the maximum exposure to credit risk from insurance contracts is \$4,169,536,000 (2022: \$4,214,797,000), which primarily relates to premiums receivable for services that the Group has already provided. The maximum exposure to credit risk from reinsurance contracts is \$753,401,000 (2022: \$1,590,144,000), which primarily relates to reinsurance premiums receivable.

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Group has to meet daily calls on its cash resources, notably from claims arising from its life insurance contracts, property and casualty insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts. There is, therefore, a risk that cash will not be available to settle liabilities when due.

The Group manages this risk by formulating policies and general strategies of liquidity management to ensure that the Group can meet its financial obligations in normal circumstances and that an adequate stock of high-quality liquid assets is maintained in order to contain the possibility of a liquidity crisis.

Apart from liquidity management and regulatory compliance, the Group always strives to maintain a comfortable liquidity cushion as a safety net for coping with unexpected large funding requirements and to maintain a contingency plan to be enacted should there be a company specific crisis.

Financial instruments

The following table details the remaining contractual obligations for its non-derivative financial and insurance liabilities based on the agreed repayment terms, except for investment contract liabilities which are based on expected maturity dates since the exercise of all surrender and transfer options would result in all investment contracts being presented as falling due with one year or less.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(ii) 信用風險 (續)

損失準備 (續)

於2023年12月31日，來自保險合同的最大信用風險為4,169,536,000港元（2022年12月31日：4,214,797,000港元），主要與本集團已提供服務的應收保費有關。來自再保險合同的最大信用風險為753,401,000港元（2022年12月31日：1,590,144,000港元），主要與本集團應收分保賬款有關。

(iii) 流動性風險

本集團須滿足其現金資源的每日調用，尤其是其人壽保險合同、財產保險合同及再保險合同產生的賠款費用，因此存在現金不足以償還到期負債的風險。

本集團透過制定流動資金管理的政策及一般策略管理該風險，以確保本集團滿足正常情況下的財務需求及備存充裕的高質素流動資產，以應對可能產生的流動資金危機。

除流動資金管理及監管遵從外，本集團致力於留存適度的流動資金緩衝額作為應對意料之外的大筆資金需求的安全措施，以及制定應急計劃以應付公司的特定危機。

金融工具

下表詳細列出了非衍生金融負債和保險負債的剩餘合同義務，這些義務以商定的償還期為基礎，但投資合約負債除外，因為行使所有退保和轉讓選擇權將導致所有投資合同在一年或一年以內到期，所以投資合約負債以預定期日為基礎。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日				
		Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows 未折現 現金流總額	Carrying value
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Financial liabilities:	金融及保險負債：					
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	5,406,466	4,241,548	23,921,839	33,569,853	28,606,595
Bank borrowings	銀行貸款	47,705,048	25,637,924	1,512,480	74,855,452	71,176,964
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	771,972	1,091,307	83,629	1,946,908	1,646,685
Investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債	2,598,490	1,902,013	2,133,334	6,633,837	6,030,767
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券	29,335,735	-	-	29,335,735	29,316,187
Amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項	16,639	-	-	16,639	16,639
		85,834,350	32,872,792	27,651,282	146,358,424	136,793,837

		At 31 December 2022 (Restated) 於2022年12月31日 (重列)				
		Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows 未折現 現金流總額	Carrying value
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Financial liabilities:	金融及保險負債：					
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	1,035,591	8,505,831	25,963,934	35,505,356	27,398,385
Bank borrowings	銀行貸款	31,856,532	31,185,261	1,660,796	64,702,589	60,684,134
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	842,998	1,000,727	44,143	1,887,868	1,793,124
Investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債	3,620,477	192,284	2,279,412	6,092,173	5,437,063
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券	27,178,652	-	-	27,178,652	27,175,308
Amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項	19,005	-	-	19,005	19,005
		64,553,255	40,884,103	29,948,285	135,385,643	122,507,019

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Financial risk (Continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The following table provides a maturity analysis of the Group's insurance and reinsurance contracts, which reflects the dates on which the net cash flows are expected to occur.

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日						
		Less than 1 year 少於1年 \$'000 千元	1 year to 2 years 1到2年 \$'000 千元	2 years to 3 years 2到3年 \$'000 千元	3 years to 4 years 3到4年 \$'000 千元	4 years to 5 years 4到5年 \$'000 千元	Over 5 years 超過5年 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
Insurance contracts	保險合同	35,951,905	33,243,708	30,105,817	19,397,011	8,601,207	774,116,741	901,416,389
Reinsurance contracts	再保險合同	(3,408,011)	(790,125)	(163,165)	(131,628)	(54,510)	(374,293)	(4,921,732)
Total	合計	32,543,894	32,453,583	29,942,652	19,265,383	8,546,697	773,742,448	896,494,657

		At 31 December 2022 (Restated) 於2022年12月31日 (重列)						
		Less than 1 year 少於1年 \$'000 千元	1 year to 2 years 1到2年 \$'000 千元	2 years to 3 years 2到3年 \$'000 千元	3 years to 4 years 3到4年 \$'000 千元	4 years to 5 years 4到5年 \$'000 千元	Over 5 years 超過5年 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
Insurance contracts	保險合同	22,303,836	33,215,557	31,682,793	28,759,180	13,483,772	614,766,375	744,211,513
Reinsurance contracts	再保險合同	(3,022,803)	(454,808)	(136,775)	(68,729)	(29,483)	(1,944,823)	(5,657,421)
Total	合計	19,281,033	32,760,749	31,546,018	28,690,451	13,454,289	612,821,552	738,554,092

The amounts from insurance contracts that are payable on demand are \$844,238 million as at 31 December 2023 (2022: \$756,370 million).

於2023年12月31日應要求支付的保險合同金額為844,238百萬港元(2022年: 756,370百萬港元)。

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(f) 財務風險 (續)

(iii) 流動性風險 (續)

保險和再保險合同

下表提供了本集團保險和再保險合同的到期日分析，反映了淨現金流預計發生的日期。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(g) Capital management

The Group's key business operations are its life insurance business, the property and casualty insurance business and the reinsurance business, which are conducted through its subsidiaries. The Group manages its capital to ensure that the entities conducting the life insurance business, the property and casualty insurance business and reinsurance business will be able to meet statutory solvency requirements in the jurisdictions in which they operate. The statutory solvency requirements for each regulated insurance subsidiary are disclosed in the solvency rules at each jurisdiction. The Group's capital management initiatives also strive to maintain a surplus for future business expansion opportunities. The Group's overall capital management strategy remains unchanged from the prior year. The Group's capital includes the components of total equity of \$132.60 billion (2022: \$109.80 billion), interest-bearing notes of \$28.61 billion (2022: \$27.40 billion) and bank borrowings of \$71.18 billion (2022: \$60.68 billion). The Group complied with the various solvency requirements throughout the Year.

(h) Claims development

The key assumption underlying the estimates of provision for outstanding claims is the ultimate claims expenses. A respective percentage change in the ultimate claims expenses alone results in a similar percentage change in provision for outstanding claims.

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(g) 資本管理

本集團之主要業務為人壽保險業務、財產保險業務及再保險業務，其業務皆透過附屬公司進行。本集團之資本管理，是確保從事人壽保險業務、財產保險業務及再保險業務之公司將可符合業務經營相關司法權區之法定償付能力規定。各受監管保險附屬公司的法定償付能力要求乃載於各司法管轄區的償付能力規定內。本集團之資本管理策略亦致力為未來業務擴展機會維持充裕資金。本集團之整體資本管理策略與去年保持不變。本集團之資本包括1,326.0億元(2022年：1,098.0億元)的總權益，286.1億元(2022年：274.0億元)的需付息票據及711.8億元(2022年：606.8億元)的銀行貸款。本集團整年皆符合各償付能力之要求。

(h) 賠款發展

估計未決賠款準備的關鍵假設為最終賠款支出。最終賠款支出的百分比變動單獨導致未決賠款準備產生相似的百分比變動。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance for TPI

For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	2023 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	13,840,929	16,751,106	22,464,501	18,799,939	21,469,826	
One year later	一年後	14,384,248	16,910,608	20,642,130	17,850,049	-	
Two years later	兩年後	14,997,157	15,447,852	20,265,854	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	13,727,838	15,212,939	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	13,550,268	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	13,550,268	15,212,939	20,265,854	17,850,049	21,469,826	88,348,936
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(13,440,026)	(14,924,232)	(19,482,631)	(15,607,596)	(14,337,873)	(77,792,358)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	110,242	288,707	783,223	2,242,453	7,131,953	10,556,578
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2018 and earlier	於2018年意外年度及以前的負債						371,311
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						611,830
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						11,539,719

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平財險之未扣除再保險毛額

截至2023年12月31日止年度

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance for TPI (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	14,445,900	13,840,929	16,751,106	22,464,501	18,799,939	
One year later	一年後	14,029,188	14,384,248	16,910,608	20,642,130	-	
Two years later	兩年後	15,124,399	14,997,157	15,447,852	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	15,820,826	13,727,838	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	14,674,860	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	14,674,860	13,727,838	15,447,852	20,642,130	18,799,939	83,292,619
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(14,324,071)	(13,508,910)	(14,794,255)	(18,215,132)	(11,521,514)	(72,363,882)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	350,789	218,928	653,597	2,426,998	7,278,425	10,928,737
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2017 and earlier	於2017年意外年度及以前的負債						370,538
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						318,963
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						11,618,238

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平財險之未扣除再保險毛額 (續)

截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元

<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	14,445,900	13,840,929	16,751,106	22,464,501	18,799,939	
One year later	一年後	14,029,188	14,384,248	16,910,608	20,642,130	-	
Two years later	兩年後	15,124,399	14,997,157	15,447,852	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	15,820,826	13,727,838	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	14,674,860	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	14,674,860	13,727,838	15,447,852	20,642,130	18,799,939	83,292,619
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(14,324,071)	(13,508,910)	(14,794,255)	(18,215,132)	(11,521,514)	(72,363,882)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	350,789	218,928	653,597	2,426,998	7,278,425	10,928,737
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2017 and earlier	於2017年意外年度及以前的負債						370,538
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						318,963
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						11,618,238

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance for TPI

For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	2023 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	12,014,214	14,429,907	21,422,187	16,980,007	18,853,533	
One year later	一年後	12,563,167	15,108,821	19,206,770	16,262,426	-	
Two years later	兩年後	13,178,036	13,699,894	18,872,298	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	12,089,719	13,493,478	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	11,924,442	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	11,924,442	13,493,478	18,872,298	16,262,426	18,853,533	79,406,177
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(11,843,429)	(13,304,847)	(18,256,815)	(14,473,565)	(17,586,504)	(75,465,160)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	81,013	188,631	615,483	1,788,861	1,267,029	3,941,017
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2018 and earlier	於2018年意外年度及以前的負債						204,848
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						600,853
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						4,746,718

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平財險之減去再保險淨額

截至2023年12月31日止年度

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance for TPI (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	12,267,135	12,014,214	14,429,907	21,422,187	16,980,007	
One year later	一年後	11,915,878	12,563,167	15,108,821	19,206,770	-	
Two years later	兩年後	12,827,492	13,178,036	13,699,894	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	13,430,056	12,089,719	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	12,498,916	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	12,498,916	12,089,719	13,699,894	19,206,770	16,980,007	74,475,306
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(12,165,340)	(11,923,166)	(13,199,444)	(17,133,380)	(14,314,275)	(68,735,605)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	333,576	166,553	500,450	2,073,390	2,665,732	5,739,701
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2017 and earlier	於2017年意外年度及以前的負債						329,930
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						237,545
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						6,307,176

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平財險之減去再保險淨額 (續)

截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元

<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	12,267,135	12,014,214	14,429,907	21,422,187	16,980,007	
One year later	一年後	11,915,878	12,563,167	15,108,821	19,206,770	-	
Two years later	兩年後	12,827,492	13,178,036	13,699,894	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	13,430,056	12,089,719	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	12,498,916	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	12,498,916	12,089,719	13,699,894	19,206,770	16,980,007	74,475,306
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(12,165,340)	(11,923,166)	(13,199,444)	(17,133,380)	(14,314,275)	(68,735,605)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	333,576	166,553	500,450	2,073,390	2,665,732	5,739,701
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2017 and earlier	於2017年意外年度及以前的負債						329,930
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						237,545
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						6,307,176

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance for CTPI (HK)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	2023 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	2,436,736	3,313,226	2,000,212	1,704,367	2,182,421	
One year later	一年後	2,551,768	2,788,840	2,418,863	1,624,919	-	
Two years later	兩年後	2,736,255	2,890,595	2,643,184	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	2,614,103	2,733,571	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	2,578,242	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	2,578,242	2,733,571	2,643,184	1,624,919	2,182,421	11,762,337
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(2,340,532)	(2,189,493)	(2,021,341)	(742,882)	(506,664)	(7,800,912)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	237,710	544,078	621,843	882,037	1,675,757	3,961,425
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2018 and earlier	於2018年意外年度及以前的負債						230,235
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						26,080
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						4,217,740

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平香港之未扣除再保險毛額

截至2023年12月31日止年度

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance for CTPI (HK) (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	2,332,171	2,436,736	3,313,226	2,000,212	1,704,367	
One year later	一年後	2,371,207	2,551,768	2,788,840	2,418,863	-	
Two years later	兩年後	2,320,823	2,736,255	2,890,595	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	2,546,321	2,614,103	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	2,528,473	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	2,528,473	2,614,103	2,890,595	2,418,863	1,704,367	12,156,401
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(2,338,213)	(2,271,420)	(2,050,538)	(1,451,886)	(362,602)	(8,474,659)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	190,260	342,683	840,057	966,977	1,341,765	3,681,742
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2017 and earlier	於2017年意外年度及以前的負債						151,613
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						17,833
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						3,851,188

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平香港之未扣除再保險毛額 (續)

截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元

<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	2,332,171	2,436,736	3,313,226	2,000,212	1,704,367	
One year later	一年後	2,371,207	2,551,768	2,788,840	2,418,863	-	
Two years later	兩年後	2,320,823	2,736,255	2,890,595	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	2,546,321	2,614,103	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	2,528,473	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	2,528,473	2,614,103	2,890,595	2,418,863	1,704,367	12,156,401
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(2,338,213)	(2,271,420)	(2,050,538)	(1,451,886)	(362,602)	(8,474,659)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	190,260	342,683	840,057	966,977	1,341,765	3,681,742
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2017 and earlier	於2017年意外年度及以前的負債						151,613
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						17,833
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						3,851,188

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance for CTPI (HK)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平香港之減去再保險淨額

截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	2023 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	1,796,205	2,209,168	1,472,554	1,191,724	1,451,637	
One year later	一年後	1,866,380	2,028,493	1,837,914	1,199,215	-	
Two years later	兩年後	2,069,577	2,166,915	2,090,523	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	2,096,259	2,109,286	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	2,077,458	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	2,077,458	2,109,286	2,090,523	1,199,215	1,451,637	8,928,119
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(1,958,588)	(1,945,202)	(1,766,314)	(621,911)	(453,778)	(6,745,793)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	118,870	164,084	324,209	577,304	997,859	2,182,326
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2018 and earlier	於2018年意外年度及以前的負債						108,824
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						(137,556)
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						2,153,594

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance for CTPI (HK) (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平香港之減去再保險淨額 (續)

截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Accident year 意外年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of accident year	於意外年度年結時	1,402,261	1,796,205	2,209,168	1,472,554	1,191,724	
One year later	一年後	1,392,995	1,866,380	2,028,493	1,837,914	-	
Two years later	兩年後	1,364,475	2,069,577	2,166,915	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	1,611,092	2,096,259	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	1,749,329	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	1,749,329	2,096,259	2,166,915	1,837,914	1,191,724	9,042,141
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(1,636,350)	(1,911,341)	(1,854,069)	(1,283,459)	(335,683)	(7,020,902)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	112,979	184,918	312,846	554,455	856,041	2,021,239
Liabilities in respect of accident years 2017 and earlier	於2017年意外年度及以前的負債						77,553
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						(179,420)
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						1,919,372

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance for TPR_e

For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Underwriting year 承保年度					Total 總額
		2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	2023 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of underwriting year	於承保年度年結時	2,917,941	2,933,936	3,550,847	3,389,456	3,514,588	
One year later	一年後	6,460,757	6,119,368	7,323,214	7,572,722	-	
Two years later	兩年後	6,917,786	6,538,672	7,857,458	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	6,667,620	6,702,160	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	6,768,803	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	6,768,803	6,702,160	7,857,458	7,572,722	3,514,588	32,415,731
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(5,990,362)	(5,393,938)	(5,272,589)	(3,778,901)	(551,364)	(20,987,154)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	778,441	1,308,222	2,584,869	3,793,821	2,963,224	11,428,577
Liabilities in respect of underwriting years 2018 and earlier	於2018年承保年度及以前的負債						1,466,438
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						1,525,599
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						14,420,614

Note: The above balances exclude the claims liabilities for the life reinsurance business.

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平再保險之未扣除再保險毛額

截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Underwriting year 承保年度					Total 總額
		2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	2023 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of underwriting year	於承保年度年結時	2,917,941	2,933,936	3,550,847	3,389,456	3,514,588	
One year later	一年後	6,460,757	6,119,368	7,323,214	7,572,722	-	
Two years later	兩年後	6,917,786	6,538,672	7,857,458	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	6,667,620	6,702,160	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	6,768,803	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	6,768,803	6,702,160	7,857,458	7,572,722	3,514,588	32,415,731
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(5,990,362)	(5,393,938)	(5,272,589)	(3,778,901)	(551,364)	(20,987,154)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	778,441	1,308,222	2,584,869	3,793,821	2,963,224	11,428,577
Liabilities in respect of underwriting years 2018 and earlier	於2018年承保年度及以前的負債						1,466,438
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						1,525,599
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						14,420,614

註：上述數額不包括人壽再保險業務之賠款負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance for TPR_e (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		Underwriting year 承保年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of underwriting year	於承保年度年結時	3,000,706	3,098,357	3,085,021	3,733,197	3,579,841	
One year later	一年後	5,998,606	6,654,205	6,309,820	7,593,661	-	
Two years later	兩年後	6,383,784	7,072,800	6,686,306	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	6,566,691	6,764,930	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	6,544,921	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	6,544,921	6,764,930	6,686,306	7,593,661	3,579,841	31,169,659
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(5,895,887)	(5,584,989)	(4,599,145)	(3,339,219)	(430,945)	(19,850,185)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	649,034	1,179,941	2,087,161	4,254,442	3,148,896	11,319,474
Liabilities in respect of underwriting years 2017 and earlier	於2017年承保年度及以前的負債						1,206,974
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						987,614
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						13,514,062

Note: The above balances exclude the claims liabilities for the life reinsurance business.

註：上述數額不包括人壽再保險業務之賠款負債。

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平再保險之未扣除再保險毛額 (續)

截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Underwriting year 承保年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元

<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of underwriting year	於承保年度年結時	3,000,706	3,098,357	3,085,021	3,733,197	3,579,841	
One year later	一年後	5,998,606	6,654,205	6,309,820	7,593,661	-	
Two years later	兩年後	6,383,784	7,072,800	6,686,306	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	6,566,691	6,764,930	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	6,544,921	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	6,544,921	6,764,930	6,686,306	7,593,661	3,579,841	31,169,659
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(5,895,887)	(5,584,989)	(4,599,145)	(3,339,219)	(430,945)	(19,850,185)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	649,034	1,179,941	2,087,161	4,254,442	3,148,896	11,319,474
Liabilities in respect of underwriting years 2017 and earlier	於2017年承保年度及以前的負債						1,206,974
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						987,614
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						13,514,062

註：上述數額不包括人壽再保險業務之賠款負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance for TPR_e

For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Underwriting year 承保年度					Total 總額
		2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	2023 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款						
At the end of underwriting year	於承保年度年結時	2,497,108	2,629,139	3,116,088	3,085,920	3,208,951	
One year later	一年後	5,438,086	5,363,057	6,310,386	7,031,943	-	
Two years later	兩年後	5,823,648	5,666,038	6,756,385	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	5,623,921	5,829,110	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	5,709,471	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	5,709,471	5,829,110	6,756,385	7,031,943	3,208,951	28,535,860
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(5,116,344)	(4,778,521)	(4,687,797)	(3,574,693)	(494,985)	(18,652,340)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	593,127	1,050,589	2,068,588	3,457,250	2,713,966	9,883,520
Liabilities in respect of underwriting years 2018 and earlier	於2018年承保年度及以前的負債						1,241,801
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						700,595
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						11,825,916

Note: The above balances exclude the claims liabilities for the life reinsurance business.

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平再保險之減去再保險淨額

截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Underwriting year 承保年度					Total 總額
		2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	2023 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款						
At the end of underwriting year	於承保年度年結時	2,497,108	2,629,139	3,116,088	3,085,920	3,208,951	
One year later	一年後	5,438,086	5,363,057	6,310,386	7,031,943	-	
Two years later	兩年後	5,823,648	5,666,038	6,756,385	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	5,623,921	5,829,110	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	5,709,471	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	5,709,471	5,829,110	6,756,385	7,031,943	3,208,951	28,535,860
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(5,116,344)	(4,778,521)	(4,687,797)	(3,574,693)	(494,985)	(18,652,340)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	593,127	1,050,589	2,068,588	3,457,250	2,713,966	9,883,520
Liabilities in respect of underwriting years 2018 and earlier	於2018年承保年度及以前的負債						1,241,801
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						700,595
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						11,825,916

註：上述數額不包括人壽再保險業務之賠款負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

2 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Claims development (Continued)

Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance for TPR_e (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		Underwriting year 承保年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of underwriting year	於承保年度年結時	2,496,571	2,641,710	2,761,383	3,273,561	3,258,335	
One year later	一年後	4,862,406	5,575,753	5,518,968	6,525,353	-	
Two years later	兩年後	5,129,708	5,936,863	5,780,020	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	5,299,290	5,697,032	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	5,299,028	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	5,299,028	5,697,032	5,780,020	6,525,353	3,258,335	26,559,768
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(4,805,881)	(4,816,088)	(4,126,979)	(3,030,067)	(415,960)	(17,194,975)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	493,147	880,944	1,653,041	3,495,286	2,842,375	9,364,793
Liabilities in respect of underwriting years 2017 and earlier	於2017年承保年度及以前的負債						1,040,029
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						93,958
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						10,498,780

Note: The above balances exclude the claims liabilities for the life reinsurance business.

註：上述數額不包括人壽再保險業務之賠款負債。

2 保險、財務及資本風險管理 (續)

(h) 賠款發展 (續)

賠款發展分析 – 太平再保險之減去再保險淨額 (續)

截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Underwriting year 承保年度					Total 總額
		2018 \$'000 千元	2019 \$'000 千元	2020 \$'000 千元	2021 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元

<i>Estimate of cumulative claims</i>	<i>估計累計賠款</i>						
At the end of underwriting year	於承保年度年結時	2,496,571	2,641,710	2,761,383	3,273,561	3,258,335	
One year later	一年後	4,862,406	5,575,753	5,518,968	6,525,353	-	
Two years later	兩年後	5,129,708	5,936,863	5,780,020	-	-	
Three years later	三年後	5,299,290	5,697,032	-	-	-	
Four years later	四年後	5,299,028	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	估計累計賠款	5,299,028	5,697,032	5,780,020	6,525,353	3,258,335	26,559,768
Cumulative payments to date	迄今累計付款	(4,805,881)	(4,816,088)	(4,126,979)	(3,030,067)	(415,960)	(17,194,975)
Liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的負債	493,147	880,944	1,653,041	3,495,286	2,842,375	9,364,793
Liabilities in respect of underwriting years 2017 and earlier	於2017年承保年度及以前的負債						1,040,029
Effect of discounting and other factors	折現率及其他變動影響						93,958
Total liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	確認於綜合財務狀況表的總負債						10,498,780

Note: The above balances exclude the claims liabilities for the life reinsurance business.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is organised primarily based on different types of businesses. The information reported to the Board (being the chief operating decision maker), for the purpose of resources allocation and performance assessment, are prepared and reported on such basis. Accordingly, the Group's operating segments are detailed as follows:

- Life insurance business;
- PRC property and casualty insurance business;
- Overseas property and casualty insurance business;
- Reinsurance business; and
- Other businesses which comprised the asset management business, insurance intermediary business, financial leasing, property investment business, securities dealing and broking business.

Information regarding the above segments is reported below.

Management monitors the operating results of the Group's business units separately for the purpose of performance assessment.

3 營運分部

本集團主要由各項業務組成。向董事會（即主要營運決策者）呈報以進行資源分配及評估表現之資料，亦按此基準編製及呈報。因此，本集團營運分部的詳情載列如下：

- 人壽保險業務；
- 境內財產保險業務；
- 境外財產保險業務；
- 再保險業務；及
- 其他業務，包括資產管理業務、保險仲介業務、金融租賃、物業投資業務、證券買賣及經紀業務。

有關上述分部的資料列報如下。

管理層透過監控本集團各業務單位之營運業績以評估分部表現。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

a. Segmental statement of profit or loss for 2023

		Year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度						
		Life insurance	PRC domestic property and casualty insurance	Overseas property and casualty insurance	Reinsurance	Other businesses	Inter-segment elimination and adjustment	Total
		人壽保險	境內財產保險	境外財產保險	再保險	其他業務	內部對銷及調整	總額
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	61,575,461	32,404,439	5,560,722	9,418,499	-	(1,470,275)	107,488,846
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	(44,636,601)	(31,102,546)	(3,994,124)	(8,541,655)	-	2,019,543	(86,255,383)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	持有的再保合同淨費用	(319,462)	(776,446)	(988,563)	(588,464)	-	(29,271)	(2,702,206)
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	16,619,398	525,447	578,035	288,380	-	519,997	18,531,257
Interest revenue	利息收益	32,084,379	824,798	359,882	1,651,304	709,533	86,985	35,716,881
Other investment return	其他投資回報	(314,263)	(406,657)	42,488	(307,839)	1,150,942	(415,375)	(250,704)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	金融資產減值淨額	(1,670,011)	8,316	(12,759)	(608,859)	544,410	1,270	(1,737,633)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績	(288,814)	(27,004)	-	-	14,393	138,739	(162,686)
Investment return	投資回報	29,811,291	399,453	389,611	734,606	2,419,278	(188,381)	33,565,858
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	承保財務費用	(34,499,052)	(668,099)	(146,356)	(762,128)	-	63,411	(36,012,224)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	分出再保險財務收益	112,139	81,483	54,684	40,820	-	(36,157)	252,969
Net changes in investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債變動淨額	(44,680)	-	-	(17,309)	-	417,238	355,249
Net investment results	淨投資業績	(4,620,302)	(187,163)	297,939	(4,011)	2,419,278	256,111	(1,838,148)
Other income	其他收益	1,680,517	88,915	5,855	315,780	8,389,153	(4,740,170)	5,740,050
Other operating expenses	其他行政費用	(3,095,390)	(272,592)	(381,198)	(140,588)	(6,222,939)	3,101,367	(7,011,340)
Other finance costs	其他財務費用	(788,526)	(158,935)	(30,723)	(50,425)	(2,989,061)	253,918	(3,763,752)
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	9,795,697	(4,328)	469,908	409,136	1,596,431	(608,777)	11,658,067
Income tax credits/(charges)	稅項抵免/(支出)	(380,929)	90,721	(83,503)	(76,093)	(856,435)	(74,887)	(1,381,126)
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	9,414,768	86,393	386,405	333,043	739,996	(683,664)	10,276,941
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益							(4,087,177)
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	本公司股東應佔溢利							6,189,764

Segment revenue (including total insurance service results and investment returns) and segment profit/(loss) represent the revenue and profit/(loss) earned by each segment which is the measure reported to the Board for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

分部收入(包括保險服務收入和投資回報)及分部溢利/(虧損)指各分部收入及溢利/(虧損),此乃向董事會呈報之方法,以進行資源分配及評估分部表現。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

b. Segmental statement of financial position for 2023

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日						
		Life insurance	PRC domestic property and casualty insurance 境內財產保險	Overseas property and casualty insurance 境外財產保險	Reinsurance 再保險	Other businesses 其他業務	Inter-segment elimination and adjustment 內部對銷及調整	Total 總額
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Statutory deposits	法定存款	3,639,418	1,600,053	404,423	478,889	3,721	-	6,126,504
Fixed assets	固定資產							
- Property and equipment	- 物業及設備	4,724,533	1,074,680	490,334	48,904	23,340,098	5,109,196	34,787,745
- Investment properties	- 投資物業	4,717,052	520,426	3,121,443	227,100	22,868,205	(6,768,304)	24,685,922
- Right-of-use assets	- 租賃使用權資產	1,871,076	524,755	15,024	76,628	4,993,692	(752,170)	6,729,005
Goodwill	商譽	-	-	-	-	50,011	303,647	353,658
Intangible assets	無形資產	-	-	-	-	-	261,408	261,408
Interests in associates and joint ventures	於聯營公司及合營公司的權益	41,519,953	2,526,489	-	-	2,617,047	(18,788,638)	27,874,851
Financial investments	金融投資							
- At fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益	415,154,030	11,597,179	1,579,219	7,582,328	4,672,719	19,902,181	460,487,656
- At amortised cost	- 以攤餘成本計量	94,826,084	6,703,729	3,292,967	16,881,775	2,614,669	1,004,974	125,324,198
- Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	591,183,915	6,397,005	2,436,727	11,486,330	1,459,091	-	612,963,068
- Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資	19,593,103	1,756,576	396,578	771,097	2,820,026	(202,441)	25,134,939
Insurance contract assets	保險合同資產	542,755	754,511	56,485	104,543	-	(6,627)	1,451,667
Reinsurance contract assets	再保合同資產	4,217,837	2,091,551	4,063,686	1,787,072	-	(865,087)	11,295,059
Finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃款	-	-	-	-	53,388,724	-	53,388,724
Cash and bank deposits	現金及銀行存款	55,303,251	4,976,522	2,039,117	5,367,055	17,123,883	4,332,682	89,142,510
Other segment assets	其他分部資產	18,583,768	2,565,952	1,182,166	3,369,943	5,441,725	(1,652,980)	29,490,574
Segment assets	分部資產	1,255,876,775	43,089,428	19,078,169	48,181,664	141,393,611	1,877,841	1,509,497,488
Insurance contract liabilities	保險合同負債	1,132,463,075	23,795,758	9,042,936	31,644,686	-	(405,327)	1,196,541,128
Reinsurance contract liabilities	再保合同負債	44,378	186,875	17,487	42,318	-	(157,323)	133,735
Investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債	3,835,037	-	146,534	2,049,196	-	-	6,030,767
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	16,917,168	3,325,618	-	1,480,759	6,883,050	-	28,606,595
Bank borrowings	銀行貸款	-	-	-	-	75,544,406	(4,367,442)	71,176,964
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	1,723,179	463,175	15,445	80,658	169,409	(805,181)	1,646,685
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券	15,828,525	717,617	526,976	400,581	57,861	11,784,627	29,316,187
Other segment liabilities	其他分部負債	23,297,526	5,381,967	1,068,071	1,352,876	11,496,384	852,949	43,449,773
Segment liabilities	分部負債	1,194,108,888	33,871,010	10,817,449	37,051,074	94,151,110	6,902,303	1,376,901,834
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益							(37,616,020)
Net assets attributable to owners of the Company	本公司股東應佔資產淨值							94,979,634

Segment assets and segment liabilities represent the assets/liabilities recorded by each segment which is the measure reported to the Board for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

分部資產及分部負債指各分部資產/負債，此乃向董事會呈報之方法，以進行資源分配及評估分部表現。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

c. Segmental statement of profit or loss for 2022

		Life insurance	PRC domestic property and casualty insurance 境內財產保險	Overseas property and casualty insurance 境外財產保險	Reinsurance 再保險	Other businesses 其他業務	Inter-segment elimination and adjustment 內部對銷及調整	Total 總額
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	64,087,515	31,460,933	5,641,235	8,668,749	-	(952,196)	108,906,236
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	(46,850,271)	(29,814,678)	(4,211,576)	(7,949,041)	-	1,965	(88,823,601)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	持有的再保合同淨費用	(561,065)	(767,760)	(862,059)	(214,460)	-	272,671	(2,132,673)
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	16,676,179	878,495	567,600	505,248	-	(677,560)	17,949,962
Interest revenue	利息收益	31,399,924	873,777	254,982	1,675,929	227,867	816,163	35,248,642
Other investment return	其他投資回報	(15,876,443)	(418,258)	(104,002)	(672,074)	730,747	(3,584,754)	(19,924,784)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	金融資產減值淨額	(1,087,932)	15,380	(12,258)	(214,949)	4,558	-	(1,295,501)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績	(2,386,222)	(54,002)	-	-	(42,198)	2,507,053	24,631
Investment return	投資回報	12,049,327	416,897	138,722	788,906	920,974	(261,538)	14,053,288
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	承保財務費用	(20,486,743)	(679,629)	(32,367)	(485,244)	-	3,904	(21,680,079)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	分出再保險財務收益	85,195	88,254	19,420	21,295	-	(3,411)	210,753
Net changes in investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債變動淨額	(2,471)	-	-	(150,309)	-	88,509	(64,271)
Net investment results	淨投資業績	(8,354,692)	(174,478)	125,775	174,648	920,974	(172,536)	(7,480,309)
Other income	其他收益	2,029,799	153,999	23,528	(134,320)	8,814,262	(4,966,767)	5,920,501
Other operating expenses	其他行政費用	(2,937,182)	(442,746)	(507,865)	(136,051)	(7,038,509)	3,909,485	(7,152,868)
Other finance costs	其他財務費用	(913,842)	(150,983)	(12,769)	(6,012)	(2,313,735)	273,901	(3,123,440)
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	6,500,262	264,287	196,269	403,513	382,992	(1,633,477)	6,113,846
Income tax credits/(charges)	稅項抵免/(支出)	2,706,545	33,288	10,287	22,210	(519,746)	(9,501)	2,243,083
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	9,206,807	297,575	206,556	425,723	(136,754)	(1,642,978)	8,356,929
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益							(4,060,031)
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	本公司股東應佔溢利							4,296,898

Segment revenue (including total insurance service results and investment returns) and segment profit/(loss) represent the revenue and profit/(loss) earned by each segment which is the measure reported to the Board for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

分部收入(包括保險服務收入和投資回報)及分部溢利/(虧損)指各分部收入及溢利/(虧損),此乃向董事會呈報之方法,以進行資源分配及評估分部表現。

3 營運分部 (續)

c. 2022年分部損益表

Year ended 31 December 2022 (Restated)
截至2022年12月31日止年度(重列)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

d. Segmental statement of financial position for 2022

		Life insurance	PRC domestic property and casualty insurance	Overseas property and casualty insurance	Reinsurance	Other businesses	Inter-segment elimination and adjustment	Total
		人壽保險	境內財產保險	境外財產保險	再保險	其他業務	內部對銷及調整	總額
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
Statutory deposits	法定存款	3,391,189	1,903,120	302,890	511,358	4,698	-	6,113,255
Fixed assets	固定資產							
- Property and equipment	- 物業及設備	4,923,151	1,062,701	490,383	58,563	22,086,158	5,462,280	34,083,236
- Investment properties	- 投資物業	4,831,350	527,175	3,115,269	227,060	20,157,177	(7,027,104)	21,830,927
- Right-of-use assets	- 租賃使用權資產	2,047,027	569,918	21,889	107,163	5,224,508	(821,381)	7,149,124
Goodwill	商譽	-	-	-	-	50,736	668,517	719,253
Intangible assets	無形資產	-	-	-	-	-	261,408	261,408
Interests in associates and joint ventures	於聯營公司及合營公司的權益	39,170,696	2,658,003	-	-	2,855,774	(17,786,799)	26,897,674
Financial investments	金融投資							
- At fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益	309,749,246	9,866,371	1,623,010	6,513,414	4,890,576	18,384,205	351,026,822
- At amortised cost	- 以攤餘成本計量	106,807,124	7,870,139	2,628,217	17,710,289	2,958,596	1,023,149	138,997,514
- Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	481,691,069	3,313,951	2,160,284	11,454,379	360,463	-	498,980,146
- Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資	26,616,483	2,292,683	370,775	905,493	3,116,676	(182,475)	33,119,635
Insurance contract assets	保險合同資產	666,449	770,707	135,760	85,365	-	(4,711)	1,653,570
Reinsurance contract assets	再保合同資產	4,289,739	2,139,102	3,850,433	1,532,224	-	(1,093,655)	10,717,843
Finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃款	-	-	-	-	44,616,648	-	44,616,648
Cash and bank deposits	現金及銀行存款	85,546,408	6,334,393	1,814,418	5,900,929	4,387,683	6,632,989	110,616,820
Other segment assets	其他分部資產	29,889,446	2,149,819	1,124,886	5,379,071	6,102,515	(9,839,548)	34,806,189
Segment assets	分部資產	1,099,619,377	41,458,082	17,638,214	50,385,308	116,812,208	(4,323,125)	1,321,590,064
Insurance contract liabilities	保險合同負債	980,046,327	23,073,316	8,257,228	30,622,751	-	(58,317)	1,041,941,305
Reinsurance contract liabilities	再保合同負債	22,872	372,734	113,101	131,056	-	(131,751)	508,012
Investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債	1,746,189	-	97,551	5,011,762	-	(1,418,439)	5,437,063
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	17,081,718	3,373,832	-	-	6,942,835	-	27,398,385
Bank borrowings	銀行貸款	-	-	-	-	62,705,171	(2,021,037)	60,684,134
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	1,872,003	507,873	22,691	112,164	157,733	(879,340)	1,793,124
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券	11,398,009	635,895	249,179	2,024,896	858,672	12,008,657	27,175,308
Other segment liabilities	其他分部負債	26,704,690	5,369,676	1,257,439	1,485,556	14,261,814	(2,223,878)	46,855,297
Segment liabilities	分部負債	1,038,871,808	33,333,326	9,997,189	39,388,185	84,926,225	5,275,895	1,211,792,628
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益							(25,860,067)
Net assets attributable to owners of the Company	本公司股東應佔資產淨值							83,937,369

3 營運分部 (續)

d. 2022年分部財務狀況表

At 31 December 2022 (Restated)
於2022年12月31日 (重列)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

d. Segmental statement of financial position for 2022 (Continued)

Segment assets and segment liabilities represent the assets/liabilities recorded by each segment which is the measure reported to the Board for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Geographical distribution:

Approximately 92% (2022: 93%) of the Group's total income is derived from its operations in the Mainland, PRC.

