

## **Supplemental Listing Document**

If you are in any doubt as to any aspect of this document, you should consult your stockbroker or other registered dealer in securities, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser.

Application has been made to the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “**SGX-ST**”) for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates (as defined below). The SGX-ST takes no responsibility for the contents of this document, makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this document. Admission to the Official List of the SGX-ST is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of UBS AG, acting through its London branch, the Certificates, or the Company (as defined below).

**10,000,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to  
the ordinary shares of Li Ning Company Limited  
with a Daily Leverage of 5x**

**UBS AG  
(Incorporated with limited liability in Switzerland)  
acting through its London Branch**

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**Issue Price: S\$0.50 per Certificate**

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This document is published for the purpose of obtaining a listing of all the above certificates (the “**Certificates**”) to be issued by UBS AG (the “**Issuer**”) acting through its London branch, and is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with a base listing document dated 28 June 2021 (the “**Base Listing Document**”), including its supplements and addenda as executed from time to time, for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer and the Certificates. Information relating to the Company (as defined below) is contained in this document.

This document does not constitute or form part of any offer, or invitation, to subscribe for or to sell, or solicitation of any offer to subscribe for or to purchase, Certificates or other securities of the Issuer, nor is it calculated to invite, nor does it permit the making of, offers by the public to subscribe for or purchase for cash or other consideration the Certificates or other securities of the Issuer. Restrictions have been imposed on offers and sales of the Certificates and on distributions of documents relating thereto in the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Economic Area, Singapore and Hong Kong (see “Placing and Sale” contained herein).

The Certificates are complex products. You should exercise caution in relation to them. Investors are warned that the price of the Certificates may fall in value as rapidly as it may rise and holders may sustain a total loss of their investment. The price of the Certificates also depends on the supply and demand for the Certificates in the market and the price at which the Certificates is trading at any time may differ from the underlying valuation of the Certificates because of market inefficiencies. It is not possible to predict the secondary market for the Certificates. Although the Issuer and/or any of

its affiliates may from time to time purchase the Certificates or sell additional Certificates on the market, the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates are not obliged to do so. Investors should also note that there are leveraged risks because the Certificates integrate a leverage mechanism and the Certificates will amplify the movements in the increase, and in the decrease, of the value of the Underlying Stock (as defined below) and if the investment results in a loss, any such loss will be increased by the leverage factor of the Certificates. As such, investors could lose more than they would if they had invested directly in the Underlying Stock.

For the purpose of section 309B(1) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289 of Singapore) (the "**SFA**"), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in section 309A of the SFA) that the Certificates are classified as capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products<sup>1</sup> and Specified Investment Products (SIPs)<sup>2</sup>, and may only be sold to retail investors with enhanced safeguards, including an assessment of such investors' investment knowledge or experience.

Prospective purchasers should therefore ensure that they understand the nature of the Certificates and carefully study the risk factors set out in the Base Listing Document and pages 5 to 10 of this document before they invest in the Certificates.

Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates and the SGX-ST has agreed in principle to grant permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates. It is expected that dealings in the Certificates will commence on or about 15 June 2022.

As at the date hereof, the Issuer's long term credit rating by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited is A+, by Moody's Deutschland GmbH is Aa3 and by Fitch Ratings Limited is AA-.

The Issuer is regulated by, among others, the Swiss Federal Banking Commission. In the United Kingdom, it is authorised by the Prudential Regulatory Authority and subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulatory Authority.

14 June 2022

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<sup>1</sup> As defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018.

<sup>2</sup> As defined in the MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products.

Subject as set out below, the Issuer accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this document and the Base Listing Document in relation to itself and the Certificates. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this document and the Base Listing Document for which it accepts responsibility (subject as set out below in respect of the information contained herein with regard to the Company) is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The information with regard to the Company as set out herein is extracted from publicly available information. The Issuer accepts responsibility only for the accurate reproduction of such information. No further or other responsibility or liability in respect of such information is accepted by the Issuer.

No persons have been authorised to give any information or to make any representation save as contained in this document or otherwise authorised by the Issuer in connection with the Certificates and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer. Neither the delivery of this document nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer or its subsidiaries and associates since the date hereof.

This document does not constitute an offer or solicitation by or on behalf of the Issuer to purchase or subscribe for any of the Certificates. The distribution of this document and the offering of the Certificates may, in certain jurisdictions, be restricted by law. The Issuer requires persons into whose possession this document comes to inform themselves of and observe all such restrictions. In particular, the Certificates have not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”). Subject to certain exceptions, Certificates, or interests therein, may not at any time be offered, sold, resold or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) or to others for offering, sale or resale in the United States or to any such U.S. person. Offers and sales of Certificates, or interests therein, in the United States or to U.S. persons would constitute a violation of United States securities laws unless made in compliance with registration requirements of the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption therefrom. A further description of certain restrictions on offering and sale of the Certificates and distribution of this document is given in the section headed “Placing and Sale” contained herein.

The SGX-ST has made no assessment of, nor taken any responsibility for, the financial soundness of the Issuer or the merits of investing in the Certificates, nor have they verified the accuracy or the truthfulness of statements made or opinions expressed in this document.

The Issuer and/or any of its affiliates may repurchase Certificates at any time on or after the date of issue and any Certificates so repurchased may be offered from time to time in one or more transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise at prevailing market prices or in negotiated transactions, at the discretion of the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates. Investors should not therefore make any assumption as to the number of Certificates in issue at any time.

References in this document to the “**Conditions**” shall mean references to the Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities contained in the Base Listing Document. Terms not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Conditions.

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## RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors are relevant to the Certificates:-

- (a) investment in Certificates involves substantial risks including market risk, liquidity risk, and the risk that the Issuer will be unable to satisfy its obligations under the Certificates. Investors should ensure that they understand the nature of all these risks before making a decision to invest in the Certificates. You should consider carefully whether Certificates are suitable for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial position and other relevant circumstances. Certificates are not suitable for inexperienced investors;
- (b) the Certificates constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the Issuer and if you purchase the Certificates you are relying upon the creditworthiness of the Issuer and have no rights under the Certificates against any other person. In particular, it should be noted that the Issuer issues a large number of financial instruments, including Certificates, on a global basis and, at any given time, the financial instruments outstanding may be substantial. If you purchase the Certificates you are relying upon the creditworthiness of the Issuer and have no rights under the Certificates against the Company which has issued the Underlying Stock (as defined below). The Issuer has substantially no obligation to a Certificate Holder (as defined in the Conditions) other than to pay amounts in accordance with the terms thereof as set forth herein and in the Base Listing Document. The Issuer does not in any respect underwrite or guarantee the performance of any Certificate. Any profit or loss realised by a Certificate Holder in respect of a Certificate upon exercise or otherwise due to changes in the value of such Certificate or the Underlying Stock is solely for the account of such Certificate Holder. In addition, the Issuer shall have the absolute discretion to put in place any hedging transaction or arrangement which it deems appropriate in connection with any Certificate or the Underlying Stock. A reduction in the rating, if any, accorded to outstanding debt securities of the Issuer by any one of its rating agencies could result in a reduction in the trading value of the Certificates;
- (c) since the Certificates relate to the price of the Underlying Stock, certain events relating to the Underlying Stock may cause adverse movements in the value and the price of the Underlying Stock, as a result of which, the Certificate Holders may, in extreme circumstances, sustain a significant loss of their investment if the price of the Underlying Stock has fallen sharply;
- (d) due to their nature, the Certificates can be volatile instruments and may be subject to considerable fluctuations in value. The price of the Certificates may fall in value as rapidly as it may rise due to, including but not limited to, variations in the frequency and magnitude of the changes in the price of the Underlying Stock, the time remaining to expiry and the creditworthiness of the Issuer;
- (e) fluctuations in the price of the Underlying Stock will affect the price of the Certificates but not necessarily in the same magnitude and direction, therefore, prospective investors intending to purchase Certificates to hedge their market risk associated with investing in the Underlying Stock which may be specified herein, should recognise the complexities of utilising the Certificates in this manner;
- (f) a Certificate Holder must tender a specified number of Certificates at any one time in order to exercise. Thus, Certificate Holders with fewer than the specified minimum number of Certificates in a particular series will either have to sell their Certificates or purchase additional Certificates, incurring transactions costs in each case, in order to realise their investment;

- (g) if, whilst any of the Certificates remain unexercised, trading in the Underlying Stock is suspended or halted on the relevant stock exchange, trading in the Certificates may be suspended for a similar period;
- (h) investors should note that the Issuer's obligations to pay amounts in accordance with the terms thereof as set forth herein shall be discharged by delivery of the aggregate Cash Settlement Amount (if positive) to all Certificate Holders in accordance with the agreement with the Warrant Agent;
- (i) investors should note that in the event of there being a Market Disruption Event (as defined in the Conditions) determination or payment of the Cash Settlement Amount (as defined in the Conditions) may be delayed, all as more fully described in the Conditions;
- (j) certain events relating to the Underlying Stock require or, as the case may be, permit the Issuer to make certain adjustments or amendments to the Conditions;
- (k) the Certificates are only exercisable on the expiry date and may not be exercised by Certificate Holders prior to such expiry date. Accordingly, if on such expiry date the Cash Settlement Amount is zero, a Certificate Holder will lose the value of his investment;
- (l) the total return on an investment in any Certificate may be affected by the Hedging Fee Factor (as defined below), Management Fee (as defined below) and Gap Premium (as defined below);
- (m) investors holding their position overnight should note that they would be required to bear the annualised cost which consists of the Management Fee and Gap Premium, which are calculated daily and applied to the value of the Certificates, as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy (as described below) including the Funding Cost (as defined below) and the Rebalancing Cost (as defined below);
- (n) investors should note that there may be an exchange rate risk where the Cash Settlement Amount may be converted from a foreign currency into Singapore dollars. Exchange rates between currencies are determined by forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets. These forces are, in turn, affected by factors such as international balances of payments and other economic and financial conditions, government intervention in currency markets and currency trading speculation. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, foreign political and economic developments, and the imposition of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions applicable to such investments may affect the foreign currency market price and the exchange rate-adjusted equivalent price of the Certificates. Fluctuations in the exchange rate of any one currency may be offset by fluctuations in the exchange rate of other relevant currencies;
- (o) investors should note that there are leveraged risks because the Certificates integrate a leverage mechanism and the Certificates will amplify the movements in the increase, and in the decrease, of the value of the Underlying Stock and if the investment results in a loss, any such loss will be increased by the leverage factor of the Certificates. As such, investors could lose more than they would if they had invested directly in the Underlying Stock;
- (p) when held for longer than a day, the performance of the Certificates could be more or less than the leverage factor that is embedded within the Certificates. The performance of the Certificates each day is locked in, and any subsequent returns are based on what was achieved the previous day. This process, referred to as compounding, may lead to a performance difference from 5 times the performance of the Underlying Stock over a period longer than one day. This difference may be amplified in a volatile market with a sideways trend, where market movements are not clear in direction, whereby investors may sustain substantial losses;

- (q) the Air Bag Mechanism (as defined below) is triggered only when the Underlying Stock is calculated or traded, which may not be during the trading hours of the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Certificates (as defined below);
- (r) investors should note that the Air Bag Mechanism reduces the impact on the Leverage Strategy if the Underlying Stock falls further, but will also maintain a reduced exposure to the Underlying Stock in the event the Underlying Stock starts to rise after the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered, thereby reducing its ability to recoup losses;
- (s) there is no assurance that the Air Bag Mechanism will prevent investors from losing the entire value of their investment, in the event of (i) an overnight fall in the Underlying Stock, where there is a 20% or greater gap between the previous day closing price and the opening price of the Underlying Stock the following day, as the Air Bag Mechanism will only be triggered when market opens the following day or (ii) a sharp intraday fall in the Underlying Stock of 20% or greater during the observation period compared to the reference price, being: (a) if air bag event has not been previously triggered on the same day, the previous closing price of the Underlying Stock, or (b) if one or more air bag events have been previously triggered on the same day, the latest new observed price. Investors may refer to pages 42 to 43 of this document for more information;
- (t) certain events may, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Certificates, trigger (A) the implementation of methods of adjustment or (B) the early termination of the Certificates. The Issuer will give the investors reasonable notice of any early termination. If the Issuer terminates the Certificates early, then the Issuer will, if and to the extent permitted by applicable law, pay an amount to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such holder equal to the fair market value of the Certificate less the cost to the Issuer of unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion. The performance of this commitment shall depend on (A) general market conditions and (B) the liquidity conditions of the underlying instrument(s) and, as the case may be, of any other hedging transactions. Investors should note that the amount repaid by the Issuer may be less than the amount initially invested. Investors may refer to Condition 13 on pages 29 to 30 of this document for more information;
- (u) investors should note that it is not possible to predict the price at which the Certificates will trade in the secondary market or whether such market will be liquid or illiquid. To the extent Certificates of a particular issue are exercised, the number of Certificates of such issue outstanding will decrease, resulting in a diminished liquidity for the remaining Certificates of such issue. A decrease in the liquidity of an issue of Certificates may cause, in turn, an increase in the volatility associated with the price of such issue of Certificates. The Issuer may, but is not obligated to, at any time, purchase Certificates at any price in the open market or by tender or private agreement. Any Certificates so purchased may be held or resold or surrendered for cancellation. To the extent that an issue of Certificates becomes illiquid, an investor may have to exercise such Certificates to realise value;
- (v) two or more risk factors may simultaneously have an effect on the value of a Certificate such that the effect of any individual risk factor may not be predicted. No assurance can be given as to the effect any combination of risk factors may have on the value of a Certificate;
- (w) investors should note that they may be required to pay stamp taxes or other documentary charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Certificates are transferred. Investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisers. In addition, investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application by the relevant taxation authorities change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not

possible to predict the precise tax treatment which will apply at any given time. Investors should refer to the Taxation Section in the Base Listing Document;

- (x) investors should note that the Issuer may enter into discount, commission or fee arrangements with brokers and/or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates with respect to the primary or secondary market in the Certificates. The arrangements may result in the benefit to investors in Certificates buying and selling Certificates through nominated brokers by reducing or eliminating the commission payable by such Certificate Holders. In the event that the commission payable by Certificate Holders is eliminated, fee arrangements between the Issuer and brokers and/or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates will continue to apply. Investors in the Certificates should note that any brokers with whom the Issuer has a commission arrangement does not, and cannot be expected to, deal exclusively in the Certificates, therefore any broker and/or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates may from time to time engage in transactions involving the Underlying Stock and/or structured products of other issuers over the Underlying Stock as the Certificates for their proprietary accounts and/or accounts of their clients. The fact that the same broker may deal simultaneously for different clients in competing products in the market place may affect the value of the Certificates and present certain conflicts of interests;
- (y) various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall activities of the Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates.

The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates are diversified financial institutions with relationships in countries around the world. These entities engage in a wide range of commercial and investment banking, brokerage, funds management, hedging transactions and investment and other activities for their own account or the account of others. In addition, the Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates, in connection with their other business activities, may possess or acquire material information about the Underlying Stock. Such activities and information may involve or otherwise affect issuers of the Underlying Stock in a manner that may cause consequences adverse to the Certificate Holders or otherwise create conflicts of interests in connection with the issue of Certificates by the Issuer. Such actions and conflicts may include, without limitation, the exercise of voting power, the purchase and sale of securities, financial advisory relationships and exercise of creditor rights. The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates have no obligation to disclose such information about the Underlying Stock or such activities. The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates and their officers and directors may engage in any such activities without regard to the issue of Certificates by the Issuer or the effect that such activities may directly or indirectly have on any Certificate;

- (z) in the ordinary course of their business, including without limitation in connection with the Issuer or its appointed designated market maker's market making activities, the Issuer and any of its respective subsidiaries and affiliates may effect transactions for their own account or for the account of their customers and hold long or short positions in the Underlying Stock and/or related derivatives. In addition, in connection with the offering of any Certificates, the Issuer and any of its respective subsidiaries and affiliates may enter into one or more hedging transactions with respect to the Underlying Stock and/or related derivatives. In connection with such hedging or market-making activities or with respect to proprietary or other trading activities by the Issuer and any of its respective subsidiaries and its affiliates, the Issuer and any of its respective subsidiaries and affiliates may enter into transactions in the Underlying Stock and/or related derivatives which may affect the market price, liquidity or value of the Certificates and which may affect the interests of Certificate Holders;



- (aa) the value of the Certificates depends on the Leverage Strategy performance built in the Certificate. The Calculation Agent will make the Leverage Strategy last closing level and a calculation tool available to the investors on a website;
- (bb) certain risks relating to the Issuer's operating environment and strategy, including those as set out in Appendix 2 of the Base Listing Document, may impact the Issuer's ability to execute its strategy and directly affect its business activities, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. As a broad-based international financial services firm, the Issuer is inherently exposed to risks that become apparent only with the benefit of hindsight, risks of which it is not presently aware or which it currently does not consider to be material could also materially affect its business activities, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The sequence in which the risk factors are set out in Appendix 2 of the Base Listing Document is not indicative of their likelihood of occurrence or the potential magnitude of their financial consequences;
- (cc) as the Certificates are represented by a global warrant certificate which will be deposited with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited ("**CDP**"):-
  - (i) investors should note that no definitive certificate will be issued in relation to the Certificates;
  - (ii) there will be no register of Certificate Holders and each person who is for the time being shown in the records maintained by CDP as entitled to a particular number of Certificates by way of interest (to the extent of such number) in the global warrant certificate in respect of those Certificates represented thereby shall be treated as the holder of such number of Certificates;
  - (iii) investors will need to rely on any statements received from their brokers/custodians as evidence of their interest in the Certificates; and
  - (iv) notices to such Certificate Holders will be published on the website of the SGX-ST. Investors will need to check the website of the SGX-ST regularly and/or rely on their brokers/custodians to obtain such notices;
- (dd) Generally, investing in the Certificates may involve risks related to the discontinuance, changes or adjustments to benchmarks generally
 

Discontinuance of, or changes to, benchmarks may require adjustments to the Issuer's agreements, systems and processes. The interbank offered rate(s) ("**IBOR**") and other interest rate, equity, commodity, foreign exchange and other types of indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks", are the subject of national, international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be or may be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Certificates referencing such a benchmark. Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks or any of the international or national reforms in making any investment decision with respect to any Certificates referencing a benchmark; and
- (ee) Specifically, the reform of HIBOR may adversely affect the value of the Certificates
 

The Hong Kong Inter-bank Offered Rate ("**HIBOR**") benchmark is referenced in the Leverage Strategy.

