

**THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**Independent Auditor's Report and  
Financial Statements  
For the year ended December 31, 2023  
(Prepared in accordance with International  
Financial Reporting Standards)**

**THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**Annual Financial Statements**

**For the year ended December 31, 2023**

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## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Governors of the New Development Bank

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the New Development Bank (the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgement, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.

## Independent Auditor's Report - continued

## Key Audit Matter - continued

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<b>Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) of loans and advances</b>	
<p>We identified the measurement of ECL for the Bank's loans and advances as a key audit matter due to the significance of these assets to the Bank's financial statements and the significant management judgement and estimation required in the measurement.</p> <p>As disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements, significant management judgement and estimation is required in the measurement of ECL includes assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, using appropriate models and assumptions, determining the key inputs including probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), selecting forward-looking scenarios and their probability weighting.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2023, the Bank held loans and advances to customers of USD 17,861 million, less impairment allowance of USD 94 million as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our procedures in relation to Management's measurement of ECL for loans and advances included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding and evaluating key controls of the management over the measurement of ECL;</li> <li>• Evaluating the appropriateness of the ECL model, and the critical assumptions and parameters used in the model, including PD, LGD, macroeconomic scenarios and their weightings selected for forward-looking measurement;</li> <li>• Evaluating the determination of the criteria for significant increase in credit risk by Management and, on a sample basis, testing its application;</li> <li>• Recalculating the ECL outputs on a sample basis independently.</li> </ul>

**Other Information**

Management of the Bank is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

## Independent Auditor's Report - continued

### **Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Governors for the Financial Statements**

Management of the Bank is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Governors is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

## Independent Auditor's Report - continued

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued**

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

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

We also provide the Board of Governors 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 matter communicated with the Board of Governors, we determine the matter that was of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and is therefore the key audit matter. We describe the matter 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.

*Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA LLP*

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP  
Shanghai, People's Republic of China

April 26, 2024

**THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

**For the year ended December 31, 2023**

**Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2023</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2022</u>
Interest income	7	1,284	569
Interest expense	7	(425)	(206)
Net interest income	7	<u>859</u>	<u>363</u>
Net fee income	8	9	11
Net (losses)/ gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	9	(244)	328
		<u>624</u>	<u>702</u>
Staff costs	10	(56)	(53)
Other operating expenses	11	(31)	(22)
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	12	48	(125)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		6	(393)
Other expense		(7)	(2)
Operating profit for the year		<u>584</u>	<u>107</u>
Unwinding of interest on paid-in capital receivables		9	2
Profit for the year		<u>593</u>	<u>109</u>
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value gains/(losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		30	(27)
Impairment loss for debt instruments at FVTOCI included in profit or loss		-*	-*
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		<u>30</u>	<u>(27)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>623</u>	<u>82</u>

\* Less than United States Dollar (USD) half of a million


THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

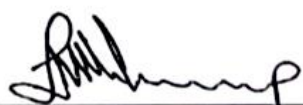
Statement of Financial Position  
As at December 31, 2023  
Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars


	<u>Notes</u>	<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>	<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	762	1,876
Due from banks other than cash and cash equivalents	14	6,335	4,023
Derivative financial assets	15	204	156
Financial assets at FVTPL	16	84	55
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	17	2,000	2,944
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	18	1,231	2,579
Loans and advances	19	17,767	14,405
Paid-in capital receivables	20	427	269
Right-of-use assets		1	-*
Property and equipment		1	1
Intangible assets		-*	1
Other assets	21	28	42
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>28,840</u>	<u>26,351</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Derivative financial liabilities	15	508	656
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	22	12,669	11,189
Note payables	23	2,248	3,041
Bond payables	24	1,654	551
Lease liabilities		-*	-*
Contract liabilities	25	51	47
Other liabilities	26	68	52
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>17,198</u>	<u>15,536</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Paid-in capital	27	10,538	10,299
Reserves	28	(35)	(39)
Retained earnings		1,139	555
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>11,642</u>	<u>10,815</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>28,840</u>	<u>26,351</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

The annual financial statements on pages 5 to 69 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Governors on April 26, 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dilma Vana Rousseff  
President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Leslie Warren Maasdorp  
Chief Financial Officer

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Halima Nazeer  
Director General,  
Finance, Budget and Accounting



**THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the year ended December 31, 2023  
Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars**

	<u>Paid-in capital</u>	<u>Capital reserve</u>	<u>Revaluation reserve</u>	<u>Other reserves</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
As at January 1, 2023	10,299	-*	(32)	(7)	555	10,815
Operating profit for the year	-	-	-	-	584	584
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	30	-	-	30
Unwinding of interest on paid-in capital receivables for the year	-	-	-	-	9	9
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	30	-	593	623
Capital subscriptions	239	-	-	-	-	239
Special contribution from founding member	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Impact on discounting of paid-in capital receivables	-	-	-	(35)	-	(35)
Impact of early payment on paid-in capital receivables (Note 20)	-	-	-	-*	-	-*
Reclassification of unwinding of interest arising from paid-in capital receivables	-	-	-	9	(9)	-
As at December 31, 2023	<u>10,538</u>	<u>-*</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(33)</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>11,642</u>

	<u>Paid-in capital</u>	<u>Capital reserve</u>	<u>Revaluation reserve</u>	<u>Other reserves</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
As at January 1, 2022	10,299	-*	(5)	(9)	448	10,733
Operating profit for the year	-	-	-	-	107	107
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(27)	-	-	(27)
Unwinding of interest on paid-in capital receivables for the year	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	-	-	(27)	-	109	82
Capital subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special contribution from founding member	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Impact on discounting of paid-in capital receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of early payment on paid-in capital receivables (Note 20)	-	-	-	-*	-	-*
Reclassification of unwinding of interest arising from paid-in capital receivables	-	-	-	2	(2)	-
As at December 31, 2022	<u>10,299</u>	<u>-*</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>10,815</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	Year ended December <u>31, 2023</u>	Year ended December <u>31, 2022</u>
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit for the year	593	109
Adjustments for:		
Interest expense	425	206
Interest income from debt instruments measured at amortised cost	(59)	(32)
Interest income from debt instruments at FVTOCI	(60)	(50)
Depreciation and amortisation	1	-*
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	1	-
Unrealised gains on financial instruments	(29)	(319)
Realised losses/(gains) on derivatives	250	(27)
Realised losses from financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	23	18
Unwinding of interest on paid-in capital receivables	(9)	(2)
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	(48)	125
Exchange losses on debt instruments at FVTOCI	4	11
Exchange losses on debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1	-*
Exchange losses/(gains) on note payables	-*	(11)
Exchange losses on lease liabilities	-*	-*
Debt issuance cost	7	2
Fee expense	-*	-
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>1,100</u>	<u>30</u>
Net (increase)/decrease in due from banks	(2,314)	895
Net increase in loans and advances	(3,317)	(536)
Net decrease in financial assets at FVTPL	-	200
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets	14	(39)
Net (decrease)/increase in other liabilities and contract liabilities	(2)	8
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	<u>(4,519)</u>	<u>558</u>
Proceeds from settlement on derivatives	2,344	9,159
Payment of settlement on derivatives	(2,284)	(9,107)
<b>NET CASH (USED IN)/FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<u>(4,459)</u>	<u>610</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

Statement of Cash Flows - continued  
For the year ended December 31, 2023  
Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest received on debt instruments measured at amortised cost	69	28
Interest received on debt instruments at FVTOCI	31	12
Purchase of debt instruments measured at amortised cost	(1,796)	(1,105)
Proceeds from redemption of debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,160	788
Purchase of debt instruments at FVTOCI	(1,726)	(2,919)
Proceeds from redemption of debt instruments at FVTOCI	2,725	1,273
Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	(27)	(42)
Proceeds from settlement on derivatives	20	16
Payment of settlement on derivatives	(12)	(15)
Purchase of property and equipment and intangible assets	(2)	-*
<b>NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>(1,964)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest paid on bonds and borrowings	(220)	(141)
Interest paid on note payables	(121)	(10)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	-*	-*
Paid-in capital received	55	68
Special contribution from founding member	-	-*
Fee expense paid on borrowings	-*	-
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	4,630	2,131
Repayment from bonds	(2,325)	(367)
Proceeds from issuance of note payables	5,957	5,089
Repayments from note payables	(6,748)	(5,368)
Payment of issuance cost of bond	(7)	(2)
Payment of issuance cost on note payables	-*	-*
Proceeds from settlement on derivatives	3	134
Payment of settlement on derivatives	(321)	(160)
Repayments of lease liabilities	-*	-*
<b>NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>1,374</b>
<b>NET (DECREASE)/ INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(1,114)</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>1,856</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,876</b>
Interest received in operating activities	983	326
Interest paid in operating activities	-*	-*

\* Less than USD half of a million

## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2023

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#### 1. General Information

The New Development Bank (the Bank) was established on the signing of the Agreement on the New Development Bank (the Agreement) on July 15, 2014 by the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil (Brazil), the Russian Federation (Russia), the Republic of India (India), the People's Republic of China (China) and the Republic of South Africa (South Africa), collectively known as the "BRICS" countries or founding members. The Agreement took effect on July 3, 2015 according to the notification endorsed by Brazil in its capacity as depositary. On September 16, 2021, October 4, 2021 and February 20, 2023, the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Bangladesh), the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt), respectively, became new members of the Bank. The headquarters of the Bank is located in Shanghai, China. The Bank has established Africa Regional Center in Johannesburg, Americas Regional Office in Sao Paulo with a sub-office in Brasilia, Eurasian Regional Centre (ERC) in Moscow and Indian Regional Office (IRO) in Gujarat International Finance Tec-City.

As at December 31, 2023, the Bank had eight member countries. More details of member countries' paid-in capital are disclosed in Note 27. Additionally, the Bank's Board of Governors admitted one prospective member that will officially become a member country once they deposit their instrument of accession.

The purpose of the Bank is to mobilise resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects within BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries, complementing the existing efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions, for global growth and development.

#### 2. Application of International Financial Reporting Standards

For the purpose of preparing the annual financial statements, the Bank has consistently applied International Accounting Standards (IASs), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), amendments and the related Interpretations (IFRICs) (herein collectively referred to as IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

#### ***Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year***

In the current year, the Bank has applied the following amendments to IFRSs issued by the IASB for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 for the preparation of the Bank's financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates

## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### 2. Application of International Financial Reporting Standards - continued

#### ***Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year*** - continued

The application of the amendments to IFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Bank's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years but has affected the disclosures of the Bank's accounting policies in Note 3 to the financial statements.

#### ***Amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective***

The Bank anticipates that the application of all amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the financial statements in the foreseeable future.

### 3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information

#### **Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, and in accordance with the IFRSs. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the year. For the purpose of preparation of the annual financial statements, information is considered material if such information is reasonably expected to influence decisions made by primary users.

The Management of the Bank has, at the time of approving the annual financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Bank has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services.

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 Bank 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 the financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

More details about fair value hierarchy are provided in Note 6.

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

**Basis of preparation of financial statements** - continued

The preparation of the annual financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the annual financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting years. It also requires Management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Bank's policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where judgements and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

The material accounting policies adopted are set out below and have been applied consistently to each year presented.

**Revenue**

***Interest income***

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit-impaired.