The Group's information about its non-current assets by geographical location of the assets are detailed below:

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日			
		Hong Kong, PRC and Macau, PRC 中國香港及 中國澳門 \$'000 千元	Mainland, PRC 中國內地 \$'000 千元	Rest of the world 世界其他地區 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, rights arising under insurance and joint ventures)	非流動資產 (金融工具、遞延 稅項資產、有關 保險合約之權利及 於聯營公司及合營 公司的權益除外)	12,550,258	53,557,692	709,788	66,817,738
		At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日			
		Hong Kong, PRC and Macau, PRC 中國香港及 中國澳門 \$'000 千元	Mainland, PRC 中國內地 \$'000 千元	Rest of the world 世界其他地區 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, rights arising under insurance and joint ventures)	非流動資產 (金融工具、遞延 稅項資產、有關 保險合約之權利及 於聯營公司及合營 公司的權益除外)	12,993,676	50,375,075	675,197	64,043,948

Information about major customers:

There were no customers for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 contributing over 10% of the total insurance service results of the Group.

3 營運分部 (續)

d. 2022年分部財務狀況表 (續)

分部資產及分部負債指各分部資產/負債，此乃向董事會呈報之方法，以進行資源分配及評估分部表現。

地區分佈：

本集團約92% (2022 : 93%) 的總收入來自於中國內地的業務。

下表詳列本集團按資產地區分佈之非流動資產：

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日			
		Hong Kong, PRC and Macau, PRC 中國香港及 中國澳門 \$'000 千元	Mainland, PRC 中國內地 \$'000 千元	Rest of the world 世界其他地區 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, rights arising under insurance and joint ventures)	非流動資產 (金融工具、遞延 稅項資產、有關 保險合約之權利及 於聯營公司及合營 公司的權益除外)	12,550,258	53,557,692	709,788	66,817,738
		At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日			
		Hong Kong, PRC and Macau, PRC 中國香港及 中國澳門 \$'000 千元	Mainland, PRC 中國內地 \$'000 千元	Rest of the world 世界其他地區 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, rights arising under insurance and joint ventures)	非流動資產 (金融工具、遞延 稅項資產、有關 保險合約之權利及 於聯營公司及合營 公司的權益除外)	12,993,676	50,375,075	675,197	64,043,948

主要客戶資料：

截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度並無客戶為本集團保險服務收入帶來逾10%之貢獻。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

4 INSURANCE REVENUE AND INSURANCE FINANCE RESULTS

a. Insurance revenue

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principle activities of the Company's subsidiaries are the underwriting of direct life insurance business, property and casualty insurance business, and all classes of reinsurance business. An analysis of insurance revenue for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 is included in the following tables.

4 保險服務收入和保險財務業績

a. 保險服務收入

本公司之主要業務為投資控股。本公司子公司的主要業務為承保直接人壽保險業務、財產保險業務、及各類再保險業務。下表呈現了截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度的保險服務收入構成。

		Year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度					
		PRC domestic property and casualty insurance	Overseas property and casualty insurance	Reinsurance	Inter- segment elimination and adjustment	Total	
		Life insurance	境內 財產保險	境外 財產保險	再保險	內部對銷 及調整	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	
Contracts not measured under the PAA	不以保費分配法計量的合同						
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage	與未到期責任負債相關的金額						
- Amount of contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss	- 合同服務邊際的釋放	17,465,871	50,189	24,486	1,535,259	(152,517)	18,923,288
- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	- 非金融風險調整的變動	614,692	43,828	23,473	481,899	(62,529)	1,101,363
- Insurance service expenses incurred during the period	- 預計當期發生的保險服務費用	12,438,977	730,474	130,161	6,287,077	(757,232)	18,829,457
- Experience adjustments for premium receipts other than those that relate to future service	- 與當期或過去服務相關的保費經驗調整	-	(10,693)	26,116	800,427	(49,119)	766,731
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	保險獲取現金流的攤銷	16,491,455	378,050	37,553	313,837	(12,949)	17,207,946
		47,010,995	1,191,848	241,789	9,418,499	(1,034,346)	56,828,785
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	以保費分配法計量的合同	14,564,466	31,212,591	5,318,933	-	(435,929)	50,660,061
Total insurance revenue	保險服務收入合計	61,575,461	32,404,439	5,560,722	9,418,499	(1,470,275)	107,488,846

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

4 INSURANCE REVENUE AND INSURANCE FINANCE RESULTS (Continued)

a. Insurance revenue (Continued)

		Year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度					
	Life insurance	PRC domestic property and casualty insurance	Overseas property and casualty insurance	Reinsurance	Inter-segment elimination and adjustment	Total	
	人壽保險	境內財產保險	境外財產保險	再保險	內部對銷及調整	總額	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	
Contracts not measured under the PAA		不以保費分配法計量的合同					
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage		與未到期責任負債相關的金額					
- Amount of contractual service margin recognised in profit and loss		- 合同服務邊際的釋放					
	18,539,954	47,677	35,782	943,978	(106,824)	19,460,567	
- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk		- 非金融風險調整的變動					
	1,167,203	38,064	22,478	531,284	(34,695)	1,724,334	
- Insurance service expenses incurred during the period		- 預計當期發生的保險服務費用					
	12,453,374	634,402	124,635	6,142,951	(490,801)	18,864,561	
- Experience adjustments for premium receipts other than those that relate to future service		- 與當期或過去服務相關的保費經驗調整					
	(24)	(8,337)	11,394	699,538	(15,214)	687,357	
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		保險獲取現金流的攤銷					
	16,073,953	287,615	18,303	350,998	(14,034)	16,716,835	
	48,234,460	999,421	212,592	8,668,749	(661,568)	57,453,654	
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		以保費分配法計量的合同					
	15,853,055	30,461,512	5,428,643	-	(290,628)	51,452,582	
Total insurance revenue		保險服務收入合計					
	64,087,515	31,460,933	5,641,235	8,668,749	(952,196)	108,906,236	

4 保險服務收入和保險財務業績 (續)

a. 保險服務收入 (續)

Year ended 31 December 2022
截至2022年12月31日止年度

	Life insurance	PRC domestic property and casualty insurance	Overseas property and casualty insurance	Reinsurance	Inter-segment elimination and adjustment	Total
	人壽保險	境內財產保險	境外財產保險	再保險	內部對銷及調整	總額
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元

Contracts not measured under the PAA		不以保費分配法計量的合同				
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage		與未到期責任負債相關的金額				
- Amount of contractual service margin recognised in profit and loss		- 合同服務邊際的釋放				
	18,539,954	47,677	35,782	943,978	(106,824)	19,460,567
- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk		- 非金融風險調整的變動				
	1,167,203	38,064	22,478	531,284	(34,695)	1,724,334
- Insurance service expenses incurred during the period		- 預計當期發生的保險服務費用				
	12,453,374	634,402	124,635	6,142,951	(490,801)	18,864,561
- Experience adjustments for premium receipts other than those that relate to future service		- 與當期或過去服務相關的保費經驗調整				
	(24)	(8,337)	11,394	699,538	(15,214)	687,357
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		保險獲取現金流的攤銷				
	16,073,953	287,615	18,303	350,998	(14,034)	16,716,835
	48,234,460	999,421	212,592	8,668,749	(661,568)	57,453,654
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		以保費分配法計量的合同				
	15,853,055	30,461,512	5,428,643	-	(290,628)	51,452,582
Total insurance revenue		保險服務收入合計				
	64,087,515	31,460,933	5,641,235	8,668,749	(952,196)	108,906,236

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

4 INSURANCE REVENUE AND INSURANCE FINANCE RESULTS (Continued)

b. Total investment return and insurance finance income/expenses

An analysis of the Group's investment return and net insurance finance income/expenses recognised in profit or loss and OCI for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are presented in the table below.

4 保險服務收入和保險財務業績 (續)

b. 投資回報和保險合同金融變動額

下表分析了截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度的本集團計入損益和其他綜合收益的投資回報和保險合同金融變動額。

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022
			(Restated)
			(重列)
		\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元
(a) Investment return	(a) 投資收益		
Interest revenue	利息收益	35,716,881	35,248,642
Dividend income	股息收入	8,552,940	8,850,718
Net rental income receivable from investment properties	應收投資物業租金淨額	817,228	851,492
Net realised investment losses	已實現投資虧損淨額	(23,715,368)	(2,141,831)
Net unrealised investment gains/(losses)	未實現投資收入/(虧損)淨額	14,094,496	(27,485,163)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	淨金融資產減值損失	(1,737,633)	(1,295,201)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績	(162,686)	24,631
Subtotal of investment return recognised in profit and loss	在損益中確認的投資收益	33,565,858	14,053,288
Amounts of investment return recognised in OCI	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產的公允價值變動	29,633,711	(338,436)
Total investment return	總投資收益	63,199,569	13,714,852
(b) Net changes in investment contract liabilities	(b) 投資合約負債變化淨額		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	在損益中確認的金額	355,249	(64,271)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

4 INSURANCE REVENUE AND INSURANCE FINANCE RESULTS (Continued)

4 保險服務收入和保險財務業績 (續)

b. Total investment return and insurance finance income/expenses (Continued)

b. 投資回報和保險合同金融變動額 (續)

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
(c) Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(c) 來自保險合同的淨財務費用		
Change of fair value of contracts with direct participation features	具有直接參與分紅特征的保險合同基礎項目的公允價值變動	25,864,279	5,130,229
Interest accrued on insurance contracts	保險合同計息	21,003,932	17,745,103
Changes to interest rate and other financial assumptions	利率和其他金融假設變化	33,243,187	8,356,215
Net exchange losses	淨匯兌虧損	59,005	60,994
Total net finance expenses from insurance contracts	來自保險合同的淨財務費用總額	80,170,403	31,292,541
Represented by:	表示為：		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	在損益中確認的金額	36,012,224	21,680,079
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	在其他綜合收益中確認的金額	44,158,179	9,612,462
Total	合計	80,170,403	31,292,541
(d) Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(d) 來自再保險合同的淨財務收入/(費用)		
Interest accrued on reinsurance contracts held	再保險合同計息	270,048	186,838
Changes to interest rate and other financial assumptions	利率和其他財務假設變化的影響	124,621	(102,589)
Change to reinsurer's default risk	再保人不履約風險變動	(26,645)	(10,988)
Net exchange gains/(losses)	淨匯兌收入/(虧損)	2,889	(45,336)
Total net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	來自再保險合同的淨財務收入/(費用)總額	370,913	27,925
Represented by:	表示為：		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	在損益中確認的金額	252,969	210,753
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	在其他綜合收益中確認的金額	117,944	(182,828)
Total	合計	370,913	27,925

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

5 INTEREST REVENUE

5 利息收益

		Year ended 31 December	
		截至12月31日止年度	2022
		2023	(Restated)
		\$'000	(重列)
		千元	\$'000
		千元	千元
Financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss:	不以公允價值計量計入損益的金融資產：		
Debt investments at amortised cost	以攤餘成本計量的債務投資	5,682,152	6,792,090
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	18,850,088	17,097,786
Interest revenue on securities purchased under resale agreements	買入返售證券利息收入	397,952	128,140
Interest expenses on securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券利息費用	(932,083)	(683,448)
Bank deposits and others	銀行存款及其他	3,562,383	4,189,311
		27,560,492	27,523,879
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:	以公允價值計量計入損益的金融資產：		
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的債務投資	8,156,389	7,724,763
		35,716,881	35,248,642

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

6 OTHER INVESTMENT RETURN

6 其他投資回報

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022
			(Restated) (重列)
		\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元
Dividend income	股息收入		
- Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的股本證券	5,322,364	4,635,295
- Investment funds	- 投資基金	1,625,380	2,459,428
- Equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的股本證券	1,605,196	1,755,995
		8,552,940	8,850,718
Net rental income receivable from investment properties	應收投資物業租金淨額	817,228	851,492
Net realised investment gains/(losses)	已實現收益/(虧損)淨額		
- Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的債務投資		
Listed	上市	33,041	(785,152)
Unlisted	非上市	204,569	471,769
- Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的股本證券		
Listed	上市	(21,878,506)	(5,157,751)
Unlisted	非上市	835,017	1,869,088
- Investment funds	- 投資基金		
Listed	上市	(8,592)	(108,190)
Unlisted	非上市	(2,054,497)	1,196,919
- Debt investments at amortised cost	- 以攤餘成本計量的債務投資		
Listed	上市	(422,818)	(331,588)
Unlisted	非上市	-	55,144
- Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資		
Listed	上市	(770,058)	542,530
Unlisted	非上市	327,666	381,051
- Loss on disposal of investment properties	- 出售投資物業虧損	(173)	(4,130)
- Loss on disposal of interest in associates	- 出售聯營公司權益虧損	-	(70,643)
- Other net realised gains/(losses)	- 其他已實現淨收益/(虧損)	18,983	(200,878)
		(23,715,368)	(2,141,831)
Net unrealised investment gains/(losses)	未實現收益/(虧損)淨額		
- Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的債務投資		
Listed	上市	437,942	(4,395,442)
Unlisted	非上市	2,607,788	(2,116,907)
- Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的股本證券		
Listed	上市	11,151,114	(14,681,795)
Unlisted	非上市	(337,485)	5,457
- Investment funds	- 投資基金		
Listed	上市	(537,198)	(114,047)
Unlisted	非上市	1,887,264	(5,674,219)
- Deficit on revaluation of investment properties	- 投資物業重估虧損	(427,421)	(371,727)
- Recognition of impairment losses on interest in associates and joint ventures	- 於聯營公司權益減值確認	(687,508)	(136,483)
		14,094,496	(27,485,163)
		(250,704)	(19,924,784)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

7 NET IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

7 金融資產減值淨額

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Impairment loss recognised:	已確認的減值損失：		
– At amortised cost	– 以攤餘成本計量的金融資產	(1,073,488)	(1,271,562)
– Debt investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	(664,145)	(23,639)
		(1,737,633)	(1,295,201)

8 OTHER INCOME

8 其他收益

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Interests from finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃利息	2,139,129	2,321,254
Income from provision of pension administration services	提供養老保險管理服務收入	806,400	1,024,904
Income from provision of asset management and securities broking services	提供資產管理及證券經紀服務收入	647,304	586,887
Income from operating lease	經營租賃租金收入	1,253,785	1,143,916
Income from provision of advisory services	提供顧問服務收入	119,467	228,822
Income from provision of property management services	提供物業管理服務收入	132,409	138,794
Income from provision of agency and insurance intermediary services	提供代理及保險仲介服務收入	521,031	284,404
Income from sales of inventories	出售存貨收入	91,031	245,576
Government subsidies	政府補貼	199,747	206,088
Net gains/(losses) on disposal of property and equipment	出售物業及設備收益/(虧損)淨額	(3,622)	1,754
Net exchange losses	匯兌虧損淨額	(113,852)	(398,068)
Recognition of impairment losses on property and equipment	物業及設備減值確認	(23,910)	–
Recognition of impairment losses on goodwill	商譽減值確認	(364,870)	–
Reversal/(recognition) of impairment losses on finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃款減值沖回/(確認)	27,177	(224,824)
Recognition of impairment losses on other assets	其他資產減值確認	(258,137)	(72,295)
Others	其他	566,961	433,289
		5,740,050	5,920,501

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

9 EXPENSES

9 費用

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022
			(Restated)
		\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元
Claims and benefits	賠付及保單費用	45,084,972	43,665,974
Fees and commissions	手續費和佣金支出	18,203,773	18,235,655
Staff costs	員工成本	14,813,573	17,108,342
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊和攤銷	3,328,656	3,416,465
Taxes and surcharges	稅金及附加費用	624,208	777,062
Assets management and other service expenses	資產管理及其他服務費用	1,945,005	2,186,674
Other expenses	其他費用	5,101,915	7,497,132
		89,102,102	92,887,304
Amounts attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows incurred during the year	歸屬於本年保險獲取現金流	(26,253,869)	(27,077,333)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	保險獲取現金流攤銷	30,418,490	30,166,498
		93,266,723	95,976,469
Represented by:	分類為:		
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	86,255,383	88,823,601
Other operating expenses	其他行政費用	7,011,340	7,152,868
		93,266,723	95,976,469

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

10 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging:

10 除稅前溢利

除稅前溢利已扣除：

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022
			(Restated)
			(重列)
		\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元
(a) Other finance costs:	(a) 其他財務費用：		
Interests on bank borrowings	銀行貸款利息	2,692,540	1,931,029
Interests on interest-bearing notes	需付息票據利息	999,198	1,129,799
Interests on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	72,014	62,612
		3,763,752	3,123,440
(b) Staff costs (including directors' remuneration):	(b) 員工成本 (包括董事酬金)：		
Salaries, wages, bonuses and other benefits	薪金、工資、花紅及其他利益	12,762,034	15,072,759
Contributions to defined contribution retirement plans	已訂定供款退休計劃供款	2,051,539	2,035,583
		14,813,573	17,108,342
(c) Other items:	(c) 其他項目：		
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金		
– Audit and assurance services	– 審計和鑒證服務	47,183	34,178
– Non-audit services	– 非審計服務	3,208	7,735
Depreciation of property and equipment	物業及設備折舊	2,325,901	2,366,801
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	租賃使用權資產折舊	1,002,755	1,049,664

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

11 DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

11 董事及行政總裁酬金

The remuneration of every director and the chief executive is set out below:

每位董事及行政總裁的酬金如下：

		Year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度						Total
		Directors' fees	Salaries	Discretionary bonuses	Allowances	Share based payments	Retirement scheme contributions	Total
		董事袍金	薪金	酌定花紅	津貼	股份為本支付	退休計劃供款	總額
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
Executive directors:	執行董事：							
Wang Sidong ^{1&2}	王思東 ^{1&2}	-	416	464	310	-	18	1,208
Yin Zhaojun ^{1&2}	尹兆君 ^{1&2}	-	416	464	336	-	18	1,234
Li Kedong ^{1&2} (appointed on 18 January 2023)	李可東 ^{1&2} (於2023年1月18日委任)	-	375	416	342	-	18	1,151
Non-executive directors:	非執行董事：							
Guo Zhaoxu	郭兆旭	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hu Xingguo	胡興國	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zhang Cui	張翠	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yang Changgui (resigned on 24 August 2023)	楊昌貴 (於2023年8月24日辭任)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zhu Dajian	諸大建	320	-	-	-	-	-	320
Wu Ting Yuk, Anthony	胡定旭	320	-	-	-	-	-	320
Xie Zhichun	解植春	320	-	-	-	-	-	320
Law Fan Chiu Fun Fanny	羅范椒芬	320	-	-	-	-	-	320
		1,280	1,207	1,344	988	-	54	4,873

¹ According to the regulations of the PRC relevant authorities, the directors' salary, discretionary bonus and allowance for 2023 has not yet been finalised. The final amounts will be disclosed when determined.

² Except the above remuneration, for the year ended 31 December 2023, Mr. Wang Sidong, Mr. Yin Zhaojun and Mr. Li Kedong were provided with other benefits of \$241,000, \$241,000 and \$236,000 respectively. In addition, Mr. Wang Sidong, Mr. Yin Zhaojun and Mr. Li Kedong were provided with accommodations by the Company.

³ The executive director, Mr. Xiao Xing was resigned on 18 July 2023.

¹ 根據國家有關部門的規定，2023年度董事薪金、酌定花紅及津貼尚未最終確定，待確定後適時披露。

² 除上述酬金外，截至2023年12月31日止年度，王思東先生、尹兆君先生及李可東先生享有的其他福利金額分別為241,000元、241,000元及236,000元。此外，王思東先生、尹兆君先生及李可東先生獲本公司提供宿舍。

³ 執行董事肖星先生於2023年7月18日辭任。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

11 DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (Continued)

11 董事及行政總裁酬金 (續)

		Year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度					
		Salaries and other emoluments	Discretionary bonuses	Share based payments	Retirement scheme contributions	Total	
		Directors' fees	emoluments	股份為本	退休計劃	總額	
		董事袍金	薪金及其他酬金	支付	供款	\$'000	
		\$'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	
Executive directors:	執行董事:						
Wang Sidong ^{1&2}	王思東 ^{1&2}	-	412	486	18	916	
Yin Zhaojun ^{1&2}	尹兆君 ^{1&2}	-	412	486	18	916	
Xiao Xing ^{1&2}	肖星 ^{1&2}	-	370	436	18	824	
Hong Bo ^{1&2} (resigned on 29 August 2022)	洪波 ^{1&2} (於2022年8月29日辭任)	-	247	290	12	549	
Non-executive directors:	非執行董事:						
Guo Zhaoxu	郭兆旭	-	-	-	-	-	
Hu Xingguo	胡興國	-	-	-	-	-	
Zhang Cui	張翠	-	-	-	-	-	
Yang Changgui	楊昌貴	-	-	-	-	-	
Zhu Dajian	諸大建	320	-	-	-	320	
Wu Ting Yuk, Anthony	胡定旭	320	-	-	-	320	
Xie Zhichun	解植春	320	-	-	-	320	
Law Fan Chiu Fun Fanny	羅范椒芬	320	-	-	-	320	
		1,280	1,441	1,698	66	4,485	

¹ According to the regulations of the PRC relevant authorities, the directors' salary, other emoluments and discretionary bonus for 2022 has not yet been finalised. The final amounts will be disclosed when determined.

² Except the above remuneration, for the year ended 31 December 2022, Mr. Wang Sidong, Mr. Yin Zhaojun, Mr. Xiao Xing and Mr. Hong Bo were provided with other benefits of \$162,000, \$162,000, \$178,000 and \$116,000 respectively. In addition, Mr. Wang Sidong, Mr. Yin Zhaojun, Mr. Xiao Xing and Mr. Hong Bo were provided with accommodations by the Company.

Discretionary bonuses for directors are based on performance and duties of directors, Company's performance and the prevailing market conditions and is decided by the Board and the remuneration committee of the Company.

No directors waived any emoluments in the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

¹ 根據國家有關部門的規定，2022年度董事薪金、其他酬金及酌定花紅尚未最終確定，待確定後適時披露。

² 除上述酬金外，截至2022年12月31日止年度，王思東先生、尹兆君先生、肖星先生及洪波先生享有的其他福利金額分別為162,000元、162,000元、178,000元及116,000元。此外，王思東先生、尹兆君先生、肖星先生及洪波先生獲本公司提供宿舍。

董事酌定花紅按董事之表現及職務、本公司之業績與盈利能力以及現行市況，並由董事會及薪酬委員會釐定。

於2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，概無董事放棄收取董事酬金。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

12 INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, none of them (31 December 2022: none of them) were directors, directors emoluments are disclosed in Note 11. The emoluments of the five (31 December 2022: five) individuals are as follows:

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Salaries and other emoluments	薪金及其他酬金	7,830	5,796
Discretionary bonuses	酌定花紅	29,148	37,395
Share based payments	股份為本支付	—	—
Retirement scheme contributions	退休計劃供款	—	—
		36,978	43,191

The emoluments of the individuals with the highest emoluments are within the following bands:

\$ 元	Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
	2023 Number of individuals 人數	2022 Number of individuals 人數
6,500,001 — 7,000,000	1	—
7,000,001 — 7,500,000	2	—
7,500,001 — 8,000,000	2	1
8,000,001 — 8,500,000	—	2
8,500,001 — 9,000,000	—	1
9,000,001 — 9,500,001	—	—
9,500,001 — 10,000,000	—	1

12 最高酬金人士

並無董事在5位最高酬金的人士中(2022年12月31日:無),有關的酬金詳情載於附註11。5位人士(2022年12月31日:5位)的酬金總額如下:

該等最高酬金人士的酬金在以下範圍內:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

12 INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

The emoluments of the senior management are within the following bands:

\$ 元	Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
	2023 Number of senior management 高級管理層 人數	2022 Number of senior management 高級管理層 人數
0 — 500,000	—	1
500,001 — 1,000,000	1	—
1,000,001 — 1,500,000	1	2
1,500,001 — 2,000,000	1	—
2,000,001 — 2,500,000	2	2

12 最高酬金人士 (續)

高級管理層的酬金在以下範圍內：

13 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents:

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
Current tax	當期稅項		
Provision for the year	年度稅款準備	1,169,826	1,374,973
Under/(Over) provision in respect of prior years	少提/(多提)以往年度準備	116,021	(705,653)
		1,285,847	669,320
Deferred tax (note)	遞延稅項 (註)		
Origination/(reversal) of temporary differences	暫時性差異之起源/(轉回)	95,279	(2,912,403)
Income tax charges/(credits)	稅項支出/(抵免)	1,381,126	(2,243,083)

Note: Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised are disclosed in Note 23(a).

13 綜合損益表內的稅項

(a) 綜合損益表所示的稅項為：

註：遞延稅資產和負債項確認之詳情於附註23(a)內披露。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

13 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents: (Continued)

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax represents the Group's estimated Hong Kong Profits Tax liability calculated at the standard tax rate of 16.5% (2022: 16.5%) on its assessable profits from direct life insurance, property and casualty insurance, reinsurance, asset management, property investment, insurance intermediary, securities dealing and broking businesses, except for its assessable profits from the business of reinsurance of offshore risks, which is calculated at 8.25% (2022: 8.25%), one-half of the standard tax rate.

Taxation outside Hong Kong, PRC for subsidiaries outside Hong Kong, PRC is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions. Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC, the enterprise income tax rate for domestic companies in the PRC is 25% (2022: 25%).

In Hong Kong, PRC, the government released the draft legislation on Pillar Two in December 2023. As the Pillar Two legislation was not effective at the reporting date, no income tax related to Pillar Two has been recognised.

The Group is within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (the "OECD"). Under the rules, the Group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between their Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate.

The Group has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in Amendments to HKAS 12 issued in July 2023.

Due to the complexities in applying the legislation and the calculation of GloBE income, the Group is still in the progress of assessing its exposure to the Pillar Two legislation for when it comes into effect.

13 綜合損益表內的稅項 (續)

(a) 綜合損益表所示的稅項為：(續)

香港利得稅準備是指本集團根據來自直接承保人壽保險、財產保險、再保險、資產管理、物業投資、保險仲介、證券買賣及經紀業務的應評稅溢利，按16.5%（2022年：16.5%）的標準稅率計算的估計應繳香港利得稅，但來自離岸風險的再保險業務的應評稅溢利則按標準稅率的一半，即8.25%（2022年：8.25%）計算。

中國香港以外附屬公司於中國香港以外地區的稅項以相關司法管轄區的現行稅率計算。根據中華人民共和國企業所得稅法，適用於中國內地企業的企業所得稅率為25%（2022年：25%）。

中國香港政府於2023年12月頒佈支柱二的立法草案。因支柱二的立法於報告日尚未生效，本集團尚未確認任何支柱二相關的所得稅項。

本集團屬於經濟合作及發展組織公佈的支柱二規範本範圍內。根據規範，本集團須就各個稅務管轄區的全球反侵蝕稅基實際稅率與15%最低稅率之間的差額繳納補足稅。

本集團已根據香港會計準則第12號修訂的規定，在與支柱二所得稅相關的遞延稅項資產及負債的確認及資料披露上應用了上述的例外情況來處理。

因執行本立法及計算全球反侵蝕稅基的複雜性，本集團仍在對支柱二立法生效時的稅項影響進行評估。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

13 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

13 綜合損益表內的稅項 (續)

(b) Reconciliation between tax charges/(credits) and accounting profit at applicable tax rates:

(b) 稅項支出/(抵免)與會計溢利按適用稅率的稅項之對賬:

		Year ended 31 December	
		截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022
			(Restated)
			(重列)
		\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元
Profit before taxation	稅前溢利	11,658,067	6,113,846
Notional tax on profit before taxation	稅前溢利的名義稅項	2,892,262	1,828,751
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	不可扣減費用之稅項影響	630,187	383,982
Tax effect of non-taxable income	毋須課稅收入之稅項影響	(5,067,190)	(4,590,192)
Tax effect of temporary differences not recognised	未確認的暫時性差異之稅項影響	(60,488)	614,079
Effect of tax concession granted to the businesses of reinsurance with offshore risks	來自離岸風險的再保險業務之稅項優惠	(41,272)	(23,555)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	未確認的稅項虧損之稅項影響	2,928,228	294,502
Utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	往年度稅項虧損在本年度使用之稅項影響	(18,828)	(45,362)
Tax effect of different tax rates of group entities operating in other jurisdictions	在其他司法管轄區營運的集團實體因不同稅率產生之稅務影響	2,206	365
Under/(over) provision in respect of prior years	少提/(多提)以往年度準備	116,021	(705,653)
Income tax charges/(credits)	稅項支出/(抵免)	1,381,126	(2,243,083)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

14 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to owners of the Company and the number of ordinary shares in issue during the Year.

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	本公司股東應佔溢利	6,189,764	4,296,898
Distribution relating to perpetual subordinated capital securities	關於永續次級資本證券分派	(815,815)	-
Profit used to determine basic earnings per share	用於計定每股基本盈利的溢利	5,373,949	4,296,898
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	普通股加權平均股數	3,594,018,538	3,594,018,538
Basic earnings per share (HK\$ per share)	每股基本盈利 (港元每股)	1.495	1.196

No diluted earnings per share has been presented for the years 2023 and 2022 as the Group had no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue during the years.

15 DIVIDENDS

The final dividend of ordinary shareholders of the Company in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022 recognised as distribution of \$0.26 per ordinary share, in an aggregate amount of \$934,445,000 during the Year.

Subsequent to the end of reporting period, a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023 of \$0.30 (2022: \$0.26) per ordinary share has been proposed by the Directors of the Company and is subject to approval by the shareholders in the forthcoming general meeting.