It is not possible to predict with certainty whether, and to what extent, HIBOR will continue to be supported going forwards. This may cause HIBOR to perform differently than they have done in the past, and may have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Such factors may have (without limitation) the following effects: (i) discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to a benchmark; (ii) triggering changes in the rules or methodologies used in the benchmark and/or (iii) leading to the disappearance of the benchmark. Any of the above changes or any other consequential changes as a result of international or national reforms or other initiatives or investigations, could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on the Certificates.

In addition, the occurrence of a modification or cessation of HIBOR may cause adjustment of the Certificates which may include selecting one or more successor benchmarks and making related adjustments to the Certificates, including if applicable to reflect increased costs.

The Calculation Agent may make adjustments as it may determine appropriate if any of the following circumstances occurs or may occur: (1) HIBOR is materially changed or cancelled or (2)(i) the relevant authorisation, registration, recognition, endorsement, equivalence decision or approval in respect of the benchmark or the administrator or sponsor of the benchmark is not obtained, (ii) an application for authorisation, registration, recognition, endorsement, equivalence decision, approval or inclusion in any official register is rejected or (iii) any authorisation, registration, recognition, endorsement, equivalence decision or approval is suspended or inclusion in any official register is withdrawn.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by any of the international or national reforms in making any investment decision with respect to any Certificate.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CERTIFICATES

*The following are the terms and conditions of the Certificates and should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to, the other information set out in this document and the Base Listing Document.*

The Conditions are set out in the section headed “Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities” in the Base Listing Document. For the purposes of the Conditions, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Certificates:	10,000,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the ordinary shares of Li Ning Company Limited (the “ <b>Underlying Stock</b> ” or the “ <b>Underlying</b> ”)
ISIN:	CH1169123994
Company:	Li Ning Company Limited (RIC: 2331.HK)
Underlying Price <sup>3</sup> and Source:	HK\$63.50 (Bloomberg)
Calculation Agent:	UBS AG acting through its London Branch
Strike Level:	Zero
Daily Leverage:	5x (within the Leverage Strategy as described below)
Notional Amount per Certificate:	SGD 0.50
Management Fee (p.a.) <sup>4</sup> :	0.40%
Gap Premium (p.a.) <sup>5</sup> :	7.50%, is a hedging cost against extreme market movements overnight.
Funding Cost <sup>6</sup> :	The annualised costs of funding, referencing a publically published interbank offered rate plus spread.
Rebalancing Cost <sup>6</sup> :	The transaction costs (if applicable), computed as a function of leverage and daily performance of the Underlying Stock.
Launch Date:	7 June 2022
Closing Date:	14 June 2022

<sup>3</sup> These figures are calculated as at, and based on information available to the Issuer on or about 14 June 2022. The Issuer is not obliged, and undertakes no responsibility to any person, to update or inform any person of any changes to the figures after 14 June 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Please note that the Management Fee is calculated on a 360-day basis and may be increased up to a maximum of 3% p.a. on giving one month's notice to investors. Any increase in the Management Fee will be announced on the SGXNET. Please refer to “Fees and Charges” below for further details of the fees and charges payable and the maximum of such fees as well as other ongoing expenses that may be borne by the Certificates.

<sup>5</sup> Please note that the Gap Premium is calculated on a 360-day basis.

<sup>6</sup> These costs are embedded within the Leverage Strategy.

Expected Listing Date:	15 June 2022
Last Trading Date:	The date falling 5 Business Days immediately preceding the Expiry Date, currently being 23 April 2025
Expiry Date:	30 April 2025 (if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, then the Expiry Date shall fall on the preceding Business Day and subject to adjustment of the Valuation Date upon the occurrence of Market Disruption Events as set out in the Conditions of the Certificates)
Board Lot:	100 Certificates
Valuation Date:	29 April 2025 or if such day is not an Exchange Business Day, the immediately preceding Exchange Business Day.
Exercise:	<p>The Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in a Board Lot or integral multiples thereof. Certificate Holders shall not be required to deliver an exercise notice. Exercise of Certificates shall be determined by whether the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) of the Conditions. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.</p>
Cash Settlement Amount:	<p>In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount (if positive) payable in the Settlement Currency equal to:</p> <p>Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate</p> <p>Please refer to the “Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities” section on pages 34 to 48 of this document for examples and illustrations of the calculation of the Cash Settlement Amount.</p>
Hedging Fee Factor:	<p>In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount calculated as: Product (for <math>t</math> from Expected Listing Date to Valuation Date) of <math>(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times (\text{ACT}(t-1;t) \div 360)) \times (1 - \text{Gap Premium}(t-1) \times (\text{ACT}(t-1;t) \div 360))</math>, where:</p> <p>“<math>t</math>” refers to “<b>Observation Date</b>” which means each Underlying Stock Business Day (subject to Market Disruption Event) from (and</p>

including) the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Expected Listing Date to the Valuation Date; and

ACT (t-1;t) means the number of calendar days between the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Observation Date (which is “t-1”) (included) and the Observation Date (which is “t”) (excluded).

An “**Underlying Stock Business Day**” is a day on which The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**HKEX**”) is open for dealings in Hong Kong during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Hong Kong.

Please refer to the “Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities” section on pages 34 to 48 of this document for examples and illustrations of the calculation of the Hedging Fee Factor.

Closing Level: In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to:

$$\left( \frac{\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}}{\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}} - \text{Strike Level} \right) \times \text{Hedging Fee Factor}$$

Initial Reference Level: 1,000

Final Reference Level: The closing level of the Leverage Strategy (as described below) on the Valuation Date

The calculation of the closing level of the Leverage Strategy is set out in the “Specific Definitions relating to the Leverage Strategy” section on pages 15 to 20 below.

Initial Exchange Rate<sup>3</sup>: 0.1770393442

Final Exchange Rate: The rate for the conversion of HKD to SGD as at 5:00pm (Singapore Time) on the Valuation Date as shown on Reuters, provided that if the Reuters service ceases to display such information, as determined by the Issuer by reference to such source(s) as the Issuer may reasonably determine to be appropriate at such a time.

Air Bag Mechanism: The “**Air Bag Mechanism**” refers to the mechanism built in the Leverage Strategy and which is designed to reduce the Leverage Strategy exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions. If the Underlying Stock falls by 15% or more (“**Air Bag Trigger Price**”) during the trading day (which represents approximately 75% loss after a 5 times leverage), the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered and the Leverage Strategy is adjusted intra-day. The Air Bag Mechanism reduces the impact on the Leverage Strategy if the Underlying Stock falls further, but will also maintain a reduced exposure to the Underlying Stock in the event the Underlying

Stock starts to rise after the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered, thereby reducing its ability to recoup losses.

Trading of Certificates is suspended for at least 30 minutes of continuous trading after the Air Bag is triggered. The resumption of trading is subject further to SGX-ST's requirements, including at least 30 minutes from the time of publication of an announcement on the exchange in respect of the Air Bag Mechanism being triggered, and at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST grants an approval to resume trading, whichever is later, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.

The Leverage Strategy is floored at 0 and the Certificates cannot be valued below zero.

Please refer to the "Air Bag Mechanism" section on pages 19 to 20 below and the "Description of Air Bag Mechanism" section on pages 40 to 41 of this document for further information of the Air Bag Mechanism.

Adjustments and Extraordinary Events:	The Issuer has the right to make adjustments to the terms of the Certificates if certain events, including any capitalisation issue, rights issue, extraordinary distributions, merger, delisting, insolvency (as more specifically set out in the terms and conditions of the Certificates) occur in respect of the Underlying Stock. For the avoidance of doubt, no notice will be given if the Issuer determines that adjustments will not be made.
Underlying Stock Currency:	Hong Kong Dollar (" <b>HKD</b> ")
Settlement Currency:	Singapore Dollar (" <b>SGD</b> ")
Exercise Expenses:	Certificate Holders will be required to pay all charges which are incurred in respect of the exercise of the Certificates.
Relevant Stock Exchange for the Certificates:	The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (" <b>SGX-ST</b> ")
Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock:	HKEX
Business Day and Exchange Business Day:	<p>A "<b>Business Day</b>" is a day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) on which the SGX-ST is open for dealings in Singapore during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore.</p> <p>An "<b>Exchange Business Day</b>" is a day on which the SGX-ST and the HKEX are open for dealings in Singapore and Hong Kong respectively during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore and Hong Kong.</p>
Warrant Agent:	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (" <b>CDP</b> ")

Clearing System: CDP

Fees and Charges: Normal transaction and brokerage fees shall apply to the trading of the Certificates on the SGX-ST. Investors should note that they may be required to pay stamp taxes or other documentary charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Certificates are transferred. Investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisers. In addition, investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application by the relevant taxation authorities change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment which will apply at any given time.

Investors holding position overnight would also be required to bear the Management Fee and Gap Premium, which are calculated daily and applied to the value of the Certificates, as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy including the Funding Cost and the Rebalancing Cost. The Management Fee may be increased up to a maximum of 3% p.a. on giving one month's notice to investors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Certificates. Any increase in the Management Fee will be announced on the SGXNET.

Further Information: Please refer to the website at <http://dlc.ubs.com> for more information on the theoretical closing price of the Certificates on the previous trading day, the closing price of the Underlying Stock on the previous trading day, the Air Bag Trigger Price for each trading day and the Management Fee and Gap Premium.

In addition, the Conditions have been modified as follows:

1. Condition 1(a)(i) is deleted and replaced with the following:
  - “(i) a master instrument by way of deed poll (the **"Master Instrument"**) dated 7 January 2022, made by UBS AG (the **"Issuer"**) acting through its London Branch; and”
2. All references to “Instrument” appearing therein are deleted and substituted with the word “Master Instrument”.

### **Specific Definitions relating to the Leverage Strategy**

#### **Description of the Leverage Strategy**

The Leverage Strategy is designed to track a 5 times daily leveraged exposure to the Underlying Stock.

At the end of each trading day of the Underlying Stock, the exposure of the Leverage Strategy to the Underlying Stock is reset within the Leverage Strategy in order to retain a daily leverage of 5 times the performance of the Underlying Stock (excluding costs) regardless of the performance of the Underlying Stock on the preceding day. This mechanism is referred to as the Daily Reset.

The Leverage Strategy incorporates an air bag mechanism which is designed to reduce exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions, as further described below.

**Leverage Strategy Formula**

**LSL<sub>t</sub>** means, the Leverage Strategy Level as at the Leverage Reset Time (t), calculated in accordance with the following formulae:

On Leverage Reset Time (1):

$$LSL_1 = 1000$$

On each subsequent Leverage Reset Time (t):

$$LSL_t = \text{Max}[LSL_{r(t)} \times (1 + LR_{r(t),t} - FC_{r(t),t} - RC_{r(t),t}), 0]$$

**Leverage Reset Time (t)**

means

- 1) the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on any Observation Date; and
- 2) end of any Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period.

Leverage Reset Time (1) is the scheduled close for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock on Issue Date.

**Leverage Reset Time r(t)**

means the Leverage Reset Time immediately preceding the Leverage Reset Time (t).

**LR<sub>r(t),t</sub>**

means the Leveraged Return of the Underlying Stock between Leverage Reset Time r(t) and Leverage Reset Time (t), calculated as follows:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left( \frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right)$$

**FC<sub>r(t),t</sub>**

means, the Funding Cost between the Leverage Reset Time r(t) (included) and the Leverage Reset Time (t) (excluded) calculated as follows:

If the Leverage Reset Time r(t) is at the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on any Observation Date,

$$FC_{r(t),t} = (\text{Leverage} - 1) \times \frac{\text{Rate}_{r(t)} \times \text{ACT}(r(t),t)}{\text{DayCountBasisRate}}$$

Otherwise,  $FC_{r(t),t} = 0$

**RC<sub>r(t),t</sub>**

means the Rebalancing Cost of the Leverage Strategy as at Leverage Reset Time (t), calculated as follows:

$$RC_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times (\text{Leverage} - 1) \times \left( \left| \frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right| \right) \times \text{TC}$$



**TC** means the Transaction Costs applicable as determined by the Calculation Agent (including Stamp Duty and any other applicable taxes, levies and costs which may be levied on the stock transactions on the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock by the applicable regulatory authorities from time to time) that are currently equal to :

0.13%

“Stamp Duty” refers to the applicable rate of stamp duty on the stock transactions in the jurisdiction of the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock, which may be changed by the applicable regulatory authorities from time to time.

**Leverage** 5

**$S_t$**  means the Underlying Stock Price as of Leverage Reset Time (t) computed as follows, subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions:

If the Leverage Reset Time (t) is at the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on any Observation Date,

$S_t$  is the Closing Price of the Underlying Stock as of such Observation Date.

Otherwise,

$S_t$  is the lowest price of the Underlying Stock during the respective Intraday Restrike Observation Period.

**Rfactor<sub>t</sub>** means an amount determined by the Calculation Agent, according to the following formula, subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions:

If in respect of the Leverage Reset Time (t), the immediately preceding Leverage Reset Time  $r(t)$  is at the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on any Observation Date,

$$\text{Rfactor}_t = 1 - \frac{\text{Div}_t}{S_{r(t)}}$$

Otherwise,

$$\text{Rfactor}_t = 1$$

Where

$\text{Div}_t$  is the dividend to be paid out in respect of the Underlying Stock on the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t) if such Observation Date is an ex-dividend date, otherwise is zero. The dividend shall be considered net of any applicable withholding taxes.

**Rate<sub>t</sub>** means, in respect of the Observation Date of Leverage Reset Time (t), a rate calculated as of such day in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Rate}_t = \text{CashRate}_t + \% \text{SpreadLevel}_t$$

**CashRate<sub>t</sub>** means, in respect of the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t), the Overnight HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC H1HKDOND= or any successor page, being the rate as of day (t), provided that if any of such rate is not available, then that rate shall be determined by reference to the latest available rate that was published on the relevant Reuters page. Upon the occurrence or likely occurrence, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of a Benchmark Event, the Calculation Agent may make adjustments as it may determine appropriate to account for the relevant event or circumstance, including but not limited to using any alternative rates from such date, with or without retroactive effect as the Calculation Agent may in its sole and absolute discretion determine.

**%SpreadLevel<sub>t</sub>** means, in respect of the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t), a rate which shall be determined with respect to such Valuation Date(t) by the Calculation Agent as the difference between (1) the 12-month HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC H1HKD1YD= and (2) Overnight HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC H1HKDOND= or any successor page, each being the rate as of day (t), provided that if any of such rates is not available, then that rate shall be determined by reference to the latest available rate that was published on the relevant Reuters page. Upon the occurrence or likely occurrence, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of a Benchmark Event, the Calculation Agent may make adjustments as it may determine appropriate to account for the relevant event or circumstance, including but not limited to using any alternative rates from such date, with or without retroactive effect as the Calculation Agent may in its sole and absolute discretion determine.

Provided that if such difference is negative, **%SpreadLevel<sub>t</sub>** should be 0%.