***Front-end fee***

Front-end fees relating to the origination or acquisition of a financial asset are recognised as deferred income at the date of the first drawdown. They are subsequently amortised over the period of the contract when they satisfy the performance obligation.

***Commitment fee***

Commitment fees relating to the undrawn loan commitment are recognised over the commitment period.

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

**Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs of the Bank are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

**Financial instruments**

***Initial recognition and measurement***

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Bank's financial instruments mainly consist of cash and cash equivalents, due from banks other than cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVTPL, debt instruments at FVTOCI, debt instruments measured at amortised cost, loans and advances, paid-in capital receivables, certain other assets, financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, note payables, bond payables, certain other liabilities, and derivative financial assets/liabilities.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### 3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

#### ***Classification and subsequent measurement of financial instruments***

##### ***Financial assets***

The Bank classifies its financial assets under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* depending on the Bank's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

##### ***Financial assets measured at amortised cost***

The Bank classifies an asset measured at amortised cost when the following conditions have been met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The Bank applies the effective interest method to the amortised costs of a financial asset.

##### ***Financial assets classified as at FVTOCI***

The Bank classifies debt instruments at FVTOCI if they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

Subsequent changes in the carrying amounts for debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI as a result of interest income calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. All other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognised in other comprehensive income. Impairment allowances are recognised in profit or loss with corresponding adjustment to other comprehensive income without reducing the carrying amounts of these debt instruments. When these debt instruments are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

##### ***Financial assets at FVTPL***

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, except that at the date of initial recognition of a financial asset the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* applies.



## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### 3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

#### Financial instruments - continued

#### *Classification and subsequent measurement of financial instruments* - continued

#### Financial assets – continued

#### *Financial assets at FVTPL* - continued

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

In addition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that is required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" line item.

#### Financial liabilities and equity

#### *Classification as debt or equity*

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

#### *Equity instruments*

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

#### *Financial liabilities*

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

Financial instruments - continued

*Classification and subsequent measurement of financial instruments* - continued

Financial liabilities and equity - continued

*Financial liabilities at FVTPL*

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* applies, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designed and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee contract.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL; or
- It forms part of a group of financial liabilities, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Bank's key management personnel.

For financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

The Bank applies the fair value measurement option to the bonds issued during 2019 to 2023. respectively to reduce the measurement or recognition inconsistency resulting from the economically related interest rate swap and cross currency swap with the same notional amount in total.

*Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*

Other financial liabilities such as note payables and bond payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

**Financial instruments** - continued

***Derivative financial instruments***

The Bank enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and currency risk, including interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and forwards. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in Note 15.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date when derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

***Impairment***

The Bank performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss (ECL) model on financial assets and items which are subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9, such as loans and advances, debt instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, due from banks other than cash and cash equivalents, paid-in capital receivables, loan commitments and certain other assets. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

ECL of a financial instrument should be measured in a way that reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Bank applies a three-stage approach to measuring ECL on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI and loan commitments. Financial assets and loan commitments migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

*(i) Stage 1: 12-month ECL*

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events, occurring within the next 12 months, is recognised.

*(ii) Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired*

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised.

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

**Financial instruments** - continued

***Impairment*** - continued

*(iii) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - 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 that financial asset have occurred. For financial assets that are credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of impairment allowance) rather than the gross carrying amount.

For Stage 3 loans measured at amortised cost, the ECL provision represents the difference between the outstanding amount from the client and the expected recovery amount.

More details about credit risk analysis are provided in Note 5.

The disclosure regarding significant increases in credit risk, definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets are detailed in Note 5.

***Measurement of ECL***

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default (EAD). The assessment of the PD and LGD is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

For undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the holder of the loan commitments draws down the loan, and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is drawn down.

Except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI and loan commitments, the Bank recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their net carrying amount. For investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve without reducing the carrying amount of these debt instruments. Such amount represents the changes in the revaluation reserve in relation to accumulated loss allowance. The expected credit losses of loan commitment are recognised as a provision and presented in other liabilities.

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

**Financial instruments** - continued

***Write-off policy***

The Bank writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of assets other than sovereign loans, when the amounts are over 90 days past due or the amounts of sovereign loans are over 180 days past due. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Bank's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

***Derecognition/modification of financial instruments***

The Bank derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset derecognised and the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Bank has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

A modification of a financial asset occurs if the contractual cash flows are renegotiated or otherwise modified.

Except for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform in which the Bank applies the practical expedient, when the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank assesses whether the revised terms result in a substantial modification from original terms taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances including qualitative factors. If qualitative assessment is not conclusive, the Bank considers the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received, and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset, after reducing gross carrying amount that has been written off.

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

**Financial instruments** - continued

***Modification of financial liabilities***

Except for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform in which the Bank applies the practical expedient, when the contractual terms of a financial liability are modified, the Bank assesses whether the revised terms result in a substantial modification from original terms taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances including qualitative factors. If qualitative assessment is not conclusive, the Bank considers that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received, and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. Accordingly, such modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. The exchange or modification is considered as non-substantial modification when such difference is less than 10 per cent. For non-substantial modifications of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition, the carrying amount of the relevant financial liabilities will be calculated at the present value of the modified contractual cash flows discounted at the financial liabilities' original effective interest rate. Transaction costs or fees incurred are adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial liabilities and are amortised over the remaining term. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss at the date of modification.

***Changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform***

For changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability to which the amortised cost measurement applies as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank applies the practical expedient to account for these changes by updating the effective interest rate, such change in effective interest rate normally has no significant effect on the carrying amount of the relevant financial asset or financial liability.

A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if and only if, both these conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis (ie the basis immediately preceding the change).

For other changes made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank first applies the practical expedient to the changes required by interest rate benchmark reform by updating the effective interest rate. The Bank then applies the applicable requirements in IFRS 9 on modification of a financial asset or a financial liability (see accounting policy above) to the additional changes to which the practical expedient does not apply.

## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### 3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

#### **Financial instruments** - continued

##### ***Offsetting***

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legally enforcement right to offset the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### ***Net gains/losses on financial instruments at FVTPL***

Net gains/losses on financial instruments at FVTPL represents non-trading derivatives held for risk management purposes used in economic hedge relationship but not qualifying for hedge accounting relationships, financial assets and financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL and also non-trading assets measured at FVTPL, as required by or elected under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. The line item includes fair value changes, settlement of net interest payments, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

##### **Employee benefits**

In the accounting period in which employees provide services, the Bank recognises the salary and welfare costs incurred and estimated employee benefits, as a liability at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the current period.

The amounts payable arising on the Bank's defined contribution scheme are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which the related service is provided. The Bank has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions in the event that these plans do not hold sufficient assets to pay any employee the benefits relating to services rendered in any current and prior period.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

##### **Paid-in capital**

In accordance with the Agreement, the Bank has authorised capital and subscribed capital that is further divided into paid-in shares and callable shares. The Bank's paid-in capital is denominated in USD.

Where shares have been issued on terms that provide the Bank rights to receive cash or another financial asset, on a specified future date, the Bank recognises the financial asset at the fair value of the amount of receivable.

## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### 3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Accounting Policy Information - continued

#### Taxation

The Bank enjoys tax exemption within the territory of mainland China according to Article 9 of the Headquarters Agreement between the New Development Bank and the Government of the People's Republic of China regarding the Headquarters of the New Development Bank in Shanghai, the People's Republic of China.

The Bank shall be also immune from all taxation, restrictions and customs duties for the transfers, operations and transactions it carries out pursuant to the Agreement entered into force on July 3, 2015.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and deposits that can be readily withdrawn on demand. Cash equivalents are the Bank's short-term (generally with original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

#### Foreign currencies

The financial statements of the Bank are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates, its functional currency, which is USD. In preparing the annual financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency (USD) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated after initial recognition.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

### 4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements Applied by Management

In the application of the Bank's accounting policies, the Bank is required to make estimates and judgements about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. 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.



4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements Applied by Management - continued

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

**Measurement of the ECL allowance for the financial assets measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and loan commitments**

The following significant judgement is required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring the ECL:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk and credit-impaired.

As disclosed in Note 5, the Bank considers both qualitative and quantitative criteria in assessing whether a financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

**Measurement of the ECL allowance for loans and advances and loan commitments**

The measurement of the ECL allowance for the Bank's loans and advances and loan commitments requires the use of a model and certain assumptions. This involves:

- Choosing an appropriate model and determining appropriate assumptions for the measurement of ECL; and
- Establishing the number and weighting of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product.

Details of the model and certain assumptions used in measuring ECL are further disclosed in Note 5, which also presents sensitivities of the ECL.

**Valuation of bonds designated at FVTPL**

Certain financial liabilities are measured at FVTPL. The Bank is required to use valuation techniques to determine the fair value. The Bank made judgements about the appropriate discount rate to apply which was calculated on the basis of zero-coupon yield curve and adjusted spread. The valuation models of the bonds designated at FVTPL are also based on underlying observable market data and market accepted valuation techniques.

The Bank's analysis and method for determining the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value are provided in Note 6.

**Discounting of paid-in capital receivables**

The discounted cash flow model is used by the Bank to calculate the present value of paid-in capital receivables at initial recognition. In determining the discount rate of paid-in capital receivables, the Bank took into account various factors including the funding cost of similar instruments issued by similar institutions, instrument-specific risk profile. It was concluded by Management of the Bank that USD LIBOR yield curve is the most appropriate discount rate that reflects the time value and the credit risk of the receivables in question.

5. Financial Risk Management

**Overview**

The Bank's operating activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. As a multilateral development bank, the Bank aims to safeguard its capital base by taking prudent approaches and following international practices in identifying, measuring, monitoring and mitigating financial risks.

The Bank has established various risk management policies approved by the Board of Directors in line with its Agreement which are designed to identify and analyse risks of particular categories, and to set up appropriate risk limits and controls. The Board of Directors sets out the risk management strategy and the risk tolerance level in different risk management policies.

The primary responsibility for risk management at an operational level rests with the Management of the Bank. Management and various specialist committees are tasked with integrating the management of risk into the day-to-day activities of the Bank, by monitoring related risk parameters and tolerance through policies and procedures under the strategy approved by designated committees.

The Bank is exposed to a variety of financial risks namely: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk which comprises exchange rate risk, interest rate risk.

**Credit risk**

The Bank is committed to mobilising resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging market economies and developing countries. The Bank will provide financial support through loans, guarantees, equity investment and other financial activities to fulfill this purpose. Any potential inability or unwillingness of borrowers or obligors to meet their financial obligation with the Bank stands as credit risk.

According to the nature of the Bank's business, the principal sources of credit risks are:

- (i) credit risk in its sovereign operations;
- (ii) credit risk in its non-sovereign operations; and
- (iii) obligors credit risk in its treasury business.

A prudential credit risk limit structure facilitates the management of risks associated to the Bank's portfolio. Credit risk concentration limits are applied to exposures to single jurisdiction, sector, obligor and product.