14 每股盈利

每股基本盈利是按照本公司股東應佔溢利，及本年度已發行普通股股數計算。

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	本公司股東應佔溢利	6,189,764	4,296,898
Distribution relating to perpetual subordinated capital securities	關於永續次級資本證券分派	(815,815)	-
Profit used to determine basic earnings per share	用於計定每股基本盈利的溢利	5,373,949	4,296,898
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	普通股加權平均股數	3,594,018,538	3,594,018,538
Basic earnings per share (HK\$ per share)	每股基本盈利 (港元每股)	1.495	1.196

鑒於本集團於2023年度和2022年度內並未發行具有潛在稀釋效應的普通股，因此本集團無需披露上述兩個年度的每股攤薄盈利。

15 股息

於本年度，本公司向普通股持有人分派有關截至2022年12月31日止年度的末期股息，每股普通股0.26元，累計934,445,000元。

於報告期末後，本公司董事會建議派發有關截至2023年12月31日止年度的末期股息每股0.30元（2022年：每股0.26元）。建議派發的股息有待股東於股東周年大會批准。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

16 STATUTORY DEPOSITS

- (a) Certain subsidiaries of the Group have placed \$4,954,474,000 (2022: \$5,291,356,000) with banks as capital guarantee funds, pursuant to the relevant insurance rules and regulations. The funds can only be used with the prior approval of the relevant authorities in the event that the subsidiaries cannot meet the statutory solvency requirements or go into liquidation.
- (b) A subsidiary of the Group has pledged a deposit of \$124,632,000 (2022: \$126,701,000) registered in favour of the Monetary Authority of Singapore pursuant to section 34D of the Singapore Insurance Act.
- (c) A subsidiary of the Group has pledged a deposit of \$3,299,000 (2022: \$3,274,000) with banks as guarantee fund, pursuant to Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (d) A subsidiary of the Group has deposited a sum of \$1,756,000 (2022: \$1,709,000) in the name of Director of Accounting Service with a bank pursuant to section 77(2e) of the Hong Kong Trustee Ordinance. The effective interest rate of the deposit as at 31 December 2023 is 4.31% (2022: 3.13%).
- (e) A subsidiary of the Group has deposited a sum of \$1,966,000 (2022: \$2,990,000) with The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited and the Securities and Futures Commission.
- (f) Certain subsidiaries of the Group have deposited a sum of \$1,040,377,000 (2022: \$687,225,000) registered in favour of Autoridade Monetária de Macau ("AMCM") to guarantee the technical reserves in accordance with the Macau Insurance Ordinance.

16 法定存款

- (a) 本集團若干附屬公司根據有關保險法規的規定將為4,954,474,000元(2022年: 5,291,356,000元)的款項存於銀行,作為資本保證基金。該筆款項只可在該附屬公司不能達到法定償付能力要求或清盤時,並得到有關政府部門批准,方可動用。
- (b) 本集團一間附屬公司根據新加坡保險條例第34D規定持有一筆為數124,632,000元(2022年: 126,701,000元)的抵押存款,登記人為新加坡金融管理局。
- (c) 本集團一間附屬公司根據印度尼西亞共和國財政部監管規定將為數3,299,000元(2022年: 3,274,000元)的款項存於銀行,作為保證基金。
- (d) 本集團一間附屬公司根據香港信託條例第77(2e)條規定將為數1,756,000元(2022年: 1,709,000元)的款項以庫務署署長的名義存於銀行。於2023年12月31日,存款的有效利率為4.31%(2022年: 3.13%)。
- (e) 本集團一間附屬公司將一筆為數1,966,000元(2022年: 2,990,000元)的款項存於香港聯合交易所有限公司、香港中央結算有限公司及證券及期貨事務監察委員會。
- (f) 本集團若干附屬公司根據澳門保險活動管制法例規定持有一筆為數1,040,377,000元(2022年: 687,225,000元)的抵押存款,作為對技術準備金的擔保,登記人為澳門金融管理局。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

17 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

17 物業及設備

		Land and buildings 土地及 建築物 \$'000 千元	Construction in progress 在建工程 \$'000 千元	Furniture and fixtures 傢具及 固定裝置 \$'000 千元	Computer equipment 電腦設備 \$'000 千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 \$'000 千元	Operating lease assets 經營 租賃資產 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Cost or valuation:	成本或估值：							
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	23,210,455	1,160,514	3,637,287	4,790,247	395,478	9,352,201	42,546,182
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(941,080)	(142,601)	(285,469)	(327,551)	(34,788)	(694,638)	(2,426,127)
Additions	增置	-	1,057,243	541,292	647,410	13,003	4,047,850	6,306,798
Disposals	出售	-	-	(250,939)	(82,982)	(30,931)	(1,512,813)	(1,877,665)
Transfer from land and buildings to completed investment properties (Note 18)	轉自土地及建築物至 已完成投資物業 (附註18)	(189,928)	-	-	-	-	-	(189,928)
Transfer from completed investment properties to land and buildings (Note 18)	轉自已完成投資物業至 土地及建築物 (附註18)	180,044	-	-	-	-	-	180,044
Capitalisation of leasehold land depreciation (Note 19(a))	租賃土地折舊資本化 (附註19(a))	-	114,632	-	-	-	-	114,632
Transfer from land and buildings to other assets (Note 29)	轉自土地及建築物至 其他資產 (附註29)	(52,580)	-	-	-	-	-	(52,580)
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	22,206,911	2,189,788	3,642,171	5,027,124	342,762	11,192,600	44,601,356
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(130,187)	(32,887)	(46,692)	(61,420)	(4,661)	(68,006)	(343,853)
Acquisition of assets (Note 19(b))	資產收購 (附註19(b))	594,600	55,324	19	-	-	-	649,943
Additions	增置	757,015	1,184,269	384,381	547,942	28,458	1,750,746	4,652,811
Disposals	出售	-	-	(72,010)	(169,487)	(24,817)	(1,295,099)	(1,561,413)
Transfer from construction in progress to completed investment properties (Note 18)	轉自在建工程至 已完成投資物業 (附註18)	-	(1,303,266)	-	-	-	-	(1,303,266)
Transfer from land and buildings to completed investment properties (Note 18)	轉自土地及建築物至 已完成投資物業 (附註18)	(548,700)	-	-	-	-	-	(548,700)
Transfer from construction in progress to land and building	轉自在建工程至 土地及建築物	10,622	(10,622)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from completed investment properties to land and buildings (Note 18)	轉自已完成投資物業至 土地及建築物 (附註18)	409,750	-	-	-	-	-	409,750
Capitalisation of leasehold land depreciation (Note 19(a))	租賃土地折舊資本化 (附註19(a))	-	75,307	-	-	-	-	75,307
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	23,300,011	2,157,913	3,907,869	5,344,159	341,742	11,580,241	46,631,935

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

17 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

17 物業及設備 (續)

		Land and buildings 土地及 建築物 \$'000 千元	Construction in progress 在建工程 \$'000 千元	Furniture and fixtures 傢具及 固定裝置 \$'000 千元	Computer equipment 電腦設備 \$'000 千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 \$'000 千元	Operating lease assets 經營 租賃資產 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:	累計折舊及減值：							
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	2,377,630	-	2,423,096	2,993,176	268,343	1,539,223	9,601,468
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(140,199)	-	(210,835)	(252,042)	(26,094)	(118,512)	(747,682)
Charge for the year	年度折舊	522,115	-	514,779	656,322	47,229	626,356	2,366,801
Written back on disposal	出售時撥回	-	-	(56,176)	(75,866)	(23,871)	(487,463)	(643,376)
Transfer from land and buildings to completed investment properties (Note 18)	轉自土地及建築物至 已完成投資物業 (附註18)	(47,882)	-	-	-	-	-	(47,882)
Transfer from land and buildings to other assets (Note 29)	轉自土地及建築物至 其他資產 (附註29)	(11,209)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,209)
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	2,700,455	-	2,670,864	3,321,590	265,607	1,559,604	10,518,120
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(29,604)	-	(36,533)	(44,935)	(4,047)	(15,466)	(130,585)
Charge for the year	年度折舊	566,225	-	467,238	589,871	29,906	672,661	2,325,901
Written back on disposal	出售時撥回	-	-	(57,451)	(149,137)	(15,769)	(591,550)	(813,907)
Transfer from land and buildings to completed investment properties (Note 18)	轉自土地及建築物至 已完成投資物業 (附註18)	(79,249)	-	-	-	-	-	(79,249)
Recognition of impairment during the year (Note 8)	減值 (附註8)	-	-	-	-	-	23,910	23,910
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	3,157,827	-	3,044,118	3,717,389	275,697	1,649,159	11,844,190
Net book value:	賬面淨值：							
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	20,142,184	2,157,913	863,751	1,626,770	66,045	9,931,082	34,787,745
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	19,506,456	2,189,788	971,307	1,705,534	77,155	9,632,996	34,083,236

As at 31 December 2023, land and buildings of \$11,150,000 (2022: \$9,463,000) located in Macau, PRC have been pledged in favour of AMCM to guarantee the technical reserves in accordance with the Macau Insurance Ordinance.

於2023年12月31日，賬面值為11,150,000元(2022年：9,463,000元)位於中國澳門的土地及建築物已根據澳門保險活動管制法例抵押予澳門金融管理局，作為對技術準備金的擔保。

As at 31 December 2023, operating lease assets of \$3,182,133,000 (2022: \$4,048,259,000) have been pledged to financial institutions as collateral in connection with banking facilities arrangements.

於2023年12月31日，賬面值為3,182,133,000元(2022年：4,048,259,000)的經營租賃資產已抵押予金融機構作為銀行授信安排的抵押物。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

18 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

18 投資物業

		Completed investment properties 已完成的投資物業 \$'000 千元	Investment properties under construction 發展中的投資物業 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Valuation:	估值:			
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	22,292,900	146,772	22,439,672
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(1,757,805)	(17,649)	(1,775,454)
Additions	增置	1,459,698	60,181	1,519,879
Write-off	註銷	(23,099)	-	(23,099)
Deficit on revaluation	重估虧損	(371,727)	-	(371,727)
Transfer from investment properties under construction to completed investment properties	轉自發展中的投資物業至已完成的投資物業	189,304	(189,304)	-
Surplus on revaluation upon transfer from land and buildings to completed investment properties	轉自土地及建築物至已完成的投資物業時的重估盈餘	79,654	-	79,654
Transfer from land and buildings to completed investment properties (Note 17)	轉自土地及建築物至已完成的投資物業 (附註17)	142,046	-	142,046
Transfer from completed investment properties to land and buildings (Note 17)	轉自己完成投資物業至土地及建築物 (附註17)	(180,044)	-	(180,044)
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	21,830,927	-	21,830,927
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(141,417)	-	(141,417)
Additions	增置	251,185	11,726	262,911
Write-off	註銷	(1,291)	-	(1,291)
Deficit on revaluation	重估虧損	(427,421)	-	(427,421)
Surplus on revaluation upon transfer from land and buildings to completed investment properties	轉自土地及建築物至已完成的投資物業時的重估盈餘	110,474	-	110,474
Transfer from construction in progress to completed investment properties (Note 17)	轉自在建工程至已完成的投資物業 (附註17)	1,303,266	-	1,303,266
Transfer from land and buildings to completed investment properties (Note 17)	轉自土地及建築物至已完成的投資物業 (附註17)	469,451	-	469,451
Transfer from leasehold land to completed investment properties (Note 19(a))	轉自租賃土地至已完成的投資物業 (附註19(a))	1,688,772	-	1,688,772
Transfer from completed investment properties to land and buildings (Note 17)	轉自己完成投資物業至土地及建築物 (附註17)	(409,750)	-	(409,750)
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	24,674,196	11,726	24,685,922

The investment properties of the Group were revalued at dates of transfer and as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 by independent firm of surveyors. A revaluation deficit of \$427,421,000 (2022: \$371,727,000) has been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (Note 6).

本集團的投資物業已於轉移日期及2023年及2022年12月31日經由獨立測量師行重新估值。為數427,421,000元(2022年: 371,727,000元)的重估虧損(2022年: 371,727,000元)已記入綜合損益表內(附註6)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

18 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

As at 31 December 2023, investment properties of \$48,506,000 (2022: \$49,989,000) located in Macau, PRC have been pledged in favour of AMCM to guarantee the technical reserves in accordance with the Macau Insurance Ordinance.

Fair value measurement of investment properties

The following table analyse the Group's investment properties carried at fair value by level of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

	Fair value hierarchy 公允價值 類別	Fair value at 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 之公允價值 \$'000 千元	Fair value at 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 之公允價值 \$'000 千元	Valuation technique(s) 估值技巧	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可 觀察得出 的變數	Range of unobservable inputs 不可觀察 輸入資料 之範圍	Correlation of unobservable inputs to fair value 不可觀察得出 的變數與 公允價值的 關係
Completed commercial property units 已落成商業物業單位	Level 3 第三級	23,382,118	20,695,684	Income approach 收入法	Yield 收益率	2.05% – 9%	The higher the yield, the lower the fair value 收益率愈高，公允價值愈低
					Market unit rent 單位市場租金	\$2 – \$955 per square meter 每平方米\$2–\$955	The higher the rent, the higher the fair value 租金愈高，公允價值愈高
Completed residential property units 已落成住宅物業單位	Level 3 第三級	529,101	364,423	Income approach 收入法	Yield 收益率	1% – 9%	The higher the yield, the lower the fair value 收益率愈高，公允價值愈低
					Market unit rent 單位市場租金	\$4 – \$704 per square meter 每平方米\$4–\$704	The higher the rent, the higher the fair value 租金愈高，公允價值愈高
Completed industrial property units 已落成工業物業單位	Level 3 第三級	762,977	770,820	Income approach 收入法	Yield 收益率	4.5% – 8%	The higher the yield, the lower the fair value 收益率愈高，公允價值愈低
					Market unit rent 單位市場租金	\$1 – \$119 per square meter 每平方米\$1–\$119	The higher the rent, the higher the fair value 租金愈高，公允價值愈高
Investment properties under construction 發展中的投資物業	Level 3 第三級	11,726	–	Income approach 收入法	Yield 收益率	4.5% – 8%	The higher the yield, the lower the fair value 收益率愈高，公允價值愈低
					Market unit rent 單位市場租金	\$1 – \$8 per square meter 每平方米\$1–\$8	The higher the rent, the higher the fair value 租金愈高，公允價值愈高
		24,685,922	21,830,927				

There was no transfer into or out of Level 3 during the Year.

本年度內，第三級並無轉入或轉出。

18 投資物業 (續)

於2023年12月31日，賬面值為48,506,000元(2022年：49,989,000元)位於中國澳門的投資物業已根據澳門保險活動管制法例抵押予澳門金融管理局，作為對技術準備金的擔保。

投資物業賬面淨值的分析

下表提供有關如何確定該等投資物業的公允價值(尤其是使用的估值技術和投入)的資訊：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

19 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

(a) The movement of right-of-use assets

		Leasehold land 租賃土地 \$'000 千元	Buildings 房屋及 建築物 \$'000 千元	Furniture and fixtures 傢具及 固定裝置 \$'000 千元	Computer equipment 電腦設備 \$'000 千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Cost:	成本:						
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	6,473,682	4,906,303	4,273	6,357	3,350	11,393,965
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(542,546)	(398,412)	(362)	(58)	(284)	(941,662)
Additions	增置	-	1,013,760	960	4,035	1,250	1,020,005
Expiry/termination of lease contracts	到期/終止租賃合約	-	(1,474,516)	(763)	(3,307)	(1,504)	(1,480,090)
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	5,931,136	4,047,135	4,108	7,027	2,812	9,992,218
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(72,508)	(57,516)	(59)	(2)	(16)	(130,101)
Additions	增置	869	1,137,155	4,068	1,340	90	1,143,522
Acquisition of assets (Note (b))	資產收購 (附註(b))	1,621,227	-	-	-	-	1,621,227
Expiry/termination of lease contracts	到期/終止租賃合約	-	(1,564,646)	(2,330)	-	(1,087)	(1,568,063)
Transfer from leasehold land to completed investment properties (Note 18)	轉自租賃土地為已完成的投資物業 (附註18)	(1,932,702)	-	-	-	-	(1,932,702)
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	5,548,022	3,562,128	5,787	8,365	1,799	9,126,101
Accumulated depreciation:	累計折舊:						
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	686,617	2,488,685	1,946	3,657	2,056	3,182,961
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(52,778)	(300,402)	(198)	(37)	(200)	(353,615)
Charge for the year	年度折舊	30,369	1,015,427	1,169	2,002	697	1,049,664
Expiry/termination of lease contracts	到期/終止租賃合約	-	(1,146,314)	(665)	(2,463)	(1,106)	(1,150,548)
Depreciation capitalised in construction-in-progress (Note 17)	租賃土地折舊資本化為在建工程 (附註17)	114,632	-	-	-	-	114,632
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	778,840	2,057,396	2,252	3,159	1,447	2,843,094
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(9,577)	(33,557)	(44)	(2)	(15)	(43,195)
Charge for the year	年度折舊	42,464	955,885	1,959	1,830	617	1,002,755
Expiry/termination of lease contracts	到期/終止租賃合約	-	(1,233,795)	(2,053)	-	(1,087)	(1,236,935)
Depreciation capitalised in construction-in-progress (Note 17)	租賃土地折舊資本化為在建工程 (附註17)	75,307	-	-	-	-	75,307
Transfer from leasehold land to completed investment properties (Note 18)	轉自租賃土地為已完成的投資物業 (附註18)	(243,930)	-	-	-	-	(243,930)
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	643,104	1,745,929	2,114	4,987	962	2,397,096
Net book value:	賬面淨值:						
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	4,904,918	1,816,199	3,673	3,378	837	6,729,005
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	5,152,296	1,989,739	1,856	3,868	1,365	7,149,124

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

19 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Continued)

(a) The movement of right-of-use assets (Continued)

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Expense relating to short-term leases	生效日起12個月內到期的租賃 相關的支出	109,557	117,801
Expense relating to lease of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	短期租賃以外的低值資產租賃 支出	1,220	1,511

(b) Acquisition of assets

The Group completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Beijing Contemporary Jiuyun Real Estate Co., Ltd. (name changed to Taiping Healthcare (Beijing) Company Limited ("TPHC (Beijing)")) from Shengeng Development Investment (Beijing) Co., Ltd. at a cash consideration of RMB1.8765 billion. The Group had settled RMB1.668 billion (equivalent to \$1,840.6 million) in the year 2023, with RMB208.5 million (equivalent to \$230.1 million) unsettled which was recognised in other payables and accruals in the consolidated statement of financial position. According to the equity transfer agreement, the acquisition date of this transaction is 24 October 2023, which is the date when the company actually obtained the control of TPHC (Beijing).

The Group uses a concentration test to determine whether the acquisition constitutes a business. Since the fair value of TPHC (Beijing)'s fixed assets (including property and equipment and right-of-use assets) after excluding the impact of monetary funds and deferred income tax is almost equal to the sum of the consideration payable by the Group and the fair value of acquired liabilities, the Group determines that the acquisition of 100% equity interest in TPHC (Beijing) does not constitute a business combination. The Group recognised the transaction above as an asset acquisition transaction. The assets were valued at the date of transfer by an independent firm of surveyor.

19 租賃使用權資產 (續)

(a) 租賃使用權資產變動 (續)

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Expense relating to short-term leases	生效日起12個月內到期的租賃 相關的支出	109,557	117,801
Expense relating to lease of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	短期租賃以外的低值資產租賃 支出	1,220	1,511

(b) 資產收購

本集團以現金1,876,500,000元人民幣向深耕拓展投資(北京)有限公司收購了其持有的北京當代久運置業有限公司合計100%的股權。本集團於2023年支付了1,668,000,000元人民幣(等額1,840,600,000港元)，餘下的208,500,000元人民幣(等額230,100,000港元)在資產負債表的其他應付及應計款項中確認。收購後北京當代久運置業有限公司更名為太平健康養老(北京)有限公司(以下簡稱「北京康養」)。依據股權轉讓合同約定，本次交易的購買日為2023年10月24日，系本公司實際取得北京康養控制權的日期。

本集團採用集中度測試判斷取得的北京康養100%股權是否構成一項業務。由於剔除貨幣資金和遞延所得稅影響後，北京康養固定資產(含物業及設備、使用權資產)的公允價值幾乎相當於本集團應支付的對價及取得負債的公允價值之和，因此本集團判斷收購北京康養100%股權的交易不構成業務合併。本集團認定該收購為資產收購。有關資產在收購日已由獨立第三方評估機構評估。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

19 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Continued)

(b) Acquisition of assets (Continued)

The assets and liabilities recognised in respect of the acquisition of TPHC (Beijing) at the acquisition date are as follows:

		Fair value at acquisition date 公允價值 於收購日 \$'000 千元	Carrying amount at acquisition date 帳面價值 於收購日 \$'000 千元
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	9	9
Fixed assets	固定資產		
– Property and equipment	– 物業及設備	649,943	649,943
– Right-of-use assets	– 使用權資產	1,621,227	1,621,227
Other assets	其他資產	29,587	29,587
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款	(229,128)	(229,128)
Tax payable	應交稅費	(949)	(949)
Net assets	淨資產	2,070,689	2,070,689
			\$'000 千元
Represented by:	表示為:		
Cash consideration paid	已支付現金作價		1,840,613
Cash consideration unpaid	尚未支付的現金作價		230,076
			2,070,689
Net cash outflow arising on acquisition:	收購產生的現金流出淨額:		
Cash consideration paid	已支付現金作價		1,840,613
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	減: 被收購的現金及現金等價物		(9)
			1,840,604

19 租賃使用權資產 (續)

(b) 資產收購 (續)

關於收購北京康養於購買日確認的資產及負債情況列示如下:

Fair value at acquisition date 公允價值 於收購日 \$'000 千元	Carrying amount at acquisition date 帳面價值 於收購日 \$'000 千元
9	9
649,943	649,943
1,621,227	1,621,227
29,587	29,587
(229,128)	(229,128)
(949)	(949)
2,070,689	2,070,689
	\$'000 千元

Represented by:	表示為:		
Cash consideration paid	已支付現金作價		1,840,613
Cash consideration unpaid	尚未支付的現金作價		230,076
			2,070,689
Net cash outflow arising on acquisition:	收購產生的現金流出淨額:		
Cash consideration paid	已支付現金作價		1,840,613
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	減: 被收購的現金及現金等價物		(9)
			1,840,604

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

20 GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

20 商譽及無形資產

(a) Goodwill

(a) 商譽

		\$'000 千元
Cost:	成本：	
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	1,094,115
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(8,668)
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	1,085,447
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(1,338)
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	1,084,109
Impairment loss:	減值：	
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	370,167
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(3,973)
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	366,194
Recognition of impairment loss (Note 8)	減值損失確認 (附註8)	364,870
Exchange adjustments	匯率調整	(613)
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	730,451
Net book value:	賬面淨值：	
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	353,658
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	719,253

(b) Intangible assets

(b) 無形資產

		\$'000 千元
Cost:	成本：	
At 1 January 2022, At 31 December 2022 and At 31 December 2023	於2022年1月1日、於2022年12月31日、於2023年12月31日	261,408
Amortisation/Impairment:	攤銷／減值：	
At 1 January 2022, At 31 December 2022 and At 31 December 2023	於2022年1月1日、於2022年12月31日、於2023年12月31日	-
Net book value:	賬面淨值：	
At 31 December 2023 and At 31 December 2022	於2023年12月31日、於2022年12月31日	261,408

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

20 GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

(b) Intangible assets (Continued)

The intangible assets mainly represent the trade name acquired in the acquisition of TPI in 2008, which is subject to annual impairment test. The relief-from-royalty approach is adopted to determine the fair value of trade name. At the end of each reporting period, the management of the Group reassessed the assumptions of this approach. As at 31 December 2023, the valuation of the trade name is determined based on the future cash flows estimated by TPI and discounted at 14% (2022: 14%). The trade name is considered by the management of the Group as having an indefinite useful life because it is expected to contribute to net cash inflows indefinitely. The trade name will not be amortised until its useful life is determined to be finite.

Particulars of the impairment testing are disclosed below.

(c) Impairment tests on goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

For impairment testing, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were allocated to cash generating units in the following operating segments:

Life insurance	人壽保險
Property and casualty insurance	財產保險
Other businesses	其他業務

Life insurance	人壽保險
Property and casualty insurance	財產保險
Other businesses	其他業務

20 商譽及無形資產 (續)

(b) 無形資產 (續)

無形資產主要代表於2008年收購太平財險時購入之商號，並須進行年度的減值測試。商號之公允價值以免納專利權使用費方法釐定。於報告期末，本集團管理層重新評估此方法之假設。於2023年12月31日，商號的評估乃根據太平財險估計的未來現金流增長及以折現率14% (2022年：14%) 而釐定。本集團管理層認為由於預期該商號將無限期提供淨現金流，所以其具無限可使用年期。該商號不會攤銷，直至其可使用年期被定為有限。

減值測試之詳情如下。

(c) 商譽及沒有使用限期的無形資產之減值測試

在減值測試時，2023年及2022年12月31日之商譽及沒有使用限期的無形資產按以下營運分部分配至各現金生產單位：

At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日		
Goodwill 商譽 \$'000 千元	Intangible assets 無形資產 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
154,909	-	154,909
148,738	261,408	410,146
50,011	-	50,011
353,658	261,408	615,066

At 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日		
Goodwill 商譽 \$'000 千元	Intangible assets 無形資產 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
154,909	-	154,909
148,738	261,408	410,146
415,606	-	415,606
719,253	261,408	980,661

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

20 GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

(c) Impairment tests on goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (Continued)

The recoverable amount of the cash generating units containing goodwill or intangible assets was determined based on the value-in-use calculation. This calculation uses cash flow projection which represents what management believes is the best estimate of what the cash generating units are able to achieve in their business life. The Directors determined the cash flow projection based on past performance and its expectation for market development.

In respect of life insurance business, the recoverable amount was determined based on TPL's appraisal value, which consists of the adjusted net worth plus the present value of inforce business and the new business value after cost of capital.

In respect of property and casualty business, the recoverable amount was determined by estimating and discounting the future cash flows to its present value.

In respect of other businesses, the recoverable amount was determined by income approach to convert the expected periodic benefits of ownership into an indication of value, estimating and discounting the future cash flows to its present value. During 2023, the estimated recoverable amount of one of the cash generating units in other businesses was lower than its corresponding carrying amount and consequently, an impairment loss of goodwill of \$364,870,000 (2022: Nil) was recognised. After recognition of impairment loss, the net carrying amount of goodwill in connection with the other businesses cash generating units were \$50,011,000 (2022: \$415,606,000).

No impairment loss on intangible assets was recognised during the Year (2022: Nil).

20 商譽及無形資產 (續)

(c) 商譽及沒有使用限期的無形資產之減值測試 (續)

含商譽或無形資產的現金產生單位的可收回金額，按使用價值計算而釐定。此計算使用現金流預測，代表管理層相信現金產生單位於其商業生命中能實現之最佳估計。董事根據過往表現及未來市場發展釐定現金流預測。

有關人壽保險業務，可收回金額以太平人壽之評估價值釐定。評估價值為經調整之資產淨值、扣除資本成本後之有效業務價值及新業務價值現值之總和。

有關財產保險業務，可收回金額以估計及折算未來現金流至現值釐定。

有關其他業務，可收回金額按收益法轉換所有權的預期定期利益轉化為價值指標以估計及折算未來現金流至現值釐定。2023年度其他業務中一個現金產生單位的估計可收回金額低於其賬面值，因此，為數364,870,000元（2022年：無）商譽減值損失在年內確認。確認減值損失後，其他業務現金產生單位之賬面值為50,011,000元（2022年：415,606,000元）。

於本年度內無確認無形資產減值（2022年：無）。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

21 SUBSIDIARIES

(a) General information of principal subsidiaries

The following list contains details of the Company's principal subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period, which in the opinion of the Directors, principally affected the results for the year or formed a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the Directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

All of these are controlled subsidiaries as defined under Note 1(d) and have been consolidated into the Group's financial statements.

21 附屬公司

(a) 主要附屬公司的一般資料

下表陳列為本公司的主要附屬公司於報告期末的詳情，董事認為該等附屬公司是主要影響年度業績或佔集團的淨資產相當部分。除非另有說明，否則所持的股份類別指普通股。董事認為詳細列出其他附屬公司會過於冗長。

該等附屬公司均為附註1(d)所界定的受控制附屬公司，並已綜合於本集團的財務報表內。

Name of company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operation 註冊成立及經營地點	Particulars of issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足股本的詳情	Group's effective interest 本集團有效持股佔比	Principal activities 主要業務
Taiping Life Insurance Company Limited (note (ii)) 太平人壽保險有限公司 (註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 10,030,000,000	75.10%	Life insurance business in PRC 於中國之人壽保險業務
Taiping General Insurance Company Limited (notes (ii) & (iv)) 太平財產保險有限公司 (註(ii)及(iv))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 7,170,000,000	100%	Property and casualty insurance business in PRC 於中國之財產保險業務
Taiping Pension Company Limited (note (ii)) 太平養老保險股份有限公司 (註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 3,000,000,000	100%	Pension and Group Life business in PRC 於中國之養老及團體保險業務
Taiping Asset Management Company Limited (note (ii)) 太平資產管理有限公司 (註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 1,000,000,000	80%	Asset management business in PRC 於中國之資產管理業務
Taiping Capital Asset Management Company Limited (note (ii)) 太平資本保險資產管理有限公司 (註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 200,000,000	85.06%	Asset management business in PRC 於中國之資產管理業務
Taiping Reinsurance Company Limited 太平再保險有限公司	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	\$8,822,445,630	75%	Reinsurance business in Hong Kong, PRC 於中國香港之再保險業務
Taiping Reinsurance (China) Company Limited (note (ii)) 太平再保險(中國)有限公司 (註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 1,500,000,000	75%	Reinsurance business in PRC 於中國之再保險業務

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

21 附屬公司 (續)

(a) General information of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

(a) 主要附屬公司的一般資料 (續)

Name of company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operation 註冊成立及經營地點	Particulars of issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足股本的詳情	Group's effective interest 本集團有效持股佔比	Principal activities 主要業務
China Taiping Insurance (HK) Company Limited (note (i)) 中國太平保險(香港)有限公司(註(i))	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	Ordinary 普通 \$2,386,000,000 Deferred 遞延 \$200,000,000	100%	Property and casualty insurance in Hong Kong, PRC 於中國香港之財產保險業務
China Taiping Life Insurance (Hong Kong) Company Limited (note (v)) 中國太平人壽保險(香港)有限公司(註(v))	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	\$10,800,000,000	100%	Life insurance business in Hong Kong, PRC 於中國香港之人壽保險業務
China Taiping Insurance (Macau) Company Limited 中國太平保險(澳門)股份有限公司	Macau, PRC 中國澳門	MOP 澳門幣 120,000,000	100%	Property and casualty insurance in Macau, PRC 於中國澳門之財產保險業務
China Taiping Life Insurance (Macau) Company Limited (note (vi)) 中國太平人壽保險(澳門)股份有限公司(註(vi))	Macau, PRC 中國澳門	MOP 澳門幣 800,000,000	100%	Life insurance business in Macau, PRC 於中國澳門之人壽保險業務
China Taiping Insurance (Singapore) PTE. Ltd. (note (vii)) 中國太平保險(新加坡)有限公司(註(vii))	Singapore 新加坡	SGD 新加坡幣 270,000,000	100%	Property and casualty and life insurance in Singapore 於新加坡之財產及人壽保險業務
China Taiping Insurance (UK) Company Limited (note (viii)) 中國太平保險(英國)有限公司(註(viii))	United Kingdom 英國	GBP 英鎊 109,000,000	100%	Property and casualty insurance in United Kingdom 於英國之財產保險業務
PT China Taiping Insurance Indonesia (note (ix)) 中國太平保險印度尼西亞有限公司(註(ix))	Indonesia 印尼	IDR 印尼盾 172,000,000,000	55%	Property and casualty insurance in Indonesia 於印尼之財產保險業務
China Taiping Insurance (LU) S.A. 中國太平保險(盧森堡)有限公司	Luxembourg 盧森堡	EUR 歐元 10,000,000	100%	Property and casualty insurance in Luxembourg 於盧森堡之財產保險業務
Taiping Senior Living Investments Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平養老產業投資有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 2,570,000,000	75.10%	Elderly care investment and asset management 養老產業投資與資產管理
Taiping Senior Living Management Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平養老產業管理有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 100,000,000	75.10%	Elderly care investment and asset management 養老產業投資與資產管理

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

21 附屬公司 (續)

(a) General information of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

(a) 主要附屬公司的一般資料 (續)

Name of company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operation 註冊成立及經營地點	Particulars of issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足股本的詳情	Group's effective interest 本集團有效持股佔比	Principal activities 主要業務
Taiping Senior Health Services (Chengdu) Co., Ltd. (notes (ii) & (x)) 太平養老健康服務(成都)有限公司 (註(ii)及(x))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 1,260,000,000	75.10%	Elderly care investment and asset management 養老產業投資與資產管理
Taiping Healthcare (Guangzhou) Company Limited (notes (ii) & (xi)) 太平健康養老(廣州)有限公司 (註(ii)及(xi))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 822,000,000	75.10%	Elderly care investment and asset management 養老產業投資與資產管理
Taiping Senior Health Services (Kuming) Co., Ltd. (new) (notes (ii) & (xii)) 太平健康養老服務(昆明)有限公司(新) (註(ii)及(xii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 239,000,000	75.10%	Elderly care investment and asset management 養老產業投資與資產管理
Taiping Healthcare (Beijing) Company Limited (new) (notes (ii) & (xiii)) 太平健康養老(北京)有限公司(新) (註(ii)及(xiii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 3,359,552,041	75.10%	Elderly care investment and asset management 養老產業投資與資產管理
Taiping Real Estate (Shanghai) Company Limited (note (iii)) 太平置業(上海)有限公司(註(iii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 980,000,000	90.29%	Property investment 物業投資
Dragon Jade Industrial District Management (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (note (ii)) 龍璧工業區管理(深圳)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 111,660,000	100%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping Real Estate (Suzhou Industrial Park) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(蘇州工業園區)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 776,310,000	85.06%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping Real Estate (Beijing) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(北京)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 276,779,700	75.10%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping Real Estate (Nanning) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(南寧)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 376,000,000	80.08%	Property investment 物業投資
北京太平廣安置業有限公司 (note (ii)) 北京太平廣安置業有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 2,200,000,000	75.10%	Property investment 物業投資

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

21 附屬公司 (續)

(a) General information of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

(a) 主要附屬公司的一般資料 (續)

Name of company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operation 註冊成立及經營地點	Particulars of issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足股本的詳情	Group's effective interest 本集團有效持股佔比	Principal activities 主要業務
Taiping Real Estate (Hangzhou) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(杭州)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 1,750,000,000	81.57%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping Real Estate (Hainan) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(海南)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 1,200,000,000	81.57%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping Real Estate (Guangzhou) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(廣州)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 2,160,000,000	81.42%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping Real Estate (Jinan) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(濟南)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 650,000,000	83.57%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping Real Estate (Tianjin) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(天津)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 945,000,000	87.55%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping Real Estate (Hefei) Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平置業(合肥)有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 193,000,000	75.10%	Property investment 物業投資
Taiping & Sinopec Financial Leasing Co. Ltd. (note (ii)) 太平石化金融租賃有限責任公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 5,000,000,000	37.55%	Financial leasing 金融租賃
Taiping Fund Management Company Limited (note (ii)) 太平基金管理有限公司(註(ii))	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	RMB 人民幣 650,000,000	73.93%	Management of investment funds business in PRC 於中國之基金管理業務
Taiping Financial Holdings Company Limited (notes (iii) & (xiv)) 太平金融控股有限公司(註(iii)及註(xiv))	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	Ordinary 普通 \$3,567,338,915 Deferred 遞延 \$10,000,000	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Taiping Securities (HK) Company Limited 太平證券(香港)有限公司	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	\$363,870,350	100%	Securities broking services 證券經紀服務

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

21 附屬公司 (續)

(a) General information of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

(a) 主要附屬公司的一般資料 (續)

Name of company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operation 註冊成立及經營地點	Particulars of issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足股本的詳情	Group's effective interest 本集團有效持股佔比	Principal activities 主要業務
Taiping Assets Management (HK) Company Limited 太平資產管理(香港)有限公司	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	\$212,000,000	100%	Asset management business in Hong Kong, PRC 於中國香港之資產管理業務
Taiping Reinsurance Brokers Limited (note (i)) 太平再保險顧問有限公司(註(i))	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	Ordinary 普通 \$4,000,000 Deferred 遞延 \$1,000,000	100%	Insurance broking 保險經紀
China Taiping Insurance Service (Japan) Co., Ltd. 中國太平保險服務(日本)有限公司	Japan 日本	JPY 日圓 130,000,000	100%	Insurance agency business in Japan 於日本之保險代理業務
Tellon Development Limited 澤鴻發展有限公司	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	\$100,000,000	100%	Investment holding and property investment 投資控股及物業投資
China Taiping Capital Limited	BVI/ Hong Kong, PRC 英屬維爾京群島/ 中國香港	US\$1 美元1	100%	Provision of back to back financing arrangement 提供背對背融資安排
China Taiping Fortunes Limited	BVI/ Hong Kong, PRC 英屬維爾京群島/ 中國香港	US\$1 美元1	100%	Provision of back to back financing arrangement 提供背對背融資安排

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(a) General information of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) Holders of the non-voting deferred shares in TPRB and CTPI (HK) are not entitled to share profits, receive notice of or attend or vote at any general meeting of these companies. On the winding-up of these companies, the holders of the non-voting deferred shares are not entitled to the distribution of the net assets of these companies for the first \$100 billion; the balance of net assets, if any, over the first \$100 billion shall be distributed among the holders of the ordinary shares and non-voting distributed shares pari passu among themselves in proportion to their respective shareholdings.
- (ii) These companies are Mainland China limited companies.
- (iii) Holders of the non-voting deferred shares in TPFH are entitled to a fixed non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 5% per annum for any financial year of TPFH in respect of which the net profits of TPFH available for dividend exceed \$10,000,000,000. The holders of non-voting deferred shares are not allowed to participate in the profits or assets of TPFH or to vote at meetings of TPFH. On the winding-up of TPFH, the holders of the non-voting deferred shares are entitled out of the surplus assets of TPFH to a return of the capital paid up on these shares held by them respectively after a total sum of \$10,000,000,000 has been distributed in such winding up in respect of each of the ordinary shares of TPFH.
- (iv) In June 2023, the registered capital of TPI has been increased by RMB1,000 million to RMB7,170 million. CTIH, Dragon Jade Industrial District Management (Shenzhen) Co. contributed such additional capital in cash in amount of RMB999.9 million and RMB0.1 million respectively, in portion to their respect equity interest in TPI.
- (v) In March 2023 and October 2023, the registered capital of TPL (HK) has been increased by \$4,000 million to \$10,800 million. CTIH has contributed such additional capital in cash.
- (vi) In July 2023, the registered capital of TPL (Macau) has been increased by MOP200 million to MOP800 million, TPL (HK), TP (Macau), TPIH (HK) contributed such additional capital in cash in amount of MOP180 million, MOP18 million and MOP2 million respectively, in portion to their respect equity interest in TPL (Macau).
- (vii) In May 2023 and November 2023, the registered capital of TP Singapore has been increased by SGD60 million to SGD270 million. China Taiping International Company Limited has contributed such additional capital in cash.