**Benchmark Event** means:

- (a) the relevant reference rate has ceased to be published on the relevant screen page as a result of such benchmark ceasing to be calculated or administered; or
- (b) a public statement by the administrator of the relevant reference rate that (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been or will be appointed that will continue publication of such reference rate) it has ceased publishing such reference rate permanently or indefinitely or that it will cease to do so by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"); or
- (c) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant reference rate that such reference rate has been or will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (d) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant reference rate as a consequence of which Reference Rate will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be prohibited from being used, or that its use will be subject to

restrictions or adverse consequences, either generally or in respect of the Certificates; or

- (e) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant reference rate that, in the view of such supervisor, such reference rate is or will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be no longer representative of an underlying market or the methodology to calculate such reference rate has materially changed; or
- (f) it has or will, by a specified date within the following six months, become unlawful for the Calculation Agent or the Issuer to calculate any payments due to be made to any holder of the Certificates using the relevant reference rate (including, without limitation, under the Benchmarks Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, if applicable).

Notwithstanding the subparagraphs above, where the relevant Benchmark Event is a public statement within subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) or (e) above and the Specified Future Date in the public statement is more than six months after the date of that public statement, the Benchmark Event shall not be deemed occur until the date falling six months prior to such Specified Future Date.

#### **ACT(r(t),t)**

ACT(r(t),t) means the number of calendar days between the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time r(t) (included) and the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t) (excluded).

**DayCountBasisRate** 365

### **Air Bag Mechanism**

**Intraday Restrike Event** means in respect of an Observation Date, the decrease at any Calculation Time of the Underlying Stock price by 15% or more compared with the amount of  $S_{r(t)} \times R_{factor_t}$  where r(t) means the immediately preceding Leverage Reset Time prior to such Calculation Time.

**Calculation Time** means any time between the TimeReferenceOpening and the TimeReferenceClosing, provided that the relevant data is available to enable the Calculation Agent to determine the Leverage Strategy Level.

**TimeReferenceOpening** means the scheduled opening time (including pre-opening session) for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto).

**TimeReferenceClosing** means the scheduled closing time (including closing auction session) for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto).

**Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period** means in respect of an Intraday Restrike Event, the period starting on and excluding the Intraday Restrike Event Time and finishing on and including the sooner between (1) the time falling 15 minutes of continuous trading after the Intraday Restrike Event Time and (2) the TimeReferenceClosing.

Where, during such period, the Calculation Agent determines that (1) the trading in the Underlying Stock is disrupted or subject to suspension or limitation or (2)

the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock is not open for continuous trading, the Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period will be extended to the extent necessary until (1) the trading in the Underlying Stock is no longer disrupted, suspended or limited and (2) the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock is open for continuous trading.

**Intraday Restrike Event Time** means in respect of an Intraday Restrike Event, the Calculation Time on which such event occurs.

*The Conditions set out in the section headed "Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities" in the Base Listing Document are set out below. This section is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this document which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the relevant Conditions set out below, replace or modify the relevant Conditions for the purpose of the Certificates.*

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF

### THE EUROPEAN STYLE CASH SETTLED LONG/SHORT CERTIFICATES ON SINGLE EQUITIES

#### 1. Form, Status, Transfer and Title

- (a) *Form.* The Certificates (which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any further certificates issued pursuant to Condition 11) are issued subject to and with the benefit of:-
- (i) an instrument by way of deed poll (the "**Instrument**") dated the Closing Date, made by UBS AG (the "**Issuer**") acting through its London Branch; and
  - (ii) a warrant agent agreement (the "**Master Warrant Agent Agreement**" or "**Warrant Agent Agreement**") dated any time on or before the Closing Date, made between the Issuer and the Warrant Agent for the Certificates.

Copies of the Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement are available for inspection at the specified office of the Warrant Agent.

The Certificate Holders (as defined below) are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of the Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

- (b) *Status.* The Certificates constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the Issuer and rank, and will rank, equally among themselves and *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer (save for statutorily preferred exceptions). The Certificates provide for cash settlement on exercise and, in particular, the Certificates will not be secured by any underlying assets. The Certificates do not entitle Certificate Holders to the delivery of any Underlying Stock, are not secured by the Underlying Stock and do not entitle Certificate Holders to any interest in any Underlying Stock.
- (c) *Transfer.* The Certificates are represented by a global warrant certificate ("**Global Warrant**") which will be deposited with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited ("**CDP**"). Certificates in definitive form will not be issued. Transfers of Certificates may be effected only in Board Lots or integral multiples thereof. All transactions in (including transfers of) Certificates, in the open market or otherwise, must be effected through a securities account with CDP. Title will pass upon registration of the transfer in the records maintained by CDP.
- (d) *Title.* Each person who is for the time being shown in the records maintained by CDP as entitled to a particular number of Certificates shall be treated by the Issuer and the Warrant Agent as the holder and absolute owner of such number of Certificates, notwithstanding any notice to the contrary. The expression "**Certificate Holder**" shall be construed accordingly.

## 2. Certificate Rights and Exercise Expenses

- (a) **Certificate Rights.** Every Certificate entitles each Certificate Holder, upon due exercise and on compliance with Condition 4, to payment by the Issuer of the Cash Settlement Amount (as defined below) (if any) in the manner set out in Condition 4.

The "**Cash Settlement Amount**", in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount (if positive) payable in the Settlement Currency equal to the Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate.

The "**Closing Level**", in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to:

$$\left( \frac{\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}}{\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}} - \text{Strike Level} \right) \times \text{Hedging Fee Factor}$$

If the Issuer determines, in its sole discretion, that on the Valuation Date or any Observation Date a Market Disruption Event has occurred, then that Valuation Date or Observation Date shall be postponed until the first succeeding Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, on which there is no Market Disruption Event, unless there is a Market Disruption Event on each of the five Exchange Business Days or Underlying Stock Business Days, as the case may be, immediately following the original date that, but for the Market Disruption Event, would have been a Valuation Date or an Observation Date. In that case:-

- (i) that fifth Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the Valuation Date or the Observation Date notwithstanding the Market Disruption Event; and
- (ii) the Issuer shall determine the Final Reference Level or the relevant closing level on the basis of its good faith estimate of the Final Reference Level or the relevant closing level that would have prevailed on that fifth Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, but for the Market Disruption Event provided that the Issuer, if applicable, may, but shall not be obliged to, determine such Final Reference Level or the relevant closing level by having regard to the manner in which futures contracts relating to the Underlying Stock are calculated.

"**Market Disruption Event**" means the occurrence or existence of (i) any suspension of trading on the Relevant Stock Exchange of the Underlying Stock requested by the Company if that suspension is, in the determination of the Issuer, material, (ii) any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading (including but not limited to unforeseen circumstances such as by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the Relevant Stock Exchange or any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion, terrorism or otherwise) on the Relevant Stock Exchange in the Underlying Stock if that suspension or limitation is, in the determination of the Issuer, material, or (iii) the closing of the Relevant Stock Exchange or a disruption to trading on the Relevant Stock Exchange, if that disruption is, in the determination of the Issuer, material as a result of the occurrence of any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion or terrorism.

- (b) *Exercise Expenses.* Certificate Holders will be required to pay all charges which are incurred in respect of the exercise of the Certificates (the "**Exercise Expenses**"). An amount equivalent to the Exercise Expenses will be deducted by the Issuer from the Cash Settlement Amount in accordance with Condition 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Certificate Holders shall account to the Issuer on demand for any Exercise Expenses to the extent that they were not or could not be deducted from the Cash Settlement Amount prior to the date of payment of the Cash Settlement Amount to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 4.
- (c) *No Rights.* The purchase of Certificates does not confer on the Certificate Holders any right (whether in respect of voting, dividend or other distributions in respect of the Underlying Stock or otherwise) which the holder of an Underlying Stock may have.

### 3. **Expiry Date**

Unless automatically exercised in accordance with Condition 4(b), the Certificates shall be deemed to expire at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day (as defined below), the immediately preceding Business Day.

### 4. **Exercise of Certificates**

- (a) *Exercise.* Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in accordance with Condition 4(b).
- (b) *Automatic Exercise.* Certificate Holders shall not be required to deliver an exercise notice. Exercise of Certificates shall be determined by whether the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) below. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.
- (c) *Settlement.* In respect of Certificates which are automatically exercised in accordance with Condition 4(b), the Issuer will pay to the Warrant Agent who will then pay to the relevant Certificate Holder the Cash Settlement Amount (if any) in the Settlement Currency. The aggregate Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) shall be dispatched by the Warrant Agent as soon as practicable and no later than five Business Days following the Expiry Date (subject to extension upon the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event (as defined above) by way of crossed cheque or other payment in immediately available funds drawn in favour of the Certificate Holder only (or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, the first-named Certificate Holder) appearing in the records maintained by CDP. Any payment made pursuant to this Condition 4(c) shall be delivered at the risk and expense of the Certificate Holder and posted to the Certificate Holder's address appearing in the records maintained by CDP (or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, to the address of the first-named Certificate Holder appearing in the records maintained by CDP). If the Cash Settlement Amount is equal to or less than the determined Exercise Expenses, no amount is payable.

The Issuer's obligations to pay the Cash Settlement Amount shall be discharged by payment to the Warrant Agent in accordance with the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

- (d) *CDP not liable.* CDP shall not be liable to any Certificate Holder with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by the Issuer or the Warrant Agent in connection with the exercise of the Certificates or otherwise pursuant to or in connection with these Conditions.
- (e) *Business Day.* In these Conditions, a "**Business Day**" shall be a day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) on which the SGX-ST is open for dealings in Singapore during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore.

## 5. Warrant Agent

- (a) *Warrant Agent.* The Issuer reserves the right, subject to the appointment of a successor, at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Warrant Agent and to appoint another Warrant Agent provided that it will at all times maintain a Warrant Agent which, so long as the Certificates are listed on the SGX-ST, shall be in Singapore. Notice of any such termination or appointment and of any change in the specified office of the Warrant Agent will be given to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9.
- (b) *Agent of Issuer.* The Warrant Agent will be acting as agent of the Issuer and will not assume any obligation or duty to or any relationship of agency or trust for the Certificate Holders. All determinations and calculations by the Warrant Agent under these Conditions shall (save in the case of manifest error) be final and binding on the Issuer and the Certificate Holders.

## 6. Adjustments

- (a) *Potential Adjustment Event.* Following the declaration by a Company of the terms of any Potential Adjustment Event (as defined below), the Issuer will determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event has a dilutive or concentrative or other effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock and, if so, will (i) make the corresponding adjustment, if any, to any one or more of the Conditions as the Issuer determines appropriate to account for that dilutive or concentrative or other effect, and (ii) determine the effective date of that adjustment. The Issuer may, but need not, determine the appropriate adjustment by reference to the adjustment in respect of such Potential Adjustment Event made by an exchange on which options or futures contracts on the Underlying Stock are traded.
- (b) *Definitions. "Potential Adjustment Event" means any of the following:*
  - (i) a subdivision, consolidation, reclassification or other restructuring of the Underlying Stock (excluding a Merger Event) or a free distribution or dividend of any such Underlying Stock to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;
  - (ii) a distribution or dividend to existing holders of the Underlying Stock of (1) such Underlying Stock, or (2) other share capital or securities granting the right to payment of dividends and/or the proceeds of liquidation of the Company equally or proportionately with such payments to holders of such Underlying Stock, or (3) share capital or other securities of another issuer acquired by the



Company as a result of a “spin-off” or other similar transaction, or (4) any other type of securities, rights or warrants or other assets, in any case for payment (in cash or otherwise) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Issuer;

- (iii) an extraordinary dividend;
  - (iv) a call by the Company in respect of the Underlying Stock that is not fully paid;
  - (v) a repurchase by the Company of the Underlying Stock whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise;
  - (vi) with respect to a Company an event that results in any shareholder rights pursuant to a shareholder rights agreement or other plan or arrangement of the type commonly referred to as a “poison pill” being distributed, or becoming separated from shares of common stock or other shares of the capital stock of such Company (provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights); or
  - (vii) any other event that may have, in the opinion of the Issuer, a dilutive or concentrative or other effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock.
- (c) *Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation and Insolvency.* If a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency occurs in relation to the Underlying Stock, the Issuer may take any action described below:
- (i) determine the appropriate adjustment, if any, to be made to any one or more of the Conditions to account for the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, and determine the effective date of that adjustment. The Issuer may, but need not, determine the appropriate adjustment by reference to the adjustment in respect of the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency made by an options exchange to options on the Underlying Stock traded on that options exchange;
  - (ii) cancel the Certificates by giving notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9. If the Certificates are so cancelled, the Issuer will pay an amount to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such Certificate Holder which amount shall be the fair market value of a Certificate taking into account the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, less the cost to the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates of unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Issuer in its reasonable discretion. Payment will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9; or
  - (iii) following any adjustment to the settlement terms of options on the Underlying Stock on such exchange(s) or trading system(s) or quotation system(s) as the Issuer in its reasonable discretion shall select (the “**Option Reference Source**”) make a corresponding adjustment to any one or more of the Conditions, which adjustment will be effective as of the date determined by the Issuer to be the effective date of the corresponding adjustment made by the Option Reference Source. If options on the Underlying Stock are not traded on the Option Reference Source, the Issuer will make such adjustment, if any, to any one or more of the Conditions as the Issuer determines appropriate, with reference to the rules and precedents (if any) set by the Option Reference Source, to account for the Merger

Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, that in the determination of the Issuer would have given rise to an adjustment by the Option Reference Source if such options were so traded.

Once the Issuer determines that its proposed course of action in connection with a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, it shall give notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9 stating the occurrence of the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, giving details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in relation thereto. Certificate Holders should be aware that due to the nature of such events, the Issuer will not make an immediate determination of its proposed course of action or adjustment upon the announcement or occurrence of a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency.

- (d) *Definitions.* “**Insolvency**” means that by reason of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or winding-up of or any analogous proceeding affecting a Company (i) all the Underlying Stock of that Company is required to be transferred to a trustee, liquidator or other similar official or (ii) holders of the Underlying Stock of that Company become legally prohibited from transferring them. “**Merger Date**” means the closing date of a Merger Event or, where a closing date cannot be determined under the local law applicable to such Merger Event, such other date as determined by the Issuer. “**Merger Event**” means, in respect of the Underlying Stock, any (i) reclassification or change of such Underlying Stock that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all of such Underlying Stock outstanding to another entity or person, (ii) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of a Company with or into another entity or person (other than a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange in which such Company is the continuing entity and which does not result in reclassification or change of all of such Underlying Stock outstanding), (iii) takeover offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person to purchase or otherwise obtain 100 per cent. of the outstanding Underlying Stock of the Company that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all such Underlying Stock (other than such Underlying Stock owned or controlled by such other entity or person), or (iv) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of the Company or its subsidiaries with or into another entity in which the Company is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all such Underlying Stock outstanding but results in the outstanding Underlying Stock (other than Underlying Stock owned or controlled by such other entity) immediately prior to such event collectively representing less than 50 per cent. of the outstanding Underlying Stock immediately following such event, in each case if the Merger Date is on or before the Valuation Date. “**Nationalisation**” means that all the Underlying Stock or all or substantially all of the assets of a Company are nationalised, expropriated or are otherwise required to be transferred to any governmental agency, authority, entity or instrumentality thereof. “**Tender Offer**” means a takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person that results in such entity or person purchasing, or otherwise obtaining or having the right to obtain, by conversion or other means, greater than 10 per cent. and less than 100 per cent. of the outstanding voting shares of the Company, as determined by the Issuer, based upon the making of filings with governmental or self-regulatory agencies or such other information as the Issuer deems relevant.
- (e) *Subdivision or Consolidation of the Certificates.* The Issuer reserves the right to subdivide or consolidate the Certificates, provided that such adjustment is considered by the Issuer not to be materially prejudicial to the Certificate Holders generally (without

considering the circumstances of any individual Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences of such adjustment or amendment in any particular jurisdiction).

- (f) *Other Adjustments.* Except as provided in this Condition 6 and Conditions 10 and 12, adjustments will not be made in any other circumstances, subject to the right reserved by the Issuer (such right to be exercised in the Issuer's sole and unfettered discretion and without any obligation whatsoever) to make such adjustments and amendments as it believes appropriate in circumstances where an event or events (including the events as contemplated in Conditions 6(a) to 6(e)) occur which it believes in its sole discretion (and notwithstanding any prior adjustment made pursuant to the above) and irrespective of, in substitution for, or in addition to the provisions contemplated in Conditions 6(a) to 6(e) should, in the context of the issue of the Certificates and the obligations of the Issuer, give rise to such adjustment or as the case may be, amendment provided that such adjustment or as the case may be, amendment is considered by the Issuer not to be materially prejudicial to the Certificate Holders generally (without considering the circumstances of any individual Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences of such adjustment or amendment in any particular jurisdiction).
- (g) *Notice of Adjustments.* All determinations made by the Issuer pursuant hereto will be conclusive and binding on the Certificate Holders. The Issuer will give, or procure that there is given notice as soon as practicable of any adjustment and of the date from which such adjustment is effective in accordance with Condition 9. For the avoidance of doubt, no notice will be given if the Issuer determines that adjustments will not be made.

