

致南洋商業銀行有限公司全體成員  
(於香港註冊成立的有限公司)

### 審計意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第54頁至第237頁南洋商業銀行有限公司(「貴銀行」)及其附屬公司(統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表。此綜合財務報表包括於2019年12月31日的綜合資產負債表與截至該日止年度的綜合收益表、綜合全面收益表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策。

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已經根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》，真實而中肯地反映了貴集團於2019年12月31日的綜合財務狀況以及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現和綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》妥為擬備。

### 意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」)，我們獨立於集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

To the members of Nanyang Commercial Bank, Limited  
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

### OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Nanyang Commercial Bank, Limited (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 54 to 237, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

### BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### 關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在對綜合財務報表整體進行審計並形成意見的背景下來進行處理的，我們不對這些事項提供單獨的意見。我們對下述每一事項在審計中是如何應對的描述也以此為背景。

我們已經履行了本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分闡述的責任，包括與這些關鍵審計事項相關的責任。相應地，我們的審計工作包括執行為應對評估的綜合財務報表重大錯誤陳述風險而設計的審計程式。我們執行審計程式的結果，包括應對下述關鍵審計事項所執行的程式，為綜合財務報表整體發表審計意見提供了基礎。除綜合財務報表及獨立核數師報告以外的其他資訊。

### KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

#### 關鍵審計事項

#### 該事項在審計中是如何應對的

##### 客戶貸款的減值評估

請參閱財務報表附註2.14主要會計政策、附註3.1應用會計政策時之重大會計估計及判斷、附註4.1信貸風險及附註22貸款減值準備的披露。

我們瞭解了貴集團的信貸管理政策及實踐並評估其減值方法，包括管理層對組合劃分、重大信貸惡化的標準及預期信用損失估算方法的判斷。

#### Key audit matter

#### How our audit addressed the key audit matter

##### *Impairment assessment of loans and advances to customers*

Refer to significant accounting policies in Note 2.14, critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies in Note 3.1, and disclosures on credit risk and loan impairment allowances in Note 4.1 and Note 22 to the financial statements.

We obtained an understanding of the Group's credit management policies and practices and evaluated the Group's impairment methodology, including the management judgement over the segmentation of portfolio, the criteria on significant credit deterioration and the measurement approach for expected credit losses.

## 關鍵審計事項 (續)

關鍵審計事項	該事項在審計中是如何應對的
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## 客戶貸款的減值評估(續)

貴集團採用具前瞻性的「預期損失」減值模型確認客戶貸款的預期信用損失。信貸風險的評估及預期信用損失的計量須反映無偏頗及概率加權的可能結果，以及於報告日期有關過往事件、現行情況及未來經濟狀況預測的合理及有支持力的資訊。計算預期信用損失之模型建立及應用和數據輸入之選擇涉及重大的管理層判斷及估計，當中包括：

- 1) 對個別內部信用評級違約概率的估計；
- 2) 重大信貸風險之標準；
- 3) 根據信貸風險特徵對金融資產進行之組合劃分；
- 4) 宏觀經濟因素預測的決定；及
- 5) 對前瞻性宏觀經濟情景之選擇及概率加權。

截至2019年12月31日，客戶貸款總額為港幣2,631.03億元，佔總資產的53.74%；客戶貸款減值準備總額為港幣27.08億元，佔金融工具減值準備總額的85.75%。

我們測試了信貸審批，貸款分類，階段分類和貸款減值準備的計算流程相關的關鍵控制的設計和執行的有效性。我們對貸款減值流程的控制測試包括評估應用經濟情景之管控及數據輸入或其他數據來源，如內部信貸評級和違約損失率估計的系統對接。

我們採用了以風險為導向的抽樣方法執行貸款審閱工作。我們基於個別貸款的特徵選取樣本，這些特徵包括借款人行業、經營地區、內部貸款評級以及年內逾期紀錄。我們通過審閱借款人的詳細資訊，包括其財務狀況、預期現金流、押品估值及其他資料，以形成我們對貸款階段分類的獨立意見。

對於截至2019年12月31日的減值準備，我們通過抽樣方式檢查有關的資料來源以測試數據質量，並重新計算了管理層所計算的減值準備。此外，我們也引入了內部專家，通過比較外部數據提供者的市場預期來評估管理層對前瞻性因素的考慮，包括宏觀經濟因素預測和概率加權經濟。

## KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Cont'd)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
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## Impairment assessment of loans and advances to customers (Cont'd)

The Group has adopted a forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model to recognise the expected credit losses ("ECLs") on its advances to customers. The assessment of credit risk and the measurement of ECLs are required to reflect unbiased and probability-weighted outcomes, and reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Significant management judgement and estimation is involved in the use of models and the selection of inputs in the calculation of ECLs, including:

- 1) estimation of the probability of default for individual internal credit ratings,
- 2) criteria for determining significant increases in credit risk,
- 3) segmentation of financial assets according to credit risk characteristics,
- 4) determination of macroeconomic factor forecasts; and
- 5) selection and probability weightings of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios.

As at 31 December 2019, gross advances to customers amounted to HK\$263,103 million, representing 53.74% of total assets; and the impairment allowance for advances to customers amounted to HK\$2,708 million, representing 85.75% of the total impairment allowance for financial instruments.

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over the credit assessment; loan classification; stage classification; and calculation of impairment allowance processes. Our control testing on the loan impairment processes included an evaluation of the governance over the use of economic scenarios and the system interfaces of inputs or other data sources such as internal loan grading and loss given default estimates.

We adopted a risk-based sampling approach for our loan review procedures. We selected samples based on the characteristics of individual items including the industry and the geographic location of the operations of borrowers, internal loan grading and past due history throughout the year. We formed an independent view on the loan staging through reviewing the borrowers' information focusing on their financial performance, expected cash flows, valuation of collateral and other available information.

For the impairment allowance as at 31 December 2019, we performed testing on the data quality by sample checking to the data source and re-computed management's calculation of the impairment allowance. In addition, we involved our inhouse specialists in assessing management's consideration of forward-looking information including macroeconomic factor forecasts and probability weighted economic scenarios by comparing to market forecasts from external data providers.

### 關鍵審計事項 (續)

關鍵審計事項	該事項在審計中是如何應對的
客戶貸款的減值評估 (續)	
考慮貴集團減值準備金額，以及涉及的管理層判斷及估計的重要性，客戶貸款的減值評估因而被列作關鍵審計事項。	對於分類為第三階段的貸款，我們以抽樣方式重新計算其減值準備，在評估中，我們考慮了該貸款的預期現金流和抵押品估值。  對於財務報表附註4.1中的信貸風險披露，我們評估和測試了貴集團有關的關鍵控制設計和執行的有效性。我們也評估了香港財務報告準則中關於信貸風險披露的完整性。

### KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Cont'd)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Impairment assessment of loans and advances to customers (Cont'd)</i>	
In view of the significance of the impairment allowance recorded by the Group and the management judgements and estimates involved, the impairment assessment of loans and advances to customers is considered a key audit matter.	For loans and advances classified as Stage 3, on a sample basis, we re-calculated the impairment allowance with consideration of expected cash flows and valuation of collateral.  We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls related to disclosures on credit risk in Note 4.1 to the financial statements. We also assessed the completeness of the credit risk disclosures against the requirements of HKFRSs.

## 關鍵審計事項 (續)

關鍵審計事項	該事項在審計中是如何應對的
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### 金融工具的估值

請參閱財務報表附註2.12主要會計政策、附註3.2應用會計政策時之重大會計估計及判斷、附註5.1及5.2金融工具的公允價值披露。

對於沒有活躍市場報價的金融工具，貴集團採用估值技術確定其公允價值，而估值技術中涉及管理層的主觀判斷和假設，尤其是那些包括了重大不可觀察參數的估值技術。採用不同的估值技術或假設，估值結果將可能存在重大差異。

截至2019年12月31日，貴集團以公允價值計量的金融資產及負債分別為港幣1,581.37億元和港幣56.36億元。採用了重大不可觀察參數進行估值的金融工具，即第三層級金融工具，其估值的不確定性較高。截至2019年12月31日，貴集團以公允價值計量的第二層級及第三層級金融資產分別為港幣1,498.57億元和港幣79.4億元，貴集團以公允價值計量的第二層級金融負債為港幣55.47億元。