21 附屬公司 (續)

(a) 主要附屬公司的一般資料 (續)

註：

- (i) 於太平再保顧問及太平香港的無投票權遞延股份的持有人無權獲得這些公司的溢利、收取這些公司的任何股東周年大會的通知、出席股東周年大會或在會上投票。在這些公司清盤時，投票權遞延股份的持有人無權獲分這些公司首100,000,000,000元的資產淨值；超過首100,000,000,000元的資產淨值餘額（如有）則根據普通股及無投票權遞延股份持有人各自的持股量按比例進行分配。
- (ii) 這些公司都是中國內地有限公司。
- (iii) 太平金控的無投票權遞延股份持有人有權於該公司可用作分配股息的淨利潤超出10,000,000,000元的任何財政年度獲得每年5%固定非累積股息。該公司的無投票權遞延股份的持有人無權獲得該公司的溢利及資產或在公司會議上投票。在該公司清盤時，無投票權遞延股份持有人有權在普通股股東於清盤時分配到合計10,000,000,000元後，獲分配該公司的剩餘資產，作為已繳資本的回報。
- (iv) 於2023年6月，太平財產保險有限公司註冊資本增加10億元人民幣至71.7億元人民幣，中國太平控股、龍壁工業區管理（深圳）有限公司按各自於太平財產保險有限公司的權益比例分別以現金投入9.999億元人民幣、0.001億元人民幣作為新增資本。
- (v) 於2023年3月和2023年10月，中國太平人壽保險（香港）有限公司註冊資本合計增加40億元至108億元，中國太平控股以現金增入該等額外新增資本。
- (vi) 於2023年7月，中國太平人壽保險（澳門）股份有限公司註冊資本增加澳門幣2億元至澳門幣8億元，中國太平人壽保險（香港）有限公司、中國太平保險（澳門）股份有限公司及太平投資控股（香港）有限公司按各自於中國太平人壽保險（澳門）股份有限公司的權益比例分別以現金增入澳門幣1.8億元、澳門幣0.18億元、澳門幣0.02億元作為新增資本。
- (vii) 於2023年5月和2023年11月，太平新加坡註冊資本增加新元0.6億元至新元2.7億元，中國太平國際有限公司以現金增入該等額外新增資本。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
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21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(a) General information of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (viii) In February 2023, the registered capital of TPUK has been increased by GBP9 million to GBP109 million. China Taiping International Company Limited has contributed such additional capital in cash.
- (ix) In May 2023, the registered capital of TP Indonesia has been increased by IDR50,000 million to IDR172,000 million. CTIH contributed such additional capital in cash in amount of IDR27,500 million in portion to its equity interest in TP Indonesia.
- (x) In June 2023 and September 2023, the registered capital of TSHS (Chengdu) has been increased by RMB507 million to RMB1,260 million. TPL has contributed such additional capital in cash.
- (xi) In January 2023, the registered capital of TPHC (Guangzhou) has been increased by RMB42 million to RMB822 million. TPL has contributed such additional capital in cash.
- (xii) In September 2023, TSHS (Kunming) was established in China by TPL.
- (xiii) In October 2023, TPHC (Beijing) was acquired in China by TPL. The Group recognised the transaction as an asset acquisition transaction. For more information about the acquisition, see Note 19(b).
- (xiv) In October 2023, the registered capital of Taiping Financial Holdings Company Limited has been increased by \$3,000 million to \$3,577 million. CTIH has contributed such additional capital in cash.

21 附屬公司 (續)

(a) 主要附屬公司的一般資料 (續)

註：(續)

- (viii) 於2023年2月，太平英國註冊資本增加英鎊0.09億元至英鎊1.09億元，中國太平國際有限公司以現金增入該等額外新增資本。
- (ix) 於2023年5月，中國太平保險印度尼西亞有限公司註冊資本增加印尼盾500億元至印尼盾1,720億元，中國太平控股按其於中國太平保險印度尼西亞有限公司的權益比例以現金增入印尼盾275億元作為新增資本。
- (x) 於2023年6月及2023年9月，太平養老健康服務(成都)有限公司註冊資本合計增加5.07億元人民幣至12.6億元人民幣，太平人壽以現金增入該等額外新增資本。
- (xi) 於2023年1月，太平健康養老(廣州)有限公司註冊資本增加0.42億元人民幣至8.22億元人民幣，太平人壽以現金增入該等額外新增資本。
- (xii) 於2023年9月，太平人壽於中國成立太平健康養老服務(昆明)有限公司。
- (xiii) 於2023年10月，太平人壽於中國收購太平健康養老(北京)有限公司。本集團視該交易為一項資產收購交易，即購買北京康養的自有物業。有關收購的進一步資訊詳見附註19(b)。
- (xiv) 於2023年10月，太平金控註冊資本增加30億元至35.77億元，中國太平控股以現金增入該等額外新增資本。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(a) General information of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the Company has other subsidiaries that are not material to the Group. The principal activities of these subsidiaries are summarised as follows:

Principal activities 主要業務	Principal place of business 主要經營地點	Number of subsidiaries At 31 December 附屬公司數目 於12月31日	
		2023	2022
Investment holding 投資控股	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	30	30
	Macau, PRC 中國澳門	1	1
	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	1	1
		32	32
Insurance broker 保險經紀	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	1	1
Insurance broker 保險經紀	United Kingdom 英國	2	2
Financial advisory services 金融諮詢服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
Financial leasing 金融租賃	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	59	50
Inactive 休眠	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	12	12
Inactive 休眠	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	2	2
Nominee services 代理人服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
Medical services 醫療服務	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	1	1
Money lending and property investment 借貸及物業投資	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	3	3
Property investment 物業投資	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	16	16
Property investment 物業投資	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	3	3
Property management 物業管理	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	2	2
Provision of back office service 提供後援運營服務	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	2	2
Provision of internal audit services 提供內部審核服務	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	1	1
Provision of insurance claim survey services 提供保險索償調查服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
Provision of management services for investment funds 提供投資基金管理服務	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	2	2
Provision of property agency services 提供物業代理服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
Provision of trust services 提供信託服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
		143	134

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests to the Group were disclosed in Note 21(b) below.

21 附屬公司 (續)

(a) 主要附屬公司的一般資料 (續)

於報告期期末，本公司有其他對本集團不重大的附屬公司。該等附屬公司之主要業務概述如下：

Principal activities 主要業務	Principal place of business 主要經營地點	Number of subsidiaries At 31 December 附屬公司數目 於12月31日	
		2023	2022
Investment holding 投資控股	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	30	30
	Macau, PRC 中國澳門	1	1
	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	1	1
		32	32
Insurance broker 保險經紀	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	1	1
Insurance broker 保險經紀	United Kingdom 英國	2	2
Financial advisory services 金融諮詢服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
Financial leasing 金融租賃	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	59	50
Inactive 休眠	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	12	12
Inactive 休眠	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	2	2
Nominee services 代理人服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
Medical services 醫療服務	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	1	1
Money lending and property investment 借貸及物業投資	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	3	3
Property investment 物業投資	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	16	16
Property investment 物業投資	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	3	3
Property management 物業管理	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	2	2
Provision of back office service 提供後援運營服務	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	2	2
Provision of internal audit services 提供內部審核服務	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	1	1
Provision of insurance claim survey services 提供保險索償調查服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
Provision of management services for investment funds 提供投資基金管理服務	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	2	2
Provision of property agency services 提供物業代理服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
Provision of trust services 提供信託服務	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	1	1
		143	134

對本集團有重大非控股權益的非全資附屬公司詳情於附註21(b)披露。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(b) Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that had material non-controlling interests:

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation and principal place of business 註冊成立及主要經營地點	Proportion of ownership held by non-controlling interests 非控股股東權益應佔權益百分比		Profit allocated to non-controlling interests 分配至非控股股東權益的溢利		Accumulated non-controlling interests 累計非控股股東權益	
		2023	2022	At 31 December 於12月31日		2023	2022
				2023	2022 (restated) (重列)	2023	2022 (restated) (重列)
				\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Taiping Life Insurance Company Limited (Note) 太平人壽保險有限公司 (註)	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	24.90%	24.90%	2,846,700	3,648,111	29,497,406	18,357,792
Taiping & Sinopec Financial Leasing Co. Ltd. 太平石化金融租賃有限責任公司	Mainland, PRC 中國內地	62.45%	62.45%	489,137	502,662	4,910,579	4,913,323
Taiping Reinsurance Company Limited 太平再保險有限公司	Hong Kong, PRC 中國香港	25.00%	25.00%	83,261	106,431	2,782,648	2,749,281
Individually insignificant subsidiaries with non-controlling interests 單項金額不重大的附屬公司之非控股股東權益						425,387	(160,329)
						37,616,020	25,860,067

Note: During the year ended 31 December 2023, Taiping Life Insurance Company Limited issued RMB11,000,000,000 perpetual capital securities as disclosed in Note 39(b).

(b) 有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司的詳情

下表載列有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司的詳情：

註：截至2023年12月31日止年度，太平人壽保險有限公司發行金額為11,000,000,000元人民幣永續資本債券（附註39(b)）。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(b) Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests (Continued)

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that had material non-controlling interests are disclosed below. The summarised financial information below represented amounts before intragroup eliminations.

Taiping Life Insurance Company Limited

		At 31 December 於12月31日 2023		2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Total assets	總資產	1,149,527,967	988,829,690	
Total liabilities	總負債	1,067,607,962	915,107,982	
Net assets	淨資產	81,920,005	73,721,708	
		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度 2023		2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	16,974,190	17,398,548	
Investment return	投資回報	28,014,891	13,843,761	
Net investment return	淨投資業績	(2,482,562)	(3,292,036)	
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	11,395,890	14,651,047	
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他綜合收益	(12,257,929)	(14,381,333)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度綜合收益總額	(862,039)	269,714	
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests	非控股股東應佔本年度綜合收益總額	(206,225)	67,159	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	向非控股股東支付的股息	744,199	1,016,748	
Net cash inflow from operating activities	來自經營業務之現金流入淨額	100,883,330	102,352,061	
Net cash outflow used in investing activities	來自投資業務之現金流出淨額	(122,833,836)	(90,400,454)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) in financing activities	來自融資業務之現金流入/(流出)淨額	13,883,439	(4,544,485)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	現金流入/(流出)淨額	(8,067,067)	7,407,122	

21 附屬公司 (續)

(b) 有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司的詳情 (續)

有關本集團之附屬公司有重大非控股股東權益之財務資料概要披露如下。下列之財務資料概要為分部內抵銷前之金額。

太平人壽保險有限公司

		At 31 December 於12月31日 2023		2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Total assets	總資產	1,149,527,967	988,829,690	
Total liabilities	總負債	1,067,607,962	915,107,982	
Net assets	淨資產	81,920,005	73,721,708	
		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度 2023		2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	16,974,190	17,398,548	
Investment return	投資回報	28,014,891	13,843,761	
Net investment return	淨投資業績	(2,482,562)	(3,292,036)	
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	11,395,890	14,651,047	
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他綜合收益	(12,257,929)	(14,381,333)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度綜合收益總額	(862,039)	269,714	
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests	非控股股東應佔本年度綜合收益總額	(206,225)	67,159	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	向非控股股東支付的股息	744,199	1,016,748	
Net cash inflow from operating activities	來自經營業務之現金流入淨額	100,883,330	102,352,061	
Net cash outflow used in investing activities	來自投資業務之現金流出淨額	(122,833,836)	(90,400,454)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) in financing activities	來自融資業務之現金流入/(流出)淨額	13,883,439	(4,544,485)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	現金流入/(流出)淨額	(8,067,067)	7,407,122	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(b) Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests (Continued)

Taiping & Sinopec Financial Leasing Co. Limited

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Total assets	總資產	68,090,340	56,530,691
Total liabilities	總負債	59,267,848	47,642,541
Net assets	淨資產	8,822,492	8,888,150
		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
Other income	其他收入	3,549,268	3,621,931
Other finance costs	其他財務費用	1,527,529	1,349,517
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	783,246	804,903
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他綜合收益	(580,161)	(790,448)
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度綜合收益總額	203,085	14,455
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests	非控股股東應佔本年度綜合收益總額	111,631	87,128
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	向非控股股東支付的股息	114,375	110,802
Net cash inflow from operating activities	來自經營業務之現金流入淨額	3,101,370	5,782,253
Net cash outflow used in investing activities	來自投資業務之現金流出淨額	(2,550,573)	(3,125,052)
Net cash outflow used in financing activities	來自融資業務之現金流出淨額	(403,335)	(4,778,749)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	現金流入/(流出)淨額	147,462	(2,121,548)

21 附屬公司 (續)

(b) 有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司的詳情 (續)

太平石化金融租賃有限責任公司

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Total assets	總資產	68,090,340	56,530,691
Total liabilities	總負債	59,267,848	47,642,541
Net assets	淨資產	8,822,492	8,888,150
		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
Other income	其他收入	3,549,268	3,621,931
Other finance costs	其他財務費用	1,527,529	1,349,517
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	783,246	804,903
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他綜合收益	(580,161)	(790,448)
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度綜合收益總額	203,085	14,455
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests	非控股股東應佔本年度綜合收益總額	111,631	87,128
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	向非控股股東支付的股息	114,375	110,802
Net cash inflow from operating activities	來自經營業務之現金流入淨額	3,101,370	5,782,253
Net cash outflow used in investing activities	來自投資業務之現金流出淨額	(2,550,573)	(3,125,052)
Net cash outflow used in financing activities	來自融資業務之現金流出淨額	(403,335)	(4,778,749)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	現金流入/(流出)淨額	147,462	(2,121,548)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

21 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(b) Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests (Continued)

Taiping Reinsurance Company Limited

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Total assets	總資產	48,181,664	50,385,308
Total liabilities	總負債	37,051,074	39,388,185
Net assets	淨資產	11,130,590	10,997,123
		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	288,380	505,248
Investment return	投資回報	734,606	788,906
Net investment return	淨投資業績	(4,011)	174,648
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	333,043	425,723
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他綜合收益	(162,725)	(239,492)
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度綜合收益總額	170,318	186,231
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests	非控股股東應佔本年度綜合收益總額	42,579	46,558
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	向非控股股東支付的股息	9,212	–
Net cash outflow used in operating activities	來自經營業務之現金流出淨額	(1,600,994)	(6,625,868)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) in investing activities	來自投資業務之現金流入/(流出)淨額	(988,697)	7,192,283
Net cash inflow/(outflow) in financing activities	來自融資業務之現金流入/(流出)淨額	1,352,933	(42,807)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	現金流入/(流出)淨額	(1,236,758)	523,608

21 附屬公司 (續)

(b) 有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司的詳情 (續)

太平再保險有限公司

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

22 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

22 於聯營公司及合營公司的權益

(a) Interests in associate

(a) 於聯營公司的權益

		At 31 December 於12月31日 2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Associates	聯營企業		
Cost of investment in associates	聯營企業投資成本	27,557,064	25,624,547
Share of post-acquisition profits and other comprehensive income, net of dividends received and impairment	應佔購入後的溢利及其他綜合收益，減去已收股息及減值	(533,824)	(6,499)
		27,023,240	25,618,048

Details of the Group's principal associates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

於報告期末，本集團重大聯營公司詳情如下：

Name of associates 聯營公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/ 經營地點	Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group 本集團應佔權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
		At 31 December 於12月31日 2023	2022	
Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (Note) 上海農村商業銀行股份有限公司 (「上海農商行」) (註)	PRC 中國	4.30%	4.30%	Banking 銀行業務
Taiping Financial Services Co. Ltd. 太平金融服務有限公司	PRC 中國	48%	48%	E-commerce for insurance 有關保險之電子商務

Note:

The Group has significant influence over Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. through a group representative being a director of Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. As such, the interest in this associate is accounted for using the equity method.

註：

本集團通過委派一位董事對上海農商行實施重大影響。因此將其確認為聯營公司，以權益法核算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

22 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

(a) Interests in associate (Continued)

Summarised financial information of principal associates

Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Total income (Note)	收入總額 (註)	29,431,773	29,811,630
Net income for the year	本年度淨溢利	13,764,231	12,766,247
Dividend received from the associate	收取聯營公司股息	157,567	144,795

Reconciliation to the carrying amount of the interests in Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Proportion of the Group's shareholders' interests in the associate	本集團持有聯營公司權益百分比	4.30%	4.30%
Share of net assets of the associate	佔聯營公司的淨資產	5,219,079	4,904,337
Fair value and other adjustments since acquisition of associate	取得投資時公允價值及其他調整	2,557	(40,538)
Carrying amount of the Group's interests in the associate	本集團持有聯營公司的賬面值	5,221,636	4,863,799

Note:

The Group accounts for the share of profit of Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023, taking into account any significant events or transactions for the period 1 October 2023 to 31 December 2023.

22 於聯營公司及合營公司的權益 (續)

(a) 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

重大聯營公司的財務資料概要

上海農商行

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Total income (Note)	收入總額 (註)	29,431,773	29,811,630
Net income for the year	本年度淨溢利	13,764,231	12,766,247
Dividend received from the associate	收取聯營公司股息	157,567	144,795

本綜合財務報告中確認的上海農商行賬面值之對賬如下：

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Proportion of the Group's shareholders' interests in the associate	本集團持有聯營公司權益百分比	4.30%	4.30%
Share of net assets of the associate	佔聯營公司的淨資產	5,219,079	4,904,337
Fair value and other adjustments since acquisition of associate	取得投資時公允價值及其他調整	2,557	(40,538)
Carrying amount of the Group's interests in the associate	本集團持有聯營公司的賬面值	5,221,636	4,863,799

註：

本集團於2023年度核算上海農商行2022年10月1日至2023年9月30日止期間所分享的利潤，並考慮2023年10月1日至2023年12月31日止期間的重大交易或事項的影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

22 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

(a) Interests in associate (Continued)

Summarised financial information of principal associates (Continued)

Taiping Financial Services Co. Ltd.

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Total assets	總資產	1,377,223	1,484,422
Total liabilities	總負債	392,943	415,704
Net assets	淨資產	984,280	1,068,718
		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Total income	收入總額	577,002	709,854
Net loss for the year	本年度淨虧損	(70,480)	(38,760)
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他綜合收益	(38,401)	(2,126)
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度綜合收益總額	(108,881)	(40,886)

22 於聯營公司及合營公司的權益 (續)

(a) 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

重大聯營公司的財務資料概要 (續)

太平金融服務有限公司

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Total assets	總資產	1,377,223	1,484,422
Total liabilities	總負債	392,943	415,704
Net assets	淨資產	984,280	1,068,718
		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Total income	收入總額	577,002	709,854
Net loss for the year	本年度淨虧損	(70,480)	(38,760)
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他綜合收益	(38,401)	(2,126)
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度綜合收益總額	(108,881)	(40,886)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

22 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

(a) Interests in associate (Continued)

Summarised financial information of principal associates (Continued)

Taiping Financial Services Co. Ltd. (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in Taiping Financial Services Co. Ltd. recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
Net assets of the associate	聯營公司淨資產	984,280	1,068,718
Proportion of the Group's shareholders' interests in the associate	本集團持有聯營公司權益百分比	48.0%	48.0%
Share of net assets of the associate	佔聯營公司的淨資產	472,454	512,985
Remeasurement of retained interest upon recognition of interests in the associate	確認為聯營公司時重新計量的保留權益	782,536	793,881
Impairment loss recognised	確認減值	(542,895)	(383,519)
Carrying amount of the Group's interests in the associate	本集團持有聯營公司的賬面值	712,095	923,347

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

(a) 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

重大聯營公司的財務資料概要 (續)

太平金融服務有限公司 (續)

上述財務資料概要與本綜合財務報告中確認的太平金融服務有限公司賬面值之對賬如下：

單獨為不重大的聯營公司累計財務資料

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023 \$'000 千元	2022 \$'000 千元
The Group's share of net loss for the year	本集團應佔本年度淨虧損	(297,361)	(482,718)
The Group's share of other comprehensive income for the year	本集團應佔本年度其他綜合收益	(277,315)	(1,019,810)
The Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year	本集團應佔本年度綜合收益總額	(574,676)	(1,502,528)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

22 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

(b) Interests in joint ventures

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023	2022
		\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元
Unlisted shares, at cost	非上市股份，成本	1,610,707	1,610,707
Share of post-acquisition profits and other comprehensive income, net of dividends received	應佔購入後的溢利及其他綜合收益，減去已收股息	(759,096)	(331,081)
		851,611	1,279,626

No joint venture is individually material to the Group as at 31 December 2023.

Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material

22 於聯營公司及合營公司的權益 (續)

(b) 於合營公司的權益

		At 31 December 於12月31日	
		2023	2022
		\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元
Unlisted shares, at cost	非上市股份，成本	1,610,707	1,610,707
Share of post-acquisition profits and other comprehensive income, net of dividends received	應佔購入後的溢利及其他綜合收益，減去已收股息	(759,096)	(331,081)
		851,611	1,279,626

於2023年12月31日，本集團沒有單獨為重大的合營公司。

單獨為不重大的合營公司累計財務資料

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度	
		2023	2022
		\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元
The Group's share of net loss for the year	本集團應佔本年度虧損	(394,207)	(49,248)
The Group's share of other comprehensive income for the year	本集團應佔本年度其他綜合收益	17,037	(78,089)
The Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year	本集團應佔本年度綜合收益總額	(377,170)	(127,337)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

23 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

23 遞延稅項資產及負債

(a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same taxation jurisdiction, is as follows:

(a) 已確認遞延稅項資產及負債

於本年度，遞延稅項資產和負債的變動在不考慮同一徵稅地區之結餘抵銷的情況如下：

Deferred tax arising from:	遞延稅項來自：	Difference in depreciation allowances and related depreciation	Revaluation of properties	Adjustment of financial investments	Insurance contract liabilities	Unused tax losses	Accrued salaries	Others	Total
		折舊免稅額與相關折舊的差異	物業重估	金融投資調整	保險合同負債	未動用稅項虧損	應付職工薪酬	其他	總額
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
At 31 December 2022 (restated)	於2022年12月31日 (重列)	34,943	(1,924,193)	(2,423,402)	6,906,833	612,478	1,776,938	915,060	5,898,657
Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 9	初次應用香港財務報告準則第9號的影響	-	-	(17,090)	-	-	-	-	(17,090)
At 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日	34,943	(1,924,193)	(2,440,492)	6,906,833	612,478	1,776,938	915,060	5,881,567
Credited/(charged) to consolidated statement of profit or loss	抵免/(支出)於綜合損益表	7,165	93,338	(3,698,050)	(2,929,809)	6,382,450	676,603	(626,976)	(95,279)
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	抵免/(支出)於其他綜合收益	-	(26,731)	(7,110,695)	11,016,189	-	-	-	3,878,763
Exchange difference	匯兌差額	(9,759)	196,138	297,065	(471,625)	(13,761)	(64,924)	(12,692)	(79,558)
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	32,349	(1,661,448)	(12,952,172)	14,521,588	6,981,167	2,388,617	275,392	9,585,493
At 31 December 2021, as previously reported	於2021年12月31日，同前報告	38,674	(2,240,469)	2,090,847	1,151,154	567,939	2,144,146	(67,585)	3,684,706
Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 17	初次應用香港財務報告準則第17號的影響	-	-	-	7,059,287	-	-	-	7,059,287
Adjustment on application of classification overlay	應用分類重疊法的調整	-	-	(10,287,474)	-	-	-	-	(10,287,474)
At 1 January 2022 (restated)	於2022年1月1日 (重列)	38,674	(2,240,469)	(8,196,627)	8,210,441	567,939	2,144,146	(67,585)	456,519
Credited/(charged) to consolidated statement of profit or loss	抵免/(支出)於綜合損益表	6,028	129,514	5,989,914	(3,944,497)	58,300	(302,285)	975,429	2,912,403
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	抵免/(支出)於其他綜合收益	-	(9,377)	(581,235)	4,069,275	-	-	-	3,478,663
Exchange difference	匯兌差額	(9,759)	196,139	364,546	(1,428,386)	(13,761)	(64,923)	7,216	(948,928)
At 31 December 2022 (restated)	於2022年12月31日 (重列)	34,943	(1,924,193)	(2,423,402)	6,906,833	612,478	1,776,938	915,060	5,898,657

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

23 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

(a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised (Continued)

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
Net deferred tax assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	已確認於綜合財務狀況表的遞延稅項資產淨額	11,549,792	7,849,882
Net deferred tax liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	已確認於綜合財務狀況表的遞延稅項負債淨額	(1,964,299)	(1,951,225)
		9,585,493	5,898,657

(b) Deferred tax assets not recognised

As at 31 December 2023, the Group did not recognise deferred tax assets in respect of certain tax losses of \$12,077,090,000 (2022: \$6,554,412,000) and certain temporary differences of \$248,346,000 (2022: \$365,921,000). \$11,806,717,000 (2022: \$1,108,232,000) of the total tax losses can be carried forward up to five years after the year in which the loss was originated to offset future taxable profits, while the remaining tax losses and temporary difference do not expire under current tax legislation.

23 遞延稅項資產及負債 (續)

(a) 已確認遞延稅項資產及負債 (續)

	At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
Net deferred tax assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	11,549,792	7,849,882
Net deferred tax liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	(1,964,299)	(1,951,225)
	9,585,493	5,898,657

(b) 未確認的遞延稅項資產

於2023年12月31日，本集團未有確認12,077,090,000元（2022年：6,554,412,000元）之稅項虧損及248,346,000元（2022年：365,921,000元）的暫時性差異而產生的遞延稅項資產。11,806,717,000元（2022年：1,108,232,000元）稅項虧損總額可以在發生虧損年起計，最多不多於五年，用作抵銷未來之應評稅利潤，尚餘的稅項虧損額及暫時性差異在目前的稅務條例則並無期限。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

24 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

24 金融投資

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
At fair value through profit or loss	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益		
Debt investments	債務投資		
– Listed	– 上市	38,265,432	41,059,220
– Unlisted	– 非上市	227,451,705	134,318,569
Equity securities	股本證券		
– Listed	– 上市	90,945,778	109,078,461
– Unlisted	– 非上市	20,952,524	10,279,514
Investment funds	投資基金		
– Listed	– 上市	6,057,913	4,321,070
– Unlisted	– 非上市	76,814,304	51,969,988
		460,487,656	351,026,822
At amortised cost	以攤餘成本計量		
– Listed	– 上市	79,088,199	79,796,894
– Unlisted	– 非上市	46,235,999	59,200,620
		125,324,198	138,997,514
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資		
– Listed	– 上市	110,118,877	86,898,696
– Unlisted	– 非上市	502,844,191	412,081,450
		612,963,068	498,980,146
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資		
– Listed	– 上市	22,407,546	30,167,527
– Unlisted	– 非上市	2,727,393	2,952,108
		25,134,939	33,119,635

As at 31 December 2023, debt and equity investments with total carrying amounts of \$10,323,138,000 (2022: \$7,358,523,000) have been pledged in favour of AMCM to guarantee the technical reserves in accordance with the Macau Insurance Ordinance.

於2023年12月31日，賬面值為10,323,138,000元（2022年12月31日：7,358,523,000元）的債務及權益工具投資已根據澳門保險活動管制法例抵押予澳門金融管理局，作為對技術準備金的擔保。

As at 31 December 2023, debt and equity investments with total carrying amounts of \$9,782,000 (2022: \$9,975,000) have been set aside as guarantee fund, pursuant to Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.

於2023年12月31日，賬面值為9,782,000元（2022年12月31日：9,975,000元）的債務及權益工具投資已根據印度尼西亞共和國財政部監管規定，預留為保證基金。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

25 SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS/SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The Group entered into transactions in which it transferred financial assets directly to third parties. As the Group has not transferred the significant risks and rewards relating to these securities, it continues to recognise the full carrying amount and has recognised the cash received on the transfer as securities sold under repurchase agreements. The following were the Group's securities that were transferred to the third parties with terms to repurchase these securities at the agreed dates and prices. These securities are either measured at amortised cost or carried at fair value respectively in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

25 買入返售證券／賣出回購證券

本集團進行交易把其金融資產直接轉讓至第三者。由於本集團並沒有把與此等證券有關的重大風險及回報轉移，因此繼續確認全數的賬面值，並把轉讓所收到的金額確認為賣出回購證券。本集團以商定的日期和價格之回購條款而轉移至另一實體的持有至到期日證券、可供出售證券和持有作交易用途證券如下。此等證券於本集團的綜合財務狀況表中分別按攤銷成本計量或以公允價值持有。

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日			
		Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Total
		以攤餘成本計量	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益	總額
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元
Carrying amount of transferred/pledged assets	轉移／已抵押資產的賬面值	13,669,860	12,741,200	39,381,140	65,792,200
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	相關負債的賬面值				
– securities sold under repurchase agreements	– 賣出回購證券	(6,076,151)	(11,842,277)	(11,397,759)	(29,316,187)
Net position	淨值	7,593,709	898,923	27,983,381	36,476,013

		At 31 December 2022 (Restated) 於2022年12月31日 (重列)			
		Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Total
		以攤餘成本計量	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益	總額
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元
Carrying amount of transferred/pledged assets	轉移／已抵押資產的賬面值	16,995,339	18,173,794	31,126,833	66,295,966
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	相關負債的賬面值				
– securities sold under repurchase agreements	– 賣出回購證券	(7,967,332)	(15,296,788)	(3,911,188)	(27,175,308)
Net position	淨值	9,028,007	2,877,006	27,215,645	39,120,658

Conversely, the Group also enters into short-term investment arrangements secured by the securities purchased. The securities purchased are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

相反，本集團亦進行以買入的證券作抵押的短期投資安排。買入的證券並不確認於財務狀況表。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

25 SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS/SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Continued)

All of the securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are denominated in RMB and will be settled within one year from the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of the securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements approximate to their fair values.