## **7. Purchases**

The Issuer or its related corporations may at any time purchase Certificates at any price in the open market or by tender or by private treaty. Any Certificates so purchased may be held or resold or surrendered for cancellation.

## **8. Meetings of Certificate Holders; Modification**

- (a) *Meetings of Certificate Holders.* The Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of the Certificate Holders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement) of a modification of the provisions of the Certificates or of the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

At least 21 days' notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is given and of the day on which the meeting is held) specifying the date, time and place of the meeting shall be given to the Certificate Holders.

Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer or by Certificate Holders holding not less than ten per cent. of the Certificates for the time being remaining unexercised. The quorum at any such meeting for passing an Extraordinary Resolution will be two or more persons holding or representing not less than 25 per cent. of the Certificates for the time being remaining unexercised, or at any adjourned meeting two or more persons being or representing Certificate Holders whatever the number of Certificates so held or represented.

A resolution will be an Extraordinary Resolution when it has been passed at a duly convened meeting by not less than three-quarters of the votes cast by such Certificate Holders who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy.

An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of the Certificate Holders shall be binding on all the Certificate Holders whether or not they are present at the meeting. Resolutions can be passed in writing if passed unanimously.

- (b) *Modification.* The Issuer may, without the consent of the Certificate Holders, effect (i) any modification of the provisions of the Certificates or the Instrument which is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Certificate Holders or (ii) any modification of the provisions of the Certificates or the Instrument which is of a formal, minor or technical nature, which is made to correct an obvious error or which is necessary in order to comply with mandatory provisions of Singapore law. Any such modification shall be binding on the Certificate Holders and shall be notified to them by the Warrant Agent before the date such modification becomes effective or as soon as practicable thereafter in accordance with Condition 9.

## 9. Notices

- (a) *Documents.* All cheques and other documents required or permitted by these Conditions to be sent to a Certificate Holder or to which a Certificate Holder is entitled or which the Issuer shall have agreed to deliver to a Certificate Holder may be delivered by hand or sent by post addressed to the Certificate Holder at his address appearing in the records maintained by CDP or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, addressed to the joint holder first named at his address appearing in the records maintained by CDP, and airmail post shall be used if that address is not in Singapore. All documents delivered or sent in accordance with this paragraph shall be delivered or sent at the risk of the relevant Certificate Holder.
- (b) *Notices.* All notices to Certificate Holders will be validly given if published in English on the website of the SGX-ST. Such notices shall be deemed to have been given on the date of the first such publication. If publication on the website of the SGX-ST is not practicable, notice will be given in such other manner as the Issuer may determine. The Issuer shall, at least one month prior to the expiry of any Certificate, give notice of the date of expiry of such Certificate in the manner prescribed above.

## 10. Liquidation

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Company or the appointment of a liquidator (including a provisional liquidator) or receiver or judicial manager or trustee or administrator or analogous person under Singapore or other applicable law in respect of the whole or substantially the whole of its undertaking, property or assets, all unexercised Certificates will lapse and shall cease to be valid for any purpose, in the case of voluntary liquidation, on the effective date of the relevant resolution and, in the case of an involuntary liquidation or dissolution, on the date of the relevant court order or, in the case of the appointment of a liquidator (including a provisional liquidator) or receiver or judicial manager or trustee or administrator or analogous person under Singapore or other applicable law in respect of the whole or substantially the whole of its undertaking, property or assets, on the date when such appointment is effective but subject (in any such case) to any contrary mandatory requirement of law. In the event of the voluntary liquidation of the Company, the Issuer shall make such adjustments or amendments as it reasonably believes are appropriate in the circumstances.

## 11. Further Issues

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time, without the consent of the Certificate Holders, to create and issue further certificates so as to form a single series with the Certificates.

## 12. Delisting

- (a) *Delisting.* If at any time, the Underlying Stock ceases to be listed on the Relevant Stock Exchange, the Issuer shall give effect to these Conditions in such manner and make such adjustments and amendments to the rights attaching to the Certificates as it shall, in its absolute discretion, consider appropriate to ensure, so far as it is reasonably able to do so, that the interests of the Certificate Holders generally are not materially prejudiced as a consequence of such delisting (without considering the individual circumstances of any Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences that may result in any particular jurisdiction).
- (b) *Issuer's Determination.* The Issuer shall determine, in its absolute discretion, any adjustment or amendment and its determination shall be conclusive and binding on the Certificate Holders save in the case of manifest error. Notice of any adjustments or amendments shall be given to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9 as soon as practicable after they are determined.

## 13. Early Termination

- (a) *Early Termination for Illegality etc.* The Issuer shall have the right to terminate the Certificates if it shall have determined in its absolute discretion that a Regulatory Event (as defined below) has occurred and, for reasons beyond its control its performance thereunder shall have become unlawful in whole or in part under any applicable present or future law, rule, regulation, judgment, order or directive of any governmental, administrative, legislative or judicial authority or power ("**Applicable Law**").

For the purposes of this Condition:

"**Regulatory Event**" means, following the occurrence of a Change in Law (as defined below) with respect to the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates involved in the issue of the Certificates (hereafter the "**Relevant Affiliates**" and each of the Issuer and the Relevant Affiliates, a "**Relevant Entity**") that, after the Certificates have been issued, (i) any Relevant Entity would incur a materially increased (as compared with circumstances existing prior to such event) amount of tax, duty, liability, penalty, expense, fee, cost or regulatory capital charge however defined or collateral requirements for performing its obligations under the Certificates or hedging the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates, including, without limitation, due to clearing requirements of, or the absence of, clearing of the transactions entered into in connection with the issue of, or hedging the Issuer's obligation under, the Certificates, (ii) it is or will become for any Relevant Entity impracticable, impossible (in each case, after using commercially reasonable efforts), unlawful, illegal or otherwise prohibited or contrary, in whole or in part, under any law, regulation, rule, judgement, order or directive of any governmental, administrative or judicial authority, or power, applicable to such Relevant Entity (a) to hold, acquire, issue, reissue, substitute, maintain, settle, or as the case may be, guarantee, the Certificates, (b) to acquire, hold, sponsor or dispose of any asset(s) (or any interest thereof) of any other transaction(s) such Relevant Entity may use in connection with the issue of the Certificates or to hedge the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates, (c) to perform obligations in connection with, the Certificates or any contractual arrangement entered into between the Issuer and any Relevant Affiliate (including without limitation to hedge the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates) or (d) to hold, acquire, maintain, increase, substitute or redeem all or a substantial part of its direct

or indirect shareholding in the Issuer's capital or the capital of any Relevant Affiliate or to directly or indirectly sponsor the Issuer or any Relevant Affiliate, or (iii) there is or may be a material adverse effect on a Relevant Entity in connection with the issue of the Certificates.

**"Change in Law"** means (i) the adoption, enactment, promulgation, execution or ratification of any applicable new law, regulation or rule (including, without limitation, any applicable tax law, regulation or rule) after the Certificates have been issued, (ii) the implementation or application of any applicable law, regulation or rule (including, without limitation, any applicable tax law, regulation or rule) already in force when the Certificates have been issued but in respect of which the manner of its implementation or application was not known or unclear at the time, or (iii) the change of any applicable law, regulation or rule existing when the Certificates are issued, or the change in the interpretation or application or practice relating thereto, existing when the Certificates are issued of any applicable law, regulation or rule, by any competent court, tribunal, regulatory authority or any other entity exercising executive, legislative, judicial, taxing, regulatory or administrative powers or functions of or pertaining to government (including any additional or alternative court, tribunal, authority or entity, to that existing when the Certificates are issued).

- (b) *Early Termination for other reasons.* The Issuer reserves the right (such right to be exercised in the Issuer's sole and unfettered discretion and without any obligation whatsoever) to terminate the Certificates in accordance with Condition 13(c) where an event or events occur which it believes in its sole discretion should, in the context of the issue of the Certificates and the obligations of the Issuer, give rise to such termination provided that such termination is considered by the Issuer not to be materially prejudicial to the interests of Certificate Holders generally (without considering the circumstances of any individual Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences of such termination in any particular jurisdiction).
- (c) *Termination.* If the Issuer terminates the Certificates early, then the Issuer will give notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9. The Issuer will, if and to the extent permitted by the Applicable Law, pay to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such Certificate Holder an amount calculated by it as the fair market value of the Certificate immediately prior to such termination (ignoring such illegality) less the cost to the Issuer of unwinding any related hedging arrangements. Payment will be made to the Certificate Holder in such manner as shall be notified to the Certificate Holder in accordance with Condition 9.

#### **14. Governing Law**

The Certificates, the Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with Singapore law. The Issuer and each Certificate Holder (by its purchase of the Certificates) shall be deemed to have submitted for all purposes in connection with the Certificates, the Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Singapore.

#### **15. Prescription**

Claims against the Issuer for payment of any amount in respect of the Certificates will become void unless made within six years of the Expiry Date and, thereafter, any sums payable in respect of such Certificates shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Issuer.

**16. Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act, Chapter 53B of Singapore**

Unless otherwise expressly provided in the Global Warrant, the Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement, a person who is not a party to any contracts made pursuant to the Global Warrant, the Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement has no rights under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act, Chapter 53B of Singapore to enforce any terms of such contracts. Except as expressly provided herein, the consent of any third party is not required for any subsequent agreement by the parties hereto to amend or vary (including any release or compromise of any liability) or terminate such contracts.

## SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

*The following is a summary of the issue and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to, the other information set out in this document and the Base Listing Document. Terms used in this Summary are defined in the Conditions.*

Issuer:	UBS AG acting through its London Branch
Company:	Li Ning Company Limited
The Certificates:	European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the Underlying Stock
Number:	10,000,000 Certificates
Form:	The Certificates will be issued subject to, and with the benefit of, a master instrument by way of deed poll dated 7 January 2022 (the “ <b>Master Instrument</b> ”) and executed by the Issuer and a master warrant agent agreement dated 27 February 2008 (the “ <b>Master Warrant Agent Agreement</b> ”) and made between the Issuer and the Warrant Agent.
Cash Settlement Amount:	In respect of each Certificate, is the amount (if positive) equal to:  Notional Amount per Certificate x Closing Level
Denominations:	Certificates are represented by a global warrant in respect of all the Certificates.
Exercise:	The Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in a Board Lot or integral multiples thereof. Certificate Holders will not be required to deliver an exercise notice. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates will be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) of the Conditions. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.
Exercise and Trading Currency:	SGD
Board Lot:	100 Certificates



Transfers of Certificates:	Certificates may only be transferred in Board Lots (or integral multiples thereof). All transfers in Certificates, in the open market or otherwise, must be effected through a securities account with CDP. Title will pass upon registration of the transfer in the records of CDP.
Listing:	Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates and the SGX-ST has agreed in principle to grant permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates. Issue of the Certificates is conditional on such listing being granted. It is expected that dealings in the Certificates on the SGX-ST will commence on or about 15 June 2022.
Governing Law:	The laws of Singapore
Warrant Agent:	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited 11 North Buona Vista Drive #06-07 The Metropolis Tower 2 Singapore 138589
Further Issues:	Further issues which will form a single series with the Certificates will be permitted.

The above summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this document and the Base Listing Document.

## INFORMATION RELATING TO THE EUROPEAN STYLE CASH SETTLED LONG CERTIFICATES ON SINGLE EQUITIES

### What are European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities?

European style cash settled long certificates on single equities (the “**Certificates**”) are structured products relating to the Underlying Stock and the return on a Certificate is linked to the performance of the Leverage Strategy.

#### **A) Cash Settlement Amount Payable upon the Exercise of the Certificates at Expiry**

Upon the exercise of the Certificates at expiry, the Certificate Holders would be paid a Cash Settlement Amount in respect of each Certificate.

The Cash Settlement Amount, in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to the Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate.

The Closing Level, in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to (1) divided by (2) less (3) subject to any adjustments such as (4), where:

(1) is the Final Reference Level multiplied by the Final Exchange Rate;

(2) is the Initial Reference Level multiplied by the Initial Exchange Rate;

(3) is the Strike Level; and

(4) is the Hedging Fee Factor.

If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised and investors will receive a Cash Settlement Amount. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired. Please refer to the section headed “Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities” for further details on the calculation of the Cash Settlement Amount.

The Certificates are only suitable for investors who believe that the price of the Underlying Stock will increase and are seeking short-term leveraged exposure to the Underlying Stock.

#### **B) Trading the Certificates before Expiry**

If the Certificate Holders want to cash out their investments in the Certificates before the expiry of the Certificates, they may sell the Certificates in the secondary market during the life of the Certificates, and would be subject to the following fees and charges:

- (i) For Certificate Holders who trade the Certificates intraday: shall pay normal transaction and brokerage fees for the trading of the Certificates on the SGX-ST, and may be required to pay stamp taxes or other documentary charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Certificates are transferred; and
- (ii) For Certificate Holders who hold the Certificates overnight: in addition to the normal transaction and brokerage fees and applicable stamp taxes, would also be required to bear the Management Fee and Gap Premium as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy including the Funding Cost and the Rebalancing Cost.

### Illustration of the Calculation of Hedging Fee Factor

Hedging Fee Factor	=	Product of the Daily Fees
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Daily Fees	=	<b>Daily Management Fee Adjustment</b>	
		1 – Management Fee x ACT (t-1;t) / 360	
		x	
		<b>Daily Gap Premium Adjustment</b>	
		1 – Gap Premium (t-1) x ACT (t-1;t) / 360	

### Illustration of the Calculation of Cash Settlement Amount

Cash Settlement Amount = Final Value of Certificates – Strike Level (zero)

Value of Certificates	=	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t<sup>7</sup>=0</td></tr> <tr><td>Notional Amount</td></tr> </table>	t <sup>7</sup> =0	Notional Amount	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leverage Strategy daily performance<sup>8</sup></td> <td>x</td> <td>Daily Fees</td> </tr> </table>	t=1	Leverage Strategy daily performance <sup>8</sup>	x	Daily Fees	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leverage Strategy daily performance</td> <td>x</td> <td>Daily Fees</td> </tr> </table>	t=2	Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	Daily Fees	x ...	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=i</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leverage Strategy Daily performance</td> <td>x</td> <td>Daily Fees</td> </tr> </table>	t=i	Leverage Strategy Daily performance	x	Daily Fees
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Value of Certificates	=	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=0</td></tr> <tr><td>Notional Amount</td></tr> </table>	t=0	Notional Amount	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2"><b>Product of the daily Leverage Strategy Performance</b></td></tr> <tr> <td>Leverage Strategy daily performance</td> <td>x</td> <td>Leverage Strategy daily performance</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Product of the daily Leverage Strategy Performance</b>		Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2"><b>Product of the Daily Fees (Hedging Fee Factor)</b></td></tr> <tr> <td>Daily Fees</td> <td>x</td> <td>Daily Fees</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Product of the Daily Fees (Hedging Fee Factor)</b>		Daily Fees	x	Daily Fees
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Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	Leverage Strategy daily performance																
<b>Product of the Daily Fees (Hedging Fee Factor)</b>																		
Daily Fees	x	Daily Fees																

Final Value of Certificates	=	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=0</td></tr> <tr><td>Notional Amount</td></tr> </table>	t=0	Notional Amount	x	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate</td> <td rowspan="2">÷</td> <td colspan="2">Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate		÷	Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate						x	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2">Hedging Fee Factor</td></tr> </table>	Hedging Fee Factor	
			t=0																
Notional Amount																			
Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate		÷	Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate																
Hedging Fee Factor																			

### Illustration of the applicable fees and charges for an intraday trading scenario

Hedging Fee is implemented overnight in the price of the Certificate. As a consequence, when trading intraday, investors will not bear any Hedging Fee.

Investors will only support bid/ask costs, which are the difference between the price at which the Designated Market Maker purchases (bid) and sells (ask) the Certificate at any point of time.

<sup>7</sup> "t" refers to "**Observation Date**" which means each Underlying Stock Business Day (subject to Market Disruption Event) from (and including) the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Expected Listing Date to the Valuation Date.

<sup>8</sup> Leverage Strategy daily performance is computed as the Leverage Strategy Level on Business Day (t) divided by the Leverage Strategy Level on Business Day (t-1).