The Bank mainly relies on external credit rating results from major international rating agencies (e.g. Moody's, S&P Global Rating and Fitch) to provide an initial assessment of the credit quality of sovereign and non-sovereign borrowers and treasury counterparties. In case where the loans are guaranteed by the governments of the individual countries, the credit risk is assessed based on the guarantor. In case a loan is not rated by any of the external credit ratings mentioned previously, the Bank uses either an alternative agency approved by the Finance Committee or an internal credit assessment taking into account specific project, borrower, sector, macro and country credit risks. The Risk Management Department of the Bank continuously monitors the overall credit risk of the Bank on a periodic basis.

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Credit risk - continued**

A summary of rating grade that is being used by the Bank is as below:

- Senior investment grade: broadly corresponds with AAA to A- under the S&P Global Rating scale;
- Investment grade: broadly corresponds with BBB+ to BBB- under the S&P Global Rating scale;
- Sub-investment grade: broadly corresponds with BB+ to D under the S&P Global Rating scale.

All ratings are derived from global rating agencies or the Bank's internal credit rating criteria.

*ECL measurement*

The Bank adopts a three-stage model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. The ECL calculation tool designed by Moody's is used for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

*Significant increases in credit risk*

In assessing whether a financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank considers both qualitative and quantitative criteria including forward looking information available without undue cost or effort. In particular, the following information is considered in assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

*Quantitative criteria:*

- Delay in interest or principal or other contractual payment exceeds 30 days;
- Credit rating downgrade by three notches compared to the credit rating at initial recognition.

*Qualitative criteria:*

- History of arrears within 12 months;
- Adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations;
- Material regulatory action against the borrower or counterparty that is expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations.

*Credit-impaired financial assets*

The ECL is calculated on a 12-month basis for assets without a significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition or on a lifetime basis for assets with a significant increase in credit risk. For financial assets that are credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost rather than the gross carrying amount from the beginning of the next reporting period. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a material detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. The following criteria is applied in assessing credit-impaired financial asset for the Bank's portfolio.

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Credit risk - continued**

*Credit-impaired financial assets - continued*

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

- Delay in interest or principal or other contractual payment exceeds 90 days or in the case of sovereign lending by more than 180 days;
- Any breach of contract other than payment overdue, such as covenant breach;
- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- Borrower or counterparty is no longer considered a going concern;
- Failure to pay a final judgement or court order;
- Bankruptcy, liquidation or the appointment of a receiver or any similar official.

*Definition of default*

For internal credit risk management, the Bank considers occurrence of an event of default when internally and externally obtained information indicates that the debtor is unlikely to discharge its obligations, including to the Bank, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Bank).

The Management of the Bank considers that payment default has occurred when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate. For the sovereign loans, the Management of the Bank considers that the payment default occurs when it is more than 180 days past due. It aligns with the definition of payment default for sovereign exposures used by major international rating agencies and other Multilateral Development Banks.

*12-month ECL measurement*

Estimation of 12-month ECL is calculated using the following formula for a given scenario:

$$12m\ ECL = \sum_{t=1}^{12m} PD_t \times LGD_t \times EAD_t \times DF_t$$

- Unconditional Point-in-time Probability of Default (PIT-PD) is derived based on Moody's model considering specific rating, country and industry information for sovereign and non-sovereign exposures, due from banks, debt instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVTOCI. It is then conditioned on three future macro-economic scenarios (baseline, optimistic and pessimistic);
- LGD for the sovereign loans is set at a range of 10% - 45% and LGD is set at 45% for non-sovereign loans with senior unsecured claims and 75% for the non-sovereign loans with subordinated claim. LGD of 45% is adopted for due from banks, debt instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVTOCI;

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Credit risk** - continued

*12-month ECL measurement* - continued

- EAD for stage 1 loan includes the sum of loans disbursed, interest receivable while EAD for stage 1 loan commitment includes net projected disbursement schedule over the next 12 months which is a part of loan commitments. The EAD includes the sum of principal and interest receivable over the next 12 months for due from banks, debt instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVTOCI; and
- Discount rate is equal to the effective interest rate.

*Lifetime ECL measurement*

Estimation of lifetime ECL is calculated using the following formula for a given scenario:

$$\text{Lifetime ECL} = \sum_{t=1}^{\text{Lifetime}} PD_t \times LGD_t \times EAD_t \times DF_t$$

- The process to determine the PIT-PD term structure is the same as 12-month ECL calculation for the first 5 years and PIT-PD is assumed to revert back to the long-run PD for the remaining years;
- LGD is the same as those used for the 12-month ECL calculation;
- EAD for any given year is based on the sum of loan disbursed, interest receivable and net projected disbursement schedule over the remaining loan contract period for sovereign and non-sovereign loans and/or loan commitments. The EAD is based on the sum of principal and interest receivable throughout the remaining life for due from banks, debt instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVTOCI;
- Discount rate is equal to the effective interest rate; and
- Lifetime of the loan is the remaining loan contract period.

Forward-looking information incorporated in ECL

*Macro scenario development*

- (i) Three macro scenarios: baseline, optimistic and pessimistic. Each scenario is forecasted for five years.
- (ii) Based on each member country's development and conditions, a range of forward-looking macro-economic information is considered.
- (iii) Choice of macro scenarios and probability weightings of each scenario is approved by the Management.

$$\text{Weighted Average ECL} = \sum_{\text{Scenarios}} \text{Weight}_{\text{Scenario}} \times \text{ECL}_{\text{Scenario}}$$

## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### 5. Financial Risk Management - continued

#### **Credit risk - continued**

##### *Macro scenario development - continued*

The baseline, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios were given weightings of 50%, 25% and 25% respectively. The estimation is based on the best representative management judgement and going forward the current path of macro-economic projections is judged to have an equal chance of being worse (pessimistic scenario) or better (optimistic scenario).

##### *Sensitivity Analysis*

The sensitivity of provisions for loans and loan commitments to the key variables used in determining the impairment is provided below.

	As at December 31,2023 <u>Recalculated ECL</u> USD million	As at December 31, 2023 <u>Change in ECL</u> USD million
<b>Rating</b>		
All upgraded 1 notch	97	(21)
All downgraded 1 notch	137	19
<b>Staging</b>		
All in Stage 1	53	(65)
All in Stage 2	179	61
<b>LGD</b>		
All increased by 10%	169	51
<b>Weights of the scenarios</b>		
The baseline, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios were given weightings of 45%, 25% and 30% respectively	120	2

**THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**5. Financial Risk Management - continued**

**Credit risk - continued**

*Credit quality analysis*

The following table sets out the loans and loan commitments for sovereign loans, Non-sovereign loans and bond investments, with their respective ECL allowance balances.

	As at December 31, 2023		
	<u>Gross carrying amount of loans/bonds</u> USD million	<u>Unutilised loan commitments</u> USD million	<u>ECL</u> USD million
<b>Loans and Loan commitments:</b>			
-Sovereign operations	15,930	5,313	(32)
-Non-sovereign operations	<u>1,931</u>	<u>794</u>	<u>(86)</u>
Subtotal	<u>17,861</u>	<u>6,107</u>	<u>(118)</u>
<b>Treasury:</b>			
-Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,232	N/A	(1)
-Debt instruments at FVTOCI	<u>2,003</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Subtotal	<u>3,235</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>(2)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>21,096</u>	<u>6,107</u>	<u>(120)</u>
	As at December 31, 2022		
	<u>Gross carrying amount of loans/bonds</u> USD million	<u>Unutilised loan commitments</u> USD million	<u>ECL</u> USD million
<b>Loans and Loan commitments:</b>			
-Sovereign operations	12,711	6,647	(72)
-Non-sovereign operations	<u>1,827</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>(94)</u>
Subtotal	<u>14,538</u>	<u>7,140</u>	<u>(166)</u>
<b>Treasury:</b>			
-Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,582	N/A	(3)
-Debt instruments at FVTOCI	<u>2,977</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Subtotal	<u>5,559</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>(4)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>20,097</u>	<u>7,140</u>	<u>(170)</u>

**THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK**

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Credit risk - continued**

*Credit exposure on loan facilities*

The table below represents an analysis of the credit quality of loan facilities, based on the external rating of the counterparties:

<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>	<u>Effective facility</u> USD million	<u>Utilised</u> USD million	<u>Unutilised loan commitments</u> USD million
Senior investment grade	7,107	5,304	1,803
Investment grade	7,090	4,636	2,454
Sub-investment grade	9,511	7,661	1,850
Total	<u>23,708</u>	<u>17,601</u>	<u>6,107</u>
Interest receivable		260	
Less: ECL allowance		(94)	
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2023		<u>17,767</u>	
<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Effective facility</u> USD million	<u>Utilised</u> USD million	<u>Unutilised loan commitments</u> USD million
Senior investment grade	6,843	4,153	2,690
Investment grade	6,831	4,277	2,554
Sub-investment grade	7,840	5,944	1,896
Total	<u>21,514</u>	<u>14,374</u>	<u>7,140</u>
Interest receivable		164	
Less: ECL allowance		(133)	
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2022		<u>14,405</u>	

Additional disclosures on the stage classification and ECL allowance of loans and advances and loan commitments are set out in Note 19 and Note 26, respectively.



**THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK**

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Credit risk - continued**

*Concentration risk*

The following table breaks down the credit risk exposures relating to loans and commitments, in their carrying amounts, by country.

<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>	Effective <u>facility</u> USD million	<u>Utilised</u> USD million	<u>Unutilised loan commitments</u> USD million
Brazil	2,895	2,492	403
Russia	3,476	2,101	1,375
India	6,439	4,170	2,269
China	7,107	5,304	1,803
South Africa	3,791	3,534	257
Total	<u>23,708</u>	<u>17,601</u>	<u>6,107</u>
Interest receivable		260	
Less: ECL allowance		(94)	
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2023		<u>17,767</u>	
<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>	Effective <u>facility</u> USD million	<u>Utilised</u> USD million	<u>Unutilised loan commitments</u> USD million
Brazil	1,665	1,353	312
Russia	3,091	2,024	1,067
India	6,175	3,806	2,369
China	6,843	4,153	2,690
South Africa	3,740	3,038	702
Total	<u>21,514</u>	<u>14,374</u>	<u>7,140</u>
Interest receivable		164	
Less: ECL allowance		(133)	
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2022		<u>14,405</u>	

**THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK**

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Credit risk - continued**

*Credit exposure on deposits*

The Bank had deposits with commercial banks that are subject to credit risk. These deposits are mainly placed with highly rated banks in mainland China, Hong Kong and Singapore. The credit ratings of banks are analysed as below:

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Cash and cash equivalents		
Senior investment grade	761	1,713
Investment grade	-*	163
Sub-investment grade	1	-*
Due from banks other than cash and cash equivalents		
Senior investment grade	5,824	4,024
Investment grade	514	-
Total	<u>7,100</u>	<u>5,900</u>
Less: ECL allowance	(3)	(1)
Net carrying amount	<u>7,097</u>	<u>5,899</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

*Credit exposure on debt instruments measured at amortised cost*

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Senior investment grade	1,127	2,463
Investment grade	105	105
Sub-investment grade	-	14
Total	<u>1,232</u>	<u>2,582</u>
Less: ECL allowance	(1)	(3)
Net carrying amount	<u>1,231</u>	<u>2,579</u>

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Credit risk - continued**

*Credit exposure on debt instruments at FVTOCI*

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Senior investment grade	2,000	2,944
Total	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,944</u>

ECL allowance of due from banks and debt instruments at FVTOCI are measured on the base of 12-month ECL up to December 31, 2023 and 2022. The credit exposure on cash and cash equivalents exclude cash on hand. Additional disclosures on the stage classification and ECL allowance of debt instruments at amortised cost is set out in Note 18.