As at 31 December 2023, most of the securities purchased under resale agreements and the securities sold under repurchase agreements will mature within 25 days (2022: within 28 days), with interest rates of 1.5% to 6.33% (2022: 3.5% to 5.5%) and 1.6% to 5.8% (2022: 2% to 6%) per annum, respectively.

25 買入返售證券／賣出回購證券 (續)

所有買入返售證券及賣出回購證券以人民幣為單位及將在報告期末後一年內付。買入返售證券及賣出回購證券之賬面值約相等於其公允價值。

於2023年12月31日，大部分的買入返售證券及賣出回購證券將於25日內（2022年：28日內）到期，年利率分別為1.5%至6.33%（2022年：3.5%至5.5%）及1.6%至5.8%（2022年：2%至6%）。

26 AMOUNTS DUE FROM/(TO) GROUP COMPANIES

(a) Due from group companies

Amount due from the ultimate holding company	應收最終控股公司款項
Amount due from the immediate holding company	應收直屬控股公司款項
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項
Loan to a fellow subsidiary	貸款予同系附屬公司

26 應收／(應付)集團內公司款項

(a) 應收集團內公司款項

At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 \$'000 千元
6,877	6,976
6,492	6,565
42,615	36,231
55,984	49,772
1,257,262	2,010,092
1,313,246	2,059,864

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

26 AMOUNTS DUE FROM/(TO) GROUP COMPANIES (Continued)

(a) Due from group companies (Continued)

The amounts due from group companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The loan to a fellow subsidiary included \$1,250,000,000, which is unsecured, repayable within five years and carrying interest at fixed interest rates of 5.80% per annum as at 31 December 2023 (2022: ranging from 5.20% to 5.30%).

(b) Due to group companies

The amounts due to group companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

26 應收／(應付)集團內公司款項 (續)

(a) 應收集團內公司款項 (續)

應收集團內公司款項均為無抵押、免息，並須於要求時償還。

於2023年及2022年12月31日，貸款予同系附屬公司包括1,250,000,000元，為無抵押、於五年內償還及年利率為固定利率5.80% (2022 : 5.20%至5.30%)。

(b) 應付集團內公司款項

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 \$'000 千元
Amount due to the ultimate holding company	應付最終控股公司款項	6,279	7,601
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直屬控股公司款項	10,360	11,404
		16,639	19,005

應付集團內公司款項均為無抵押、免息，並須於要求時償還。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contract balances

Insurance contracts

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

(a) 保險和再保險合同餘額變動

保險合同

對未到期責任負債和已發生賠款負債的分析

		Contracts not measured under the PAA 未採用保費分配法計量的合同		
		Liabilities for remaining coverage 未到期責任負債		
		Excluding loss component 非虧損部分 \$'000 千元	Loss component 虧損部分 \$'000 千元	Liabilities for incurred claims 已發生賠款負債 \$'000 千元
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同負債	978,042,968	9,245,815	18,928,898
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同資產	(3,469,233)	478,086	2,214,695
Net insurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同淨負債/(資產)	974,573,735	9,723,901	21,143,593
Change in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動			
Insurance service revenue	保險服務收入			
Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	過渡日採用修正追溯調整法的保險合同	(40,193,442)	-	-
Contracts using the fair value approach	過渡日採用公允價值法的保險合同	(686,426)	-	-
All other contracts	其他合同	(15,948,917)	-	-
Total insurance service revenue	保險服務收入合計	(56,828,785)	-	-
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用			
Incurred claims and other expenses	當期發生的賠款及其他相關費用	-	(2,805,878)	20,519,971
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	保險獲取現金流量的攤銷	17,207,946	-	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	虧損部分的確認及轉回	-	3,002,665	-
Changes in fulfillment cash flows relating to the liabilities for incurred claims	已發生賠款負債相關的履約現金流變動	-	-	1,170,866
Total insurance service expenses	保險服務費用合計	17,207,946	196,787	21,690,837
Insurance service result	保險服務業績	(39,620,839)	196,787	21,690,837
Effect of exchange differences	匯率變動的影響	(13,285,049)	(102,577)	(181,068)
Financial movements in insurance contracts	保險合同金融變動額	78,976,893	90,979	72,620
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動合計	26,071,005	185,189	21,582,389
Investment components and premium refunds	投資成分及保費返還	(70,982,637)	-	70,982,637
Cash flows	現金流量			
Premium received	收到的保費	211,878,656	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	支付的賠款及其他相關費用(含投資成分)	-	-	(87,720,254)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	支付的保險獲取現金流量	(20,385,865)	-	-
Other related cash flows	其他現金流量	1,257,558	-	496
Total cash flows	現金流量合計	192,750,349	-	(87,719,758)
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同負債	1,127,607,695	9,250,027	22,128,789
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同資產	(5,195,243)	659,063	3,860,072
Net insurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同淨負債/(資產)	1,122,412,452	9,909,090	25,988,861

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

At 31 December 2023
於2023年12月31日

Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Liabilities for remaining coverage 未到期責任負債		Contracts measured under the PAA 採用保費分配法計量的合同		Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
	Excluding loss component 非虧損部分 \$'000 千元	Loss component 虧損部分 \$'000 千元	Liabilities for incurred claims 已發生賠款負債			
			Estimates of present value future cash flows 未來現金流量 現值的估計 \$'000 千元	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk 非金融風險調整 \$'000 千元		
1,006,217,681 (776,452)	15,652,492 (1,486,438)	391,803 29,159	18,849,130 573,669	830,199 6,492	35,723,624 (877,118)	1,041,941,305 (1,653,570)
1,005,441,229	14,166,054	420,962	19,422,799	836,691	34,846,506	1,040,287,735
(40,193,442) (686,426) (15,948,917)	(4,996,133) - (45,663,928)	- - -	- - -	- - -	(4,996,133) - (45,663,928)	(45,189,575) (686,426) (61,612,845)
(56,828,785)	(50,660,061)	-	-	-	(50,660,061)	(107,488,846)
17,714,093 17,207,946	- 13,210,544	- -	33,020,862 -	282,147 -	33,303,009 13,210,544	51,017,102 30,418,490
3,002,665	-	217,571	-	-	217,571	3,220,236
1,170,866	-	-	687,522	(258,833)	428,689	1,599,555
39,095,570	13,210,544	217,571	33,708,384	23,314	47,159,813	86,255,383
(17,733,215) (13,568,694) 79,140,492	(37,449,517) (341,800) 562,795	217,571 (28,648) -	33,708,384 61,130 444,707	23,314 28,888 22,409	(3,500,248) (280,430) 1,029,911	(21,233,463) (13,849,124) 80,170,403
47,838,583	(37,228,522)	188,923	34,214,221	74,611	(2,750,767)	45,087,816
-	(2,045,515)	-	2,045,515	-	-	-
211,878,656 (87,720,254) (20,385,865) 1,258,054	54,191,840 - (12,193,769) (1,733,174)	- - - -	- (35,604,462) - 22,884	- - -	54,191,840 (35,604,462) (12,193,769) (1,710,290)	266,070,496 (123,324,716) (32,579,634) (452,236)
105,030,591	40,264,897	-	(35,581,578)	-	4,683,319	109,713,910
1,158,986,511 (676,108)	19,175,627 (4,018,713)	514,233 95,652	17,060,424 3,040,533	804,333 106,969	37,554,617 (775,559)	1,196,541,128 (1,451,667)
1,158,310,403	15,156,914	609,885	20,100,957	911,302	36,779,058	1,195,089,461

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contract balances (Continued)

Insurance contracts (Continued)

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims
(Continued)

(a) 保險和再保險合同餘額變動 (續)

保險合同 (續)

對未到期責任負債和已發生賠款負債的分析 (續)

		Contracts not measured under the PAA 未採用保費分配法計量的合同		
		Liabilities for remaining coverage 未到期責任負債		
		Excluding loss component 非虧損部分 \$'000 千元	Loss component 虧損部分 \$'000 千元	Liabilities for incurred claims 已發生賠款負債 \$'000 千元
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同負債	939,877,412	5,788,482	16,707,017
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同資產	(2,827,195)	129,002	1,915,843
Net insurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同淨負債/(資產)	937,050,217	5,917,484	18,622,860
Change in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動			
Insurance service revenue	保險服務收入			
Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	過渡日採用修正追溯調整法的保險合同	(45,683,295)	-	-
Contracts using the fair value approach	過渡日採用公允價值法的保險合同	(3,972,066)	-	-
All other contracts	其他合同	(7,798,293)	-	-
Total insurance service revenue	保險服務收入合計	(57,453,654)	-	-
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用			
Incurring claims and other expenses	當期發生的賠款及其他相關費用	-	(1,513,407)	20,273,930
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	保險獲取現金流量的攤銷	16,716,835	-	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	虧損部分的確認及轉回	-	5,582,518	-
Changes in fulfillment cash flows relating to the liabilities for incurred claims	已發生賠款負債相關的履約現金流變動	-	-	2,059,177
Total insurance service expenses	保險服務費用合計	16,716,835	4,069,111	22,333,107
Insurance service result	保險服務業績	(40,736,819)	4,069,111	22,333,107
Effect of exchange differences	匯率變動的影響	(73,907,719)	(453,777)	(1,001,477)
Financial movements in insurance contracts	保險合同金融變動額	30,507,540	191,083	(89,239)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動合計	(84,136,998)	3,806,417	21,242,391
Investment components and premium refunds	投資成分及保費返還	(64,567,341)	-	64,567,341
Cash flows	現金流量			
Premium received	收到的保費	207,874,740	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	支付的賠款及其他相關費用 (含投資成分)	-	-	(83,290,649)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	支付的保險獲取現金流量	(20,591,274)	-	-
Other related cash flows	其他現金流量	(1,055,609)	-	1,650
Total cash flows	現金流量合計	186,227,857	-	(83,288,999)
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同負債	978,042,968	9,245,815	18,928,898
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同資產	(3,469,233)	478,086	2,214,695
Net insurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同淨負債/(資產)	974,573,735	9,723,901	21,143,593

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

At 31 December 2022
於2022年12月31日

Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Liabilities for remaining coverage 未到期責任負債		Contracts measured under the PAA 採用保費分配法計量的合同			Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
	Excluding loss component 非虧損部分 \$'000 千元	Loss component 虧損部分 \$'000 千元	Liabilities for incurred claims 已發生賠款負債				
			Estimates of present value future cash flows 未來現金流量 現值的估計 \$'000 千元	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk 非金融風險調整 \$'000 千元			
962,372,911 (782,350)	17,088,283 (1,205,562)	525,948 18	18,264,426 340,026	775,050 3,991	36,653,707 (861,527)	999,026,618 (1,643,877)	
961,590,561	15,882,721	525,966	18,604,452	779,041	35,792,180	997,382,741	
(45,683,295) (3,972,066) (7,798,293)	(11,821,654) - (39,630,928)	- - -	- - -	- - -	(11,821,654) - (39,630,928)	(57,504,949) (3,972,066) (47,429,221)	
(57,453,654)	(51,452,582)	-	-	-	(51,452,582)	(108,906,236)	
18,760,523 16,716,835	- 13,449,663	- -	32,097,691 -	403,869 -	32,501,560 13,449,663	51,262,083 30,166,498	
5,582,518	-	(70,888)	-	-	(70,888)	5,511,630	
2,059,177	-	-	140,249	(316,036)	(175,787)	1,883,390	
43,119,053	13,449,663	(70,888)	32,237,940	87,833	45,704,548	88,823,601	
(14,334,601) (75,362,973) 30,609,384	(38,002,919) (1,234,461) 552,521	(70,888) (34,116) -	32,237,940 (1,328,433) 130,993	87,833 (29,826) (357)	(5,748,034) (2,626,836) 683,157	(20,082,635) (77,989,809) 31,292,541	
(59,088,190)	(38,684,859)	(105,004)	31,040,500	57,650	(7,691,713)	(66,779,903)	
-	(2,497,367)	-	2,497,367	-	-	-	
207,874,740 (83,290,649) (20,591,274) (1,053,959)	55,579,394 - (14,359,355) (1,754,480)	- - -	- (32,734,597) - 15,077	- - -	55,579,394 (32,734,597) (14,359,355) (1,739,403)	263,454,134 (116,025,246) (34,950,629) (2,793,362)	
102,938,858	39,465,559	-	(32,719,520)	-	6,746,039	109,684,897	
1,006,217,681 (776,452)	15,652,492 (1,486,438)	391,803 29,159	18,849,130 573,669	830,199 6,492	35,723,624 (877,118)	1,041,941,305 (1,653,570)	
1,005,441,229	14,166,054	420,962	19,422,799	836,691	34,846,506	1,040,287,735	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contract balances (Continued)

Insurance contracts (Continued)

Analysis by measurement component – Contracts not measured under the PAA

(a) 保險和再保險合同餘額變動 (續)

保險合同 (續)

對保險合同計量成分的分析 – 未採用保費分配法計量的合同

At 31 December 2023
於2023年12月31日

		Contractual Service Margin 合同服務邊際					Subtotal 小計	Total 合計
		Estimates of present value of future cash flows 未來現金流量 現值的估計	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk 非金融風險 調整	Contracts using the fair value approach 適度日採用 公允價值法 保險合同	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach 適度日採用 修正追溯調整法 保險合同	All other contracts 其他 保險合同		
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同負債	755,101,233	29,829,479	85,705	200,974,366	20,226,898	221,286,969	1,006,217,681
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同資產	(1,048,160)	38,004	2,236	-	231,468	233,704	(776,452)
Net insurance contract liabilities/assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同淨負債/(資產)	754,053,073	29,867,483	87,941	200,974,366	20,458,366	221,520,673	1,005,441,229
Change in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動							
Changes that relate to current services	與當期服務相關的變動							
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	合同服務邊際的攤銷	-	-	(208,551)	(14,950,977)	(3,763,760)	(18,923,288)	(18,923,288)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	非金融風險調整的變動	-	(1,918,440)	-	-	-	-	(1,918,440)
Experience adjustments	當期經驗調整	(1,065,018)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,065,018)
Changes that relate to future services	與未來服務相關的變動							
Contracts initially recognised in the year	當期初始確認的保險合同影響	(18,077,116)	1,988,725	-	-	17,614,725	17,614,725	1,526,334
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	調整合同服務邊際的估計變更	13,988,447	(348,598)	194,515	(10,830,042)	(3,004,322)	(13,639,849)	-
Changes in estimates that without adjustment the contractual service margin	不調整合同服務邊際的估計變更	1,259,216	217,115	-	-	-	-	1,476,331
Changes that relate to past services	與過去服務相關的變動							
Changes in fulfillment cash flow related to incurred claim liabilities	已發生賠款負債相關應約現金流變動	1,453,224	(282,358)	-	-	-	-	1,170,866
Insurance service result	保險服務業績	(2,441,247)	(343,556)	(14,036)	(25,781,019)	10,846,643	(14,948,412)	(17,733,215)
Effect of exchange differences	匯率變動的影響	(10,066,783)	(415,365)	(339)	(2,751,147)	(335,060)	(3,086,546)	(13,568,694)
Financial movements in insurance contracts	保險合同金融變動額	69,848,969	1,512,458	14,885	6,600,646	1,363,534	7,979,065	79,140,492
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動合計	57,140,939	753,537	510	(21,931,520)	11,875,117	(10,055,893)	47,838,583
Cash flows	現金流量							
Premium received	收到的保費	211,878,656	-	-	-	-	-	211,878,656
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	支付的賠款及其他相關費用(含投資成分)	(87,720,254)	-	-	-	-	-	(87,720,254)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	支付的保險獲取現金流量	(20,385,865)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,385,865)
Other related cash flows	其他現金流量	1,258,054	-	-	-	-	-	1,258,054
Total cash flows	現金流量合計	105,030,591	-	-	-	-	-	105,030,591
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同負債	917,109,951	30,589,846	88,451	179,046,018	32,152,245	211,286,714	1,158,986,511
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同資產	(885,348)	31,174	-	(3,172)	181,238	178,066	(676,108)
Net insurance contract liabilities/assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同淨負債/(資產)	916,224,603	30,621,020	88,451	179,042,846	32,333,483	211,464,780	1,158,310,403

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contract balances (Continued)

Insurance contracts (Continued)

Analysis by measurement component – Contracts not measured under the PAA (Continued)

(a) 保險和再保險合同餘額變動 (續)

保險合同 (續)

對保險合同計量成分的分析 – 未採用保費分配法計量的合同 (續)

At 31 December 2022
於2022年12月31日

		Estimates of present value of future cash flows 未來現金流量現值的估計 \$'000 千元	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk 非金融風險調整 \$'000 千元	Contractual Service Margin 合同服務邊際		All other contracts 其他保險合同 \$'000 千元	Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
				Contracts using the fair value approach 過渡日採用公允價值法保險合同 \$'000 千元	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach 過渡日採用修正追溯調整法保險合同 \$'000 千元			
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January 保險合同負債於1月1日	於1月1日的保險合同負債	696,539,667	31,400,612	69,189	232,301,861	2,061,582	234,432,632	962,372,911
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January 保險合同資產於1月1日	於1月1日的保險合同資產	(1,029,969)	77,733	23,674	96,297	49,915	169,886	(782,350)
Net insurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 1 January	於1月1日的保險合同淨負債/(資產)	695,509,698	31,478,345	92,863	232,398,158	2,111,497	234,602,518	961,590,561
Change in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動							
Changes that relate to current services	與當前服務相關的變動							
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	合同服務邊際的攤銷	-	-	(59,142)	(17,170,944)	(2,230,481)	(19,460,567)	(19,460,567)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	非金融風險調整的變動	-	(1,833,349)	-	-	-	-	(1,833,349)
Experience adjustments	當期經驗調整	(682,380)	-	-	-	-	-	(682,380)
Changes that relate to future Services	與未來服務相關的變動							
Contracts initially recognised in the year	當期初始確認的保險合同影響	(23,908,883)	2,306,350	-	-	23,060,838	23,060,838	1,458,305
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	調整合同服務邊際的估計變更	4,698,785	(703,457)	57,421	(1,696,353)	(2,356,396)	(3,995,328)	-
Changes in estimates that without adjustment the contractual service margin	不調整合同服務邊際的估計變更	3,636,172	488,041	-	-	-	-	4,124,213
Changes that relate to past services	與過去服務相關的變動							
Changes in fulfillment cash flow related to incurred claim liabilities	已發生賠款負債相關展約現金流變動	2,232,790	(173,613)	-	-	-	-	2,059,177
Insurance service result	保險服務業績	(14,023,516)	83,972	(1,721)	(18,867,297)	18,473,961	(395,057)	(14,334,601)
Effect of exchange differences	匯率變動的影響	(52,868,554)	(2,602,489)	(3,750)	(19,221,614)	(666,566)	(19,891,930)	(75,362,973)
Financial movements in insurance contracts	保險合同金融變動額	22,496,587	907,655	549	6,665,119	539,474	7,205,142	30,609,384
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動合計	(44,395,483)	(1,610,862)	(4,922)	(31,423,792)	18,346,869	(13,081,845)	(59,088,190)
Cash flows	現金流量							
Premium received	收到的保費	207,874,740	-	-	-	-	-	207,874,740
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	支付的賠款及其他相關費用(含投資成分)	(83,290,649)	-	-	-	-	-	(83,290,649)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	支付的保險攤取現金流量	(20,591,274)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,591,274)
Other related cash flows	其他現金流量	(1,053,959)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,053,959)
Total cash flows	現金流量合計	102,938,858	-	-	-	-	-	102,938,858
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December 保險合同負債於12月31日	於12月31日的保險合同負債	755,101,233	29,829,479	85,705	200,974,366	20,226,898	221,286,969	1,006,217,681
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December 保險合同資產於12月31日	於12月31日的保險合同資產	(1,048,160)	38,004	2,236	-	231,468	233,704	(776,452)
Net insurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 31 December	於12月31日的保險合同淨負債/(資產)	754,053,073	29,867,483	87,941	200,974,366	20,458,366	221,520,673	1,005,441,229

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contract balances (Continued)

Reinsurance contracts

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

(a) 保險和再保險合同餘額變動 (續)

再保險合同

對分保攤回未到期責任資產和分保攤回已發生賠款資產的分析

		Contracts not measured under the PAA 未採用保費分配法計量的合同		
		Assets for remaining coverage 分保攤回未到期責任資產		Assets for incurred claims 分保攤回已發生賠款資產
		Excluding Loss-recovery component 非虧損攤回 部分 \$'000 千元	Loss-recovery component 虧損攤回 部分 \$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的分出再保險合同資產	341,121	(63,753)	(3,735,411)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	於1月1日的分出再保險合同負債	5,171,782	(27,083)	(4,314,261)
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 1 January	於1月1日的再保險合同淨負債/(資產)	5,512,903	(90,836)	(8,049,672)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	分出保費的分攤	1,776,818	-	-
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	攤回賠款及其他相關費用	-	45,424	(285,228)
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of Loss-recoveries on onerous underlying contracts	虧損部分的確認及轉回	-	(70,643)	-
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	已發生賠款資產相關履約現金流變動	-	-	(439,179)
Claims and expenses recoverable from reinsurer	攤回保險服務費用	-	(25,219)	(724,407)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	再保分入人不履約風險變動額	1,861	-	(675)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	匯率變動的影響	(90,050)	(5)	70,578
Financial movements in reinsurance contracts, excluding effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	再保險合同的金融變動額 (除不履約風險)	(317,294)	9,982	102,924
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	綜合收益變動合計	1,371,335	(15,242)	(551,580)
Investment components and premium refunds	投資成分及保費返還	716,331	-	(716,331)
Cash flows	現金流量			
Reinsurance premiums paid	支付的分出保費	(2,054,535)	-	-
Amounts received and other reinsurance service expenses received, including investment components	收到的攤回賠款及其他相關費用 (含投資成分)	-	-	1,597,908
Other related cash flows	其他現金流量	(160,515)	-	3,367
Total cash flows	現金流量合計	(2,215,050)	-	1,601,275
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的分出再保險合同資產	380,058	(85,218)	(3,421,904)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	於12月31日的分出再保險合同負債	5,005,461	(20,860)	(4,294,404)
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 31 December	於12月31日的再保險合同淨負債/(資產)	5,385,519	(106,078)	(7,716,308)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

At 31 December 2023
於2023年12月31日

Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Contracts measured under the PAA 採用保費分配法計量的合同					Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
	Assets for remaining coverage 分保攤回未到期責任資產		Assets for incurred claims 分保攤回已發生賠款資產				
	Excluding Loss-recovery component 非虧損攤回 部分 \$'000 千元	Loss-recovery component 虧損攤回 部分 \$'000 千元	Estimates of present value future cash flows 未來現金流量 現值的估計 \$'000 千元	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk 非金融風險 調整 \$'000 千元			
(3,458,043) 830,438	116,520 (476,107)	(183,291) (2,204)	(6,627,889) (207,617)	(565,140) 363,502	(7,259,800) (322,426)	(10,717,843) 508,012	
(2,627,605)	(359,587)	(185,495)	(6,835,506)	(201,638)	(7,582,226)	(10,209,831)	
1,776,818	5,260,263	-	-	-	5,260,263	7,037,081	
(239,804)	-	-	(3,544,489)	(35,201)	(3,579,690)	(3,819,494)	
(70,643)	-	(6,506)	-	-	(6,506)	(77,149)	
(439,179)	-	-	(25,132)	26,079	947	(438,232)	
(749,626) 1,186 (19,477)	- 2,426 21,824	(6,506) - (38,402)	(3,569,621) 22,980 (81,441)	(9,122) 53 86,386	(3,585,249) 25,459 (11,633)	(4,334,875) 26,645 (31,110)	
(204,388)	(109,324)	23	(78,650)	(5,219)	(193,170)	(397,558)	
804,513	5,175,189	(44,885)	(3,706,732)	72,098	1,495,670	2,300,183	
-	1,412,443	-	(1,412,443)	-	-	-	
(2,054,535)	(8,032,198)	-	-	-	(8,032,198)	(10,086,733)	
1,597,908 (157,148)	- 56,551	- -	5,331,713 6,033	- -	5,331,713 62,584	6,929,621 (94,564)	
(613,775)	(7,975,647)	-	5,337,746	-	(2,637,901)	(3,251,676)	
(3,127,064) 690,197	(1,437,470) (310,132)	(234,222) 3,842	(6,379,575) (237,360)	(116,728) (12,812)	(8,167,995) (556,462)	(11,295,059) 133,735	
(2,436,867)	(1,747,602)	(230,380)	(6,616,935)	(129,540)	(8,724,457)	(11,161,324)	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contract balances (Continued)

Reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims
(Continued)

(a) 保險和再保險合同餘額變動 (續)

再保險合同 (續)

對分保攤回未到期責任資產和分保攤回已發生賠款資產的分析 (續)

		Contracts not measured under the PAA 未採用保費分配法計量的合同		
		Assets for remaining coverage 分保攤回未到期責任資產		
		Excluding Loss-recovery component 非虧損攤回 部分 \$'000 千元	Loss-recovery component 虧損攤回 部分 \$'000 千元	Assets for incurred claims 分保攤回 已發生賠款 資產 \$'000 千元
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的分出再保險合同資產	767,302	(42,618)	(3,123,066)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	於1月1日的分出再保險合同負債	5,598,809	(20,750)	(4,491,081)
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 1 January	於1月1日的再保險合同淨負債/(資產)	6,366,111	(63,368)	(7,614,147)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	分出保費的分攤	2,096,462	-	-
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	攤回賠款及其他相關費用	-	54,497	(1,168,114)
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of Loss-recoveries on onerous underlying contracts	虧損部分的確認及轉回	-	(83,990)	-
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	已發生賠款資產相關履約現金流變動	-	-	(636,011)
Claims and expenses recoverable from reinsurer	攤回保險服務費用	-	(29,493)	(1,804,125)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	再保分入人不履約風險變動額	10,484	-	1,080
Effect of movements in exchange rates	匯率變動的影響	(463,576)	5,099	432,817
Financial movements in reinsurance contracts, excluding effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	再保險合同的金融變動額 (除不履約風險)	(36,875)	(3,074)	65,259
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	綜合收益變動合計	1,606,495	(27,468)	(1,304,969)
Investment components and premium refunds	投資成分及保費返還	308,266	-	(308,266)
Cash flows	現金流量			
Reinsurance premiums paid	支付的分出保費	(2,780,783)	-	-
Amounts received and other reinsurance service expenses received, including investment components	收到的攤回賠款及其他相關費用 (含投資成分)	-	-	1,178,040
Other related cash flows	其他現金流量	12,814	-	(330)
Total cash flows	現金流量合計	(2,767,969)	-	1,177,710
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的分出再保險合同資產	341,121	(63,753)	(3,735,411)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	於12月31日的分出再保險合同負債	5,171,782	(27,083)	(4,314,261)
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 31 December	於12月31日的再保險合同淨負債/(資產)	5,512,903	(90,836)	(8,049,672)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

At 31 December 2022
於2022年12月31日

Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Assets for remaining coverage 分保攤回未到期責任資產		Assets for incurred claims 分保攤回已發生賠款資產		Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
	Excluding Loss-recovery component 非虧損攤回 部分 \$'000 千元	Loss-recovery component 虧損攤回 部分 \$'000 千元	Estimates of present value future cash flows 未來現金流量 現值的估計 \$'000 千元	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk 非金融風險 調整 \$'000 千元		
(2,398,382)	543,753	(76,038)	(8,852,619)	(200,715)	(8,585,619)	(10,984,001)
1,086,978	44,853	(393)	(30,006)	(1,738)	12,716	1,099,694
(1,311,404)	588,606	(76,431)	(8,882,625)	(202,453)	(8,572,903)	(9,884,307)
2,096,462	5,006,147	-	-	-	5,006,147	7,102,609
(1,113,617)	-	-	(3,187,918)	(44,147)	(3,232,065)	(4,345,682)
(83,990)	-	(120,869)	-	-	(120,869)	(204,859)
(636,011)	-	-	166,799	49,817	216,616	(419,395)
(1,833,618)	-	(120,869)	(3,021,119)	5,670	(3,136,318)	(4,969,936)
11,564	-	-	(604)	28	(576)	10,988
(25,660)	(17,796)	11,800	573,001	(8,140)	558,865	533,205
25,310	(102,441)	5	34,956	3,257	(64,223)	(38,913)
274,058	4,885,910	(109,064)	(2,413,766)	815	2,363,895	2,637,953
-	1,661,648	-	(1,661,648)	-	-	-
(2,780,783)	(7,528,960)	-	-	-	(7,528,960)	(10,309,743)
1,178,040	-	-	6,134,513	-	6,134,513	7,312,553
12,484	33,209	-	(11,980)	-	21,229	33,713
(1,590,259)	(7,495,751)	-	6,122,533	-	(1,373,218)	(2,963,477)
(3,458,043)	116,520	(183,291)	(6,627,889)	(565,140)	(7,259,800)	(10,717,843)
830,438	(476,107)	(2,204)	(207,617)	363,502	(322,426)	508,012
(2,627,605)	(359,587)	(185,495)	(6,835,506)	(201,638)	(7,582,226)	(10,209,831)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contract balances (Continued)

Analysis by measurement component – Contracts not measured under the PAA

(a) 保險和再保險合同餘額變動 (續)

對再保險合同計量成分的分析 – 未採用保費分配法計量的合同

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日							
		Contractual Service Margin 合同服務邊際							
		Estimates of present cash flows 未來現金流量 現值的估計 \$'000 千元	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk 非金融風險調整 \$'000 千元	Contracts using the fair value approach 過渡日採用公允價值法 保險合同 \$'000 千元	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach 過渡日採用修正追溯調整法 保險合同 \$'000 千元	All other contracts 其他 保險合同 \$'000 千元	Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元	
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的再保險合同資產	(3,022,194)	(392,088)	994	(65,519)	20,764	(43,761)	(3,458,043)	
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	於1月1日的再保險合同負債	936,326	(42,259)	(196)	(19,927)	(43,506)	(63,629)	830,438	
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 1 January	於1月1日的淨再保險合同負債/(資產)	(2,085,868)	(434,347)	798	(85,446)	(22,742)	(107,390)	(2,627,605)	
Change in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動								
Changes that relate to current service	與當期服務相關的變動								
Contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss for the services received	合同服務邊際的攤銷	-	-	(118)	31,021	232,506	263,409	263,409	
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	非金融風險調整的變動	-	103,145	-	-	-	-	103,145	
Experience adjustment excluding risk adjustments for non-financial risks	非金融風險的風險調整的當期經驗調整	1,170,460	-	-	-	-	-	1,170,460	
Changes that relate to future service	與未來服務相關的變動								
Contracts initially recognised in the period	當期初始確認的再保險合同影響	327,745	(141,114)	-	-	(186,631)	(186,631)	-	
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	調整合同服務邊際的估計變更	69,032	99,928	97,787	15,447	(282,194)	(168,960)	-	
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	不調整合同服務邊際的估計變更	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous underlying contracts	導致虧損相關合約的虧損及虧損撥回的估計變動	-	-	(30,343)	(2,127)	(38,173)	(70,643)	(70,643)	
Changes that relate to past services	與過去服務相關的變動								
Changes in fulfillment cash flow relating to the assets for incurred claims	已發生賠款資產相關展約現金流變動	(483,142)	43,963	-	-	-	-	(439,179)	
Profit or loss from reinsurance contracts	再保險合同的保險服務權益	1,084,095	105,922	67,326	44,341	(274,492)	(162,825)	1,027,192	
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	再保分入人不履約風險變動額	1,222	(36)	-	-	-	-	1,186	
Effect of movements in exchange rates	匯率變動的影響	(22,375)	2,191	(640)	1,319	28	707	(19,477)	
Financial movements in reinsurance contracts excluding non-performance risk of reinsurers	再保險的合同金融變動額 (除不履約風險)	(176,083)	(40,830)	19,315	(2,168)	(4,622)	12,525	(204,388)	
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動合計	886,859	67,247	86,001	43,492	(279,086)	(149,593)	804,513	
Cash flows	現金流量								
Reinsurance premiums paid	現金流量	(2,054,535)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,054,535)	
Amounts received and other reinsurance service expenses received, including investment components	支付的分出保費 收到的攤回賠款及其他相關費用 (含投資成分)	1,597,908	-	-	-	-	-	1,597,908	
Other related cash flows	其他現金流量	(157,148)	-	-	-	-	-	(157,148)	
Total cash flows	現金流量合計	(613,775)	-	-	-	-	-	(613,775)	
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的分出再保險合同資產	(2,570,059)	(328,397)	86,799	(31,150)	(284,257)	(228,608)	(3,127,064)	
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	於12月31日的分出再保險合同負債	757,275	(38,703)	-	(10,804)	(17,571)	(28,375)	690,197	
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 31 December	於12月31日的淨再保險合同負債/(資產)	(1,812,784)	(367,100)	86,799	(41,954)	(301,828)	(256,983)	(2,436,867)	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contract balances (Continued)

Analysis by measurement component – Contracts not measured under the PAA (Continued)

(a) 保險和再保險合同餘額變動 (續)

At 31 December 2022
於2022年12月31日

		Estimates of present value of future cash flows 未來現金流量現值的估計 \$'000 千元	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk 非金融風險調整 \$'000 千元	Contractual Service Margin 合同服務邊際			Subtotal 小計 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
				Contracts using the fair value approach 過渡日採用公允價值法保險合同 \$'000 千元	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach 過渡日採用修正追溯調整法保險合同 \$'000 千元	All other contracts 其他保險合同 \$'000 千元		
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的再保險合同資產	(1,935,987)	(310,705)	(7,452)	(144,218)	(20)	(151,690)	(2,398,382)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	於1月1日的再保險合同負債	1,160,853	(42,337)	-	(31,441)	(97)	(31,538)	1,086,978
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/assets as at 1 January	於1月1日的淨再保險合同負債/(資產)	(775,134)	(353,042)	(7,452)	(175,659)	(117)	(183,228)	(1,311,404)
Change in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動							
Changes that relate to current service	與當前服務相關的變動							
Contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss for the services received	合同服務邊際的攤銷	-	-	(22,585)	58,947	92,647	129,009	129,009
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	非金融風險調整的變動	-	70,314	-	-	-	-	70,314
Experience adjustment excluding risk adjustments for non-financial risks	非金融風險的風險調整的當期經驗調整	783,522	-	-	-	-	-	783,522
Changes that relate to future service	與未來服務相關的變動							
Contracts initially recognised in the period	當期初始確認的再保險合同影響	296,511	(318,364)	-	-	21,853	21,853	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	調整合同服務邊際的估計變更	(89,644)	86,640	69,948	5,656	(72,600)	3,004	-
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	不調整合同服務邊際的估計變更	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous underlying contracts	導致虧損相關合約的虧損及虧損撥回的估計變動	-	-	(13,670)	17,375	(87,695)	(83,990)	(83,990)
Changes that relate to past services	與過去服務相關的變動							
Changes in fulfillment cash flow relating to the assets for incurred claims	已發生賠款資產相關履約現金流變動	(656,703)	20,692	-	-	-	-	(636,011)
Profit or loss from reinsurance contracts	再保險合同的保險服務損益	333,686	(140,718)	33,693	81,978	(45,795)	69,876	262,844
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	再保分入人不履約風險變動額	11,478	86	-	-	-	-	11,564
Effect of movements in exchange rates	匯率變動的影響	(56,890)	18,458	(1,164)	12,723	1,213	12,772	(25,660)
Financial movements in reinsurance contracts excluding non-performance risk of reinsurers	再保險的合同金融變動額(除不履約風險)	(8,749)	40,869	(24,279)	(4,488)	21,957	(6,810)	25,310
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	相關綜合收益變動合計	279,525	(81,305)	8,250	90,213	(22,625)	75,838	274,058
Cash flows	現金流量							
Reinsurance premiums paid	支付的分出保費	(2,780,783)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,780,783)
Amounts received and other reinsurance service expenses received, including investment components	收到的攤回賠款及其他相關費用(含投資成分)	1,178,040	-	-	-	-	-	1,178,040
Other related cash flows	其他現金流量	12,484	-	-	-	-	-	12,484
Total cash flows	現金流量合計	(1,590,259)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,590,259)
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的分出再保險合同資產	(3,022,194)	(392,088)	994	(65,519)	20,764	(43,761)	(3,458,043)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	於12月31日的分出再保險合同負債	936,326	(42,259)	(196)	(19,927)	(43,506)	(63,629)	830,438
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/assets as at 31 December	於12月31日的淨再保險合同負債/(資產)	(2,085,868)	(434,347)	798	(85,446)	(22,742)	(107,390)	(2,627,605)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(b) Effect of contracts initially recognised in the year

The following tables summarise the effect on the measurement components arising from the initial recognition of insurance and reinsurance contracts not measured under the PAA in the year.