### Example of Calculation of Hedging Fee Factor and Cash Settlement Amount

*The example is purely hypothetical. We include the example to illustrate how the Certificates work, and you MUST NOT rely on them as any indication of the actual return or what the payout on the Certificates might actually be. The example also assumes a product which expires 16 days after listing date, to illustrate the daily calculation of price, costs and fees from listing date to expiry date.*

Assuming an investor purchases the following Certificates at the Issue Price:

Underlying Stock:	<b>Ordinary shares of Li Ning Company Limited</b>
Expected Listing Date:	<b>01/02/2021</b>
Expiry Date:	<b>16/02/2021</b>
Initial Reference Level:	<b>1,000</b>
Initial Exchange Rate:	<b>1</b>
Final Reference Level:	<b>1,200</b>
Final Exchange Rate:	<b>1</b>
Issue Price:	<b>0.50 SGD</b>
Notional Amount per Certificate:	<b>0.50 SGD</b>
Management Fee (p.a.):	<b>0.40%</b>
Gap Premium (p.a.):	<b>7.50%</b>
Strike Level:	<b>Zero</b>

### Hedging Fee Factor

Hedging Fee Factor on the  $n^{\text{th}}$  Underlying Stock Business Day after issuance of Certificate ("HFF (n)") is calculated as follows:

$$\text{HFF}(0) = 100\%$$

On Next Calendar Day (assuming it is an Underlying Stock Business Day):

$$\text{HFF}(1) = \text{HFF}(0) \times \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT}(t-1; t)}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT}(t-1; t)}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF}(1) = 100\% \times \left(1 - 0.40\% \times \frac{1}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - 7.50\% \times \frac{1}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF}(1) = 100\% \times 99.9989\% \times 99.9792\% \approx 99.9781\%$$

Assuming 2<sup>nd</sup> Underlying Stock Business Day falls 3 Calendar Days after 1<sup>st</sup> Underlying Stock Business

Day:

$$\text{HFF (2)} = \text{HFF (1)} \times \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF (2)} = 99.9781\% \times \left(1 - 0.40\% \times \frac{3}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - 7.50\% \times \frac{3}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF (2)} = 99.9781\% \times 99.9967\% \times 99.9375\% \approx 99.9122\%$$

The same principle applies to the following Underlying Stock Business Days:

$$\text{HFF (n)} = \text{HFF (n-1)} \times \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right)$$

In this example, the Hedging Fee Factor as of the Valuation Date would be equal to 99.6713% as illustrated below:

Date	HFF
2/1/2021	100.0000%
2/2/2021	99.9781%
2/3/2021	99.9561%
2/4/2021	99.9342%
2/5/2021	99.9123%
2/8/2021	99.8465%
2/9/2021	99.8246%
2/10/2021	99.8027%
2/11/2021	99.7808%
2/12/2021	99.7589%
2/15/2021	99.6932%
2/16/2021	99.6713%

### Cash Settlement Amount

In this example, the Closing Level and the Cash Settlement Amount would be computed as follows:

Closing Level = [(Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate) / (Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate) – Strike Level] x Hedging Fee Factor

$$= [(1200 \times 1) / (1000 \times 1) - 0] \times 99.6713\%$$

$$= 119.61\%$$

Cash Settlement Amount = Closing Level x Notional Amount per Certificate

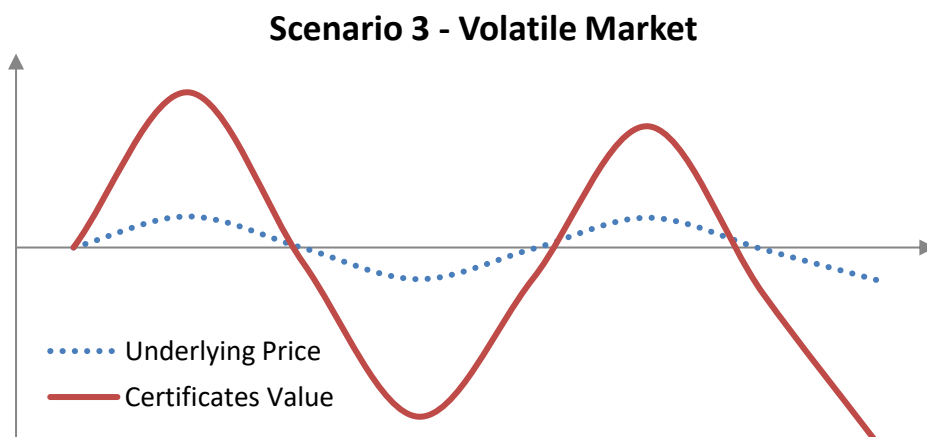
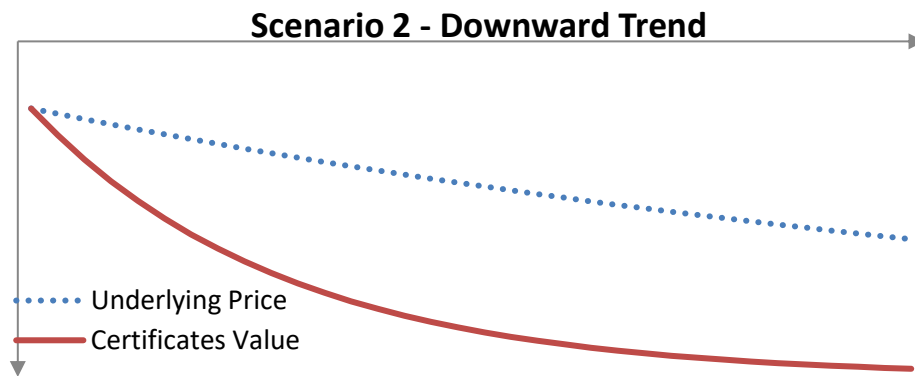
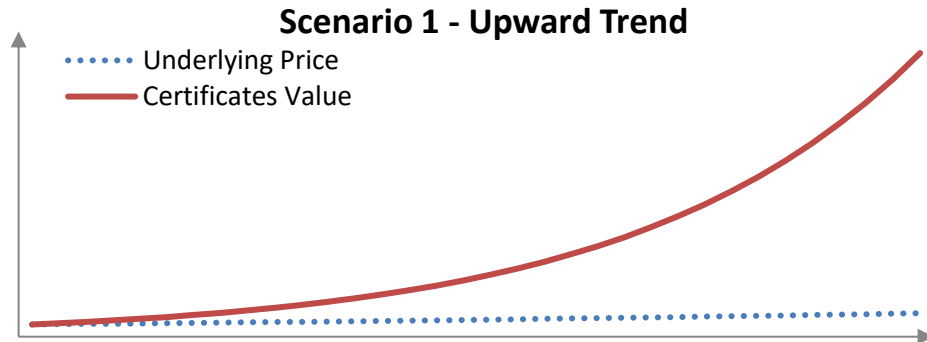
$$= 119.61\% \times 0.50 \text{ SGD}$$

$$= 0.598 \text{ SGD}$$

### Illustration on how returns and losses can occur under different scenarios

The examples are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The examples highlight the effect of the Underlying Stock performance on the value of the Certificates and do not take into account the possible influence of fees, exchange rates, dividends, or any other market parameters.

#### 1. Illustrative examples



## 2. Numerical Examples

**Scenario 1 – Upward Trend**

Underlying						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Value at end of day	10,000.00	10,200.00	10,404.00	10,612.08	10,824.32	11,040.81
Accumulated Return		2.00%	4.04%	6.12%	8.24%	10.41%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Price at end of day	0.50	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.73	0.81
Accumulated Return		10.00%	21.00%	33.10%	46.41%	61.05%

**Scenario 2 – Downward Trend**

Underlying						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		-2.00%	-2.00%	-2.00%	-2.00%	-2.00%
Value at end of day	10,000.00	9,800.00	9,604.00	9,411.92	9,223.68	9,039.21
Accumulated Return		-2.00%	-3.96%	-5.88%	-7.76%	-9.61%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		-10.00%	-10.00%	-10.00%	-10.00%	-10.00%
Price at end of day	0.50	0.45	0.41	0.36	0.33	0.30
Accumulated Return		-10.00%	-19.00%	-27.10%	-34.39%	-40.95%

**Scenario 3 – Volatile Market**

Underlying						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		2.00%	-2.00%	-2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Value at end of day	10,000.00	10,200.00	9,996.00	9,796.08	9,992.00	10,191.84
Accumulated Return		2.00%	-0.04%	-2.04%	-0.08%	1.92%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		10.00%	-10.00%	-10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Price at end of day	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.49	0.54
Accumulated Return		10.00%	-1.00%	-10.90%	-1.99%	7.81%

### Description of Air Bag Mechanism

The Certificates integrate an “Air Bag Mechanism” which is designed to reduce exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions.

In accordance with the Air Bag Mechanism timeline below, when the Air Bag triggers, the following typically occurs:

- Observation Period: the price of the Underlying Stock is observed and its minimum price is recorded (i) during 15 minutes of continuous trading after the Air Bag is triggered, or (ii) until Market Close if there is 15 minutes (or less) of continuous trading until Market Close when the Air Bag is triggered; and
- Reset Period: thereafter, the Leverage Strategy is reset using the minimum price of the Underlying Stock during the Observation Period as the New Observed Price. The New Observed Price replaces the last closing price of the Underlying Stock in order to compute the performance of the Leverage Strategy.

During the Observation Period and Reset Period, trading of Certificates is suspended for **at least** 30 minutes of continuous trading after the Air Bag is triggered. Investors cannot sell or purchase any Certificates during this period. The Reset Period (and consequently the resumption of trading) is subject further to SGX-ST's requirements, including at least 30 minutes from the time of publication of an announcement on the exchange in respect of the Air Bag Mechanism being triggered, and at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST grants an approval to resume trading, whichever is later, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.

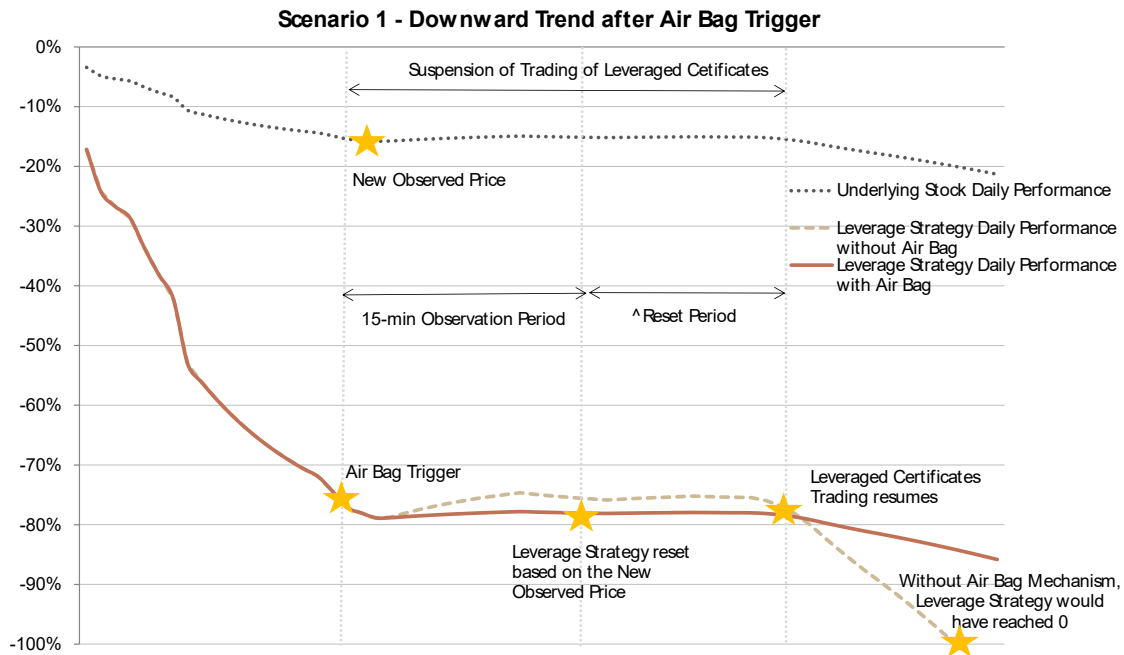
For the avoidance of doubt, if the Air Bag Mechanism was triggered with more than 60 minutes of continuous trading before Market Close, trading of Certificates will resume the same trading day after the Reset Period has elapsed, subject to the SGX-ST's approval to resume trading. If the Air Bag Mechanism was triggered between 45 minutes and 60 minutes of continuous trading before Market Close, trading of Certificates may or may not resume the same trading day after the Reset Period has elapsed. If the Air Bag Mechanism was triggered with only 45 minutes (or less) of continuous trading before Market Close, trading of Certificates resumes on the next trading day.

With **Market Close** defined as:

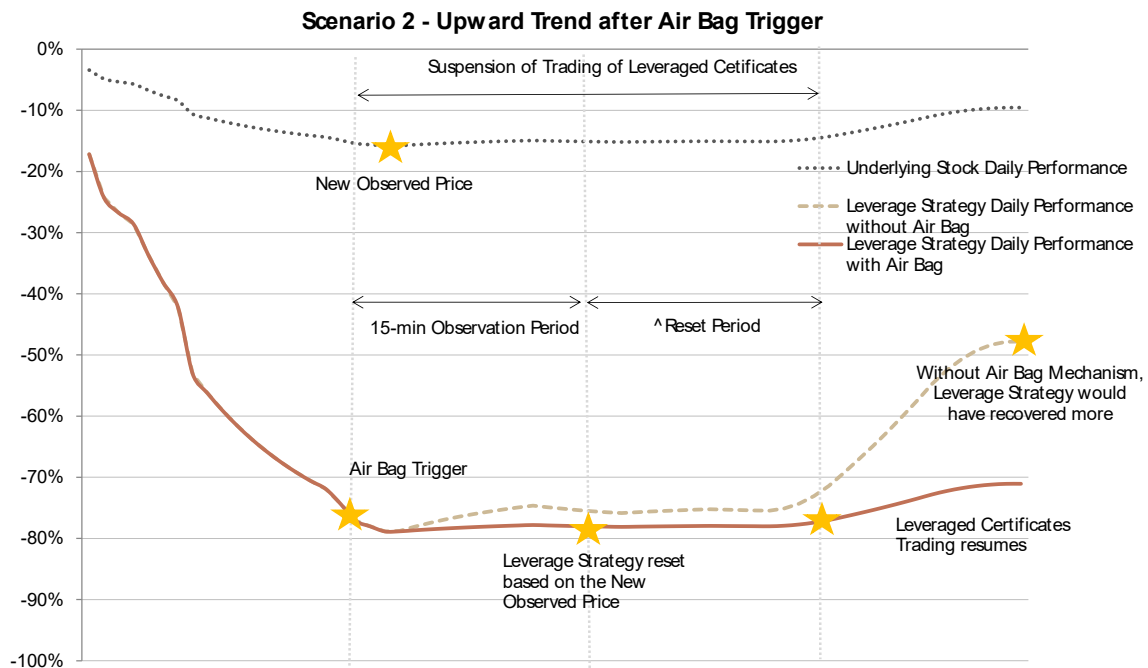
- Underlying Stock closing time with respect to the Observation Period including the closing auction session
- The sooner between Underlying Stock closing time of continuous trading and SGX-ST closing time of continuous trading with respect to the resumption of trading



### Illustrative examples of the Air Bag Mechanism<sup>9</sup>



^ The Reset Period (and consequently the resumption of trading) is subject further to SGX-ST's requirements, including at least 30 minutes from the time of publication of an announcement on the exchange in respect of the Air Bag Mechanism being triggered, and at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST grants an approval to resume trading, whichever is later, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.



^ The Reset Period (and consequently the resumption of trading) is subject further to SGX-ST's requirements, including at least 30 minutes from the time of publication of an announcement on the exchange in respect of the Air Bag Mechanism being triggered, and at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST grants an approval to resume trading, whichever is later, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.