*Credit risk on derivatives*

The Bank has entered into derivative contracts for the purpose of achieving an economic hedge of currency and interest rate risk associated with the bonds issued, time deposits, loans and advances, debt instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVTOCI. The Bank operates with counterparties with high credit rating and enters into derivative contracts with them mainly through master agreements.

**Liquidity risk**

The Bank's liquidity risk arises mainly from the following two circumstances:

- (i) Insufficient liquidity to settle obligations or to meet cash flow needs including, but not limited to, the inability to maintain normal lending operations and to support public or private projects in a timely manner.
- (ii) Inability to liquidate an investment at a reasonable price within the required period of time.

The Bank utilises a set of risk measurement tools for identifying, monitoring, managing and controlling liquidity risk. The Bank maintains an appropriate mix of liquid assets as a source of liquidity for day-to-day operational needs, as well as for meeting emergency funding needs. The Bank also has the channel to borrow funds and issue debt securities or note payables in order to achieve its development mission and optimise liquidity. In addition, the Bank monitors liquidity risk through the liquidity risk ratios and indicators, as prescribed in the liquidity risk management policy of the Bank.

The following table presents the cash flows associated with the main financial assets and financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the end of reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The balances in the tables will not necessarily agree to the amounts presented on the statement of financial position as amounts incorporate cash flows on an undiscounted basis, therefore, the figures include both principal and associated future interest payments.

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5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Liquidity risk - continued**

<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>	<u>On demand</u> USD million	<u>Less than 1</u> <u>month</u> USD million	<u>1-3</u> <u>months</u> USD million	<u>3-12</u> <u>months</u> USD million	<u>1-5</u> <u>years</u> USD million	<u>Over 5</u> <u>years</u> USD million	<u>Maturity</u> <u>undefined</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
<b>Non-derivatives</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	633	129	-	-	-	-	-	762
Due from banks other than cash and cash equivalents	-	335	1,591	4,560	-	-	-	6,486
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	84
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	-	51	125	1,811	76	-	-	2,063
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	-	104	411	115	623	-	-	1,253
Loans and advances	-	-	434	762	5,399	20,319	-	26,914
Paid-in capital receivables	-	-	28	47	344	41	-	460
Other financial assets	.*	-	1	-	-	-	24	25
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	(10)	(1,401)	(2,674)	(9,376)	-	-	(13,461)
Bond payables	-	(3)	(18)	(566)	(1,124)	-	-	(1,711)
Note payables	-	-	(575)	(1,722)	-	-	-	(2,297)
Lease liabilities	-	-	.*	.*	.*	-	-	.*
Other financial liabilities	(31)	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(39)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>(4,058)</b>	<b>20,360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,539</b>
<b>Derivatives</b>								
<i>Net setting derivatives</i>								
Interest rate swap - cash inflow	-	21	23	(28)	117	-	-	133
Interest rate swap - cash outflow	-	(72)	(17)	(141)	(164)	-	-	(394)
<i>Gross setting derivatives</i>								
Cross currency swap - cash inflow	-	9	68	609	2,269	625	-	3,580
Cross currency swap - cash outflow	-	(11)	(45)	(555)	(2,204)	(800)	-	(3,615)
Foreign exchange forward - cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward - cash outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>(115)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(175)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(296)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>(4,040)</b>	<b>20,185</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,243</b>

\* Less than USD half of a million

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5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Liquidity risk - continued**

<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>	<u>On demand</u> USD million	<u>Less than 1</u> <u>month</u> USD million	<u>1-3</u> <u>months</u> USD million	<u>3-12</u> <u>months</u> USD million	<u>1-5</u> <u>years</u> USD million	<u>Over 5</u> <u>years</u> USD million	<u>Maturity</u> <u>undefined</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
<b>Non-derivatives</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	744	1,094	39	-	-	-	-	1,877
Due from banks other than cash and cash equivalents	-	904	981	2,070	103	-	-	4,058
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	-	77	51	2,635	253	-	-	3,016
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	-	77	319	1,056	1,175	-	-	2,627
Loans and advances	-	-	320	537	4,615	19,448	-	24,920
Paid-in capital receivables	-	-	24	14	187	51	-	276
Other financial assets	.*	-	2	-	-	-	38	40
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	(33)	(28)	(2,451)	(9,581)	-	-	(12,093)
Bond payable	-	(1)	(5)	(17)	(576)	-	-	(599)
Note payables	-	(680)	(357)	(2,031)	-	-	-	(3,068)
Lease liabilities	-	-	.*	.*	.*	-	-	.*
Other financial liabilities	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(15)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>(3,824)</b>	<b>19,499</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>21,094</b>
<b>Derivatives</b>								
<i>Net setting derivatives</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swap - cash inflow	-	9	11	176	273	-	-	469
Interest rate swap - cash outflow	-	(42)	(48)	(354)	(594)	-	-	(1,038)
<i>Gross setting derivatives</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross currency swap - cash inflow	-	1	36	98	962	581	-	1,678
Cross currency swap - cash outflow	-	(2)	(26)	(30)	(934)	(682)	-	(1,674)
Foreign exchange forward - cash inflow	-	254	6	1,235	-	-	-	1,495
Foreign exchange forward - cash outflow	-	(239)	(6)	(1,213)	-	-	-	(1,458)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>(293)</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(528)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>(4,117)</b>	<b>19,398</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>20,566</b>

\* Less than USD half of a million

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Interest rate benchmark reform**

As listed in Note 19 and Note 15 several of the Bank's LIBOR loans and advances and derivatives have been subject to the interest rate benchmark reform. The Bank is closely monitoring the market and managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates, including announcements made by the relevant IBOR regulators.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Bank has completed the transition of interest rate benchmark reform for all financial instruments on its balance sheet. As of December 31, 2023, there is no instrument outstanding subject to the interest rate benchmark reform.

**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that market rates and prices on assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions change which result in profits and losses to the Bank. The Bank's market risk mainly consists of interest rate risk and exchange rate risk arising from the current portfolio. The Treasury and Portfolio Management Department of the Bank makes investment and hedging decisions within the guidelines set in Board-approved policies.

**Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk of adverse impact on the Bank's financial position, including its income and economic value, due to interest rate movements. The Bank's lending and investment activities may expose the Bank to interest rate risk. In addition, changes in the macro-economic environment have a significant impact on the movement of interest rate curves for different currencies.

The Bank has limited tolerance towards interest rate risks. The primary strategy for interest rate risk management is to match the interest rate sensitivity of individual currencies on both sides of the statement of financial position. The tenor (for which the interest is fixed) indicates the extent to which a financial instrument is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk arises principally from the 1) sensitivity associated with the net spread between the rate the Bank earns on its assets and the cost of borrowings which funds those assets, and 2) the sensitivity of the income earned from funding a portion of the Bank's assets with equity.

Accordingly, interest rate risk management aims to minimise mis-matches of structure and maturities (re-pricing) of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities by adopting a match-funding principle complemented by duration gap analysis, interest rate repricing gap analysis, economic value of equity analysis and scenario analysis. The Bank aims to maintain the duration up to the approved limits by generating a stable overall net interest margin that is not overly sensitive to sharp changes in market interest rates, but adequately responsive to general market trends. An adequate match-funding refers to the principles of funding that has broadly the same characteristics as the corresponding loans in terms of interest rate and currency. Such minimisation of mismatches protects the Bank's net interest margin from fluctuations in market interest rates. The Bank also undertakes derivative transactions to hedge interest rate risk.

5. Financial Risk Management - continued

**Interest rate risk - continued**

The Bank measures its interest rate exposure by estimating the interest rate re-pricing profile which is used to analyse the impact of interest rate change on its net interest income due to the re-pricing mismatch between assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions over a range of re-pricing buckets. Interest bearing assets and liabilities including off-balance sheet positions are slotted into their respective re-pricing time bands according to their earliest interest re-pricing dates.

***Interest rate sensitivity analysis***

The objective of Net Interest Income (NII) sensitivity analysis is to utilise projected earnings simulations to forecast, measure and manage interest rate risk. NII analysis measures the sensitivity of net interest income earnings to changes in interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis is prepared assuming the interest bearing financial assets and liabilities outstanding at the end of each respective reporting periods were outstanding for the whole year.

When reporting to the Management on the interest rate risk, in order to consider the possible change in interest rates, a 100 basis points increase or decrease in the relevant interest rates is adopted for sensitivity analysis, The impact of a change in interest rates on the last date of the reporting period is shown below.

	Impact on profit	
	Year ended <u>December 31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended <u>December 31, 2022</u> USD million
+ 100 basis points	76	56
- 100 basis points	(76)	(56)

**Exchange rate risk**

The Bank's exchange rate risk arises from the impact of exchange rate movements on net open positions. Accordingly, movements in currencies in which the Bank transacts, relative to its functional currency (USD), can affect the Bank's financial results. The Bank's main exposure to the exchange rate risk is associated with Renminbi (RMB) for the year ended December 31, 2023, and 2022. The RMB exposures are mainly hedged through swaps or forwards.

The Bank aims at reducing or limiting exposure to the exchange rate risk arising from its normal course of business, while maximising its capacity to assume the risks of extending credit to clients (or borrowers) within its approved risk limits. The Bank uses the net exchange position limit to evaluate the exchange rate risk exposure.

The Bank seeks to match the currency of its assets with the currency of the corresponding funding source. The Bank uses currency derivative contracts to align the currency composition of its equity and liabilities to its asset.

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### 5. Financial Risk Management - continued

#### Exchange rate risk - continued

##### *Exchange rate sensitivity analysis*

The following table shows the impact of an appreciation or depreciation of USD against foreign currencies as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 assuming that all other variables remain constant. The sensitivity analysis includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items in their net carrying amounts as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	Impact on Profit	
	Year ended <u>December 31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended <u>December 31, 2022</u> USD million
10% appreciation	5	9
10% depreciation	(5)	(9)

\* Less than USD half of a million

#### Capital management

The Bank monitors its capital adequacy level within a Capital Management Framework (CMF), which seeks to ensure that the Bank's capital is sufficient to cover the risks associated with its business. The CMF consists of the following pillars: Limitation on Operations, Equity-to-Loan Ratio, Equity-to-Asset Ratio and Capital Utilisation Ratio.

The Bank sets early warning indicators for the pillars (95% for Limitation on Operations, 30% for Equity-to-Loan Ratio, 30% for Equity-to-Asset Ratio and 85% for Capital Utilisation Ratio) and monitors the capital adequacy level on an on-going basis. Once any of the early warning indicators are reached, contingency actions should be triggered to bring the capital adequacy level within the Bank's comfort levels.

The Bank has a capital structure in order to meet the capital management objective in a capital efficient manner. The initial subscribed capital has been equally distributed amongst the founding members and the payment of the amount initially subscribed to the paid-in capital stock of the Bank has been paid in full.



## THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

### 5. Financial Risk Management - continued

#### **Capital management - continued**

According to Article 7d of the Agreement, an increase of the authorised and subscribed capital stock of the Bank, as well as the proportion between the paid-in shares and the callable shares may be decided by the Board of Governors at such time and under such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable, by a special majority of the Board of Governors. In such case, each member shall have a reasonable opportunity to subscribe, under the conditions established in Article 8 and under such other conditions as the Board of Governors shall decide. No member, however, shall be obligated to subscribe to any part of such increased capital. The Board of Governors shall, at intervals of not more than 5 years, review the capital stock of the Bank as per Article 7e of the Agreement.

### 6. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Bank's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value mainly included financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, derivatives, financial assets at FVTPL, and debt instruments at FVTOCI as at December 31, 2023.

The Risk Management Department of the Bank is responsible for the fair value measurement. Analysis of fair value disclosures uses a hierarchy that reflects the significant inputs used in measuring the fair value. For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The fair value hierarchy is as below:

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The estimated fair values are based on relevant information available at the reporting date and involve judgement.

#### ***Fair value of the Bank's financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis***

The Bank is of the opinion that there is no active market related to its bonds issued and certain debt instruments at FVTOCI in view of the low trading volume and frequency.

**6. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities - continued**

***Fair value of the Bank's financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis***  
- continued

The fair value estimates are based on the following methodologies and assumptions:

- The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities, including foreign exchange forwards, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps are obtained from discounted cash flow models and other valuation techniques that are commonly used by market participants using observable inputs as appropriate in the market and published by reputable agencies like Bloomberg.
- The fair value of the financial liabilities designated at FVTPL is measured using market accepted valuation techniques. The techniques serve the purpose of tracking the value impact in respect of both interest rate and foreign exchange rate movement.
- The fair value of private equity fund is based on the shares of the net asset values of the fund, determined with reference to fair value of the underlying investments by using valuation techniques, including valuation methods such as discounted cash flow model.
- The fair value of debt instruments at FVTOCI is based on quoted price in an active or inactive market or independent valuation services.

The following table presents the valuation techniques and inputs used for the financial instrument in Level 3.

Financial instruments	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable input(s) to fair value
Private equity fund	Shares of the net value of the fund, determined with reference to the fair value of the underlying investments, calculated based on valuation techniques including discounted cash flow model.	Discount rate	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.

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6. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities - continued

***Fair value of the Bank's financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis***  
- continued

	<u>Level 1</u> USD million	<u>Level 2</u> USD million	<u>Level 3</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
As at December 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	84	84
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	245	1,755	-	2,000
Derivative financial assets	-	204	-	204
Total financial assets measured at fair value	<u>245</u>	<u>1,959</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>2,288</u>
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	508	-	508
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	12,669	-	12,669
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	<u>-</u>	<u>13,177</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,177</u>
	<u>Level 1</u> USD million	<u>Level 2</u> USD million	<u>Level 3</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
As at December 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	55	55
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	881	2,063	-	2,944
Derivative financial assets	-	156	-	156
Total financial assets measured at fair value	<u>881</u>	<u>2,219</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>3,155</u>
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	656	-	656
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	11,189	-	11,189
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	<u>-</u>	<u>11,845</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,845</u>

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

There was no third-party credit enhancement in the fair value measurement for financial liabilities designated at FVTPL as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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6. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities - continued

***Fair value of the Bank's financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis***  
- continued

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets at FVTPL

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
As at beginning of the year	55	11
Purchased	27	42
Unrealised changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
As at end of the year	<u>84</u>	<u>55</u>

***Fair value of the Bank's financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis***

The table below shows the carrying amount and fair value of loans and advances and debt instruments measured at amortised cost, which is not presented on the Bank's statement of financial position at their fair values. The fair value of loans and advances is determined in accordance with discounted cash flow method. The main parameters used in discounted cash flow method for financial instruments held by the Bank that are not measured on a recurring basis include loan interest rates, foreign exchange rates and counterparty credit spreads.

	<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>		<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>	
	<u>Carrying amount</u> USD million	<u>Fair value</u> USD million	<u>Carrying amount</u> USD million	<u>Fair value</u> USD million
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,231	1,176	2,579	2,458
Loans and advances	<u>17,767</u>	<u>19,710</u>	<u>14,405</u>	<u>15,456</u>

As at December 31, 2023

	<u>Level 1</u> USD million	<u>Level 2</u> USD million	<u>Level 3</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
	<b>Financial assets</b>			
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	976	200	-	1,176
Loans and advances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,710</u>	<u>19,710</u>

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### 6. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities - continued

#### ***Fair value of the Bank's financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis*** - continued

As at December 31, 2022

	<u>Level 1</u> USD million	<u>Level 2</u> USD million	<u>Level 3</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,305	1,153	-	2,458
Loans and advances	-	-	15,456	15,456

The fair value of the debt instruments measured at amortised cost is obtained from active market quotes or independent valuation services. The fair value of the loans and advances above has been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of respective counterparties.

Except for the above, the Bank considered that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the Bank's statement of financial position, approximate their fair values.

### 7. Net Interest Income

	Year ended December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method		
- Banks	327	97
- Loans and advances	837	390
- Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	59	32
- Financial assets held under resale agreements	.*	.*
- Swap related collateral	1	-
- Debt instruments at FVTOCI	60	50
Total interest income	<u>1,284</u>	<u>569</u>
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method		
- Note payables	(119)	(45)
- Bond payables	(60)	(10)
- Interest expense on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(246)	(151)
- Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	.*	-
- Swap related collateral	.*	.*
Interest expense on lease liabilities	.*	.*
Total interest expense	<u>(425)</u>	<u>(206)</u>
Net interest income	<u>859</u>	<u>363</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

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**8. Net Fee Income**

	Year ended December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Front-end fee recognised	3	3
Commitment fee	6	8
Total fee income	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
Upfront fee expense	-*	-
Total fee expense	<u>-*</u>	<u>-</u>
Net fee income	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

**9. Net (Losses)/ Gains on Financial Instruments at FVTPL**

	Year ended December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Derivatives	(54)	(357)
Bonds issued	(192)	683
Money market funds	-	-*
Others (Note 1 below)	2	2
Total	<u>(244)</u>	<u>328</u>

Note 1: Others mainly represent investments in private equity fund.

\* Less than USD half of a million

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**10. Staff Costs**

	Year ended December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Salaries and allowances	43	40
Other benefits	13	13
Total	<u>56</u>	<u>53</u>

The Bank provides other benefits, based on their eligibility and applicability, to its staff members during their employment with the Bank. These include medical insurance, life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, Staff Retirement Plan (SRP) and Post Retirement Plan (PRP).

The charge recognised for the year ended December 31, 2023 for the SRP and PRP was USD 8 million (year ended December 31, 2022: USD 8 million) and USD 1 million (year ended December 31, 2022: USD 1 million) respectively and is included in "Other benefits". There are two retirement plans in operation. Both SRP and PRP are defined contribution schemes and are operated through trust funds. For SRP, both the Bank and staff contribute. For PRP, only the Bank contributes.

The Bank did not incur any salary expenses and other employee benefits for members of the Board of Governors and the Board of Directors except the President of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. According to Article 11 of the Agreement, the Board of Governors shall determine the salary and terms of the service contract of the President of the Bank.

**11. Other Operating Expenses**

	Year ended December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Office expenses	9	7
IT expenses	8	7
Professional fees	7	5
Travel expenses	5	2
Auditor's remuneration	1	1
Lease rentals in respect of short-term leases/low value assets	-	-*
Hospitality expenses	-*	-*
Depreciation and amortisation	1	-*
Others	-*	-*
Total	<u>31</u>	<u>22</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

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**12. Impairment Losses Under Expected Credit Loss Model, Net of Reversal**

	Year ended December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Impairment losses (reversed)/recognised on:		
- Due from banks other than cash and cash equivalents	2	(2)
- Debt instruments at FVTOCI	-*	-*
- Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	(2)	-*
- Loans and advances	(39)	98
- Loan commitments	(9)	29
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>(48)</u></b>	<b><u>125</u></b>

\* Less than USD half of a million

**13. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Cash on hand	-*	-*
Demand deposit	633	744
Time deposit with original maturity within three months	129	1,132
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>762</u></b>	<b><u>1,876</u></b>

\* Less than USD half of a million

**14. Due from Banks Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Commercial banks	6,467	5,156
Less: ECL allowance	(3)	(1)
	<u>6,464</u>	<u>5,155</u>
Less: Time deposit with original maturity within three months	(129)	(1,132)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6,335</u></b>	<b><u>4,023</u></b>



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### 14. Due from Banks Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents - continued

Reconciliation of provision for due from banks:

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
ECL allowance of due from banks as at beginning of the year	1	3
Additions	3	1
Derecognition	(1)	(3)
Change in risk parameters	-*	-*
ECL allowance of due from banks as at end of the year	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the additions to the ECL allowance of USD 3 million (December 31, 2022: USD 1 million) was due to increase or origination of due from banks with gross carrying amount of USD 6,366 million (December 31, 2022: USD 4,744 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the derecognition to the ECL allowance of USD 1 million (December 31, 2022: USD 3 million) was due to decrease of due from banks with gross carrying amount of USD 5,055 million (December 31, 2022: USD 5,062 million).

### 15. Derivative Financial Assets/Liabilities

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Bank has entered into derivative contracts in relation to the USD and European Monetary Unit (EUR) denominated notes and the Renminbi (RMB) bond, that were paired with swaps of which the total notional amounts are USD 3,307 million to convert the issuance proceeds into the interest rate structure sought by the Bank.

Similarly, the Bank also entered into derivative contracts in connection with three Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) denominated notes issued in May, June and September 2023 respectively, that were paired with swaps of which the total notional amounts are HKD 750 million, HKD 500 million and HKD 625 million respectively, to convert the issuance proceeds into the currency and/or interest rate structure sought by the Bank.

Besides, the Bank has entered into derivative contracts in connection with loans and advances, debt instruments measured at amortised cost and due from banks that were paired with swaps to convert the notional amounts into the currency and/or interest rate structure sought by the Bank.

Notwithstanding the purpose for achieving an economic hedge, the Bank opted not to apply hedge accounting to any derivative contracts entered into for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Bank has adhered to ISDA IBOR Fallbacks Protocol for the IBOR fallback of its derivatives governed by ISDA.