Insurance contracts

Year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Profitable contracts issued 簽發的盈利合同 \$'000 千元	Onerous contracts issued 簽發的虧損合同 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows – insurance acquisition cash flows	未來現金流出現值的估計 – 保險獲取現金流	14,870,786	4,303,798	19,174,584
Claims payable and other expenses	未來現金流出現值的估計 – 其他	103,138,203	39,548,390	142,686,593
Total estimates of present value of cash outflows	未來現金流出現值的估計	118,008,989	43,852,188	161,861,177
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	未來現金流入現值的估計	(137,192,202)	(42,746,091)	(179,938,293)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	非金融風險調整	1,568,488	420,237	1,988,725
Contractual service margin	合同服務邊際	17,614,725	–	17,614,725
Losses recognised on initial recognition	年度初始確認的合同影響	–	1,526,334	1,526,334

Year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows – insurance acquisition cash flows	未來現金流出現值的估計 – 保險獲取現金流	14,135,510	1,907,620	16,043,130
Claims payable and other expenses	未來現金流出現值的估計 – 其他	121,453,671	26,016,742	147,470,413
Total estimates of present value of cash outflows	未來現金流出現值的估計	135,589,181	27,924,362	163,513,543
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	未來現金流入現值的估計	(160,374,603)	(27,047,823)	(187,422,426)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	非金融風險調整	1,724,584	581,766	2,306,350
Contractual service margin	合同服務邊際	23,060,838	–	23,060,838
Losses recognised on initial recognition	年度初始確認的合同影響	–	1,458,305	1,458,305

(b) 本年度初始確認合同的影響

下表總結了對於未採用保費分配法的保險合同和再保險合同，當期初始確認的保險合同對資產負債表的影響。

保險合同

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

27 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS 27 保險和再保險合同 (續)

(Continued)

(b) Effect of contracts initially recognised in the year (Continued)

Reinsurance contracts

		Reinsurance contracts held 再保險合同 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
Year ended 31 December 2023	截至2023年12月31日止年度		
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	未來現金流入現值的估計	1,975,487	1,975,487
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	未來現金流出現值的估計	(1,647,742)	(1,647,742)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	非金融風險調整	(141,114)	(141,114)
Contractual service margin	合同服務邊際	(186,631)	(186,631)
Income recognised on initial recognition	年度初始確認的合同影響	-	-
Year ended 31 December 2022	截至2022年12月31日止年度		
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	未來現金流入現值的估計	4,388,273	4,388,273
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	未來現金流出現值的估計	(4,091,762)	(4,091,762)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	非金融風險調整	(318,364)	(318,364)
Contractual service margin	合同服務邊際	21,853	21,853
Income recognised on initial recognition	年度初始確認的合同影響	-	-

(c) Contractual service margin

As at 31 December 2023, the Group expects that 34% (31 December 2022: 34%) of the contractual service margin will be recognised in profit or loss within the next 10 years.

(b) 本年度初始確認合同的影響 (續)

再保險合同

(c) 合同服務邊際

於2023年12月31日，本集團預計合同服務邊際的34%（2022年12月31日：34%）將於未來10年內進行攤銷計入利潤。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

28 FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

28 應收金融租賃款

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 \$'000 千元
Finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃款	61,757,102	51,828,391
Less: unearned finance income	減：未實現融資收益	(5,290,923)	(4,699,911)
		56,466,179	47,128,480
Less: ECL allowance	減：減值準備	(3,077,455)	(2,511,832)
		53,388,724	44,616,648

As at 31 December 2023, finance lease receivables included the amounts of \$4,366,621,000 (2022: \$4,506,128,000) that were pledged to financial institutions as collateral in connection with banking facilities arrangements.

於2023年12月31日，應收金融租賃款內包含為數4,366,621,000元（2022年：4,506,128,000元）的款項已抵押予金融機構作為銀行授信安排的抵押物。

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of finance lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

下表呈現應收金融租賃款的到期分析，反映在報告日後收到的未折現租賃付款：

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 \$'000 千元
Less than 1 year	少於一年	19,498,605	16,794,436
1 to 2 years	一至二年	15,235,847	12,203,921
2 to 3 years	二至三年	9,435,530	9,244,807
3 to 4 years	三至四年	6,279,799	5,532,157
4 to 5 years	四至五年	4,634,015	3,803,147
More than 5 years	多於五年	6,673,306	4,249,923
Total undiscounted finance lease receivables	未折現應收金融租賃款總額	61,757,102	51,828,391

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

29 OTHER ASSETS

29 其他資產

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Other debtors and deposits	其他應收賬款及按金	10,770,104	11,591,610
Value-added tax prepaid	預付增值稅	1,246,732	1,228,706
Pension management fees receivable	應收養老金管理費	292,631	532,980
Guarantee deposits paid	存出保證金／交易保證金	738,055	720,591
Receivables from payment service providers	支付平台服務商應收款	483,581	494,488
Tax recoverables	預付企業所得稅及其他稅金	32,390	37,219
Deposits for the purchase of property	購入物業之按金	57,276	58,687
Securities settlement fund	證券清算款	2,678,005	2,770,889
Prepayments	預付款	539,516	1,295,676
Inventories (note (i))	存貨 (註(i))	125,371	171,607
Rental and utility deposits	租金及公共事業按金	198,512	207,331
Receivables from operating lease (note (ii))	經營租賃租金應收款 (註(ii))	177,441	181,820
Tax certificate paid to Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department	支付予香港稅務局的儲稅券	193,169	181,696
Others	其他	4,007,425	3,709,920
Less: ECL allowance	減：減值賬款準備	(1,250,809)	(954,297)
		9,519,295	10,637,313

Notes:

- (i) The Group's inventories comprise raw materials, product in progress, other supplemental materials and lands purchased that have been set to be used to build properties for sale by a subsidiary.
- (ii) As at 31 December 2023, no receivable from operating lease (2022: \$2,526,000) that were pledged to financial institutions as collateral in connection with banking facilities arrangements.

註:

- (i) 本集團的存貨主要包括原材料、在建產品、週轉材料等以及子公司所購入的土地，並已決定將其用於建成以出售為目的的物業。
- (ii) 於2023年12月31日，經營租賃租金應收款內無款項（2022年：2,526,000元）抵押予金融機構作為銀行授信安排的抵押物。

30 PLEDGED AND RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

30 已抵押及受限制銀行存款

As at 31 December 2023, the deposits at banks of \$743,488,000 (2022: \$646,940,000) are pledged to banks to secure letters of credit issued by the bank on behalf of the Group, to secure the issue of bank acceptance bills and to provide security in connection with a reinsurance arrangement.

於2023年12月31日，銀行存款中為數743,488,000元（2022年：646,940,000元）已抵押予銀行作為銀行代表本集團發出保函提供保證，作為出具銀行承兌匯票保證金，以及為再保險安排作抵押。

As at 31 December 2023, the deposits at banks of \$707,103,000 (2022: \$737,089,000) are restricted from use and set aside as risk reserves, pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations.

於2023年12月31日，銀行存款中為數707,103,000元（2022年：737,089,000元）為受限制使用，根據中國有關規定撥為風險準備金。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

30 PLEDGED AND RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS (Continued)

In accordance with relevant regulations, a subsidiary which engages in financial leasing business is required to place reserve deposits with the People's Bank of China. As at 31 December 2023, the reserve deposits with the amount of \$961,706,000 (2022: \$135,893,000) are calculated at 5% (2022: 5%) of total deposits received. The reserve deposits are not available for use by the Group in its day to day operations.

All the pledged and restricted bank deposits are expected to be settled within one year.

31 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity less than three months	原到期日少於三個月的銀行及其他金融機構存款
Cash at bank and on hand	銀行及庫存現金

At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列)
\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元

15,181,566	3,848,446
27,372,836	38,623,983
42,554,402	42,472,429

32 INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Balance as at 1 January	於1月1日之結餘
Premiums received during the year	年內已收保費
Interest allocated to investment contracts, net of management fee	分配至投資合約之投資利益，減管理費
Surrenders and others	退保及其他
Exchange difference	匯兌差額
Balance as at 31 December	於12月31日之結餘

At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列)
\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元

5,437,063	5,356,575
3,083,879	2,549,979
438,256	(266,682)
(2,861,292)	(1,892,053)
(67,139)	(310,756)
6,030,767	5,437,063

30 已抵押及受限制銀行存款 (續)

本集團從事金融租賃業務的子公司按規定向中國人民銀行繳存存款準備金。於2023年12月31日，存款準備金共計961,706,000元（2022年：135,893,000元），其繳存比例為已收取存款總額的5%（2022年：5%）。本集團的存放中央銀行存款準備金不能用於日常經營。

所有的已抵押及受限制銀行存款預計在一年內支付。

31 現金及現金等價物

32 投資合約負債

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

33 INTEREST-BEARING NOTES

33 需付息票據

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列) \$'000 千元
USD notes (note (a))	美元票據 (註(a))	2,379,475	2,373,721
RMB notes (note (b))	人民幣票據 (註(b))	4,503,575	4,569,114
RMB capital supplement notes (note (c))	人民幣資本補充票據 (註(c))	21,723,545	20,455,550
		28,606,595	27,398,385

Notes:

- (a) On 2 October 2013, China Taiping Fortunes Limited, a subsidiary of the Group issued 6.0% notes for the principal amount of USD300,000,000 at par. The notes will mature on 2 October 2028. Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually in arrears.

The notes issued are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Company.

- (b) During the second quarter of 2021, TSFL issued 3.45% notes at par for the principal amount of RMB2,000,000,000 and 3.59% notes at par for the principal amount of RMB2,000,000,000. The notes will mature during the second quarter of 2024. Interest on the notes is payable annually in arrears.

The notes issued are free of any collateral and guarantee.

- (c) On 20 November 2019, TPI, a subsidiary of the Group issued 4.18% capital supplement notes at par for the principal amount of RMB3,000,000,000. The notes will mature on 22 November 2029 but the notes can be redeemed at the fifth anniversary year of the issue date at par value at the discretion of TPI. Interest on the notes is payable annually in arrears.

On 2 December 2021, TPL issued 3.61% capital supplement notes at par for the principal amount of RMB10,000,000,000. The notes will mature on 5 December 2031 but the notes can be redeemed at the fifth anniversary year of the issue date at par value at the discretion of TPL. Interest on the notes is payable annually in arrears.

On 14 January 2022, TPL issued 3.45% capital supplement notes at par for the principal amount of RMB5,000,000,000. The notes will mature on 18 January 2032 but the notes can be redeemed at the fifth anniversary year of the issue date at par value at the discretion of TPL. Interest on the notes is payable annually in arrears.

On 3 March 2023, TPre (China), a subsidiary of the Group issued 3.88% capital supplement notes at par for the principal amount of RMB1,300,000,000. The notes will mature on 7 March 2033 but the notes can be redeemed at the fifth anniversary year of the issue date at par value at the discretion of TPre (China). Interest on the notes is payable annually in arrears.

The notes issued are free of any collateral and guarantee.

註:

- (a) 於2013年10月2日，本集團一家附屬公司China Taiping Fortunes Limited以票面值發行了本金價值300,000,000美元6.0%的票據。票據將於2028年10月2日到期。票據利息每半年於期末支付。

票據由本公司提供無條件及不可撤銷的擔保。

- (b) 在2021年第二季度期間，太平石化租賃以票面值發行了本金價值2,000,000,000元人民幣3.45%的票據和本金價值2,000,000,000元人民幣3.59%的票據。票據將於2024年第二季度到期。票據利息每年於期末支付。

票據並無任何抵押品及擔保。

- (c) 於2019年11月20日，本集團一家附屬公司太平財險以票面值發行了本金價值3,000,000,000元人民幣4.18%的資本補充票據。票據將於2029年11月22日到期，但票據可以由太平財險酌定於發行日的第五週年以票面值贖回。票據利息每年於期末支付。

於2021年12月2日，本集團一家附屬公司太平人壽以票面值發行了本金價值10,000,000,000元人民幣3.61%的資本補充票據。票據將於2031年12月5日到期，但票據可以由太平人壽酌定於發行日的第五週年以票面值贖回。票據利息每年於期末支付。

於2022年1月14日，本集團一家附屬公司太平人壽以票面值發行了本金價值5,000,000,000元人民幣3.45%的資本補充票據。票據將於2032年1月18日到期，但票據可以由太平人壽酌定於發行日的第五週年以票面值贖回。票據利息每年於期末支付。

於2023年3月3日，本集團一家附屬公司太平再保險(中國)以票面值發行了本金價值1,300,000,000元人民幣3.88%的資本補充票據。票據將於2033年3月7日到期，但票據可以由太平再保險(中國)酌定於發行日的第五週年以票面值贖回。票據利息每年於期末支付。

票據並無任何抵押品及擔保。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

34 BANK BORROWINGS

34 銀行貸款

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Unsecured	無抵押		
Bank loans (note (i))	銀行貸款 (註(i))	14,964,472	16,411,078
Bank loans for finance lease receivables (note (ii))	為應收金融租賃的銀行貸款 (註(ii))	46,099,283	33,773,777
		61,063,755	50,184,855
Secured	抵押		
Bank loan (note (iii))	銀行貸款 (註(iii))	4,602,381	4,600,000
Bank loans for finance lease receivables (note (iv))	為應收金融租賃的銀行貸款 (註(iv))	5,510,828	5,899,279
		71,176,964	60,684,134

The bank borrowings are repayable as follows:

銀行貸款的還款期如下：

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 (Restated) (重列)
		\$'000 千元	\$'000 千元
Within 1 year	一年內	45,833,187	30,284,407
After 1 year but within 5 years	一年後但五年內	23,969,902	28,938,642
After 5 years	五年後	1,373,875	1,461,085
		71,176,964	60,684,134

The amounts presented in the above table are based on scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements.

上表金額乃根據貸款協議的預定還款日期而列報。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

34 BANK BORROWINGS (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) As at 31 December 2023, the bank loans are unsecured and carry interest at HIBOR plus 0.64% to HIBOR plus 1.00% (2022: HIBOR plus 0.64% to HIBOR plus 1.10%) per annum, with effective interest rates ranging from 2.82% to 6.46% (2022: 4.85% to 6.07%) per annum.
- (ii) As at 31 December 2023, the bank loans for finance lease receivables are unsecured and carry interest at weighted average interest rates ranging from 2.07% to 6.80% (2022: 2.3% to 4.8%) per annum.
- (iii) As at 31 December 2023, the bank loan is secured by the shares of certain subsidiaries and pledged and restricted bank deposits and carry interest at HIBOR plus 1.03% (2022: HIBOR plus 1.03%), with effective interest rates at 6.30% per annum (2022: 5.38%).
- (iv) As at 31 December 2023, the bank loans are secured by operating lease assets, finance lease receivables and operating lease receivables, and carry interest at interest rates ranging from 2.47% to 6.86% (2022: 2.47% to 6.08%) per annum.

35 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

The remaining other payables and accruals are expected to be settled within one year.

34 銀行貸款 (續)

註:

- (i) 於2023年12月31日，該等銀行貸款無抵押及帶利息部分，年利率由香港銀行同業拆息加0.64%至香港銀行同業拆息加1.0% (2022年：香港銀行同業拆息加0.64%至香港銀行同業拆息加1.10%)，有效年利率則由2.82%至6.46% (2022年：4.85%至6.07%)。
- (ii) 於2023年12月31日，為應收金融租賃的銀行貸款有抵押及帶利息部分，加權平均年利率由2.07%至6.8% (2022年：2.3%至4.8%)。
- (iii) 於2023年12月31日，該等銀行貸款以經營租賃資產、應收金融租賃款作為抵押及帶利息，年利率由香港銀行同業拆息加1.03% (2022年：香港銀行同業拆息加1.03%)，有效年利率則6.30% (2022年：5.38%)。
- (iv) 於2023年12月31日，該等銀行貸款以經營租賃資產、應收金融租賃款作為抵押及帶利息，有效年利率2.47%至6.86% (2022年：2.47%至6.08%)。

35 其他應付及應計款項

其餘所有其他應付及應計款項預期將於一年內清償。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

36 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

36 融資活動產生的負債對賬

		Amounts due to group companies 應付集團 內公司款項 \$'000 千元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 \$'000 千元	Interest- bearing notes 需付息票據 \$'000 千元	Bank borrowings 銀行貸款 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Balance at 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日之結餘	19,005	1,793,124	27,398,385	21,011,078	50,221,592
Changes from financing cash flows:	融資現金流之變動：					
Decrease in amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項減少	(2,366)	-	-	-	(2,366)
Repayment of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債	-	(1,007,184)	-	-	(1,007,184)
Issuance of interest-bearing notes	發行需付息票據	-	-	1,443,562	-	1,443,562
Redemption of interest-bearing notes	贖回需付息票據	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from bank borrowings	銀行貸款所得款項	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行貸款	-	-	-	(3,950,000)	(3,950,000)
Interest paid	支付利息	-	-	(957,697)	(1,161,447)	(2,119,144)
Total changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流之變動總額	(2,366)	(1,007,184)	485,865	(2,611,447)	(3,135,132)
Non-cash changes:	非現金項目變動：					
Additions of leases	新增租賃	-	1,143,522	-	-	1,143,522
Expiry/termination of lease contracts	到期／終止租賃合約	-	(331,128)	-	-	(331,128)
Interest expenses	利息費用	-	72,014	999,198	1,167,222	2,238,434
Exchange difference	匯兌差額	-	(23,663)	(276,853)	-	(300,516)
Total non-cash changes	非現金項目變動總額	-	860,745	722,345	1,167,222	2,750,312
Balance at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日之結餘	16,639	1,646,685	28,606,595	19,566,853	49,836,772

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

36 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

36 融資活動產生的負債對賬 (續)

		Amounts due to group companies 應付集團 內公司款項 \$'000 千元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 \$'000 千元	Interest- bearing notes 需付息票據 \$'000 千元	Bank borrowings 銀行貸款 \$'000 千元	Total 合計 \$'000 千元
Balance at 1 January 2022 (Restated)	於2022年1月1日之結餘 (重列)	19,733	2,230,327	33,051,183	19,860,832	55,162,075
Changes from financing cash flows:	融資現金流之變動：					
Decrease in amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項減少	(728)	-	-	-	(728)
Repayment of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債	-	(1,016,986)	-	-	(1,016,986)
Issuance of interest-bearing notes	發行需付息票據	-	-	5,816,388	-	5,816,388
Redemption of interest-bearing notes	贖回需付息票據	-	-	(9,329,276)	-	(9,329,276)
Proceeds from bank borrowings	銀行貸款所得款項	-	-	-	15,750,000	15,750,000
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行貸款	-	-	-	(14,599,754)	(14,599,754)
Interest paid	支付利息	-	-	(1,038,389)	(837,105)	(1,875,494)
Total changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流之變動合計	(728)	(1,016,986)	(4,551,277)	313,141	(5,255,850)
Non-cash changes:	非現金項目變動：					
Additions of leases	新增租賃	-	1,020,005	-	-	1,020,005
Expiry/termination of lease contracts	到期/終止租賃合約	-	(329,542)	-	-	(329,542)
Interest expenses	利息費用	-	62,612	1,129,799	837,105	2,029,516
Exchange difference	匯兌差額	-	(173,292)	(2,231,320)	-	(2,404,612)
Total non-cash changes	非現金項目變動合計	-	579,783	(1,101,521)	837,105	315,367
Balance at 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日之結餘 (重列)	19,005	1,793,124	27,398,385	21,011,078	50,221,592

37 SHARE CAPITAL

37 股本

		2023		2022	
		No. of shares 股份數目	\$'000 千元	No. of shares 股份數目	\$'000 千元
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足普通股股本：				
At 1 January	於1月1日	3,594,018,538	40,771,408	3,594,018,538	40,771,408
At 31 December	於12月31日	3,594,018,538	40,771,408	3,594,018,538	40,771,408

All of the shares issued by the Company rank pari passu and do not carry pre-emptive rights.

本公司所發行的所有股份均享有同等權益，並沒有附帶任何優先權。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

38 RESERVES

38 儲備

		Capital reserve 資本儲備 \$'000 千元	Merger reserve 合併儲備 \$'000 千元	Exchange reserve 匯兌儲備 \$'000 千元
Balance at 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日之結餘 (重列)	(5,618,303)	(6,842,218)	(4,839,608)
Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號引致的調整	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日之結餘	(5,618,303)	(6,842,218)	(4,839,608)
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year:	本年度其他綜合收益：			
Revaluation gain arising from reclassification of own-use properties to investment properties, net of deferred tax	因自用物業重新分類為投資物業而產生之重估收益，減遞延稅項	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	非境外的附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司財務報表的匯兌差額	-	-	(1,122,731)
Changes in the the fair value of equity investments at FVOCI, net of deferred tax	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益權益投資的公允價值淨變動，減遞延稅項	-	-	-
Changes in the the fair value of debt investments at FVOCI, net of deferred tax	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益債務投資的公允價值淨變動，減遞延稅項	-	-	-
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued, net of deferred tax	已簽發保險合同的財務費用，減遞延稅項	-	-	-
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held, net of deferred tax	持有的再保險合同的財務收入，減遞延稅項	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	其他綜合收益總額	-	-	(1,122,731)
Dividend declared to shareholders	向股東宣佈的股息	-	-	-
Dividend declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司向非控股股東宣佈的股息	-	-	-
Issuance of perpetual subordinated capital securities/perpetual capital securities	發行永續次級資本證券／永續資本證券	-	-	-
Distributions to holders of perpetual subordinated capital securities	向永續次級資本證券持有人分配	-	-	-
Declared to holders of perpetual subordinated capital securities	向永續次級資本證券持有人支付	-	-	-
Capital injections made to a subsidiary	向附屬公司注入資本	-	-	-
Disposal of equity investments at FVOCI	處置指定為通過其他綜合收益以反映公允價值的權益投資	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日之結餘	(5,618,303)	(6,842,218)	(5,962,339)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

Attributable to owners of the Company 歸屬於本公司股東

Fair value reserve 公允價值儲備 \$'000 千元	Insurance finance reserve 保險金融儲備 \$'000 千元	Revaluation reserve 重估儲備 \$'000 千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 \$'000 千元	Ordinary shareholders sub-total 普通股股東小計 \$'000 千元	Perpetual subordinated capital securities 永續次級資本證券 \$'000 千元	Non-controlling interests 非控股股東權益 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
14,857,635	(36,410,708)	1,479,780	80,539,383	43,165,961	-	25,860,067	69,026,028
153,953	-	-	(751,456)	(597,503)	-	(356,338)	(953,841)
15,011,588	(36,410,708)	1,479,780	79,787,927	42,568,458	-	25,503,729	68,072,187
-	-	-	6,189,764	6,189,764	-	4,087,177	10,276,941
-	-	82,604	-	82,604	-	1,139	83,743
-	-	-	-	(1,122,731)	-	(344,107)	(1,466,838)
227,576	-	-	-	227,576	-	125,841	353,417
17,025,448	-	-	-	17,025,448	-	5,144,151	22,169,599
-	(25,071,946)	-	-	(25,071,946)	-	(8,027,929)	(33,099,875)
-	67,789	-	-	67,789	-	8,040	75,829
17,253,024	(25,004,157)	82,604	6,189,764	(2,601,496)	-	994,312	(1,607,184)
-	-	-	(934,445)	(934,445)	-	-	(934,445)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(983,759)	(983,759)
-	-	-	-	-	15,674,799	12,090,038	27,764,837
-	-	-	(815,815)	(815,815)	815,815	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(499,090)	-	(499,090)
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,700	11,700
(112,649)	-	-	112,649	-	-	-	-
32,151,963	(61,414,865)	1,562,384	84,340,080	38,216,702	15,991,524	37,616,020	91,824,246

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

38 RESERVES (Continued)

38 儲備 (續)

		Capital reserve 資本儲備 \$'000 千元	Merger reserve 合併儲備 \$'000 千元
Balance at 31 December 2021, as previously reported	於2021年12月31日之結餘·同前報告	(5,615,659)	(6,842,218)
Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 17	首次應用香港財務報告準則第17號 引致的調整	-	-
Adjustment on application of classification overlay	應用分類重疊法的調整	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2022 (Restated)	於2022年1月1日之結餘 (重列)	(5,615,659)	(6,842,218)
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year:	本年度其他綜合收益:		
Revaluation gain arising from reclassification of own-use properties to investment properties, net of deferred tax	因自用物業重新分類為投資物業 而產生之重估收益·減遞延稅項	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	附屬公司·聯營公司及合營公司 財務報表的匯兌差額	-	-
Changes in the the fair value of equity investments at FVOCI, net of deferred tax	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他 綜合收益權益投資的公允價值淨變動· 減遞延稅項	-	-
Changes in the the fair value of debt investments at FVOCI, net of deferred tax	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他 綜合收益債務投資的公允價值淨變動· 減遞延稅項	-	-
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued, net of deferred tax	已簽發保險合同的財務費用· 減遞延稅項	-	-
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held, net of deferred tax	持有的再保險合同的財務費用· 減遞延稅項	-	-
Total comprehensive income	其他綜合收益總額	-	-
Dividend declared to shareholders	向股東宣佈的股息	-	-
Dividend declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司向非控股股東宣佈的股息	-	-
Acquisition of additional interest in a subsidiary	購入一間附屬公司額外權益	(2,644)	-
Disposal of equity investments at FVOCI	處置指定為通過其他綜合收益 以反映公允價值的權益投資	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日之結餘 (重列)	(5,618,303)	(6,842,218)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

Attributable to owners of the company
歸屬於本公司股東

Exchange reserve 匯兌儲備 \$'000 千元	Fair value reserve 公允價值儲備 \$'000 千元	Insurance finance reserve 保險金融儲備 \$'000 千元	Revaluation reserve 重估儲備 \$'000 千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 \$'000 千元	Ordinary shareholders sub-total 普通股股東小計 \$'000 千元	Non-controlling interests 非控股股東權益 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
2,045,498	(188,263)	–	1,416,584	56,479,482	47,295,424	25,389,128	72,684,552
–	–	(32,758,363)	–	20,773,041	(11,985,322)	(3,818,751)	(15,804,073)
–	16,316,054	–	–	443,023	16,759,077	5,547,486	22,306,563
2,045,498	16,127,791	(32,758,363)	1,416,584	77,695,546	52,069,179	27,117,863	79,187,042
–	–	–	–	4,296,898	4,296,898	4,060,031	8,356,929
–	–	–	63,196	–	63,196	7,081	70,277
(6,885,106)	–	–	–	–	(6,885,106)	(2,190,977)	(9,076,083)
–	(1,107,846)	–	–	–	(1,107,846)	(169,325)	(1,277,171)
–	37,878	–	–	–	37,878	319,622	357,500
–	–	(3,499,903)	–	–	(3,499,903)	(2,059,206)	(5,559,109)
–	–	(152,442)	–	–	(152,442)	(14,464)	(166,906)
(6,885,106)	(1,069,968)	(3,652,345)	63,196	4,296,898	(7,247,325)	(47,238)	(7,294,563)
–	–	–	–	(1,653,249)	(1,653,249)	–	(1,653,249)
–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,213,202)	(1,213,202)
–	–	–	–	–	(2,644)	2,644	–
–	(200,188)	–	–	200,188	–	–	–
(4,839,608)	14,857,635	(36,410,708)	1,479,780	80,539,383	43,165,961	25,860,067	69,026,028

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

38 RESERVES (Continued)

(a) Nature or purpose of reserves

(i) Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents the differences between the net assets value of the target interests, target assets and liabilities acquired and the fair value of the shares issued by the Company as consideration for the acquisition.

(ii) Merger reserve

Merger reserve represents the difference in (i) the fair value of the shares issued as a consideration paid to TPG and TPG (HK) and (ii) the share capital and share premium of the equity interests and the carrying value of certain assets acquired which were all under common control of TPG and TPG (HK) before and after the acquisition.

(iii) Exchange reserve

The exchange reserve is comprised of all of the foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of Group entities that has functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy disclosed in Note 1(v).

(iv) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve is comprised of the cumulative net change in the fair value of debt investments and equity investments at FVOCI held at the end of the reporting period and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy disclosed in Note 1(g)(ii).

(v) Insurance finance reserve

The insurance finance reserve comprises the cumulative insurance finance income and expenses recognised in OCI (see Note 1(c)).

(vi) Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the revaluation of fair value of the assets and liabilities from the additional acquisition of TPI relating to previously held interest in TPI as associates and the revaluation of fair value of certain properties from land and buildings to investment properties.

38 儲備 (續)

(a) 儲備目的或性質

(i) 資本儲備

資本儲備是指所收購目標權益、目標資產及負債之資產淨值與本公司作為收購代價所發行股份公允價值的差額。

(ii) 合併儲備

合併儲備代表以下兩者之差異(i)作為支付予中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團(香港)代價所發行的股份之公允價值,及(ii)股本權益的股本及股份溢價和收購前及收購後均由中國太平保險集團及中國太平保險集團(香港)共同控制的若干資產之賬面價值。

(iii) 匯兌儲備

匯兌儲備包括換算所有中國香港以外業務賬項至本集團之呈報貨幣所產生的匯兌差異。此儲備根據有關附註1(v)所披露的會計政策處理。

(iv) 公允價值儲備

公允價值儲備包括根據有關附註1(g)(ii)所披露的會計政策處理於報告期末以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資和權益投資的累計公允價值變動淨額。

(v) 保險財務儲備

保險財務儲備包括根據有關附註1(c)由在其他綜合收益中確認的保險財務收入和保險財務費用組成。

(vi) 重估儲備

重估儲備代表額外購入太平財險時,有關過往持有太平財險權益為聯營公司的資產及負債之公允價值重估。此外,亦包括若干物業由土地及建築物重新分類至投資物業之公允價值重估。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

38 RESERVES (Continued)

(a) Nature or purpose of reserves (Continued)

(vii) Retained profits

In accordance with the Company Law and the Articles of Association, the subsidiaries are required to make appropriation to a statutory surplus reserve based on its profit for the year (after offsetting any prior years' losses) as determined based on applicable financial regulations in the PRC in their annual statutory financial statements. The retained profits included statutory surplus reserve of subsidiaries amounting to \$7,619.49 million (2022: \$7,319.65 million) as at 31 December 2023.

39 PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED CAPITAL SECURITIES

- (a) The Company entered into an agreement on 9 March 2023 to issue perpetual subordinated capital securities in an aggregate principal amount of USD2,000,000,000 (approximately \$15.700 billion), callable in 2028. According to the terms and conditions of the securities, the securities confer a right on the holders to receive distributions from the issue date. The rate of distribution shall be (i) 6.40% per annum in respect of the period from and including the issue date to but excluding 9 March 2028, (ii) applicable 5 year United States Treasury securities rate plus 2.072% per annum in respect of the period from and including 9 March 2028. The Company may redeem in whole, but not in part, the securities at their principal amount together with any distributions accrued on or after 9 March 2028. The Company may elect to defer any distributions, and is not subject to any restriction as to the number of times distribution can be deferred, if any distribution have been deferred, the Company shall be subject to certain restrictions from making dividends or distributions.