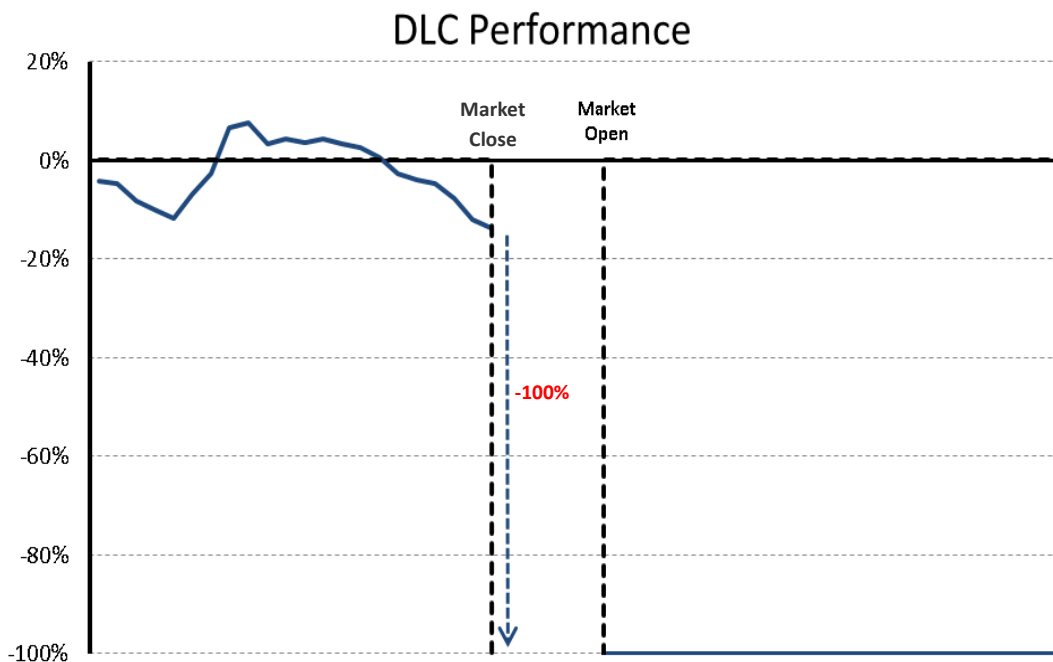
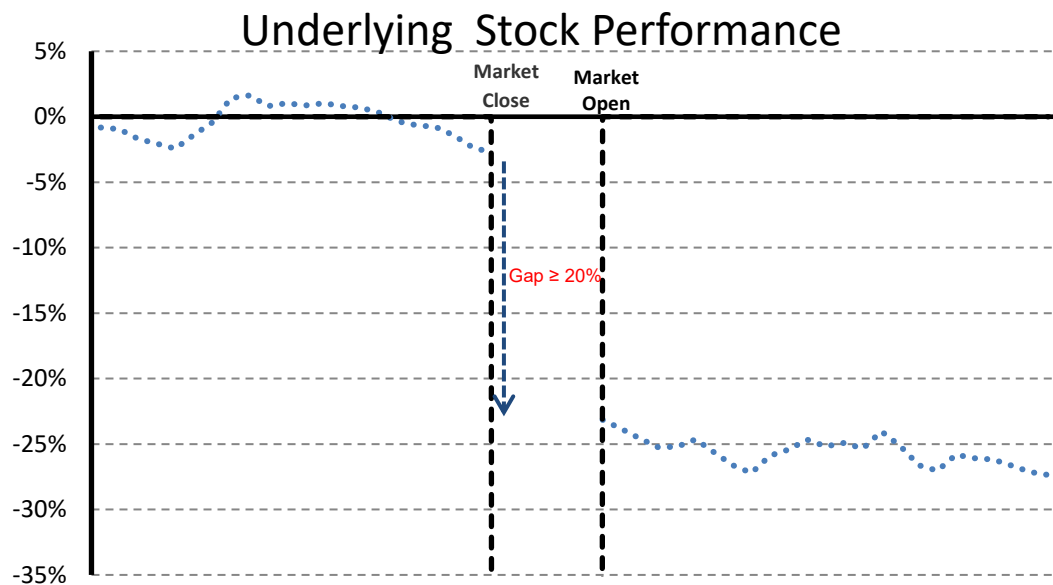
<sup>9</sup> The illustrative examples are not exhaustive.

### Scenarios where the investor may lose the entire value of the investment

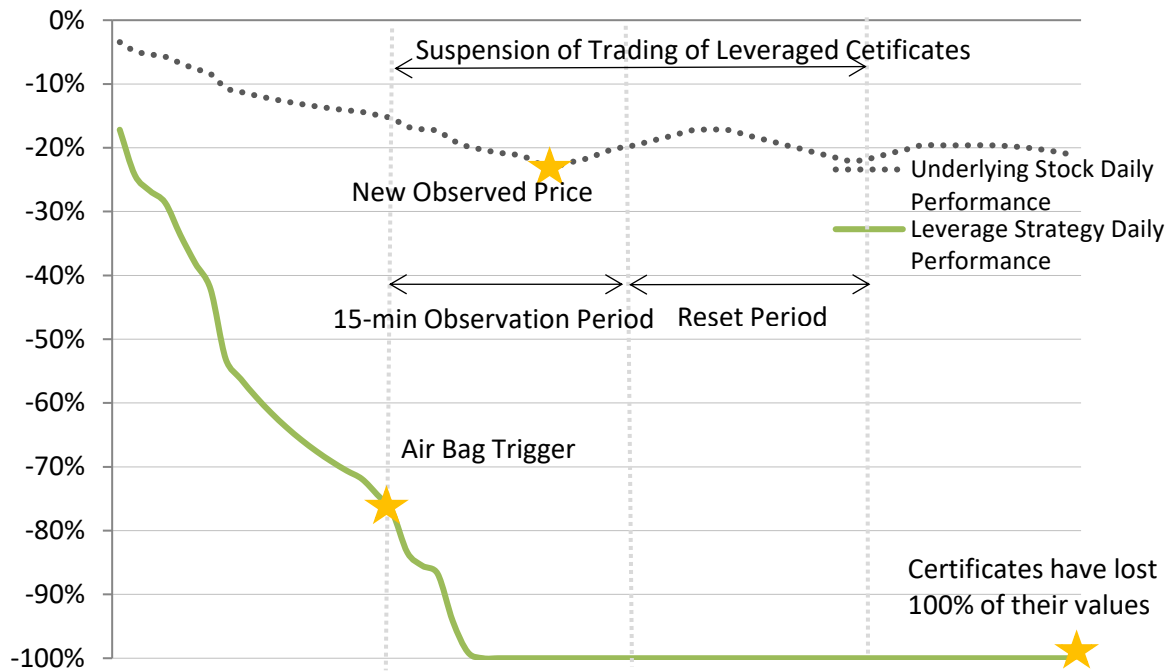
*The scenarios below are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The scenarios highlight cases where the Certificates may lose 100% of their value.*

#### Scenario 1 – Overnight fall of the Underlying Stock

On any business day, the opening price of the Underlying Stock may be higher or lower than the closing price on the previous day. The difference between the previous closing price and the opening price of the Underlying Stock is termed a “gap”. If the opening price of the Underlying Stock is 20% or more below the previous day closing price, the Air Bag Mechanism would only be triggered when the market opens the following day, and the Certificates would lose their entire value in such event.



Although the Air Bag Mechanism is designed to reduce the exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions, the Certificate can lose 100% of its value in the event the price of the Underlying Stock falls by 20% or more within the 15 minutes Observation Period compared to the reference price, being: (i) if air bag event has not been previously triggered on the same day, the previous closing price of the Underlying Stock, or (ii) if one or more air bag events have been previously triggered on the same day, the latest New Observed Price. The Certificates would lose their entire value in such event.



## Examples and illustrations of adjustments due to certain corporate actions

*The examples are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The examples highlight the effect of corporate actions on the value of the Certificates and do not take into account the possible influence of fees, exchange rates, or any other market parameters.*

In the case of any corporate action on the Underlying Stock, the Calculation Agent will, as soon as reasonably practical after it becomes aware of such event, determine whether such corporate action has a dilutive or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock, and if so, will (a) calculate the corresponding adjustment, if any, to be made to the elements relating to the Underlying Stock which are used to determine any settlement or payment terms under the Certificates and/or adjust at its discretion any other terms of the Certificates as it determines appropriate to preserve the economic equivalent of the obligations of the Issuer under the Certificates and (b) determine the effective date of such adjustment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t), is an ex-date with respect to a corporate action related to the Underlying Stock and the immediately preceding Leverage Reset Time r(t) is at the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto), the Calculation Agent may, in its sole and absolute discretion, replace the  $Rfactor_t$  with respect to such Leverage Reset Time (t) by an amount computed according to the following generic formula :

$$Rfactor_t = \left[ 1 - \frac{Div_t + DivExc_t - M \times R}{S_{r(t)}} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + M}$$

This formula is provided for indicative purposes and the Calculation Agent may determine that this formula is not appropriate for certain corporate actions and may apply a different formula instead.

Such adjustment of  $Rfactor_t$  would affect the Leveraged Return, the Rebalancing Cost, and the Underlying Reference Price used to determine the Intraday Restrike Event. The Air Bag mechanism would not be triggered if the stock price falls by 15% exclusively because of the dilutive effect of a corporate action.

Where:

$DivExc_t$  is the amount received as an Extraordinary Dividend by a holder of existing Shares for each Share held prior to the Extraordinary Dividend, net of any applicable withholding taxes.

**M** is the number of new Share(s) (whether a whole or a fraction) per existing Share each holder thereof is entitled to subscribe or to receive (positive amount) or the number of existing Shares redeemed or canceled per existing Share (negative amount), as the case may be, resulting from the corporate action.

**R** is the subscription price per Share (positive amount) or the redemption price per Share (negative amount) including any dividends or other benefits forgone to be subscribe to or to receive (as applicable), or to redeem a Share.

### 1. Stock split

Assuming the Underlying Stock is subject to a 1 to 2 stock split (i.e. 1 new Share for every 1 existing share):

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$51$$

$$Div_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

$M = 1$  (i.e. 1 new Shares for 1 existing Share)

$R = \$0$  (no subscription price / redemption price)

$$Rfactor_t = \left[ 1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 2 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 1} = 50\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left( \frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left( \frac{51}{100 \times 50\%} - 1 \right) = 10\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t$	$S_t$	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	50	51	2%

Value of the Certificate $r(t)$	Value of the Certificate $(t)$	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.50	0.55	10%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$42.5, which is 15% below \$50, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

## 2. Share Consolidation

Assuming the Underlying Stock is subject to a 2 to 1 share consolidation (i.e. 1 Share canceled for every 2 existing Shares):

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$202$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

$M = -0.5$  (i.e. 0.5 Shares canceled for each 1 existing Share)

$R = \$0$  (no subscription price / redemption price)

$$Rfactor_t = \left[ 1 - \frac{0 + 0 - (-0.5) \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + (-0.5)} = 200\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left( \frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left( \frac{202}{100 \times 200\%} - 1 \right) = 5\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t$	$S_t$	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	200	202	1%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.50	0.525	5%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$170, which is 15% below \$200, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

### 3. Rights Issues

Assuming there is a rights issue with respect to the Underlying Stock, with a right to receive 1 new Share for every 2 existing Shares, for a subscription price of \$40.

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$84$$

$$Div_t = \$0$$

$$DivExc_t = \$0$$

$$R = \$40 \text{ (i.e. subscription price of \$40)}$$

$$M = 0.5 \text{ (i.e. 1 new share for every 2 existing shares)}$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[ 1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 0.5 \times 40}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0.5} = 80\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left( \frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left( \frac{84}{100 \times 80\%} - 1 \right) = 25\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t$	$S_t$	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	80	84	5%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.50	0.625	25%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$68, which is 15% below \$80, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

#### 4. Bonus Issues

Assuming there is a bonus issue with respect to the Underlying Stock, where shareholders receive 1 bonus share for 5 existing shares:

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$85$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

$$R = \$0$$

$$M = 0.2 \text{ (i.e. 1 new share for 5 existing shares)}$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[ 1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 0.2 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0.2} = 83.33\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left( \frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left( \frac{85}{100 \times 83.33\%} - 1 \right) = 10\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{t(t)} \times Rfactor_t$	$S_t$	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	83.33	85	2%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.50	0.55	10%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$70.83, which is 15% below \$83.33, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

#### 5. Extraordinary Dividend

Assuming there is an extraordinary dividend of \$20 (net of taxes) paid in respect of each stock.

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$84$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$20$$

$$R = \$0$$

$$M = 0$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[ 1 - \frac{0 + 20 - 0 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0} = 80\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left( \frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left( \frac{84}{100 \times 80\%} - 1 \right) = 25\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{r(t)-} \times Rfactor_t$	$S_t$	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	80	84	5%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.50	0.625	25%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$68, which is 15% below \$80, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.



## INFORMATION RELATING TO THE COMPANY

*All information contained in this document regarding the Company, including, without limitation, its financial information, is derived from publicly available information which appears on the web-site of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (the “HKExCL”) at <http://www.hkex.com.hk> and/or the Company’s web-site at <http://ir.lining.com>. The Issuer has not independently verified any of such information.*

Li Ning Company Limited (the “**Company**”) is principally engaged in brand development, design, manufacture and sale of sport-related footwear, apparel, equipment and accessories in the People’s Republic of China (the PRC). The Company is also engaged in the manufacture, development, marketing, distribution and sales of sports products under several other brands, including Double Happiness (table tennis), AIGLE (outdoor sports) and Lotto (sports fashion). Through its subsidiaries, the Company is also engaged in the provision of information technology service.

The information set out in Appendix I of this document relates to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2021 and has been extracted and reproduced from an announcement by the Company released on 11 April 2022 in relation to the same. Further information relating to the Company may be located on the web-site of the HKExCL at <http://www.hkex.com.hk>.

## INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DESIGNATED MARKET MAKER

UBS AG, acting through its London Branch, has been appointed the designated market maker (“DMM”) for the Certificates. The DMM will provide competitive buy and sell quotes for the Certificates continuously during the trading hours of the SGX-ST on the following basis:

- (a) Maximum bid and offer spread : (i) when the best bid price of the Certificate is S\$10 and below: 10 ticks or S\$0.20 whichever is greater; and  
(ii) when the best bid price of the Certificate is above S\$10: 5% of the best bid price of the Certificate.
- (b) Minimum quantity subject to bid and offer spread : 10,000 Certificates
- (c) Last Trading Day for Market Making : The date falling 5 Exchange Business Days immediately preceding the Expiry Date

In addition, the DMM may not provide a quotation in the following circumstances:

- (i) during the pre-market opening and five minutes following the opening of the SGX-ST on any trading day;
- (ii) if the Certificates are valueless (where the Issuer’s bid price is below the minimum bid size for such securities as prescribed by the SGX-ST);
- (iii) before the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock has opened and after the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock has closed on any trading day;
- (iv) when trading in the Underlying Stock is suspended or limited in a material way for any reason, for the avoidance of doubt, the DMM is not obliged to provide quotations for the Certificates at any time when the Underlying Stock is not negotiated/traded for any reason;
- (v) where the Certificates are suspended from trading for any reason;
- (vi) market disruption events, including, without limitation, any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading (including but not limited to unforeseen circumstances such as by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the SGX-ST or any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion, terrorism or otherwise) in the Underlying Stock;
- (vii) where the Issuer or the DMM faces technical problems affecting the ability of the DMM to provide bids and offer quotations;
- (viii) where the ability of the Issuer to source a hedge or unwind an existing hedge, as determined by the Issuer in good faith, is materially affected by the prevailing market conditions, and the Issuer informs the SGX-ST of its inability to do so as soon as practicable;
- (ix) in cases where the Issuer has no Certificates to sell, then the DMM will only provide the bid price;
- (x) if the stock market experiences exceptional price movement and volatility;

- (xi) when it is a public holiday in Singapore and/or Hong Kong and/or the SGX-ST and/or the HKEX is not open for dealings; and
- (xii) during the suspension of trading of Certificates after an Air Bag Mechanism has been triggered.

The last trading day on which the DMM will provide competitive quotations for the Certificates would be the fifth Exchange Business Day immediately preceding the Expiry Date.

## PLACING AND SALE

### General

No action has been or will be taken by the Issuer that would permit a public offering of the Certificates or possession or distribution of any offering material in relation to the Certificates in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of any Certificates, or distribution of any offering material relating to the Certificates may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws or regulations and will not impose any obligation on the Issuer. In the event that the Issuer contemplates a placing, placing fees may be payable in connection with the issue and the Issuer may at its discretion allow discounts to placees.

### United Kingdom

In relation to each tranche of Certificates, the Issuer has represented, warranted and agreed that:

(a) No deposit-taking: in relation to any Certificates having a maturity of less than one year:

(i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business; and

(ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Certificates other than to persons:

(A) whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses; or

(B) who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses,

where the issue of the Certificates would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "**FSMA**") by the Issuer;

(b) Financial Promotion: it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Certificates in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not or would not, if the Issuer was not an authorised person, apply to the Issuer; and

(c) General Compliance: it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Certificates in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

If the applicable Supplemental Listing Document in respect of any Certificates specifies the "Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", the Issuer has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available such Certificates to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "**retail investor**" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

(i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("**EUWA**"); or

- (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA which were relied on immediately before exit day to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or
  - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; and
- (b) the expression an "**offer**" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Certificates.