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15. Derivative Financial Assets/Liabilities - continued

<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>	<u>Notional USD</u> USD million	<u>Fair Value Asset</u> USD million	<u>Fair Value Liability</u> USD million
Interest Rate Swap	12,864	113	407
Cross Currency Swap	3,113	91	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,977</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>508</b>

<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Notional USD</u> USD million	<u>Fair Value Asset</u> USD million	<u>Fair Value Liability</u> USD million
Interest Rate Swap	14,129	58	612
Forward Contract	1,494	38	2
Cross Currency Swap	1,381	60	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,004</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>656</b>

Major terms of the Interest Rate Swap are as follows:

<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>	<u>Notional USD</u> USD million	<u>Received Rate</u>	<u>Paid Rate</u>
Floating to floating	396	Fallback Rate (6-month USD LIBOR)	SOFR
Receive fixed pay floating	12,393	0.424% to 5.7%	3-month SHIBOR, Fallback Rate (6-month USD LIBOR), SOFR or EURIBOR
Pay fixed receive floating	75	Fallback Rate (3-month USD LIBOR)	0.384% to 0.857%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,864</b>		

<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Notional USD</u> USD million	<u>Received Rate</u>	<u>Paid Rate</u>
Floating to floating	1,996	6-month USD LIBOR	SOFR
Receive fixed pay floating	11,978	0.353% to 3.334%	3-month SHIBOR, 6-month USD LIBOR or SOFR
Pay fixed receive floating	155	3-month USD LIBOR	0.2635% to 0.8570%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,129</b>		

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**15. Derivative Financial Assets/Liabilities - continued**

Major terms of the Cross Currency Swap are as follows:

As at December 31, 2023	Notional USD USD million	Received Rate	Paid Rate
Floating to floating	2,703	Fallback Rate (6-month USD LIBOR), 3-month USD LIBOR or SOFR	3-month ZAR JIBAR, 6-month EUR Euribor, 3-month SHIBOR or SARON
Receive fixed pay floating	402	0.56% to 4.904%	Fallback Rate (6-month USD LIBOR) or SOFR
Fixed to fixed	8	0.86%	2.98%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,113</b>		

As at December 31, 2022	Notional USD USD million	Received Rate	Paid Rate
Floating to floating	1,197	6-month USD LIBOR, 6-month CHF LIBOR or 3-month SHIBOR	3-month ZAR JIBAR, 3-month USD LIBOR, 6-month USD LIBOR, or SOFR
Receive fixed pay floating	163	0.56% to 4.12%	6-month USD LIBOR or SOFR
Fixed to fixed	21	0.86% to 1.88%	2.98% to 5.945%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,381</b>		

Major terms of the Forward Contract are as follows:

As at December 31, 2022	Notional USD USD million	Deal rate
Exchange of RMB to USD	254	USD 1: RMB 6.5125 to USD 1: RMB 6.5317
Exchange of EUR to USD	1,238	USD 1: EUR 1.0069 to USD 1: EUR 1.1092
Exchange of ZAR to USD	2	USD 1: ZAR 16.6478
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,494</b>	

The Bank has entered certain derivative transactions that are covered by the ISDA Master Agreement signed with various banks. These derivative instruments are not offset in the statement of financial position as the ISDA Master Agreements are in place with a right of set off only in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy so that the Bank currently has no legally enforcement right to set off the recognised amounts.

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15. Derivative Financial Assets/Liabilities - continued

The Bank or counterparties require collateral in the form of cash and security against the exposures to derivative counterparties. The Bank records cash collateral in respect of the interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps based on the fair value of the swaps. The collateral would only be applied against amounts due in the event that some or all the corresponding swaps are terminated early, including but not limited to, as a result of a default by the relevant counterparty. As at December 31, 2023, the Bank has paid cash collateral of USD 24 million (Note 21) (December 31, 2022: USD 38 million) to the swap counterparties, and has received cash collateral of USD 8 million (Note 26) (December 31, 2022: USD 10 million) from the swap counterparties.

16. Financial Assets at FVTPL

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL:		
- Private equity fund	84	55
Total	<u>84</u>	<u>55</u>

17. Debt Instruments at FVTOCI

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Government bonds	147	190
Bank bonds	1,780	2,482
Corporate bonds	73	272
Total	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,944</u>

Reconciliation of provision for debt instruments at FVTOCI:

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
ECL allowance of debt instruments at FVTOCI		
as at beginning of the year	1	1
Additions	1	1
Derecognition	(1)	(1)
Change in risk parameters	-*	-*
ECL allowance of debt instruments at FVTOCI		
as at end of the year	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

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### 17. Debt Instruments at FVTOCI - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the additions to the ECL allowance of USD 1 million (December 31, 2022: USD 1 million) was due to increase or purchase of debt instruments at FVTOCI with gross carrying amount of USD 1,753 million (December 31, 2022: USD 2,529 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the derecognition to the ECL allowance of USD 1 million (December 31, 2022: USD 1 million) was due to redemption of debt instruments at FVTOCI with gross carrying amount of USD 2,727million (December 31, 2022: USD 856 million).

### 18. Debt Instruments Measured at Amortised Cost

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Government bonds	125	100
Bank bonds	1,022	2,165
Corporate bonds	85	317
Less: ECL allowance	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>1,231</u>	<u>2,579</u>

Reconciliation of provision for debt instruments measured at amortised cost:

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
ECL allowance of debt instruments measured at amortised cost as at beginning of the year	3	3
Additions	-*	1
Derecognition	(1)	(1)
Change in risk parameters	(1)	-*
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired	-	-*
ECL allowance of debt instruments measured at amortised cost as at end of the year	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the additions to the ECL allowance of USD less than half a million (December 31, 2022: USD 1 million) was due to increase or purchase of debt instruments measured at amortised cost with gross carrying amount of USD 77 million (December 31, 2022: USD 915 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the derecognition to the ECL allowance of USD 1 million (December 31, 2022: USD 1 million) was due to redemption of debt instruments measured at amortised cost with gross carrying amount of USD 1,427 million (December 31, 2022: USD 594 million).

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### 18. Debt Instruments Measured at Amortised Cost - continued

ECL allowance of debt instruments measured at amortised cost is measured on the base of 12-month ECL up to December 31, 2023.

### 19. Loans and Advances

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Principal	17,601	14,374
Interest receivable	260	164
Gross carrying amount	<u>17,861</u>	<u>14,538</u>
Less: ECL allowance	<u>(94)</u>	<u>(133)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>17,767</u>	<u>14,405</u>

As at December 31, 2023, the net carrying amount of loans and advances denominated in RMB, Swiss Franc (CHF), South African Rand (ZAR) or EUR amounted to USD 6,368 million (December 31, 2022: USD 5,118 million).

As at December 31, 2023, the floating reference rates of the Bank's loans and advances were SOFR, SARON, 6-month EURIBOR, 3-month SHIBOR or 3-month ZAR JIBAR (December 31, 2022: SOFR, SARON, 6-month USD LIBOR, 6-month EURIBOR, 3-month SHIBOR or 3-month ZAR JIBAR).

#### Reconciliation of provision for loans and advances

	<u>12 month ECL</u> USD million	Lifetime ECL - not <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	Lifetime ECL - <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
ECL allowance of loans as at January 1, 2023	21	112	-	133
Additions	5	1	1	7
Derecognition	(1)	(1)	-*	(2)
Change in risk parameters	(5)	(57)	18	(44)
Transfer to lifetime ECL - credit-impaired	-	-*	-*	-
ECL allowance of loans as at December 31, 2023	<u>20</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>94</u>

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**19. Loans and Advances - continued**

	<u>12 month ECL</u> USD million	<u>Lifetime ECL - not</u> <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Lifetime ECL -</u> <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
ECL allowance of loans as at				
January 1, 2022	18	17	-	35
Additions	1	3	-	4
Derecognition	(5)	-*	-	(5)
Change in risk parameters	(8)	107	-	99
Transfer to lifetime ECL				
- not credit-impaired	(2)	2	-	-
Transfer to 12 month ECL	17	(17)	-	-
ECL allowance of loans as at				
December 31, 2022	<u>21</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>133</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the additions to the ECL allowance of USD 7 million (December 31, 2022: USD 4 million) was due to increase or origination of loans and advances with gross carrying amount of USD 3,627 million (December 31, 2022: USD 1,285 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the derecognition to the ECL allowance of USD 2 million (December 31, 2022: 5 million) was due to repayment of loans and advances with gross carrying amount of USD 318 million (December 31, 2022: USD 394 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the change in risk parameters led to the reversal of ECL of USD 44 million (for the year ended December 31, 2022: recognition of ECL of USD 99 million, audited) was mainly due to change in the PD.

<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>	<u>12 month ECL</u> USD million	<u>Lifetime ECL - not</u> <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Lifetime ECL -</u> <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
Gross carrying amount	<u>15,727</u>	<u>2,091</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>17,861</u>
<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>	<u>12 month ECL</u> USD million	<u>Lifetime ECL - not</u> <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Lifetime ECL -</u> <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
Gross carrying amount	<u>12,505</u>	<u>2,033</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,538</u>

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**20. Paid-In Capital Receivables**

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Balance as at the beginning of year (Note 1 below)	276	344
Add:		
Paid-in capital receivables originated during the year (Note 2 below)	239	-
Less:		
Installment received during the year	(55)	(68)
Total nominal amounts of receivable at the end of the year (Note 4 below)	<u>460</u>	<u>276</u>
Less:		
Interest on paid-in capital receivables to be unwound in the future year (Note 3 below)	(33)	(7)
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>427</u>	<u>269</u>

Note 1: The Bank established the rights to receive the initial subscribed paid-in capital of Bangladesh and UAE of 1,884 shares and 1,112 shares amounted to USD 188 million and USD 111 million respectively upon the date on which their instruments of accession to the Agreement are deposited. The payment of the amount initially subscribed to the paid-in capital stock of the Bank shall be made in seven installments. The first and second installments of paid-in capital were paid by each member within 6 months and 18 months respectively from the dates of depositing the instruments of accession. The remaining five installments shall each become due successively one year from the date on which the preceding installment becomes due.

Note 2: The Bank established the rights to receive the initial subscribed paid-in capital of Egypt of 2,392 shares amounted to USD 239 million upon the date on which Egypt's instruments of accession are deposited. The payment of the amount of Egypt initially subscribed to the paid-in capital stock of the Bank shall be made in seven installments. The first installment of paid-in capital of Egypt was paid during the year ended December 31, 2023 and the second installment shall become due 18 months from the date of depositing the instrument of accession. The remaining five installments shall each become due successively one year from the date on which the preceding installment becomes due.

Note 3: The discounting method is applied to derive the interest to be unwound over the installment period. The balance includes an initial discount of USD 667 million (December 31, 2022: USD 632 million) less USD 598 million of accumulated unwinding interest already unwound on the paid-in capital receivables (December 31, 2022: USD 589 million) and USD 36 million of accumulated early payment impact on discounting which was credited to reserves as an equity transaction by the end of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: USD 36 million).

Note 4: As at December 31, 2023, there was no overdue installments of paid-in capital receivables. The total paid-in capital receivables that will be due within one-year amounted to an undiscounted value of USD 74 million, and that will be due after one-year amounted to an undiscounted value of USD 386 million.



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### 21. Other Assets

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Swap related collateral	24	38
Others (Note 1 below)	3	2
Commitment fee receivables	1	2
Other receivables	-*	-*
Total	<u>28</u>	<u>42</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

Note 1: Others mainly include prepayment.

### 22. Financial Liabilities Designated at FVTPL

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Bond - Principal	12,979	11,744
- Interest payable	174	98
- Fair value adjustment	(484)	(653)
Total	<u>12,669</u>	<u>11,189</u>

In February 2019, the Bank issued a RMB 3 billion (USD 448 million equivalent) new panda bond consisting of two tranches, RMB 2 billion for a three-year tenor with the maturity date on February 26, 2022 at an annual fixed coupon rate of 3.00% and RMB 1 billion for a five-year tenor with the maturity date on February 26, 2024 at an annual fixed coupon rate of 3.32%. Tranche 1 of the bond with par value of RMB 2 billion has been fully repaid on February 26, 2022.

In April 2020, the Bank issued a three-year coronavirus combating bond with par value of RMB 5 billion (USD 704 million equivalent) with the maturity date on April 3, 2023. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 2.43%. The bond has been fully repaid on April 3, 2023.