The perpetual subordinated capital securities were recorded as equity amounting to \$15,674,799,000 net of issuance costs. The balance of the perpetual subordinated capital securities as at 31 December 2023 have been included the accrued distribution payments.

The distribution relating to the perpetual subordinated capital securities amounted to \$815,815,000 and paid to holders of perpetual subordinated capital securities amounted to \$499,090,000 during the year.

38 儲備 (續)

(a) 儲備目的或性質 (續)

(vii) 未分配利潤

按「公司法」及公司條例之規定，各子公司需按本年溢利（扣除往年累計虧損之淨值）設置符合中華人民共和國相關金融法規的法定盈餘儲備。截至2023年12月31日未分配利潤中包含子公司法定盈餘儲備76.1949億元（2022年：73.1965億元）。

39 永續次級資本證券

- (a) 本公司於2023年3月9日簽訂協議，發行本金總額為2,000,000,000美元（約157億）的永續次級資本證券，可於2028年贖回。根據該證券的條款和條件，該證券賦予持有人自發行日期起接受分配的權利。分派率為(i)從發行日（包括該日）至2028年3月9日（不包括該日）期間的年利率6.40%，(ii)從2028年3月9日（包括該日）期間適用的5年期美國國債利率加年利率2.072%。本公司可按本金數額全部（而非部分）贖回證券，以及在2028年3月9日或之後應計的任何分配。本公司可以選擇推遲任何分配，並且不受任何可推遲分配次數的限制，如果任何分配被推遲，本公司將受到某些限制，不能進行股息或分配。

該永續次級資本證券除發行成本後以15,674,799,000元在權益中列示。於2023年12月31日，永續次級資本證券結餘包括應付的分派付款。

於本財務期內，有關永續次級資本證券應付的分派金額為815,815,000元，向永續次級資本證券持有人支付499,090,000元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

39 PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED CAPITAL SECURITIES (Continued)

- (b) Approved by NFRA and the People's Bank of China, TPL issued Capital bond without fixed terms on 19 December 2023. It has an aggregate nominal value of RMB11,000,000,000 (approximately \$12.100 billion) with a coupon rate of 3.3%. Other major terms of the perpetual bonds are: (i) The interest rate will be reset every five years, and the annualised fixed interest rate after each reset will be the prime rate on the prime rate adjustment date plus a fixed spread determined at the time of issuance, (ii) On each interest payment date of such perpetual bonds, TPL may, at its sole option, defer payment of all or part of the current interest and all interest already deferred in accordance with the terms of the contract to the next interest payment date without any limitation on the number of times interest may be deferred or constituting an event of default, and no interest will accrue on the deferred interest, (iii) In the event of deferred interest payments, TPL will not distribute earnings to common shareholders until the current interest and deferred interest have been paid in full, and (iv) The order of settlement is subordinate to the TPL's policy obligations, other common liabilities and subordinated capital instruments, and prior to the TPL's core tier 1 capital instruments.

The perpetual capital securities were recorded as equity as non-controlling interests amounting to \$12,090,038,000 net of issuance costs.

The distribution relating to the perpetual capital securities amounted to \$12,148,000 during the year.

40 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Group operates a MPF scheme under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance and one Staff Provident Fund Scheme (the "SPF scheme") under the Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance for employees employed under the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance. The MPF scheme is a defined contribution retirement scheme administered by independent trustees. Under the MPF scheme, the employers and its employees are each required to make contributions to the MPF scheme at 5% of the employees' relevant income, subject to a cap of a monthly relevant income of \$30,000. Contributions to the scheme vest immediately. Under the SPF scheme, the Group is required to make contributions based on a certain percentage of the relevant employees' salaries which is dependent on their length of service with the Group. Forfeited contributions to the SPF scheme are used to reduce the Group's future contributions.

As stipulated by the labour regulations of the PRC, certain subsidiaries of the Group participate in various defined contribution retirement plans authorised by municipal and provincial governments for its staff. These subsidiaries are required to contribute at a rate of 10% to 22% (2022: 10% to 22%) of the salaries, bonuses and certain allowances of their staff to the retirement plans. A member of the plans is entitled to a pension equal to a fixed proportion of the salary prevailing at his or her retirement date.

39 永續次級資本證券 (續)

- (b) 經國家金融監督管理總局及中國人民銀行核准，太平人壽於2023年12月19日發行了無固定期限資本債券，其面值總額為110億元人民幣（約121億），票面利率為3.3%。該永續債的其他主要條款：(i) 利率每五年重置一次，每次重置後的年化固定利率為基準利率調整日的基準利率加發行時所確定的固定利差。(ii) 在該永續債的每個付息日，太平人壽可自行選擇將全部或部分當期利息以及按照合同條款已經遞延的所有利息推遲至下一個付息日支付，且不受到任何遞延支付利息次數的限制，亦不構成違約事件，遞延支付的利息不另計息。(iii) 當存在遞延支付利息的情形時，太平人壽在當期利息以及已遞延利息全部清償完畢前不會向普通股股東進行收益分配。(iv) 清償順序劣後於太平人壽的保單責任、其他普通負債和附屬資本工具，先於太平人壽核心一級資本工具。

該永續資本證券除發行成本後以12,090,038,000元在非控股股東權益中列示。

於本財務期內，該永續資本證券應付的分派金額為12,148,000元。

40 僱員退休福利

根據香港強制性公積金計劃條例適用於按香港僱傭條例僱用的員工，本集團參與了一項強制性公積金計劃（「強積金計劃」），及根據職業退休計劃條例提供一項僱員公積金計劃（「公積金計劃」）。此強積金計劃是通過獨立信託人管理，屬已訂定供款退休計劃。根據此強積金計劃，僱主及僱員雙方均須按僱員之相關收入5%供款至此計劃，惟相關之收入上限為30,000元。供款須即時投入計劃。就公積金計劃，本集團須按有關僱員薪金按其於本集團服務年期而定之百分比作供款。公積金之沒收供款用作扣減本集團日後供款。

根據中國勞工條例，本集團若干附屬公司為其僱員參加了由市及省政府組織的不同類型已訂定供款退休計劃。這些附屬公司須按其僱員的薪金、花紅及某些津貼的10%至22%（2022年：10%至22%）供款給那些退休計劃。參與計劃的成員可以領取相等於在其退休之時薪金的一個固定比例的退休金。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

40 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The Group has no other material obligations for the payment of its staff's retirement and other post-employment benefits other than the contributions described above.

41 MATURITY PROFILE

The following table details the Group's contractual maturity for some of its financial assets and financial liabilities.

40 僱員退休福利 (續)

本集團除作出上述已訂定的供款外，毋須支付退休金或任何其他離職後的進一步責任。

41 到期情況

表載列本集團若干金融資產及金融負債的合約到期情況詳情。

		Repayable on demand 接獲要求 時償還 \$'000 千元	Less than 3 months 少於 三個月 \$'000 千元	3 to 12 months 三至 十二個月 \$'000 千元	1 to 5 years 一至五年 \$'000 千元	Over 5 years 超過五年 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日						
Assets	資產						
Deposits at banks and other financial institutions (including statutory deposits)	銀行及其他金融機構存款 (包括法定存款)	1,029,541	14,658,116	9,069,285	40,726,939	-	65,483,881
Debt investments	債務投資						
- At fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動 計入損益計入損益	1,452,446	3,881,894	13,281,588	60,051,772	187,049,437	265,717,137
- At amortised cost	- 以攤餘成本計量	604,375	3,836,983	11,801,251	43,745,349	65,336,240	125,324,198
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	- 以公允價值計量且其變動 計入其他綜合收益	138,627	5,881,400	6,007,996	65,542,095	535,392,950	612,963,068
Securities purchased under resale agreements	買入返售證券	-	7,108,241	-	-	-	7,108,241
Amounts due from group companies	應收集團內公司款項	1,313,246	-	-	-	-	1,313,246
Finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃款	-	336,740	1,853,894	36,558,223	14,639,867	53,388,724
Pledged and restricted bank deposits	已抵押及受限制銀行存款	1,667,162	483,016	262,119	-	-	2,412,297
		6,205,397	36,186,390	42,276,133	246,624,378	802,418,494	1,133,710,792
Liabilities	負債						
Investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債	2,425,604	47,414	157,471	1,873,752	1,526,526	6,030,767
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	-	181,484	4,531,952	2,379,475	21,513,684	28,606,595
Bank borrowings	銀行貸款	-	9,696,310	36,136,877	23,969,902	1,373,875	71,176,964
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	-	145,195	420,128	1,042,045	39,317	1,646,685
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	賣出回購證券	-	29,316,187	-	-	-	29,316,187
Amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項	16,639	-	-	-	-	16,639
		2,442,243	39,386,590	41,246,428	29,265,174	24,453,402	136,793,837

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

41 MATURITY PROFILE (Continued)

41 到期情況 (續)

	Repayable on demand 接獲要求 時償還 \$'000 千元	Less than 3 months 少於 三個月 \$'000 千元	3 to 12 months 三至 十二個月 \$'000 千元	1 to 5 years 一年至五年 \$'000 千元	Over 5 years 超過五年 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日 (重列)					
Assets	資產					
Deposits at banks and other financial institutions (including statutory deposits)	1,013,444	20,143,483	16,255,932	39,173,311	-	76,586,170
Debt investments	債務投資					
- At fair value through profit or loss	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益					
- At amortised cost	425,600	6,833,368	16,886,989	60,991,178	90,240,654	175,377,789
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	111,535	9,515,030	13,684,311	48,086,269	67,600,369	138,997,514
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	8,711,165	10,992,633	60,694,092	418,582,256	498,980,146
Amounts due from group companies	-	14,259,130	-	-	-	14,259,130
Finance lease receivables	2,059,864	-	-	-	-	2,059,864
Pledged and restricted bank deposits	24,916	602,224	2,333,801	30,104,026	11,551,681	44,616,648
	813,045	339,070	367,807	-	-	1,519,922
	4,448,404	60,403,470	60,521,473	239,048,876	587,974,960	952,397,183
Liabilities	負債					
Investment contract liabilities	3,690,874	5,079	17,777	170,894	1,552,439	5,437,063
Interest-bearing notes	-	-	354,169	4,477,929	22,566,287	27,398,385
Bank borrowings	-	6,117,970	24,166,437	28,938,642	1,461,085	60,684,134
Lease liabilities	-	232,265	598,697	928,302	33,860	1,793,124
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	25,991,950	1,183,358	-	-	27,175,308
Amounts due to group companies	19,005	-	-	-	-	19,005
	3,709,879	32,347,264	26,320,438	34,515,767	25,613,671	122,507,019

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

42 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Fair value of Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as Level 1 with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to recent transaction price or quoted prices (unadjusted) respectively;
- The fair value of derivative instruments are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis and the applicable yield curve for the duration of the non-applicable derivative;
- The fair value of unlisted investment funds and unlisted debt securities included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income investments classified as Level 2 are established by reference to the prices quoted by respective fund administrators or by using valuation techniques including discounted cash flow method. The main parameters used include bond prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, prepayment rates, counter party credit spreads and others; and
- The Level 3 financial assets, primarily comprises unlisted equity securities. Fair values are generally determined using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flows translation and markets comparison methods. Unobservable inputs include discount rates, comparable company valuation multiples, liquidity spreads, recent transaction prices of similar instruments. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about unobservable inputs to the models.

42 金融工具的公允價值

(a) 本集團經常性以公允價值計量的金融資產及金融負債

金融資產及金融負債的公允價值按以下方式釐定：

- 歸類為第一級為於活躍流動市場交易並受標準條款及條件規管之金融資產及金融負債，其公允價值分別參照近期交易價格或標價（不做任何調整）釐定；
- 衍生工具的公允價值乃根據折算現金流分析及對非可選衍生工具的存續期適用收益率曲線釐定；
- 歸類為第二級為包含在通過損益以反映公允價值的金融資產（指非上市投資基金及非上市債務證券）及以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益，其公允價值參照各自的基金管理人報價或採用估值技術包括折現現金流量法。使用的主要參數包括債券價格，利率，外匯匯率，提前償還率，對方信用利差；及
- 第三級金融資產主要包括非上市股本證券。公允價值通常使用估值技術確定，包括折現現金流量折算和市場比較方法。不可觀察的投入包括折現率，可比公司估值倍數，流動性價差，類似工具的近期交易價格等。估值要求管理層對模型的不可觀察輸入做出某些假設。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

42 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Fair value of Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Continued)

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

42 金融工具的公允價值 (續)

(a) 本集團經常性以公允價值計量的金融資產及金融負債 (續)

下表提供於初步確認後按公允價值計量之金融工具分析，其公允價值可按其觀察度分為第一至第三級。

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日			
		Level 1 第一層級 \$'000 千元	Level 2 第二層級 \$'000 千元	Level 3 第三層級 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Financial investments	金融投資				
- At FVPL	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益	176,236,045	224,217,628	60,033,983	460,487,656
- Debt investment at FVOCI	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	44,594,710	566,605,585	1,762,773	612,963,068
- Equity investment at FVOCI	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資	16,968,862	5,451,249	2,714,828	25,134,939
		237,799,617	796,274,462	64,511,584	1,098,585,663
		At 31 December 2022 (Restated) 於2022年12月31日 (重列)			
		Level 1 第一層級 \$'000 千元	Level 2 第二層級 \$'000 千元	Level 3 第三層級 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
Financial investments	金融投資				
- At FVPL	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益	205,451,062	78,662,822	66,912,938	351,026,822
- Debt investment at FVOCI	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務投資	41,100,287	456,077,514	1,802,345	498,980,146
- Equity investment at FVOCI	- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資	25,117,361	4,950,094	3,052,180	33,119,635
		271,668,710	539,690,430	71,767,463	883,126,603

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

42 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

42 金融工具的公允價值 (續)

(a) Fair value of Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Continued)

(a) 本集團經常性以公允價值計量的金融資產及金融負債 (續)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets:

第三級金融資產公允價值計量之對賬：

		Financial investments at FVPL 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益 \$'000 千元	Debt investments at FVOCI 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益債務工具 \$'000 千元	Equity investments at FVOCI 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的權益投資 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
At 1 January 2023 (Restated)	於2023年1月1日 (重列)	66,912,938	1,802,345	3,052,180	71,767,463
Purchases	購入	7,640,399	-	158,967	7,799,366
Gain or losses recognised in:	收益或虧損確認於：				
- profit or loss	- 損益	(464,158)	2,177	(34,990)	(496,971)
- other comprehensive income	- 其他綜合收益	(1,554)	(15,573)	(157,133)	(174,260)
Disposals	出售	(12,313,409)	(626)	(302,785)	(12,616,820)
Transfer into Level 3	轉移到第三級	151,643	-	-	151,643
Transfer out of Level 3	從第三級轉出	(954,536)	-	-	(954,536)
Exchange difference	匯兌差額	(937,340)	(25,550)	(1,411)	(964,301)
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	60,033,983	1,762,773	2,714,828	64,511,584
At 1 January 2022 (Restated)	於2022年1月1日 (重列)	93,248,106	1,989,488	3,284,073	98,521,667
Purchases	購入	9,938,138	-	38,883	9,977,021
Gain or losses recognised in:	收益或虧損確認於：				
- profit or loss	- 損益	(2,594,730)	-	-	(2,594,730)
- other comprehensive income	- 其他綜合收益	-	(20,049)	(259,258)	(279,307)
Disposals	轉入第三級	(26,534,981)	-	-	(26,534,981)
Transfer into Level 3	出售	1,223,099	-	-	1,223,099
Transfer out of Level 3	轉出第三級	(663,959)	-	-	(663,959)
Exchange difference	匯兌差額	(7,702,735)	(167,094)	(11,518)	(7,881,347)
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日 (重列)	66,912,938	1,802,345	3,052,180	71,767,463

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

42 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Fair value of Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Continued)

At 31 December 2023, financial investments measured at FVOCI with carrying amounts of \$5,470,016,000 (2022: \$1,860,906,000) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 because quoted prices in the markets for such investments were no longer regularly available. Conversely, financial investments measured at FVOCI with carrying amounts of \$3,864,611,000 (2022: \$4,375,083,000) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 because quoted prices in active markets were available as at 31 December 2023.

The transfer to Level 3 fair value measurements were because of the changes of inputs in fair value measurements.

(b) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required)

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments carried at amortised cost are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 except for the following financial instruments, for which their carrying amounts and fair value and the level of fair value hierarchy are disclosed below:

42 金融工具的公允價值 (續)

(a) 本集團經常性以公允價值計量的金融資產及金融負債 (續)

於2023年12月31日，賬面值為5,470,016,000元(2022年：1,860,906,000元)之分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融投資從第一級轉為第二級，由於該等投資在市場中的所報價格已不再是經常使用。相反地，賬面值為3,864,611,000元(2022年：4,375,083,000元)之分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融投資從第二級轉為第一級，由於該等投資可於2023年12月31日從活躍市場中取得所報價格。

轉入第三級是由於2023年度和2022年度，部分金融工具的公允價值的計量輸入值發生改變。

(b) 並未有恆常以公允價值計量的金融資產及金融負債公允價值(但需要進行公允價值披露)

於2023年及2022年12月31日，惟於下文列出的金融工具除外，本集團所持有的金融工具，其賬面值按攤銷成本，與其公允價值並無存在重大性差異。金融工具的賬面值、公允價值及公允價值層級披露如下：

		Carrying amount 賬面值 \$'000 千元	Fair value 公允價值 \$'000 千元	Level 1 第一級 \$'000 千元	Level 2 第二級 \$'000 千元	Level 3 第三級 \$'000 千元
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日					
Financial investments at amortised cost	以攤餘成本計量	125,324,198	117,734,434	66,597,544	16,556,103	34,580,787
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	28,606,595	26,347,115	-	26,347,115	-
		Carrying amount 賬面值 \$'000 千元	Fair value 公允價值 \$'000 千元	Level 1 第一級 \$'000 千元	Level 2 第二級 \$'000 千元	Level 3 第三級 \$'000 千元
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	於2022年12月31日 (重列)					
Financial investments at amortised cost	以攤餘成本計量	138,997,514	126,500,413	64,390,477	14,647,930	47,462,006
Interest-bearing notes	需付息票據	27,398,385	27,061,368	-	27,061,368	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

42 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required) (Continued)

For listed investments measured at amortised cost classified as Level 1, fair value is based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets traded in active market.

For unlisted debt investments measured at amortised cost classified as Level 2, fair value is determined by generally accepted pricing models including discounted cash flow technique by using observable market inputs such as market interest yield.

For debt investments measured at amortised cost classified as Level 3, fair value is determined by generally investments pricing models including discounted cash flow technique by using unobservable discount rates that reflect the credit risk.

43 COMMITMENTS

(a) Capital commitments as at 31 December 2023 were as follows:

Contracted for but not provided	已訂約但未反映
– property and equipment	– 物業及設備
– Investments	– 對外投資
Authorised but not contracted for	批准但未訂約
– property and equipment	– 物業及設備

(b) Operating lease commitments: The Group as lessor

The Group leases out operating lease assets and investment properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of 2 to 5 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date at which time all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments are usually reviewed every 2 to 5 years to reflect market rentals. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

The gross carrying amounts of operating lease assets and the investment properties of the Group held for use in operating leases were \$34,617,004,000 (2022: \$31,463,923,000).

42 金融工具的公允價值 (續)

(b) 並未有恆常以公允價值計量的金融資產及金融負債公允價值 (但需要進行公允價值披露) (續)

就分類為第一級的上市以攤餘成本計量的金融投資，其公允價值乃基於相同資產於活躍市場中標價 (不做任何調整) 釐定。

就分類為第二級的非上市以攤餘成本計量的債務投資，其公允價值按公認定價模式釐定，包括基於可在市場觀察的輸入數據 (如市場利息收益率) 計算的折算現金流量分析。就分類為第二級的非上市投資基金，其公允價值按可經目前市場交易觀察證實的券商報價釐定。

就分類為第三級的以攤餘成本計量的債務投資，其公允價值按公認定價模式釐定，包括基於無法觀察的折現率計算的折算現金流量分析，以反映相關的信用風險。

43 承擔

(a) 於2023年12月31日的資本性承擔如下：

At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 \$'000 千元
643,159	1,714,215
4,218,449	4,560,466
21,129	48,637
4,882,737	6,323,318

(b) 經營租賃承擔：本集團作為出租人

本集團以經營租賃租出經營租賃資產及投資物業。這些租賃一般初步為期2至5年，並且有權選擇在到期日後續期，屆時所有條款均可重新商定。租賃付款額通常會每2至5年檢討，以反映市場租金。各項租賃均不包括或然租金。

本集團持有作經營租賃的經營租賃資產及投資物業之賬面總額為34,617,004,000元 (2022年：31,463,923,000元)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

43 COMMITMENTS (Continued)

(b) Operating lease commitments: The Group as lessor (Continued)

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments:

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 \$'000 千元
Within 1 year	一年內	2,114,951	2,012,304
After 1 year but within 2 years	一年後但二年內	1,457,430	1,414,231
After 2 years but within 3 years	二年後但三年內	1,121,415	877,708
After 3 years but within 4 years	三年後但四年內	889,318	652,465
After 4 years but within 5 years	四年後但五年內	590,835	596,304
After 5 years	五年後	1,054,735	919,124
		7,228,684	6,472,136

44 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Other than those incurred in the normal course of the Group's insurance businesses, there was no outstanding litigation nor any other contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

45 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. Recurring transaction with related parties

The Group has not entered into significant recurring transactions with related parties during the Year. Remuneration of Directors and key management personnel are disclosed in Notes 11 and 12.

b. Non-recurring transaction with related parties

(i) Business transactions between state-owned enterprises controlled by the PRC (collectively "State-Owned Entities") are within the scope of related party transaction. During the Year, the Group had transactions with State-Owned Entities including but not limited to the sales of insurance policies and banking related services. These transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of the Group's insurance business on terms similar to those that would have been entered into with non-State-Owned Entities. The Group has also established its pricing strategy and approval processes for its major insurance products. Such pricing strategy and approval processes do not depend on whether the customers are State-Owned Entities or not. Having due regard to the substance of the relationships, the Directors believe that none of these transactions are related party transactions that require separate disclosure.

43 承擔 (續)

(b) 經營租賃承擔：本集團作為出租人 (續)

於2023年12月31日，本集團與租戶簽訂合約的未來最低租賃付款如下：

	At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 \$'000 千元
Within 1 year	2,114,951	2,012,304
After 1 year but within 2 years	1,457,430	1,414,231
After 2 years but within 3 years	1,121,415	877,708
After 3 years but within 4 years	889,318	652,465
After 4 years but within 5 years	590,835	596,304
After 5 years	1,054,735	919,124
	7,228,684	6,472,136

44 或然負債

除上述所披露及在本集團日常保險業務中產生的訴訟外，於2023年及2022年12月31日，本集團概無任何未決訴訟或其他或然負債。

45 重大關聯人士交易

a. 與關連人士的經常交易

本集團與關連人士於本年度內沒有進行重大經常交易。董事及關鍵管理人員薪酬於附註11及12披露。

b. 與關連人士的非經常交易

(i) 與中國政府控制的國家控股企業（統稱為「國有實體」）之間的業務交易屬於關聯交易。本集團於本年度內與國有實體進行包括但不限於保單銷售及銀行相關服務之交易，該些交易所執行的條款跟本集團日常保險業務過程中與非國有實體進行交易所執行的條款相似。本集團亦已制定就其主要保險產品的定價策略及審批程序。該等定價策略及審批程序與客戶是否國有實體無關。經考慮其關係的性質後，董事相信該等交易並非須獨立披露之關聯人士交易。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

46 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVE OF HOLDING COMPANY

46 控股公司財務狀況表及儲備

		At 31 December 2023 於2023年 12月31日 \$'000 千元	At 31 December 2022 於2022年 12月31日 \$'000 千元
	Notes 附註		
Assets	資產		
Fixed assets	固定資產		
– Property and equipment	– 物業及設備	26,151	57,077
– Investment properties	– 投資物業	273,919	279,128
– Right-of-use assets	– 租賃使用權資產	158,064	243,478
Interests in subsidiaries	於附屬公司的權益	57,545,214	48,947,256
Interests in associates	於聯營公司的權益	665,680	825,486
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	以公允價值計量且 其變動計入當期損益 的金融資產	193,746	164,341
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	248	151
Amounts due from group companies	應收集團內公司款項	5,421,643	7,557,358
Other assets	其他資產	26,420	29,045
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	12,254,272	911,188
		76,565,357	59,014,508
Liabilities	負債		
Bank borrowings	銀行貸款	8,550,094	8,550,000
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	166,717	252,998
Amounts due to group companies	應付集團內公司款項	2,704,232	2,632,622
Other payables and accruals	其他應付及應計款項	301,282	340,425
Current taxation	當期稅項	–	977
		11,722,325	11,777,022
Net assets	資產淨值	64,843,032	47,237,486
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備		
Share capital	股本	40,771,408	40,771,408
Reserves	儲備	8,080,100	6,466,078
		48,851,508	47,237,486
Perpetual subordinated capital securities	永續次級資本證券	15,991,524	–
Total equity	總權益	64,843,032	47,237,486

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

46 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVE OF HOLDING COMPANY (Continued)

46 控股公司財務狀況表及儲備 (續)

		Capital reserve 資本儲備 \$'000 千元	Exchange reserve 匯兌儲備 \$'000 千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
At 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日	(661,995)	54,235	7,073,838	6,446,078
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	換算境外業務的匯兌差額	-	20,172	-	20,172
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	3,344,110	3,344,110
Distributions to holders of perpetual subordinated capital securities	向永續次級資本證券持有人分配	-	-	(815,815)	(815,815)
Dividend declared to shareholders	向股東宣佈股息	-	-	(934,445)	(934,445)
At 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	(661,995)	74,407	8,667,688	8,080,100
		Capital reserve 資本儲備 \$'000 千元	Exchange reserve 匯兌儲備 \$'000 千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 \$'000 千元	Total 總額 \$'000 千元
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	(661,995)	(53,819)	6,764,210	6,048,396
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	換算境外業務的匯兌差額	-	108,054	-	108,054
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	1,962,877	1,962,877
Dividend declared to shareholders	向股東宣佈股息	-	-	(1,653,249)	(1,653,249)
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	(661,995)	54,235	7,073,838	6,466,078

47 PARENT AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANIES

47 母公司及最終控股公司

The immediate holding company and the ultimate holding company as at 31 December 2023 are China Taiping Insurance Group (HK) Company Limited (incorporated in Hong Kong, PRC) and China Taiping Insurance Group Ltd. (established in the PRC), respectively. China Taiping Insurance Group Ltd. is ultimately controlled by the State Council of the PRC.

於2023年12月31日的直屬控股公司及最終控股公司分別為於中國香港成立的中國太平保險集團(香港)及於中國成立的中國太平保險集團。中國太平保險集團隸屬於中國國務院。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

48 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements under HKFRSs requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as well as the related disclosures. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the periods where the assumptions are changed. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets

The Group assesses annually if the goodwill and intangible assets associated with the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates have suffered any impairment losses in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 1(n). The recoverable amount of the goodwill and intangible assets is determined using discounted cash flows which require the use of estimated revenue from business operations, investment returns and an appropriate discount rate. As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets were \$353.66 million (2022: \$719.25 million) and \$261.41 million (2022: \$261.41 million) respectively.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of ECL under HKFRS 9 across relevant financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the use of impairment models and significant assumptions about future macroeconomic conditions when calculating ECL.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as but not limited to:

- Determining significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for measurement of ECL; and
- Establishing and determining the relative weights of forward looking scenarios.

Further details are included in Note 1(g)(iii).

(c) Fair value of investment properties and financial instruments

The fair values of investment properties and financial instruments were determined based on valuation models which involve certain assumptions. Favourable or unfavourable change to these assumptions would result in changes in the fair value and corresponding adjustment to the amount of gain or loss reported in profit or loss.

48 會計估計及判斷

根據香港財務報告準則編製財務報表時，管理層須作出重要估計及假設，因而影響到所列報之資產、負債、收入及開支，以至相關披露之金額。更改假設或會對更改假設之期間的財務報表造成重大影響。引致下個財政年度內之資產及負債之賬面值有重大調整主要風險之估計及假設論述如下：

(a) 商譽及無形資產減值

本集團每年按照附註1(n)所述之會計政策評估與收購附屬公司及聯營公司有關之商譽及無形資產是否蒙受任何減值。商譽及無形資產之可收回金額乃使用已折現現金流量釐定，已折現現金流量須使用經營業務估計收入、投資回報及適當之折現率進行計算。於2023年12月31日，商譽及無形資產的賬面值分別為3.5366億元（2022年：7.1925億元）及2.6141億元（2022年：2.6141億元）。

(b) 金融資產減值

根據香港財務報告準則第9號對相關金融資產的ECL進行計量，需要作出判斷，特別是在計算ECL時使用減值模型和對未來宏觀經濟狀況的重大假設。

在應用計量ECL的會計規定時，還需要作出一些重要的判斷，例如但不限於：

- 確定信用風險顯著增加；
- 選擇適當的模型和假設來測量ECL；和
- 建立和確定前瞻性情景的相對權重。

詳情載於附註1(g)(iii)。

(c) 金融工具及投資性房地產減值

投資性房地產和金融工具的公允價值是根據涉及某些假設的估值模型確定的。這些假設的有利或不利變化將導致公允價值的變化和對損益中報告的損益金額的相應調整。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

48 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

48 會計估計及判斷 (續)

(d) Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Group makes a reasonable estimate of the payments which the Group is required to make in fulfilling its obligations under the insurance contracts, based on information currently available at the end of the reporting period. The Group makes an estimate of assumptions used in the measurement of insurance contract, such assumptions including but not limited to mortality, morbidity, lapse rates, expenses, policy dividend, claim development factors, expected claim ratio and discount rates. Also, the Group determines estimates for premiums and claims data not received from ceding companies at the date of the consolidated financial statements on the basis of historical information, actuarial analyses, financing modeling and other analytical techniques.

Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows comprise:

- estimates of future cash flows;
- an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of future cash flows; and
- a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Group's objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value of a range of scenarios that reflects the full range of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are discounted and weighted by the estimated probability of that outcome to derive an expected present value.

Assumptions that used in estimating future cash flows are developed by product type at local entity level, reflecting recent experience and the profiles of policyholders within a group of insurance contracts.

(d) 保險和再保險合同

本集團於報告期末根據目前掌握的資料就本集團須在履行其保險合同的責任需要支付的金額作出合理估計。本集團對計量保險合同負債的假設進行估計，這些假設包括但不限於死亡率、發病率、退保率、費用、保單紅利、賠付發展因素、預計賠付率和風險折現率。本集團因於綜合財務報表日期仍未收到分保公司所提供之保費及賠款金額數據而作出之估計，並按歷史資料、精算分析、財務模型及其他分析技巧而確定此等估計。董事不斷檢討有關之估計，並在有需要時作出調整，但實際結果可能與作出估計時預計的結果差別很大。

履約現金流

履約現金流由如下部分組成：

- 對未來現金流現值的估計；
- 為反映貨幣的時間價值和與未來現金流有關的財務風險而進行的調整，但財務風險不包括在對未來現金流的估算中；以及
- 非金融風險調整。

集團估算未來現金流的目的是確定一系列情景的期望值，以反映所有可能的結果。對每種情況下的現金流進行折現，並根據該結果的估計概率進行加權得出預期現值。

用於計算未來現金流量中使用的假設在各子公司及產品層面決定以反映近期經驗及合同組內保單持有人的情況。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

48 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued) 48 會計估計及判斷 (續)

(d) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Fulfilment cash flows (Continued)

Significant assumptions used are discussed below.

Discount rates

For the cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items the risk-neutral measurement technique was used to derive the discount rate. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the risk-free yield, adjusted for an illiquidity premium.

For the cash flows that vary based on the returns on underlying items a mix of the risk-neutral method and real-world method was applied in the determination of the discount rates for different products. Under the real-world method, the Group considers investment experience, the current investment portfolio and the trend of the relevant yield curves. The cashflows that vary based on the return of underlying items are discounted at rates reflecting their variability.

The assumed discount rates is from 1.56% to 7.04% (2022: 1.79% to 6.89%).

Estimates of future cash flows

Mortality and morbidity

Mortality and morbidity assumptions are generally developed using a blend of national mortality data, industry trends and the local entity's recent experience.

China Life Insurance Mortality Table (2010-2013) and China Life Insurance Experience Critical Illness Table (2020), are used and adjusted to reflect expected mortality and morbidity improvements.

Lapse

Lapse rates based on pricing assumptions, with reference to management's expectation upon assessment of the actual experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends.

Expense

Expense assumptions are affected by certain factors such as future inflation and market competition which bring uncertainty to these assumptions. The Group determines expense assumptions based on information available at the end of each reporting period.

(d) 保險和再保險合同 (續)

履約現金流 (續)

所涉及的重大假設論述如下：

折現率

本集團對不隨基礎項目回報而變動的現金流，以無風險收益率曲線為基礎附加流動性溢價，採用風險中性法確定不同產品的折現率。

本集團對隨基礎項目回報而變動的現金流，採用風險中性法或真實世界法確定不同產品的折現率。在採用真實世界法時，本集團考慮以往投資經驗、目前投資組合及相關收益趨勢。對隨基礎項目回報而變動的現金流採用反應其波動性的折現率。

假設的折現率為從1.56%至7.04%的範圍(2022年：1.79%至6.89%)。

對未來現金流量的估計

死亡率及發病率假設

本集團根據全國的死亡率數據、行業發展變化趨勢以及實際經驗確定死亡率及發病率假設。

本集團根據中國人壽保險業經驗生命表(2010-2013)以及中國人身保險業重大疾病經驗發生率表(2020)，並作適當調整以反映本集團長期的歷史死亡率及發病率經驗。

退保率假設

退保率假設基於本集團定價假設，並參考本集團實際經驗並分險種、保單期限和銷售趨勢進行調整。

費用假設

費用假設受如未來通貨膨脹率和市場競爭等因素影響，這些因素給費用假設帶來不確定性。本集團根據每個報告期末時可獲得的資訊來確定費用假設。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

48 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

(d) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Fulfilment cash flows (Continued)

Estimates of future cash flows (Continued)

Participation percentages

The projected policyholder dividends, profit sharing and interest crediting assumptions set by each business unit reflect contractual and regulatory requirements, policyholders' reasonable expectations (where clearly defined) and each business unit's best estimate of future policies, strategies and operations consistent with the investment return assumptions.