If the applicable Supplemental Listing Document in respect of any Certificates specifies the "Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", the Issuer has represented and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of Certificates which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Base Listing Document as completed by this Supplemental Listing Document to the public in the United Kingdom except that it may make an offer of such Certificates to the public in the United Kingdom:

- a) if the Supplemental Listing Document in relation to the Certificates specifies an offer of those Certificates may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the UK Prospectus Regulation in the United Kingdom (a "**Public Offer**"), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Certificates which either (i) has been approved by the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**"), or (ii) is to be treated as if it had been approved by the FCA in accordance with the transitional provision in Regulation 74 of the Prospectus (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by final terms contemplating such Public Offer, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable, and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Public Offer;
- b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation;
- c) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation); or
- d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within section 86 of the FSMA, provided that no such offer of Certificates to the public referred to in (a) to (c) above shall require the publication of a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of Certificates referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression "an offer of Certificates to the public" in relation to any products in the United Kingdom means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Certificates, and the expression "**UK Prospectus Regulation**" means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

## United States of America

The Certificates have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act. Subject to certain exceptions, Certificates, or interests therein, may not at any time be offered, sold, resold or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person or to others for offering, sale or resale in the United States or to any such U.S. person. Offers and sales of Certificates, or interests therein, in the United States or to U.S. persons would constitute a violation of United States securities laws unless made in compliance with registration requirements of the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption therefrom. The Certificates will not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to U.S. persons. As used herein, "**United States**" means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction; and "**U.S. person**" means (i) any citizen or resident of the United States, including any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (ii) any estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States income taxation regardless of its source, (iii) "U.S. person" as such term is defined in (a) Regulation S under the Securities Act or (b) the Interpretive Guidance and Policy Statement Regarding Compliance with Certain Swap Regulations promulgated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") pursuant to the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended, or (iv) a person other than a "Non-United States Person" as defined in CFTC Rule 4.7, in each case, as such definition is amended, modified or supplemented from time to time.

## Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area

If the applicable Supplemental Listing Document in respect of any Certificates specifies the "Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", the Issuer has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Certificates which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Base Listing Document as completed by this Supplemental Listing Document to any retail investor in the European Economic Area. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**");
- (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97 (as amended), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
- (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the "**Prospectus Regulation**"); and

(b) the expression an "offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Certificates.

## PUBLIC OFFER SELLING RESTRICTION UNDER THE PROSPECTUS REGULATION

If the Supplemental Listing Document specifies "Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", in relation to each member state of the European Economic

Area (each, a "**Relevant State**"), the Issuer has represented, warranted and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of Certificates which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Base Listing Document as completed by this Supplemental Listing Document to the public in that Relevant State except that it may make an offer of such Certificates to the public in that Relevant State:

(a) Approved listing document: if the Supplemental Listing Document in relation to the Certificates specifies that an offer of those Certificates may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation in that Relevant State (a "**Non-exempt Offer**"), following the date of publication of a listing document in relation to such Certificates which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant State, provided that any such listing document has subsequently been completed by the Supplemental Listing Document contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such listing document or Supplemental Listing Document, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;

(b) Qualified investors: at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;

(c) Fewer than 150 offered: at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the Issuer for any such offer; or

(d) Other exempt offers: at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of Certificates referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer to publish a listing document pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a listing document pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "**offer of Certificates to the public**" in relation to any Certificates in any Relevant State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Certificates, as the same may be varied in that Relevant State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Regulation in that Relevant State.

## Singapore

This document has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this document and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Certificates may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Certificates be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any applicable provision of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore.

## Hong Kong

No person, other than a person permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong, has issued, or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, or will issue, or have in its possession for the

purposes of issue any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Certificates, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong other than with respect to Certificates which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of the Laws of Hong Kong and any rules made thereunder.



**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ISSUER**

The information set out in Appendix II of this document relates to the recent developments in the Issuer's business.

The information set out in Appendix III of this document is an extract of the unaudited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG and its subsidiaries for the first quarter ended 31 March 2022.

For more information on the Issuer, please see <http://www.ubs.com/>.

Queries regarding the Certificates may be directed to +852 2971 6668 or [OL-HKWarrants@ubs.com](mailto:OL-HKWarrants@ubs.com).

## SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL INFORMATION

The information set out herein is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the information set out on page 281 of the Base Listing Document.

1. Save as disclosed in the Base Listing Document and herein, there is no litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings relating to claims or amounts which are material in the context of the issue of the Certificates to which the Issuer is a party nor, to the best of its knowledge and belief, is there any threatened litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings relating to claims or amounts which are material in the context of the issue of the Certificates which would in either case jeopardise its ability to discharge its obligations in respect of the Certificates.
2. UBS AG, Singapore Branch at 9 Penang Road, Singapore 238459, has been authorised to accept, on behalf of the Issuer, service of process and any other notices required to be served on the Issuer. Any notices required to be served on the Issuer should be sent to UBS AG, Singapore Branch at the above address for the attention of Han-Kiat Tan, Legal & Compliance.
3. Settlement of trades done on a normal “ready basis” on the SGX-ST generally take place on the second Business Day following the transaction. Dealing in the Certificates will take place in board lots of 100 Certificates in Singapore dollars. For further details on the transfer of Certificates and their exercise, please refer to the section headed “Summary of the Issue” above.
4. It is not the current intention of the Issuer to apply for a listing of the Certificates on any stock exchange other than the SGX-ST.
5. There has been no adverse change, material in the context of the issue of the Certificates, in the financial position of the Issuer since 31 March 2022.
6. The following contracts, relating to the issue of the Certificates, have been or will be entered into by the Issuer and may be material to the issue of the Certificates:
  - (a) the Master Instrument; and
  - (b) the Master Warrant Agent Agreement.

None of the directors of the Issuer has any direct or indirect interest in any of the above contracts.

7. The Issuer has appropriate risk management capabilities to manage the issue of the Certificates.
8. Copies of the following documents may be inspected during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted) at the office of Allen & Gledhill LLP at One Marina Boulevard #28-00, Singapore 018989, during the period of 14 days from the date of this document:
  - (a) the articles of association of the Issuer;

- (b) the latest financial reports (including the notes thereto) of the Issuer;
- (c) the Base Listing Document; and
- (d) this document.

**APPENDIX I**

**REPRODUCTION OF THE AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 OF  
LI NING COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Shareholders of Li Ning Company Limited**  
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

## OPINION

### What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of Li Ning Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which are set out on pages 138 to 223, comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2021;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

### 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

### KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Key audit matters identified in our audit are summarised as follows:

- Expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables
- Inventory provision

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p><b>Expected Credit loss allowance for trade receivables</b></p> <p>Refer to Note 3.1, Note 4 and Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements</p> <p>As at 31 December 2021, the Group's balance of gross trade receivables was RMB1,111 million, against which an expected credit loss allowance of RMB208 million was made.</p> <p>Expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables reflects management's unbiased estimate to determine the expected credit losses. The estimate requires significant management judgement in making assumptions about the risk of default and expected credit loss rates and selecting the inputs to the calculation of expected credit loss allowance.</p> <p>The assessment of expected credit loss allowance was an area of focus for us given the inherent uncertainties of the expected credit loss and the significant amount of the related balances.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables mainly included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtained an understanding of the management's internal control and assessment process of the estimation of expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and assessed the inherent risk of material misstatement by considering the degree of estimation uncertainty and level of other inherent risk factors such as complexity, subjectivity, changes and susceptibility to management bias or fraud;</li> <li>• Evaluated and validated key controls over the estimation of expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables;</li> <li>• Tested the method, assumptions and data used to estimate expected credit losses by performing procedures such as (1) assessing the appropriateness of the expected credit loss provisioning methodology, including the grouping of customers in determining the respective historical loss rates, (2) inquiring management regarding the credit worthiness of customers, (3) analysing historical payment pattern of customers, (4) analysing historical trade receivable turnover days and benchmarking against industry average, (5) testing, on a sample basis, the key data inputs such as the ageing schedule of trade receivables, and (6) challenging the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques, including both historical and forward-looking information, used to determine the expected credit losses.</li> <li>• On a sample basis, conducted interviews with customers whom have significant trade receivable balances and/or newly added customers during the year and compared the information about their business and operations with available external information such as corporate credit reports and public news, in order to understand their intention and ability to pay receivables when fall due; and</li> <li>• Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables in the context of IFRSs in the consolidated financial statements.</li> </ul>

Based on the results of the procedures above, we found that management's judgments in assessing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables as at 31 December 2021 to be supportable by available evidence.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p><b>Inventory provision</b></p> <p>Refer to Note 4 and Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements</p> <p>As at 31 December 2021, the Group's balance of gross inventories was RMB1,866 million, against which a provision of RMB94 million was made.</p> <p>The estimation of inventory provision involves significant management judgments based on consideration of key factors such as future sales projection, current year sales, and retail price per latest sales transaction.</p> <p>The assessment of net realisable value of inventories and inventory provision was an area of focus for us given the inherent uncertainties that involved future events and the significant amount of the related balances.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures relating to inventory provision included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtained an understanding of the management's internal control and assessment process of the estimation of inventory provisions and assessed the inherent risk of material misstatement by considering the degree of estimation uncertainty and level of other inherent risk factors such as complexity, subjectivity, changes and susceptibility to management bias or fraud;</li> <li>Evaluated and validated key controls over the generation of inventory ageing schedule and the estimation of inventory provisions;</li> <li>Tested the method, assumptions and data used to estimate inventory provision by (1) inquiring of management and other relevant employees, (2) comparing against historical sales pattern and prior year experience including key inventory ratios (e.g. inventory turnover days) based on which management's estimate of future sales projection was made, (3) testing the accuracy of provision calculation by examining inventory ageing schedule, testing inventory movements to confirm that they were assigned to the correct ageing category by the system, and performing mathematic recalculation, and (4) comparing the selling price used in the determination of net realisable value to actual selling price subsequent to year end; and</li> <li>On a sample basis, observed physical condition of inventories during stocktake to identify slow moving, damaged, or obsolete inventories, and inquired management if appropriate inventory provision had been provided for those inventories.</li> </ul> <p>Based on the results of the procedures above, we found that management's judgements in estimating the inventory provision at 31 December 2021 to be supportable by available evidence.</p>



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

## **RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THE AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

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



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

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 Brian Ming Yan Choi.

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**  
*Certified Public Accountants*

Hong Kong, 17 March 2022

# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December

	Note	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	6	1,625,887	1,065,058
Right-of-use assets	6	1,332,765	1,065,979
Investment properties	7	1,850,045	115,200
Land use rights	8	162,579	166,377
Intangible assets	9	187,680	190,746
Deferred income tax assets	22	707,575	590,635
Other assets	13	775,531	138,518
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	1,267,071	1,101,116
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3.3	169,671	–
Other receivables	15	188,833	128,714
Long-term bank deposits	16	3,335,325	254,966
Total non-current assets		11,602,962	4,817,309
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	12	1,772,803	1,345,539
Other assets – current portion	13	770,628	518,902
Trade receivables	14	902,857	658,796
Other receivables – current portion	15	78,744	65,196
Restricted bank deposits	16	1,061	1,084
Short-term bank deposits	16	400,862	–
Cash and cash equivalents	16	14,744,899	7,187,039
Total current assets		18,671,854	9,776,556
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>30,274,816</b>	<b>14,593,865</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company</b>			
Ordinary shares	17	238,759	228,285
Share premium	17	12,637,277	4,037,767
Shares held for Restricted Share Award Scheme	17	(37,840)	(148,995)
Other reserves	18	1,241,767	874,574
Retained earnings	18	7,021,583	3,695,232
		21,101,546	8,686,863
<b>Non-controlling interests in equity</b>		<b>2,561</b>	<b>2,554</b>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>21,104,107</b>	<b>8,689,417</b>

# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

		As at 31 December	
	Note	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
License fees payable	21	20,996	23,395
Derivative financial instruments	3.3	–	10,181
Lease liabilities	6	956,475	688,642
Deferred income tax liabilities	22	426,873	102,738
Deferred income	23	62,517	64,435
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1,466,861</b>	889,391
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	19	1,599,282	1,227,129
Contract liabilities	5	345,835	286,134
Lease liabilities - current portion	6	366,968	360,895
Other payables and accruals	20	4,024,662	2,500,991
License fees payable - current portion	21	50,106	39,494
Current income tax liabilities		1,307,776	591,860
Derivative financial instruments – current portion	3.3	9,219	8,554
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>7,703,848</b>	5,015,057
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>9,170,709</b>	5,904,448
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>30,274,816</b>	14,593,865

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

The financial statements on pages 138 to 223 were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2022 and were signed on its behalf.

**Li Ning**  
Joint Chief Executive Officer & Chairman

**Kosaka Takeshi**  
Joint Chief Executive Officer

# CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December

	Note	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Revenue	5	22,572,281	14,456,971
Cost of sales	24	(10,603,183)	(7,362,627)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>11,969,098</b>	7,094,344
Distribution expenses	24	(6,138,077)	(4,424,718)
Administrative expenses	24	(1,110,675)	(805,058)
Reversal of/(provision for) expected credit loss allowance for financial assets – net		15,682	(30,466)
Other income and other gains – net	25	400,348	361,867
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>5,136,376</b>	2,195,969
Finance income	27	145,097	34,658
Finance expenses	27	(112,458)	(66,249)
Finance income/(expenses)– net	27	32,639	(31,591)
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	11	159,222	83,487
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>5,328,237</b>	2,247,865
Income tax expense	28	(1,317,349)	(549,381)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>4,010,888</b>	1,698,484
<b>Profit is attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Company		4,010,881	1,698,484
Non-controlling interests		7	–
		<b>4,010,888</b>	1,698,484
<b>Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of the Company for the year (expressed in RMB cents per share)</b>			
Basic earnings per share	29	160.10	69.21
Diluted earnings per share	29	157.97	67.62

The above consolidated income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Year ended 31 December	
	Note	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>4,010,888</b>	1,698,484
<b>Other comprehensive loss:</b>			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Currency translation differences	18	(2,562)	(25,273)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>4,008,326</b>	1,673,211
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Company		4,008,319	1,673,211
Non-controlling interests		7	—
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>4,008,326</b>	1,673,211

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the company						Non-controlling interests in equity	Total equity
	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Shares held for Restricted Share Award Scheme	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Subtotal		
	RMB'000 (Note 17)	RMB'000 (Note 17)	RMB'000 (Note 17)	RMB'000 (Note 18)	RMB'000 (Note 18)	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	214,300	3,547,682	(276,664)	1,153,645	2,482,676	7,121,639	2,554	7,124,193
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	(25,273)	1,698,484	1,673,211	–	1,673,211
Transactions with owners:								
Net proceeds from share issuance pursuant to share option schemes (Note 32)	3,199	186,247	–	–	–	189,446	–	189,446
Value of services provided under share option schemes and Restricted Share Award Scheme (Note 32)	–	–	–	80,388	–	80,388	–	80,388
Transfer of fair value of share options exercised and Restricted Share Award Scheme vested to share premium (Note 32)	–	8,909	–	(8,909)	–	–	–	–
Shares vested under Restricted Share Award Scheme (Note 32)	–	–	127,669	(127,669)	–	–	–	–
Appropriations to statutory reserves	–	–	–	108,107	(108,107)	–	–	–
Shares converted from convertible securities (Note 17, 18)	10,786	294,929	–	(305,715)	–	–	–	–
Dividends paid (Note 30)	–	–	–	–	(377,821)	(377,821)	–	(377,821)
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	228,285	4,037,767	(148,995)	874,574	3,695,232	8,686,863	2,554	8,689,417

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the company							
							Non-controlling interests in equity RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
	Ordinary shares RMB'000 (Note 17)	Share premium RMB'000 (Note 17)	Shares held for Restricted Share Award Scheme RMB'000 (Note 17)	Other reserves RMB'000 (Note 18)	Retained earnings RMB'000 (Note 18)	Subtotal RMB'000		
As at 1 January 2021	228,285	4,037,767	(148,995)	874,574	3,695,232	8,686,863	2,554	8,689,417
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(2,562)	4,010,881	4,008,319	7	4,008,326
Transactions with owners:								
Net proceeds from share issuance pursuant to share option schemes (Note 32)	603	39,967	-	-	-	40,570	-	40,570
Net proceeds from placing and subscription of new shares (Note 17)	9,859	8,561,928	-	-	-	8,571,787	-	8,571,787
Value of services provided under share option schemes and Restricted Share Award Scheme (Note 32)	-	-	-	33,064	-	33,064	-	33,064
Transfer of fair value of share options exercised and Restricted Share Award Scheme vested to share premium (Note 32)	-	(2,708)	-	2,708	-	-	-	-
Shares vested under Restricted Share Award Scheme (Note 32)	-	-	111,155	(111,155)	-	-	-	-
Appropriations to statutory reserves	-	-	-	169,328	(169,328)	-	-	-
Shares converted from convertible securities (Note 17, 18)	12	323	-	(335)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	(515,202)	(515,202)	-	(515,202)
Tax impact of employee share-based compensation scheme	-	-	-	276,145	-	276,145	-	276,145
As at 31 December 2021	238,759	12,637,277	(37,840)	1,241,767	7,021,583	21,101,546	2,561	21,104,107

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December

	Note	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	31	6,981,667	3,352,676
Income tax paid		(456,332)	(589,340)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>6,525,335</b>	<b>2,763,336</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
– acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	34(b)	(1,297,958)	–
– prepayments for consideration for acquisition of subsidiaries	34(b)	–	(47,904)
– payments for investments in joint ventures and an associate		(83,148)	(19,580)
– purchases of property, plant and equipment		(985,000)	(593,976)
– prepayments for purchases of properties		(775,531)	–
– purchases of investment properties		(137,774)	–
– payments for an investment measured at fair value through profit or loss		(39,486)	(90,614)
– purchases of intangible assets		(42,754)	(52,945)
– purchases of land use rights		–	(98,713)
– proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	31	6,019	7,639
– purchases of wealth management products	3.3	(9,072,000)	(10,429,000)
– redemption of the principal amounts of wealth management products	3.3	9,072,000	10,429,000
– payments for bank deposits measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.3	–	(200,000)
– redemption of the principal amounts of bank deposits measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.3	–	200,000
– placement of long-term bank deposits		(3,270,000)	(254,966)
– placement of short-term bank deposits		(820,000)	–
– redemption of long-term bank deposits		34,966	–
– redemption of short-term bank deposits		640,000	–
– investment income from wealth management products	25	77,902	108,905
– interest received from bank deposits	27	78,910	33,750
– dividends from associates and a joint venture		67,595	51,016
– loan repayments from a joint venture		15,000	–
– loans granted to a joint venture		–	(25,167)
– net cash used in other investing activities		(7,441)	(9,000)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(6,538,700)</b>	<b>(991,555)</b>



# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December			
	Note	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
– proceeds from placing and subscription of new shares	17	8,626,800	–
– transaction costs in relation to placing and subscription of new shares	17	(55,013)	–
– proceeds from share issuance pursuant to share option schemes	17	40,570	189,446
– payment of lease liabilities		(501,005)	(325,116)
– dividends paid		(515,202)	(377,821)
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>7,596,150</b>	(513,491)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>7,582,785</b>	1,258,290
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,187,039	5,961,445
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents		(24,925)	(32,696)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>14,744,899</b>	7,187,039

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Li Ning Company Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) are principally engaged in brand development, design, manufacture, sale and distribution of sport-related footwear, apparel, equipment and accessories in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”).