考慮貴集團金融工具金額的重要性，以及金融工具的估算過程中涉及的管理層判斷及估計的重要性，金融工具的估算因而被列作關鍵審計事項。

我們評估並測試了與金融工具估值相關的關鍵控制設計和執行的有效性，包括獨立價格驗證，覆核和審批等。

我們以抽樣方式挑選了於公允價值層級表內第二層級金融工具的公允價值計量，以評估這些金融工具的估值。我們獲取了被挑選樣本的市場報價，並與管理層所使用的公允價值的相關報價進行比較以評估其估值。

在我們內部評估專家的幫助下，我們專注於公允價值層級表內第三層級金融工具的估值方法和假設的選擇。我們將貴集團所採用的可觀察參數，例如交易對手報價，與獨立估值來源的估值及外部市場數據進行比較，我們也評估了估值中個別重大輸入值的不可觀察參數和假設，如在相似交易中使用的貼現率等可觀察參數，以抽樣方式，並使用市場通用的折現現金流模型，對貴集團目前所採用的估值技術、假設和估計來重新計算估值。

此外，對於貴集團在財務報表附註5.1及5.2中的公允價值披露，我們也評估和測試了其關鍵控制設計和執行的有效性。根據相關香港財務報告準則，我們也評估了公允價值估值披露的完整性。

## KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Cont'd)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
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### Valuation of financial instruments

Refer to summary of significant accounting policies in Note 2.12, critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies in Note 3.2, and disclosures on fair values of financial instruments in Notes 5.1 and 5.2 to the financial statements.

The Group has applied valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets. These valuation techniques, in particular those that include significant unobservable inputs, involve management using subjective judgements and assumptions. With different valuation techniques and assumptions applied, the valuation results can vary significantly.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value amounted to HK\$158,137 million and HK\$5,636 million, respectively. Financial instruments which had significant unobservable inputs in their valuation, and hence were categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, involved a higher degree of uncertainty in their valuation. As at 31 December 2019, the Group's financial assets measured at fair value which were categorised within level 2 and level 3 amounted to HK\$149,857 million and HK\$7,940 million, respectively. The Group's financial liabilities measured at fair value which were categorised within level 2 amounted to HK\$5,547 million.

In view of the significance of the financial instruments recorded by the Group and the management judgements and estimates involved in the valuation, valuation of financial instruments is considered a key audit matter.

We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls related to the valuation of financial instruments, including independent price verification, review and approval.

We selected, on a sample basis, financial instruments that were classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy to evaluate their valuation. For the selected samples, we obtained the observable inputs using market data, and compared the quotes used by management to determine the fair value.

With the assistance of our inhouse valuation specialists, we focused on the selection of valuation methodologies and assumptions of financial instruments that were classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. We compared observable inputs, such as valuation quotations from counterparties, against independent sources and externally available market data, evaluated the unobservable inputs and assumptions for individually significant items such as the discount rate adopted from similar transactions which were observable, and re-performed valuations on a sample basis to evaluate valuation techniques, assumptions and estimates adopted by the Group in the discounted cash flow models which are commonly used in the market.

Furthermore, we evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls related to fair value disclosures on market risk in Notes 5.1 and 5.2 to the financial statements. We also assessed the completeness of the fair value measurement disclosures against the requirements of HKFRSs.

### 刊載於年度報告內其他資訊

董事需對其他資訊負責。其他資訊包括刊載於年度報告內的資訊，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對綜合財務報表的審計意見並不涵蓋其他資訊，我們也不對其他資訊發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對綜合財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他資訊，在此過程中，考慮其他資訊是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所瞭解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他資訊存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

### 董事就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》擬備真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備綜合財務報表時，董事負責評估貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

稽核委員會協助董事履行職責，監督貴銀行的財務報告過程。

### OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The directors of the Bank are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

**核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任**

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們遵照香港《公司條例》第405條僅對全體成員作出報告，除此以外，本報告並無其他用途。我們不會就核數師報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

合理保證是高水準的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程式以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 瞭解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程式，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。

**AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

### 核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任 (續)

- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資訊獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，我們與稽核委員會溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我們還向稽核委員會提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，相關的防範措施。

### AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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



## 核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任 (續)

從與稽核委員會溝通的事項中，我們確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。我們在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或在極端罕見的情況下，如果合理預期在我們報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，我們決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是李舜兒。

安永會計師事務所  
執業會計師

香港  
2020年3月24日

## AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Cont'd)

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Lee Shun Yi, Jasmine.

Ernst & Young  
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong  
24 March 2020