The Group estimates the ultimate cost of settling claims incurred but unpaid at the reporting date and the value of salvage and other expected recoveries by reviewing individual claims reported and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported. The ultimate cost of settling claims is estimated using a range of loss reserving techniques. These techniques assume that the Group's own claims experience is indicative of future claims development patterns and therefore ultimate claims cost.

The assumptions used, including loss ratios and future claims inflation, are implicitly derived from the historical claims development data on which the projections are based, although judgement is applied to assess the extent to which past trends might not apply in the future and future trends are expected to emerge.

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk are determined to reflect the compensation that the individual issuing entity would require for bearing non-financial risk, and are allocated to groups of contracts based on an analysis of the risk profiles of the groups. Risk adjustments for non-financial risk reflect the diversification benefits from contracts issued by the entity, in a way that is consistent with the compensation that it would require and that reflects its degree of risk aversion, and the effects of the diversification benefits are determined using a correlation matrix technique.

To determine the risk adjustments for non-financial risk for reinsurance contracts, the Group calculates risk adjustment at the issuing entity level and then allocate down to each group of contracts in accordance with their risk profile.

Applying a confidence level technique, the Group estimates the probability distribution of the expected present value of the future cash flows at each reporting date and calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risk as the excess of the value at risk at the 75% – 85% (2022: 75% – 85%) percentile (the target confidence level) over the expected present value of the future cash flows.

48 會計估計及判斷 (續)

(d) 保險和再保險合同 (續)

履約現金流 (續)

對未來現金流量的估計 (續)

分紅假設

預期保單紅利支出根據不同產品根據保單約定比例、監管要求反應保單持有人的合理預期以及各業務部門對未來政策、戰略和運營和投資回報假設一致的最佳估計。

本集團通過複核單項索賠，並考慮已經發生但尚未報告的案件來估算在報告日已發生但尚未支付的索賠的最終理賠費用，和其他預期收回款項的價值。最終理賠費用的估計採用一系列準備金技術進行估算。本集團採用這些方法時以本集團的歷史賠款進展經驗和賠付水平為基礎作為未來理賠趨勢以及終極賠付的指標。

本集團所使用的預期賠付率水平和預期索賠通脹率，以本集團的歷史賠款進展經驗和賠付水平為基礎，本集團考慮過去經驗假設存在不確定性並可能增長。

計量非金融風險調整使用的方法

非金融風險的風險調整是為了反映本集團承擔非金融風險所需的補償而確定的，並根據對各保險合同風險狀況的分析系統性地分配給各保險合同組。非金融風險的風險調整反映了保險合同各種保單權益，並反映了其規避風險的程度，以及採用相關矩陣方法帶來的風險分散。

為確定再保險合同非金融風險的風險調整額，集團在簽發實體層面計算非風險調整額，然後根據風險概況分攤至各合同組。

應用置信度技術，本集團估計每個報告日期未來現金流量預期現值的概率分佈，並計算非金融風險的風險調整。計算得出的風險調整相當於75%–85%的置信水平(2022年：75%–85%) (目標置信度)的風險值超出未來現金流量預期現值的部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

49 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF NEW HKFRSs ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued the following new and revised HKFRSs which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2023 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 香港財務報告準則第10號及 香港會計準則第28號之修訂	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ¹ 投資者與其聯營企業或合資企業之間的資產出售或出資 ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 16 香港會計準則第16號之修訂	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback ² 售後回租中的租賃負債 ²
Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7 香港會計準則第7號及 香港財務報告準則第7號之修訂	Supplier Finance Arrangements ² 供應商融資安排 ²

Notes:

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to HKFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and HKAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of the Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 will have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

49 已在截至2023年12月31日止年度前頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則所可能產生的影響

在此等財務報表發佈日期前，香港會計師公會頒佈了以下新及經修訂香港財務報告準則，但此等新及經修訂準則於截至2023年12月31日止年度尚未生效，因此亦尚未應用於此等財務報表。

註：

¹ 生效日或以後開始之年度期間尚未定。

² 生效於2024年1月1日或以後開始之年度期間。

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂「投資者與其聯營企業或合資企業之間的資產出售或出資」

此修訂涉及投資者，及其聯營企業或合資企業之間的資產出售或出資的情況。此修訂澄清，因失去對不包含採用權益法核算的聯營企業或合資企業的交易業務的子公司的控制權而產生的利得或損失，應計入母公司利潤的，僅以非關聯投資者在該聯營企業或合資企業的權益為限確認。同樣，將保留在任何之前已成為採用權益法核算的聯營企業或合資企業的子公司的投資，重新計量為公允價值而產生的利得或損失，僅以非關聯投資者在該聯營企業或合資企業的權益為限確認。

董事會不認為應用香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂「投資者與其聯營企業或合資企業之間的資產出售或出資」會對集團合併財務報表帶來重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

綜合財務報表附註 (續)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

49 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF NEW HKFRSs ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Continued)

Amendments to HKRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements of HKFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require a seller-lessee to determine “Lease Payments” or “Revised Lease Payments” such that the seller-lessee would not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. The amendments also clarify that applying the requirements does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to subsequent partial or full termination of a lease.

As part of the amendments, Illustrative Example 25 accompanying HKFRS 16 is added to illustrate the application of the requirements in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of Amendments to HKFRS 16 will have a material effect on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments add a disclosure objective to HKAS 7 *Cash flow statements* stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity’s liabilities and cash flows. In addition, HKFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity’s exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7 will have a material effect on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

49 已在截至2023年12月31日止年度前頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則所可能產生的影響 (續)

香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂「售後回租中的租賃負債」

此修訂增加了售後回租交易的後續計量指引，以滿足香港財務報告準則第15號「基於客戶合同的收入確認」的要求。此修訂要求，由賣方一承租人確定「租賃支付額」或者「修改後的租賃支付額」，如此賣方一承租人不曾確認與賣方一承租人保留的租賃使用權資產相關的利得或損失。此修訂澄清，應用這些要求並不妨礙賣方一承租人在損益中確認，隨後部分終止租賃或全部終止租賃有關的任何利得或損失。

作為修訂的一部分，香港財務報告準則第16號的示例25號被添加，以說明在具有不依賴於指數或利率的可變租賃付款的售後租回交易中的應用。

董事會不認為應用香港會計準則香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂「售後回租中的租賃負債」會對集團合併財務報表帶來重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第7號及香港會計準則第7號之修訂「供應商融資安排」

香港會計準則第7號現金流量表的修訂新增一項披露目標，訂明實體須披露有關供應商財務安排的資料，使財務報表使用者可評估該等安排對實體的負債及現金流量的影響。此外，香港財務報告準則第7號金融工具：披露，經修訂後，在披露實體面臨集中流動性風險的資訊的要求中增加了供應商融資安排作為例子。

董事會不認為應用香港財務報告準則第7號及香港會計準則第7號之修訂「供應商融資安排」會對集團合併財務報表帶來重大影響。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告



To the Members of
China Taiping Insurance Holdings Company Limited
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

OPINION

What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of China Taiping Insurance Holdings Company Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which are set out on pages 134 to 350, comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

羅兵咸永道

獨立核數師報告
致中國太平保險控股有限公司成員
(於香港註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

我們已審計的內容

中國太平保險控股有限公司（以下簡稱「貴公司」）及其附屬公司（以下統稱「貴集團」）列載於第134至350頁的綜合財務報表，包括：

- 於2023年12月31日的綜合財務狀況表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合損益表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他綜合收益表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合權益變動表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合現金流量表及
- 綜合財務報表附註，包括重大會計政策信息及其他解釋信息。

我們的意見

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了貴集團於2023年12月31日的綜合財務狀況及其截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》妥為擬備。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

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

Independence

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

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

- Valuation of liability for remaining coverage (“LRC”) of insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (“PAA”)
- Valuation of liability for incurred claims (“LIC”) of insurance contracts measured under the PAA
- Valuation of level 3 financial assets measured at fair value

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

獨立性

根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》（以下簡稱「守則」），我們獨立於貴集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在我們審計整體綜合財務報表及出具意見時進行處理的。我們不會對這些事項提供單獨的意見。

我們在審計中識別的關鍵審計事項概述如下：

- 未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債的計量
- 採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債的計量
- 以公允價值計量的第三層級金融資產的估值

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未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債的計量

Refer to Note 1(c) Material accounting policy information – Insurance contracts, Note 48(d) Accounting Estimates and Judgements – Insurance and reinsurance contracts, and note 27 Insurance and Reinsurance contracts to the consolidated financial statements.

請參見「財務報表附註1(c)主要會計政策－保險合同」、「財務報表附註48(d)會計估計及判斷－保險和再保險合同」及「財務報表附註27保險和再保險合同」。

Starting from 1 January 2023, the Group has adopted HKFRS 17 with comparatives restated from 1 January 2022 (transition date). This is a new standard which requires significant judgements in the use of complex methodologies and assumptions in particular for valuation of LRC.

貴集團於2023年1月1日起適用《香港財務報告準則第17號－保險合同》，根據該準則對2022年1月1日（過渡日）起的比較期間財務報表進行重述。該新準則在運用複雜方法和假設中需要重大判斷，特別是對於未到期責任負債的計量。

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's LRC of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA was HKD1,136.9 billion, representing 83% of the Group's total liabilities.

於2023年12月31日，貴集團未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債約為11,369億港元，佔貴集團總負債的83%。

We obtained an understanding, evaluated and tested the key controls over the valuation of LRC of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA including controls over management's determination and approval of actuarial assumptions setting, data collection and analysis, actuarial models change, etc.

我們瞭解、評估並測試了關於未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債計量的關鍵控制，包括有關精算假設的選用和批准、數據收集和分析以及精算估值模型變動的內部控制等。

We (including our actuarial experts) also performed the following audit procedures over the valuation of LRC of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA, including that at the transition date:

我們（包括內部的精算專家）對未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債的計量（包括過渡日的處理）實施的程序包括：

- We assessed the appropriateness of the methodologies adopted by the Group.
- 我們評估了貴集團未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債評估方法的適當性。

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The valuation of LRC of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA involves complex methodologies and a high degree of judgements by management in setting assumptions. Key assumptions used in measuring LRC of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA include discount rates, mortality and morbidity rates, lapse rates, expenses assumptions and policy dividend assumptions, etc.

未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債的計量需要運用複雜的精算估值模型，並需要管理層在設定假設時作出重大判斷。未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債的計量中運用的主要假設包括折現率、死亡率和疾病發生率、退保率、費用假設以及保單紅利假設等。

We focused on this area due to the significant quantum amount of LRC of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA to the consolidated financial statements, the significant judgements and estimates involved in the selection and application of complex methodologies and determination of relevant key assumptions, and the inherent risk in relation to the valuation of LRC of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA was considered significant. As part of our audit, we also focus on the transition of HKFRS 17 for LRC of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA.

我們重點關注該事項是由於未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債對財務報表有重大影響，並且在選取和應用複雜方法及確定關鍵假設時需作出重大判斷和估計，同時精算估值模型中採用的假設涉及重大判斷和估計，與未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債計量相關的固有風險重大。作為我們審計工作的一部分，我們同樣關注貴集團未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債的過渡處理。

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter 我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

- We evaluated the reasonableness of the key actuarial assumptions such as discount rates, mortality and morbidity rates, lapse rates, expense assumptions and policy dividend assumptions by considering management's rationale for the actuarial judgments applied along with comparison to the Group's historical data and applicable industry experiences.
- 我們評估了貴集團未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債計量所使用的主要假設的合理性，包括折現率、死亡率和疾病發生率、退保率、費用假設以及保單紅利假設等，我們將管理層所選用的精算假設與貴集團歷史數據及適用的行業經驗進行對比，並考慮了管理層所作出的精算相關判斷的理由。
- We performed sampling test on the selected actuarial models and checked the estimation of the fulfillment cash flows, and the measurement of relevant liabilities.
- 我們抽樣對選定的精算估值模型，檢查了未來現金流量現值的估計，以及相關責任負債的計量。

Based on our audit work performed, we found methodologies applied were acceptable and key assumptions adopted by management were supportable by the evidence we gathered.

根據已執行的上述程序，我們發現管理層評估及計量未採用保費分配法的未到期責任負債的評估方法是可接受的、採用的關鍵假設可以被我們獲取的證據所支持。

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Valuation of LIC of insurance contracts measured under the PAA

採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債的計量

Refer to Note 1(c) Material accounting policy information – Insurance contracts, Note 48(d) Accounting Estimates and Judgements – Insurance and reinsurance contracts, and note 27 Insurance and Reinsurance contracts to the consolidated financial statements.

請參見「財務報表附註1(c)主要會計政策—保險合同」、「財務報表附註48(d)會計估計及判斷—保險和再保險合同」及「財務報表附註27保險和再保險合同」。

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's LIC of insurance contracts measured under the PAA was HKD17.9 billion, representing 1% of the Group's total liabilities.

於2023年12月31日，貴集團採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債約為179億港元，佔貴集團總負債的1%。

We obtained an understanding, evaluated and tested the key controls over the valuation of LIC of insurance contracts measured under the PAA including controls over data collection and analysis, and approval of management's assumption setting, etc.

我們瞭解、評估並測試了關於採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債計量的關鍵控制，包括與數據收集和分析以及批准假設設定相關的內部控制等。

We (including our actuarial experts) also performed independent actuarial modelling for the valuation of LIC of insurance contracts measured under the PAA on a sample basis by performing below procedures :

我們（包括內部的精算專家）抽取樣本，對採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債計量進行了獨立建模：

- For the underlying data used in the actuarial models, we compared the data to source systems, such as earned premiums and reported claims to the business data.
- 我們將採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債評估模型中所使用基礎數據與數據源進行了比對，包括將已賺保費和已報案賠案損失與業務數據進行核對。

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<p>We focused on this area because the valuation of LIC of insurance contracts measured under the PAA involved a high degree of judgement by management in selecting models and setting assumptions including expected loss ratios and the inherent risk in relation to the valuation of LIC of insurance contracts measured under the PAA was considered significant.</p> <p>我們重點關注該事項是由於採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債的計量需要管理層在選取模型和設定假設時作出重大判斷，包括對預期賠付率的判斷，與採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債的計量相關的固有風險重大。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We set up independent actuarial assumptions including expected loss ratios, etc., by considering both the Group's historical data and applicable industry experiences.• 我們根據貴集團的歷史數據和適用的行業經驗設定了獨立的精算假設，包括預期賠付率等。• We evaluated the overall reasonableness of the Group's valuation of LIC of insurance contracts measured under the PAA by comparing management's results to the results from our independent modelling.• 我們將獨立建模的分析與計算結果與管理層採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債評估結果進行了比對，以評價其總體合理性。 <p>Based on our audit work performed, we found management judgements in the valuation of LIC of insurance contracts measured under the PAA were supportable by the evidence we gathered.</p> <p>根據已執行的審計工作，我們發現管理層在採用保費分配法的已發生賠款負債的計量中作出的判斷可以被我們獲取的證據所支持。</p>

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Valuation of level 3 financial assets measured at fair value

以公允價值計量的第三層級金融資產的估值

Refer to Note 1(g) Material accounting policy information – Financial assets and financial liabilities and Note 42 Fair Values of Financial Instruments to the consolidated financial statements.

請參見「財務報表附註1(g) 主要會計政策—金融工具」及「財務報表附註42 金融工具的公允價值」。

The Group's financial assets measured at fair value that were classified as level 3 stated at HKD64.5 billion as at 31 December 2023, representing 4% of the Group's total assets.

於2023年12月31日，貴集團劃分為第三層級的以公允價值計量的金融資產的帳面餘額約為645億港元，佔貴集團總資產的4%。

We obtained an understanding of the management's assessment processes and internal controls of the valuation of level 3 financial assets measured at fair value and assessed the inherent risk of material misstatement by considering the degree of estimation uncertainty and level of other inherent risk factors such as complexity, subjectivity, changes and susceptibility to management bias or fraud.

我們瞭解了管理層與以公允價值計量的第三層級金融資產估值相關的內部控制和評估流程，並在評估重大錯報的固有風險時，考慮了估計不確定性的程度和其他固有風險因素，例如估計的複雜性、變化、主觀性以及作出會計估計時管理層的偏向或舞弊所導致的錯報的敏感性。

We (including our valuation experts) performed the following audit procedures over the valuation of level 3 financial assets measured at fair value on a sample basis:

我們（包括內部的估值專家）抽取樣本，對以公允價值計量的第三層級金融資產的估值實施的程序包括：

- We assessed the methodologies and assumptions used in the valuation models against industry practice and valuation guidelines.
- 根據行業慣例和估值原則，評估了估值模型所使用的方法和假設。

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<p>We focused on this area because level 3 financial assets measured at fair value were valued based on models and assumptions and inputs that are not observable. The valuation involved significant management judgements and the inherent risk in relation to the valuation of level 3 financial assets measured at fair value was considered significant. 我們重點關注了以公允價值計量的第三層級金融資產，原因是其公允價值的計量採用了估值模型和不可觀察的輸入值及假設。這些估值涉及管理層的重大判斷，與以公允價值計量的第三層級金融資產的估值相關的固有風險重大。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We tested and assessed the reasonableness of the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation models by comparing them to information available from third-party sources or market data.• 將估值模型中所使用的重大不可觀察輸入值與外部第三方數據或市場數據進行比較評估其合理性。• We independently developed fair value estimates and compared them to the management's valuation results.• 對金融資產公允價值的評估結果進行獨立覆核。 <p>Based on our audit work performed, we found the valuation models applied were acceptable and the inputs and assumptions used were supportable by the evidence we gathered. 根據已執行的審計工作，我們發現管理層採用的估值模型是可接受的，所使用的不可觀察輸入值和假設，可以被我們獲取的證據所支持。</p>

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

其他信息

貴公司董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括年報內的所有信息，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦不對該等其他信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對綜合財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。

基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

董事及治理層就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》擬備真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備綜合財務報表時，董事負責評估貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

治理層須負責監督貴集團的財務報告過程。

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們僅按照香港《公司條例》第405條向閣下（作為整體）報告我們的意見，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或滙總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：
- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
 - 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
 - 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
 - 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。
 - 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Yuen Kwok Sun.

- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，我們與治理層溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我們還向治理層提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，用以消除對獨立性產生威脅的行動或採取的防範措施。

從與治理層溝通的事項中，我們確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。我們在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或在極端罕見的情況下，如果合理預期在我們報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，我們決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是袁國新。

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 25 March 2024

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所
執業會計師

中國香港，2024年3月25日

Five Year Financial Summary

5年財務概要

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

RESULTS

業績

		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
		\$'000	(Restated) \$'000 (重列)	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
Insurance revenue	保險服務收入	107,488,846	108,906,236	-	-	-
Insurance service expenses	保險服務費用	(86,255,383)	(88,823,601)	-	-	-
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	持有的再保合同淨費用	(2,702,206)	(2,132,673)	-	-	-
Insurance service results	保險服務業績	18,531,257	17,949,962	-	-	-
Total premiums written and policy fees	總保費及保單費收入	-	-	262,549,260	233,534,532	223,018,522
Less: Premiums ceded to reinsurers	減：分出保費	-	-	(10,835,446)	(13,201,539)	(10,665,260)
Net premiums written and policy fees	淨保費收入及保單費收入	-	-	251,713,814	220,332,993	212,353,262
Change in unearned premium provisions, net of reinsurance	未到期責任準備金變化·減再保險	-	-	(1,218,133)	(2,401,260)	(3,585,232)
Net earned premiums and policy fees	已賺取保費及保單費收入淨額	-	-	250,495,681	217,931,733	208,768,030
Interest revenue	利息收益	35,716,881	35,248,642	-	-	-
Other investment return	其他投資回報	(250,704)	(19,924,784)	-	-	-
Net impairment loss on financial assets	金融資產減值淨額	(1,737,633)	(1,295,201)	-	-	-
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績	(162,686)	24,631	609,426	(1,571,190)	1,760,901
Investment income	投資收入	-	-	58,227,356	46,870,904	30,875,523
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	承保財務費用	(36,012,224)	(21,680,079)	-	-	-
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	分出再保險財務收益	252,969	210,753	-	-	-
Net changes in investment contract liabilities	投資合約負債變動淨額	355,249	(64,271)	-	-	-
Other income	其他收益	5,740,050	5,920,501	7,134,579	5,310,609	4,884,195
Net policyholders' benefits	保單持有人利益淨額	-	-	(85,908,107)	(65,274,064)	(58,373,515)
Net commission expenses	傭金及手續費支出淨額	-	-	(24,106,866)	(21,145,845)	(24,003,597)
Other operating expenses	其他行政費用	(7,011,340)	(7,152,868)	(34,418,746)	(34,249,967)	(35,278,267)
Change in life insurance contract liabilities, net of reinsurance	壽險合約負債變化·減再保險	-	-	(158,737,955)	(132,417,008)	(112,979,016)
Other finance costs	其他財務費用	(3,763,752)	(3,123,440)	(2,381,532)	(2,190,363)	(2,328,432)
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	11,658,067	6,113,846	10,913,836	13,264,809	13,325,822
Income tax credits/(charges)	稅項抵免/(支出)	(1,381,126)	2,243,083	38,537	(2,807,928)	(782,948)
Profit after taxation	除稅後溢利	10,276,941	8,356,929	10,952,373	10,456,881	12,542,874
Attributable to:	應佔：					
Owners of the Company	本公司股東權益	6,189,764	4,296,898	7,513,701	6,548,980	9,008,522
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	4,087,177	4,060,031	3,438,672	3,907,901	3,534,352
		10,276,941	8,356,929	10,952,373	10,456,881	12,542,874

Note: The Group adopted HKFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("New Standards") from 1 January 2023. According to requirements of the new insurance standards, the Group adjusted comparative figures of the prior period related to insurance business. As permitted under HKFRS 17, the Group has elected to apply classification overlay in the comparative period in presenting the financial instruments.

註：本集團於2023年1月1日起實施《香港財務報告準則第17號保險合同》和《香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具》（「新準則」）。本集團按照新保險合同準則規定追溯調整保險業務上年同期對比數據；同時，本集團對金融資產採用分類重疊法列報上年同期數據。

Five Year Financial Summary

5年財務概要

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港元列示)

		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
			<i>(Restated)</i>			
			<i>(重列)</i>			
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
Assets and liabilities	資產及負債					
Statutory deposits	法定存款	6,126,504	6,113,255	5,543,578	6,317,763	5,352,394
Fixed assets	固定資產	66,202,672	63,063,287	63,595,390	50,088,262	46,935,042
Goodwill and intangible assets	商譽及無形資產	615,066	980,661	985,356	983,773	981,086
Interests in associates and joint ventures	於聯營公司及合營公司的權益	27,874,851	26,897,674	20,679,533	18,527,929	16,221,431
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	11,549,792	7,849,882	5,502,790	2,239,919	1,641,853
Financial Investments	金融投資	1,223,909,861	1,022,124,117	-	-	-
Investments in debt and equity securities	債務及股本證券投資	-	-	963,524,800	821,686,758	604,364,322
Securities purchased under resale agreements	買入返售證券	7,108,241	14,259,130	6,923,758	4,861,664	6,025,140
Amounts due from group companies	應收集團內公司款項	1,313,246	2,059,864	2,051,643	2,037,290	2,024,766
Insurance contract assets	保險合同資產	1,451,667	1,653,570	-	-	-
Insurance debtors	保險客戶應收賬款	-	-	20,064,258	17,629,908	14,901,309
Reinsurance contract assets	再保合同資產	11,295,059	10,717,843	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share of insurance contract provisions	分保公司應佔保險合約準備	-	-	13,333,198	14,340,059	12,334,887
Policyholder account assets in respect of unit-linked products	有關投資連結產品之保單持有人賬戶資產	-	-	1,603,338	1,443,637	1,083,703
Finance lease receivables	應收金融租賃款	53,388,724	44,616,648	51,294,691	42,466,477	45,994,817
Other assets	其他資產	9,519,295	10,637,313	110,166,726	94,509,136	78,203,410
Pledged and restricted bank deposits	已抵押及受限制銀行存款	2,412,297	1,519,922	1,405,678	1,231,963	972,663
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits at bank with original maturity more than three months	現金及現金等價物及原到期日超過三個月之銀行存款	86,730,213	109,096,898	111,967,237	90,643,428	82,383,356
Total assets	總資產	1,509,497,488	1,321,590,064	1,378,641,974	1,169,007,966	919,420,179
Less: Total liabilities	減：總負債	(1,376,901,834)	(1,211,792,628)	(1,265,186,014)	(1,052,394,907)	(825,363,215)
Non-controlling interests	非控股股東權益	(37,616,020)	(25,860,067)	(25,389,128)	(25,965,607)	(17,749,360)
		94,979,634	83,937,369	88,066,832	90,647,452	76,307,604
Share capital	股本	40,771,408	40,771,408	40,771,408	40,771,408	40,771,408
Reserves	儲備	38,216,702	43,165,961	47,295,424	49,876,044	35,536,196
Perpetual subordinated capital securities	永續次級資本證券	15,991,524	-	-	-	-
		94,979,634	83,937,369	88,066,832	90,647,452	76,307,604
		dollar	dollar	dollar	dollar	dollar
		元	元	元	元	元
Earnings per share	每股盈利					
Basic	基本	1.495	1.196	2.091	1.822	2.457
Diluted	攤薄	1.495	1.196	2.091	1.822	2.457

Definitions

In the annual report, the following expressions shall have the following meanings unless the context requires otherwise:

“Ageas”	Ageas Insurance International NV
“Board”	the board of Directors
“BVI”	British Virgin Islands
“Code”	Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix C1 of the Listing Rules
“Company” or “CTIH”	China Taiping Insurance Holdings Company Limited
“C-ROSS”	China Risk Oriented Solvency System
“CSM”	Contractual service margin
“CTPI (HK)”	China Taiping Insurance (HK) Company Limited
“Director(s)”	The director(s) of the Company, including the independent non-executive directors
“DPF”	Discretionary participating features
“EAD”	Exposure at default
“Easiwell”	Easiwell Limited
“ECL”	Expected credit loss
“FVOCI”	Fair value through other comprehensive income
“FVPL”	Fair value through profit or loss
“Group”	CTIH and its subsidiaries
“HIBOR”	Hong Kong Interbank Offer Rate
“HKAS”	Hong Kong Accounting Standard
“HKFRS”	Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard
“HKICPA”	Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants
“Hong Kong” or “HKSAR”	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC
“Indonesia”	Republic of Indonesia

釋義

於本年報中，除文義另有所指外，下列詞彙具有以下涵義：

「富傑」	指	比利時富傑保險國際股份有限公司
「守則」	指	上市規則附錄C1所載列之企業管治守則
「本公司」或「中國太平控股」	指	中國太平保險控股有限公司
「償二代」	指	中國風險導向的償付能力體系
「太平香港」	指	中國太平保險（香港）有限公司
「董事」	指	本公司董事，包括獨立非執行董事
「易和」	指	易和有限公司
「本集團」	指	中國太平控股及其附屬公司
「香港」	指	中國香港特別行政區
「印尼」	指	印度尼西亞共和國

Definitions

“Last Year”	The year ended 31 December 2022
“Listing Rules”	The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange
“Luxembourg”	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
“Macau”	Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC
“Manhold”	Manhold Limited
“MPF scheme”	Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme
“NFRA”	National Financial Regulatory Administration, previously named as China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission
“PAA”	Premium allocation approach
“PRC” or “China”	The People’s Republic of China
“SFO”	Securities and Futures Ordinance
“Share(s)”	Share(s) in the capital of the Company
“Singapore”	Republic of Singapore
“Sinopec Group Company”	中國石油化工集團有限公司 (China Petrochemical Corporation*), a State-Owned Enterprise incorporated in the PRC
“Stock Exchange”	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
“Taiping Golden Win”	Taiping Golden Win Investment Limited
“the Year”	The year ended 31 December 2023
“TPAM”	Taiping Asset Management Company Limited
“TPCA”	Taiping Capital Asset Management Company Limited, previously named as Taiping Investment Holdings Company Limited
“TPFAS”	Taiping Financial Audit Service (Shenzhen) Company Limited
“TPFH”	Taiping Financial Holdings Company Limited
“TPFS”	Taiping Financial Services Company Limited

釋義

「去年」	指	截至2022年12月31日止之年度
「上市規則」	指	聯交所證券上市規則
「盧森堡」	指	盧森堡大公國
「澳門」	指	中國澳門特別行政區
「汶豪」	指	汶豪有限公司
「金融監管總局」	指	國家金融監督管理總局，前稱中國銀行保險監督管理委員會
「中國」	指	中華人民共和國
「股份」	指	本公司股本中的股份
「新加坡」	指	新加坡共和國
「中石化集團公司」	指	中國石油化工集團有限公司，一家於中國註冊成立的國有企業
「聯交所」	指	香港聯合交易所有限公司
「太平金和」	指	太平金和投資有限公司
「本年度」	指	截至2023年12月31日止之年度
「太平資產」	指	太平資產管理有限公司
「太平資本」	指	太平資本保險資產管理有限公司，前稱太平投資控股有限公司
「太平稽核」	指	太平金融稽核服務（深圳）有限公司
「太平金控」	指	太平金融控股有限公司
「太平金服」	指	太平金融服務有限公司

Definitions

“TPFSC”	Taiping Financial Operating Service (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
“TPFT”	Taiping Financial Technology Service (Shanghai) Company Limited
“TPG”	China Taiping Insurance Group Ltd.
“TPG (HK)”	China Taiping Insurance Group (HK) Company Limited
“TPI”	Taiping General Insurance Company Limited
“TPIH (HK)”	Taiping Investment Holdings (HK) Company Limited
“TPIM”	Taiping Industry Investment Management Co., Ltd.
“TPL”	Taiping Life Insurance Company Limited
“TPL (HK)”	China Taiping Life Insurance (Hong Kong) Company Limited
“TPL (Macau)”	China Taiping Life Insurance (Macau) Company Limited
“TPP”	Taiping Pension Company Limited
“TPR (Hainan)”	Taiping Real Estate (Hainan) Co. Ltd.
“TPRB”	Taiping Reinsurance Brokers Limited
“TPRe”	Taiping Reinsurance Company Limited
“TPRe (China)”	Taiping Reinsurance (China) Company Limited
“TPSH (Beijing)”	太平健康養老（北京）有限公司 (“Taiping Senior Healthcare (Beijing) Co., Ltd.”, being the unofficial English name)
“TPSH (Guangzhou)”	太平健康養老（廣州）有限公司 (“Taiping Senior Healthcare (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.”, being the unofficial English name)
“TPSH (Kunming)”	太平健康養老服務（昆明）有限公司 (“Taiping Senior Healthcare Services (Kunming) Co., Ltd.”, being the unofficial English name)
“TPSI”	Taiping Senior Living Investments Company Limited
“TPSM”	Taiping Senior Living Management Company Limited
“TP Fund”	Taiping Fund Management Company Limited
“TP Indonesia”	PT China Taiping Insurance Indonesia
“TP Japan”	China Taiping Insurance Service (Japan) Co. Ltd.

釋義

「太平金運」	指	太平金融運營服務(上海)有限公司
「太平金科」	指	太平金融科技服務(上海)有限公司
「中國太平保險集團」	指	中國太平保險集團有限責任公司
「中國太平保險集團(香港)」	指	中國太平保險集團(香港)有限公司
「太平財險」	指	太平財產保險有限公司
「太平投資(香港)」	指	太平投資控股(香港)有限公司
「太平產業」	指	太平產業投資管理有限公司
「太平人壽」	指	太平人壽保險有限公司
「太平人壽(香港)」	指	中國太平人壽保險(香港)有限公司
「太平人壽(澳門)」	指	中國太平人壽保險(澳門)股份有限公司
「太平養老」	指	太平養老保險股份有限公司
「海南置業」	指	太平置業(海南)有限公司
「太平再保險顧問」	指	太平再保險顧問有限公司
「太平再保險」	指	太平再保險有限公司
「太平再保險(中國)」	指	太平再保險(中國)有限公司
「太平健康養老(北京)」	指	太平健康養老(北京)有限公司
「太平健康養老(廣州)」	指	太平健康養老(廣州)有限公司
「太平健康養老(昆明)」	指	太平健康養老服務(昆明)有限公司
「太平養投」	指	太平養老產業投資有限公司
「太平養管」	指	太平養老產業管理有限公司
「太平基金」	指	太平基金管理有限公司
「太平印尼」	指	中國太平保險印度尼西亞有限公司
「太平日本」	指	中國太平保險服務(日本)有限公司

Definitions

“TP Luxembourg”	China Taiping Insurance (LU) S.A.
“TP Macau”	China Taiping Insurance (Macau) Company Limited
“TP Singapore”	China Taiping Insurance (Singapore) PTE. Ltd.
“TP STI”	Taiping Science and Technology Insurance Co., Ltd.
“TP UK”	China Taiping Insurance (UK) Company Limited
“TSFL”	Taiping & Sinopec Financial Leasing Co. Ltd.
“TSHS (Chengdu)”	Taiping Senior Healthcare Services (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.
“UK”	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
“United States”	United States of America
“HKD” or “HK\$”	Hong Kong dollars
“GBP”	British Pound
“IDR”	Indonesian Rupiah
“JPY”	Japanese Yen
“MOP”	Macau Pataca
“RMB”	Renminbi
“SGD”	Singaporean dollars
“USD”	United States dollars

釋義

「太平盧森堡」	指	中國太平保險（盧森堡）有限公司
「太平澳門」	指	中國太平保險（澳門）股份有限公司
「太平新加坡」	指	中國太平保險（新加坡）有限公司
「太平科技」	指	太平科技保險股份有限公司
「太平英國」	指	中國太平保險（英國）有限公司
「太平石化金租」	指	太平石化金融租賃有限責任公司
「太平養老健康服務（成都）」	指	太平養老健康服務（成都）有限公司
「英國」	指	大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國
「美國」	指	美利堅合眾國



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