In June 2020, the Bank issued a three-year Euro Medium Term Note (series 1) with par value of USD 1.5 billion at a discount with the maturity date on June 23, 2023. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 0.625%. The note has been fully repaid on June 23, 2023.

In July 2020, the Bank issued a five-year RMB bond (series 2) with par value of RMB 2 billion (USD 284 million equivalent) with the maturity date on July 7, 2025. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 3%.

In September 2020, the Bank issued a five-year Euro Medium Term Note (series 2) with par value of USD 2 billion at a discount with the maturity date on September 29, 2025. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 0.625%.

22. Financial Liabilities Designated at FVTPL - continued

In March 2021, the Bank issued a three-year RMB bond with par value of RMB 5 billion (USD 767 million equivalent) with the maturity date on March 25, 2024. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 3.22%.

In April 2021, the Bank issued a five-year Euro Medium Term Note (series 4) with par value of USD 1.5 billion at a discount with the maturity date on April 27, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 1.125%.

In July 2021, the Bank issued four notes with par value of USD 50 million, USD 50 million, GBP 35 million and HKD 500 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme as private placements, with the maturity date on July 5, 2023, July 6, 2023, July 15, 2024 and July 2, 2026 respectively. The interests are paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 0.38%, 0.36%, 0.56% and 1% respectively. Two notes with par value of USD 50 million have been fully repaid on July 5, 2023 and July 6, 2023 respectively.

In July 2021, the Bank issued a three-year Euro Medium Term Note (series 9) with par value of USD 2.25 billion at a discount with the maturity date on July 22, 2024. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 0.625%.

In September 2021, the Bank issued a five-year RMB bond with par value of RMB 2 billion (USD 310 million equivalent) with the maturity date on September 17, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 3.02%.

In January 2022, the Bank issued a three-year RMB bond (series 1) with par value of RMB 3 billion (USD 472 million equivalent) with the maturity date on January 27, 2025. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 2.45%.

In May 2022, the Bank issued a three-year RMB bond (series 2) with par value of RMB 7 billion (USD 1,048 million equivalent) with the maturity date on May 20, 2025. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 2.70%.

In May 2022, the Bank issued two two-year Euro Medium Term Notes (series 10 and 11) with par value of USD 50 million each with the maturity date on May 6, 2024 and May 17, 2024. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 3.205% and 3.210% respectively.

In September 2022, the Bank issued a two-year AUD note (series 12) with par value of AUD 73 million (USD 51 million equivalent) under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme as a private placement with the maturity date of September 1, 2024. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 4.12%.

In October 2022, the Bank issued a three-year RMB bond (series 3) with par value of RMB 3 billion (USD 410 million equivalent) with the maturity date on October 26, 2025. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 2.53%.

In March 2023, the Bank issued a one-year note with par value of USD 500 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme as private placements, with the maturity date on March 15, 2024. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 5.869%.

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### 22. Financial Liabilities Designated at FVTPL - continued

In April 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 1.25 billion at a discount under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on April 26, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 5.125%.

In May 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of HKD 750 million (USD 96 million equivalent) under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on May 22, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 4.10%.

In May 2023, the Bank issued a three-year RMB bond with par value of RMB 8.5 billion (USD 1.2 billion equivalent) with the maturity date on May 30, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 2.86%.

In June 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of HKD 500 million (USD 64 million equivalent) under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme as private placements, with the maturity date on June 20, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 4.65%.

In August 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 100 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme as private placements, with the maturity date on August 25, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 5.00%.

In September 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of HKD 625 million (USD 80 million equivalent) under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme as private placements, with the maturity date on September 1, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 4.904%.

In October 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 150 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme as private placements, with the maturity date on October 17, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 5.7%.

In December 2023, the Bank issued a five-year note with par value of USD 100 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme as private placements, with the maturity date on December 21, 2028. The interest is paid by the Bank annually with fixed coupon rate of 4.63%.

There has been no change in fair value of the bond attributable to changes in the Bank's credit risk for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The contractual principal amount to be paid at maturity in original currency are RMB 31.5 billion (December 31, 2022: RMB 28 billion) for RMB denominated bonds, USD 7.95 billion, GBP 35 million, HKD 2.38 billion and AUD 73 million (December 31, 2022: USD 7 billion, GBP 35 million and HKD 500 million) for USD, GBP, HKD and AUD denominated notes respectively.

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### 23. Note Payables

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Note payables	2,248	3,041
Total	<u>2,248</u>	<u>3,041</u>

Notes payables includes various zero-coupon note issuances with maturity within 1 year.

### 24. Bond Payables

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Bond payables	1,654	551
Total	<u>1,654</u>	<u>551</u>

In December 2021, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 500 million at a discount under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on December 9, 2024. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 28 basis points.

In October 2022, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 50 million at a discount under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on October 18, 2025. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 90 basis points.

In May 2023, the Bank issued a five-year note with par value of USD 200 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on May 18, 2028. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 115 basis points.

In May 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 110 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on May 22, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 100 basis points.

In July 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 50 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on July 19, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 95 basis points.

In July 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 100 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on July 24, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 95 basis points.

In August 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 200 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on August 3, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 95 basis points.

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### 24. Bond payables- continued

In August 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 125 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on August 15, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 90 basis points.

In August 2023, the Bank issued a five-year note with par value of ZAR 1,000 million (USD 53 million equivalent) under the ZAR Note Programme with the maturity date on August 21, 2028. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of Johannesburg Interbank Agreed Rate (JIBAR) compounded index plus 105 basis points.

In August 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of ZAR 500 million (USD 26 million equivalent) under the ZAR Note Programme with the maturity date on August 21, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of JIBAR compounded index plus 95 basis points.

In September 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 80 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on September 1, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 90 basis points.

In December 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of ZAR 500 million (USD 26 million equivalent) under the ZAR Note Programme with the maturity date on December 8, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of JIBAR compounded index plus 90 basis points.

In December 2023, the Bank issued a five-year note with par value of ZAR 831 million (USD 44 million equivalent) under the ZAR Note Programme with the maturity date on December 8, 2028. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of JIBAR compounded index plus 110 basis points.

In December 2023, the Bank issued a three-year note with par value of USD 79 million under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme with the maturity date on December 28, 2026. The interest is paid by the Bank quarterly with a floating rate of SOFR compounded index plus 85 basis points.

### 25. Contract Liabilities

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Deferred income (Note 1 below)	51	47
Total	<u>51</u>	<u>47</u>

Note 1: The deferred income disclosed above relates to the unsatisfied performance obligations of front end fees as at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Revenue recognised for the year ended December 31, 2023 that was included in the contract liabilities balance at beginning of the period is USD 3 million (year ended December 31, 2022: USD 3 million).

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**26. Other Liabilities**

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Impairment provision of loan commitments	24	33
Swap related collateral	8	10
Annual leave provision	4	4
Accrued expenses	6	4
Employee benefits payable	1	1
Payable for purchase of debt instruments measured at amortised cost	25	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>68</u></b>	<b><u>52</u></b>

**Reconciliation of provision for loan commitments**

	<u>12 month ECL</u> USD million	Lifetime ECL - not <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
ECL allowance of loan commitments as at January 1, 2023	5	28	33
Additions	1	11	12
Derecognition	(1)	(1)	(2)
Change in risk parameters	(2)	(17)	(19)
<b>ECL allowance of loan commitments as at December 31, 2023</b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>

	<u>12 month ECL</u> USD million	Lifetime ECL - not <u>credit-impaired</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
ECL allowance of loan commitments as at January 1, 2022	1	3	4
Additions	3	6	9
Derecognition	-*	-*	-*
Change in risk parameters	1	19	20
Transfer to lifetime ECL – not credit- Impaired	-*	-*	-
<b>ECL allowance of loan commitments as at December 31, 2022</b>	<b><u>5</u></b>	<b><u>28</u></b>	<b><u>33</u></b>

\* Less than USD half of a million

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### 26. Other Liabilities - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the additions to the ECL allowance of USD 12 million (December 31, 2022: USD 9 million) was due to origination of loan commitments that is expected to be drawn down within 12 months from December 31, 2023 and/or over the remaining loan contract period of USD 1,053 million (December 31, 2022: USD 858 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the derecognition to the ECL allowance of 2 million (December 31, 2022: less than USD half of a million) was due to cancellation or full utilisation of loan commitments of USD 627 million (December 31, 2022: USD 469 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the change in risk parameters led to the reversal of ECL of USD 19 million (for the year ended December 31, 2022: recognition of ECL of USD 20 million, audited) was mainly due to change in the PD.

### 27. Paid-in Capital

A statement of capital subscriptions showing the amount of paid-in and callable shares subscribed to by each member according to the Agreement and the Resolution, is set out in the following table. There is no amendment to the terms of subscription payment in the Agreement and the Resolution as at December 31, 2023. The voting power of each member shall be equal to the number of its subscribed shares in the capital stock of the Bank according to the Agreement and the Resolution.

	As at December 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount in USD million	Number of shares	Amount in USD million
Authorised shared capital	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
Less: unsubscribed by members	(473,060)	(47,306)	(485,020)	(48,502)
Total subscribed capital	526,940	52,694	514,980	51,498
Less: callable capital	(421,552)	(42,156)	(411,984)	(41,199)
Total paid in capital	<u>105,388</u>	<u>10,538</u>	<u>102,996</u>	<u>10,299</u>

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27. Paid-in Capital - continued

A statement of capital subscriptions showing the amount of paid-in and callable shares subscribed to by each member is set out in the following table:

	Total shares Numbers	Total capital USD million	Callable capital USD million	Paid-in capital USD million	Paid-in capital <sup>1</sup> received USD million	Paid-in capital outstanding USD million
<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>						
Brazil	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
Russia	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
India	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
China	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
South Africa	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
Bangladesh	9,420	942	754	188	38	150
UAE	5,560	556	445	111	22	89
Egypt	11,960	1,196	957	239	18	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>526,940</b>	<b>52,694</b>	<b>42,156</b>	<b>10,538</b>	<b>10,078</b>	<b>460</b>
<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>						
Brazil	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
Russia	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
India	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
China	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
South Africa	100,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	-
Bangladesh	9,420	942	754	188	14	174
UAE	5,560	556	445	111	9	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>514,980</b>	<b>51,498</b>	<b>41,199</b>	<b>10,299</b>	<b>10,023</b>	<b>276</b>

<sup>1</sup>Pursuant to Article 9 and attachment 2 of the Agreement each founding members' paid in capital stock is received in seven installments. Besides, the Bangladesh's, UAE's and Egypt's paid in capital stock is also received in seven installments according to annexure of the Resolutions.



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### 28. Reserves

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Capital reserve (Note 1 below)	-*	-*
Revaluation reserve	(2)	(32)
Other reserves (Note 2 below)	(33)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>(39)</b>

\* Less than USD half of a million

**Note 1:** As at December 31, 2023, the Bank has received cash contributions amounting to USD 0.30 million (December 31, 2022: USD 0.30 million) from Russian Federation for the reimbursement of relevant payments for the ERC. The Bank recognises such cash contributions from Russian Federation as capital reserve on the basis that the contribution agreement does not include a contractual obligation of the Bank to repay cash or another financial asset, and there are no other features that would meet the definition of a financial liability.

As at December 31, 2023, the Government of India, on behalf of the Bank has paid the rent plus taxes as applicable of IRO for the lease period of first two years. The Bank recognises such contributions as capital reserve on the basis that the lease deed does not include a contractual obligation of the Bank to repay cash or another financial asset, and there are no other features that would meet the definition of a financial liability.

**Note 2:** Other reserves mainly represent the difference on the present value of paid-in receivables and the nominal amounts of subscribed paid-in capital arisen from the installment payments of the subscribed paid-in capital, which is regarded as an equity transaction. The subsequent unwinding of interest on paid-in capital receivables is reclassified from retained earnings to other reserves immediately following the unwinding treatment in the relevant accounting period.

### 29. Reconciliation of Assets and Liabilities arising from Financing Activities

Assets and liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Bank's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities. The table below details changes in the Bank's assets and liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

	As at January <u>1, 2023</u> USD million	Financing cash outflows <u>/ (inflows)</u> USD million	Non-cash movements				Fair value changes and <u>others<sup>1</sup></u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million
			Unwinding <u>of interest</u> USD million	Impact of early <u>payment</u> USD million	Capital <u>subscriptions</u> USD million	Impact of <u>discounting</u> USD million		
Derivative financial assets	45	79	-	-	-	-	(12)	112
Paid-in capital receivables	269	(55)	9	-*	239	(35)	-	427
<b>Total assets from Financing activities</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-*</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>539</b>

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**29. Reconciliation of Assets and Liabilities arising from Financing Activities - continued**

	As at January <u>1, 2023</u> USD million	Net financing cash (outflows)/ inflows USD million	Non-cash movements				As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million
			Interest accrued movements USD million	Fair value changes and others <sup>1</sup> USD million	Foreign exchange movements USD million	Debt issuance costs USD million	
Derivative financial liabilities	629	(239)	-	31	-	-	421
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	11,189	1,042	246	192	-	-	12,669
Bond payables	551	1,043	60	-	-	-	1,654
Note payables	3,041	(912)	119	-	-*	-	2,248
Lease liabilities	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-*
Other liabilities	-	(7)	-	-	-	7	-
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>-*</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16,992</b>

\* Less than USD half of a million

<sup>1</sup> USD 12 million represents fair value changes and realised losses of derivative financial assets hedging transactions which are financing in nature economically. USD 31 million represents fair value changes and realised gains of derivative financial liabilities hedging transactions which are financing in nature economically.

	As at January <u>1, 2022</u> USD million	Net financing cash outflows/ (inflows) USD million	Non-cash movements			As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
			Unwinding of interest USD million	Impact of early payment USD million	Fair value changes and others <sup>2</sup> USD million	
Derivative financial assets	28	5	-	-	12	45
Paid-in capital receivables	335	(68)	2	-*	-	269
<b>Total assets from financing activities</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>(63)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-*</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>314</b>

	As at January <u>1, 2022</u> USD million	Net financing cash (outflows)/ inflows USD million	Non-cash movements				As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
			Interest accrued movements USD million	Fair value changes and others USD million	Foreign exchange movements USD million	Debt issuance costs USD million	
Derivative financial liabilities	127	(21)	-	523	-	-	629
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	10,140	1,581	151	(683)	-	-	11,189
Bond payables	499	42	10	-	-	-	551
Note payables	3,296	(289)	45	-	(11)	-	3,041
Lease liabilities	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-*
Other liabilities	-	(2)	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>14,062</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>(160)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15,410</b>

\* Less than USD half of a million

<sup>2</sup> USD 12 million represents fair value changes and realised gains of derivative financial assets hedging transactions which are financing in nature economically. USD 523 million represents fair value changes and realised gains of derivative financial liabilities hedging transactions which are financing in nature economically.

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### 30. Financial Instruments

#### Categories of financial instruments

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets at FVTPL	288	211
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	2,000	2,944
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>26,547</u>	<u>23,192</u>
Total	<u>28,835</u>	<u>26,347</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	13,177	11,845
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>3,941</u>	<u>3,607</u>
Total	<u>17,118</u>	<u>15,452</u>

### 31. Commitments

#### 1) Capital commitments

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank had no irrevocable capital expenditures commitment.

#### 2) Credit commitments

	As at December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	As at December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Letters of effectiveness signed	<u>6,107</u>	<u>7,140</u>
Total	<u>6,107</u>	<u>7,140</u>

Credit commitments represent general facility limits granted to borrowers. These credit facilities may be drawn on demand in the form of loans and advances upon the signing of the letter of effectiveness when the conditions precedent for the first drawdown have been complied with by borrowers.

### 32. Related Party Disclosure

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank may grant loans to a government or through a government credit guarantee arrangement, the Bank is, in accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, exempted from the disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments and debt instruments at FVTOCI, with:

32. Related Party Disclosure - continued

- A government that has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, the Bank; and
- Another entity that is a related party because the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, both the Bank and the other entity.

The name and relationship with member governments are disclosed below. As December 31, 2023 and 2022, no transactions, individually or collectively with governments are considered significant to the Bank.

(1) Name and relationship

<u>Name of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
The Federative Republic of Brazil	The Bank's shareholder
The Russian Federation	The Bank's shareholder
The Republic of India	The Bank's shareholder
The People's Republic of China	The Bank's shareholder
The Republic of South Africa	The Bank's shareholder
The People's Republic of Bangladesh	The Bank's shareholder
The United Arab Emirates	The Bank's shareholder
The Arab Republic of Egypt	The Bank's shareholder

According to the Agreement between the Bank and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Headquarters of the Bank, permanent premises and other relevant facilities to support the Bank's operations shall be provided by the Government of the People's Republic of China, for free.

The permanent premise of the Bank is located at 1,600 Guozhan Road, Shanghai Expo Park, Pudong New District, Shanghai.

According to the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Bank on the Hosting of the New Development Bank ERC in the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation has agreed to transfer special purpose contribution to the Bank for reimbursement of rent payment of ERC office premises and the cost of purchasing of furniture, equipment, and other facilities for the operation of ERC. Details of the cash contribution received from the Russian Federation as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are set out in Note 28.

According to the Agreement between the Government of the India and the Bank on the Hosting of the New Development Bank IRO in the Republic of India, the Government of India on behalf of the Bank has paid the rent plus taxes as applicable for the period of first two years. Details of the contribution from the Government of India as at December 31, 2023 are set out in Note 28.

Details of the paid-in capital receivables as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are set out in Note 20, and unwinding of interest on paid-in capital receivables for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the year ended December 31, 2022 are set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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### 32. Related Party Disclosure - continued

#### (2) Details of Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Bank

KMP are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly, including the President and Vice Presidents.

The following persons were KMP of the Bank during the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

<u>Name</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Positions</u>
Dilma Vana Rousseff	Brazil	President (with effect from March 24, 2023)
Marcos Prado Troyjo	Brazil	President (up to March 23, 2023)
Vladimir Kazbekov	Russia	Vice President; Chief Operating Officer
Anil Kishora	India	Vice President; Chief Risk Officer
Qiangwu Zhou	China	Vice President; Chief Administrative Officer
Leslie Warren Maasdorp	South Africa	Vice President; Chief Financial Officer

For the year ended December 31, 2022

<u>Name</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Positions</u>
Marcos Prado Troyjo	Brazil	President
Anil Kishora	India	Vice President; Chief Risk Officer
Vladimir Kazbekov	Russia	Vice President; Chief Operating Officer
Qiangwu Zhou	China	Vice President; Chief Administrative Officer
Leslie Warren Maasdorp	South Africa	Vice President; Chief Financial Officer

#### (3) During the year, the remuneration of KMP were as follows:

	Year ended December <u>31, 2023</u> USD million	Year ended December <u>31, 2022</u> USD million
Salary and allowance	3	3
Staff Retirement Plan	.*	.*
Post-Retirement Insurance Plan	.*	.*
Other short-term benefits	.*	.*
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

\* Less than USD half of a million

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### 33. Segment Reporting

For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has a single reportable segment and evaluates the financial performance of the Bank as a whole.

The following table presents the Bank's loan revenue by borrowers' geographic region for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Loan revenue comprises loan interest incomes, front-end fee recognised and commitment fee.

<u>As at December 31, 2023</u>	<u>Sovereign exposures</u> USD million	<u>Non-Sovereign exposures</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
Brazil	75	26	101
Russia	61	30	91
India	237	22	259
China	161	-	161
South Africa	196	38	234
<b>Total</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>846</b>

<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Sovereign exposures</u> USD million	<u>Non-Sovereign exposures</u> USD million	<u>Total</u> USD million
Brazil	32	18	50
Russia	23	12	35
India	102	11	113
China	104	-	104
South Africa	77	22	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>401</b>

### 34. Unconsolidated Structured Entity

The Board of Governors approved the establishment of the NDB Project Preparation Fund (NDB-PPF) on January 20, 2017. The NDB-PPF, established and administered by the Bank based on Article 3 and Article 23 of the Agreement, is an unconsolidated structured entity for accounting purposes. The objective of the NDB-PPF is to help NDB achieve its purpose of promoting infrastructure and sustainable development by supporting the preparation of bankable projects to facilitate borrowing member countries to raise funds for such projects from NDB and other financial institutions. The Bank is entrusted with the administration of the NDB-PPF to fulfill its purpose. The NDB-PPF does not expose the Bank to any loss, nor does it generate significant variable interest to the extent that consolidation is required. Accordingly, the NDB-PPF is an unconsolidated structured entity for accounting purposes.

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### 34. Unconsolidated Structured Entity - continued

Consistent with Article 18c of the Agreement, the ordinary capital resources of the Bank and the resources of the NDB-PPF shall at all times and in all respects be held, used, committed, invested or otherwise disposed of entirely separate from each other. The NDB-PPF will be open to contributions from all its member countries. Non-member countries and international organisations/funds may also contribute to the NDB-PPF with the Board of Director's approval authorised by the Board of Governors.

As at December 31, 2023, the NDB-PPF had received contributions amounting to USD 9 million (December 31, 2022 USD 8 million). The Bank has not earned any income from NDB-PPF For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

### 35. Reclassification of Comparative Figures

For the year ended December 31, 2022, USD 28 million interest received on debt instruments measured at amortised cost, USD 12 million interest received on debt instruments at FVTOCI, USD 141 million interest paid on bonds, USD 10 million interest paid on note payables, and less than USD half of a million interest paid on lease liabilities were included in operating activities of statements of cash flows. The Bank has presented the aforementioned interest received in investing activities, interest paid in financing activities on the basis of the classification of the cash flows arising from the transaction to which it is linked for the year ended December 31, 2023. As a result, the figures for the year ended December 31, 2022 have been amended in the statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023 to conform with current presentation. The interest received and interest paid at the bottom of page 9 in the statements of cash flows have also been modified accordingly, only showing cash flows related to operating activities, and updated as "Interest received in operating activities" and "Interest paid in operating activities".

### 36. Subsequent Events

On March 11, 2024 and March 15, 2024, the Bank received paid-in capital installments from two member countries amounting to USD 17 million and USD 28 million respectively.

### 37. Approval of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements were approved by the Board of Governors and authorised for issuance on April 26, 2024.

\* \* \* End of the Annual Financial Statements \* \* \*