The Company was incorporated on 26 February 2004 in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law, Cap. 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

The Company’s shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi (“RMB”), unless otherwise stated. These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) on 17 March 2022.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of Li Ning Company Limited and its subsidiaries.

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

#### (a) Compliance with IFRS and HKCO

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (“HKCO”) Cap. 622.

#### (b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) – measured at fair value.

#### (c) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2021:

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2
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The Group also elected to adopt the following amendments early:

Amendment to IFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021
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The amendments stated above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

## **2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

### **2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)**

#### **(d) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted**

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published but are not mandatory for 31 December 2021 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

### **2.2 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting**

#### **(a) Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group (refer to Note 2.3).

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated balance sheet respectively.

#### **(b) Associates**

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (d) below), after initially being recognised at cost.

#### **(c) Joint arrangements**

Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Group has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint ventures.

##### **Joint ventures**

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (see (d) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.2 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (Continued)

#### (d) Equity accounting

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in the consolidated income statement, and the Group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in Note 2.11.

#### (e) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity holders of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the consolidated income statement. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.3 Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the Group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the consolidated income statement as a bargain purchase.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.4 Separate financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment. Cost includes direct attributable costs of investment. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividend received and receivable.

Impairment testing of the investments in subsidiaries is required upon receiving a dividend from these investments if the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary in the period the dividend is declared or if the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements exceeds the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements of the investee's net assets including goodwill.

### 2.5 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the management of the Company ("Management") that makes strategic decisions.

### 2.6 Foreign currency translation

#### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

#### (b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of finance income or finance expenses, see Note 27 below.

#### (c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses for each consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.6 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

#### (c) Group companies (Continued)

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

### 2.7 Investment properties

Investment properties are buildings that are held for the purpose of leasing, are measured at the initial cost. Subsequent expenditures incurred in relation to an investment property are included in the cost of the investment property when it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Group and their costs can be reliably measured; otherwise, the expenditures are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are occurred.

The Group adopts the cost model for subsequent measurement of investment properties. Buildings are depreciated to their estimated net residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, the estimated net residual values that are expressed as a percentage of cost and the annual depreciation rates of investment properties are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives	Estimated residual value	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	30-40 years	0% – 10%	2.25%-3.33%

When an investment property is transferred to owner-occupied properties, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment at the date of the transfer. When an owner-occupied property is transferred out for earning rentals or for capital appreciation, the property, plant and equipment is reclassified as investment properties at its carrying amount at the date of the transfer.

The investment property's estimated useful life, net residual value and depreciation method applied are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate at each year end.

An investment property is derecognised when it is disposed or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The net amount of proceeds from sale, transfer, retirement or damage of an investment property after its carrying amount and related taxes and expenses is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

The carrying amount of investment properties shall be reduced to the recoverable amount if the recoverable amount is below the carrying amount (Note 2.11).



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (excluding construction-in-progress) is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the purchase price of the asset and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged in the consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	20 – 40 years
Leasehold improvement	Shorter of 2-3 years or the remaining lease terms
Mould	2 – 3 years
Machinery	3 – 10 years
Office equipment and motor vehicles	1 – 8 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2.11).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the consolidated income statement.

Construction-in-progress represents buildings, plant and/or machinery under construction or pending installation and is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the costs of construction of buildings, the costs of plant and machinery, installation, testing and other direct costs. No provision for depreciation is made on construction-in-progress until such time as the relevant assets are completed and ready for intended use.

### 2.9 Land use rights

Land use rights, which are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for right-of-use assets (Note 2.26), are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost represents consideration paid for the rights to use the land on which various plants and buildings are situated for periods varying from 20 to 50 years. Amortisation of land use rights is calculated on a straight-line basis over the period of the land use rights.



## **2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

### **2.10 Intangible assets**

#### **(a) Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and business and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the Group's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in "intangible assets". Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments (Note 5).

#### **(b) License rights**

License rights are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. They are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the license at the time of the acquisition, which represents historical cost comprising the capitalised present values of the fixed minimum periodic payments to be made on date of acquisition and in the subsequent years in respect of the acquisition of the license rights.

License rights are amortised using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the licenses over the period of the respective contractual rights varying from 2 to 10 years.

#### **(c) Computer software**

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 3 years.

#### **(d) Trademarks, customer relationships and non-compete agreements**

Separately acquired trademarks, customer relationships and non-compete agreements are shown at historical cost. Trademarks, customer relationships and non-compete agreements acquired in business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Trademarks, customer relationships and non-compete agreements that have finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trademarks over their estimated useful lives of 10 to 20 years, and the cost of customer relationships and non-compete agreements over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 8 years.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.11 Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, investments accounted for using the equity method and other non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

### 2.12 Financial assets

#### (a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value either through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or through profit or loss ("FVPL"), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at FVOCI.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

#### (b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.12 Financial assets (Continued)

#### (c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in consolidated income statement.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

#### **Debt instruments**

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in the consolidated income statement and presented in other income and other gains, together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated income statement.
- **FVOCI:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the consolidated income statement. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income and other gains. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income and other gains and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated income statement.
- **FVPL:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in the consolidated income statement and presented net within other income and other gains in the period in which it arises.

#### **Equity instruments**

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in the consolidated income statement as other income and other gains when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other income and other gains in the consolidated income statement as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.12 Financial assets (Continued)

#### (d) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

### 2.13 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet where the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Group has also entered into arrangements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting but still allow for the related amounts to be set off in certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy or the termination of a contract.

### 2.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises costs of merchandise, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

### 2.15 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. If collection of trade receivables and other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

Details about the Group's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are provided in Note 3.1(b).

### 2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

## **2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

### **2.17 Share capital/Convertible securities**

#### **(a) Ordinary shares**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any group company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

#### **(b) Convertible securities**

Convertible securities with no contractual obligation to be settled in cash are classified as equity upon initial recognition.

### **2.18 Trade payables**

Trade payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured, and are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period (or within the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### **2.19 License fees payable**

License fees payable are initially recorded at the fair value, which represents the present value of the fixed minimum periodic payments to be made in subsequent years. They are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less payments made.

Interests incurred on license fees payable are charged to the consolidated income statement as interest expense. Changes in estimate of the expected cash flows are recognised as distribution costs in the consolidated income statement. The revised expected cash flows are discounted using the original effective rate to arrive at the carrying amount of the liability.

### **2.20 Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the income statement as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.21 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

### 2.22 Current and deferred income tax

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

#### (a) Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

#### (b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.22 Current and deferred income tax (Continued)

#### (c) Current and deferred income tax arising from share-based compensation

For the Group's share-based compensation (Note 2.23(b)), the amount of tax deduction may differ from the related cumulative remuneration expense, and may arise in a later accounting period. If the amount of the tax deduction (or estimated future tax deduction) exceeds the amount of the related cumulative remuneration expense, this indicates that the tax deduction relates not only to remuneration expense but also to an equity item. In this situation, the excess of the associated current or deferred income tax is recognised directly in equity and included in "tax impact of employee share-based compensation scheme" in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

### 2.23 Employee benefits

The Group operates various post-employment schemes, including defined contribution pension plans and post-employment medical plans.

#### (a) Pension obligations

The Group contributes on a monthly basis to various defined contribution retirement benefit plans organised by relevant municipal and provincial governments in the PRC. The municipal governments undertake to assume the retirement benefit obligations of all existing and future retired employees under these plans and the Group has no further obligation for post-retirement benefits beyond the contributions made.

In Hong Kong, the Group makes contributions to the scheme under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes ("MPF") Ordinance, the assets of which are generally held in separate trustee-administrated funds. The pension plans are generally funded by payments from employees and by the Group. There is similar pension scheme in South Korea to which the Group also makes contributions.

The Group's contributions to these defined contribution plans are expensed as incurred and not reduced by contributions forfeited by those employees who leave the plans prior to vesting fully in the contributions. The Group has no other post-employment obligations under the employment contracts.

#### (b) Share-based compensation

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans. These plans comprise share option schemes and share award schemes. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options or shares is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options or shares granted as at date of grant, excluding the impacts of any non-market service and performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period) as well as any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options or shares that are expected to vest. The total amount expensed is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options and shares that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the consolidated income statement with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.23 Employee benefits (Continued)

#### (c) Other benefits

Other directors' and employees' obligations are recorded as a liability and charged to the consolidated income statement when the Group is contractually obliged or when there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

### 2.24 Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

### 2.25 Revenue recognition

#### (a) Sale of goods – wholesale

For wholesale business, sales of goods are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The products of the Group are often sold with sales discounts. Revenue from these sales are recognised based on the price specified in the sales contracts, net of the estimated sales discounts at the time of sale. The sales discounts are estimated based on the terms of agreements. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 90 days, which is consistent with the market practice.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

#### (b) Sale of goods – retail

For retail business, sales of goods are recognised when a group entity sells a product to the customer. Retail sales are usually in cash, by credit or payment cards or through on-line payment platforms.



## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.25 Revenue recognition (Continued)

#### (c) Sale of goods – internet

Revenue from the sale of goods on the internet is recognised when the control of the products has transferred to the customer, which is the point of acceptance. Transactions are settled by credit or payment card or through on-line payment platforms.

#### (d) Sale of goods – refunds

Customers have a right to return products within certain days, the Group is obliged to refund the purchases price. Therefore, a refund liability (included in other payables and accruals) and a right to the returned goods (included in other assets) are recognised for the products expected to be returned. Accumulated experience is used to estimate such returns at the time of sale. The validity of this assumption and the estimated amount of returns are reassessed at each reporting date.

#### (e) Sale of goods – customer loyalty programme

The Group operates a loyalty programme where retail customers accumulate points for purchases made which entitle them to discount on future purchases. Revenue from the award points is deferred and recognised when the points are redeemed or when they expire at the end of the next year after the initial sale.

A contract liability is recognised until the points are redeemed or expire.

### 2.26 Leases

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.26 Leases (Continued)

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee within the Group as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Group, which does not have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

If a readily observable amortising loan rate is available to the individual lessee (through recent financing or market data) which has a similar payment profile to the lease, then the group entities use that rate as a starting point to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.26 Leases (Continued)

The Group has adopted Amendment to IFRS 16 – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions retrospectively from 1 January 2020. The amendment provides an optional practical expedient allowing lessees to elect not to assess whether a rent concession related to COVID19 is a lease modification. Lessees adopting this election may account for qualifying rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. The practical expedient only applies to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and only if all of the following conditions are met: a. the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; b. any reduction in lease payments affects only payments due on or before 30 June 2021; and c. there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

The Group has early adopted Amendment to IFRS 16 – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021, which extended the practical expedient to lease payments that were due on or before 30 June 2022.

The Group has applied the practical expedient to all qualifying COVID-19-related rent concessions.

Lease income from operating leases where the group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 2.27 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the consolidated income statement as other income over the period necessary to match them with the costs they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment and land use right are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are recognised in the consolidated income statement as other income on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

### 2.28 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's equity holders, is recognised as a liability in the Group and the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's equity holders in case of final dividend and the Company's directors in case of interim/special dividend.

### 2.29 Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at FVPL is included in other income and other gains, see Note 25 below.

Interest income is presented as finance income where it is earned from financial assets that are held for cash management purposes (including cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and financial assets at FVOCI), see Note 27 below.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.30 Earnings per share

#### (a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

#### (b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

## 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### 3.1 Financial risk factors

The activities of the Group expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risks (including foreign exchange risk and cash flow/fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by core management team of the Group under policies approved by the board of directors.

#### (a) Market risks

##### (i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities that in a currency other than the functional currency of the group entities. The Group operates mainly in the PRC and is primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk for monetary assets/liabilities denominated in Hong Kong dollars (HK\$), United States dollars (US\$), EURO (EUR) or Great Britain Pounds (GBP). The Group did not enter into any forward contract to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

### 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

##### (a) Market risks (Continued)

##### (i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amounts of the Group's monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in currency other than functional currencies of the respective group entities are as follows:

	31 December 2021				
	RMB RMB'000	HK\$ RMB'000	US\$ RMB'000	EUR RMB'000	GBP RMB'000
Cash and bank deposits	3,413,038	681,690	45,705	1,758	–
Trade and other receivables	–	740	6,255	1,392	684
Investments measured at FVPL	–	–	38,255	–	131,416
Trade and other payables	–	(2,989)	(17,086)	–	–
License fees payables	–	–	(23,547)	–	–

	31 December 2020				
	RMB RMB'000	HK\$ RMB'000	US\$ RMB'000	EUR RMB'000	GBP RMB'000
Cash and bank deposits	434,032	49,776	74,498	2,647	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	3,084	1,324	1,470
Trade and other payables	–	(7,925)	(17,891)	–	–
License fees payables	–	–	(2,479)	–	–

For the year ended 31 December 2021, if RMB had weakened/strengthened by 5% (2020: 5%) with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit would have been RMB113,427,000 (2020: RMB22,559,000) lower/higher.

##### (ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Financial assets and liabilities at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest-rate risk while financial assets and liabilities at floating rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Group has no material assets/liabilities bearing significant interest. The Group currently does not hedge its exposure to interest rate risk.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

#### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, other receivables, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

#### (i) Risk management

For banks and financial institutions, only parties with good credit ratings are accepted. For other receivables, the Group makes periodic collective assessment and individual assessment on the recoverability of other receivables based on historical settlement records and past experiences. In view of good cooperation in history with debtors and sound collection history of receivables, the credit risk of other receivables is generally considered to be low. For wholesale customers, the Group assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Management. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. All of these major customers are generally with good credit history. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash, using major credit or payment cards or through on-line payment platforms operated by reputable companies.

The table below shows the cash and cash equivalents, restricted bank deposits, short-term bank deposits and long-term bank deposits balances with the three major banks as at the end of the reporting period.

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Banks*		
Bank A	5,893,908	2,758,779
Bank B	3,459,761	564,753
Bank C	3,176,724	207,901
	12,530,393	3,531,433

\* All of these banks are prominent nationwide bank in the PRC (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), or branch of international commercial bank in the PRC (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) with sound credit ratings.

#### (ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group has two types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- trade receivables, and
- other receivables.

While cash and cash equivalents, restricted bank deposits, short-term bank deposits and long-term bank deposits are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, no impairment loss was identified.

### 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

##### (b) Credit risk (Continued)

##### (ii) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

###### Trade receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and ageing analysis.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 was determined as follows for trade receivables:

31 December 2021	0 – 90 days RMB'000	91 – 365 days RMB'000	Over 365 days RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Lifetime expected credit loss rate	4%	32%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	923,658	26,248	161,232	1,111,138
Loss allowance	(38,727)	(8,322)	(161,232)	(208,281)

31 December 2020	0 – 90 days RMB'000	91 – 365 days RMB'000	Over 365 days RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Lifetime expected credit loss rate	7%	58%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	674,858	73,114	191,261	939,233
Loss allowance	(46,508)	(42,668)	(191,261)	(280,437)

###### Other receivables

Other receivables at amortised cost mainly include rental deposits, staff advances and other payments for employees and loans to a joint venture. Impairment on other receivables is measured as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition by considering available, reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

In view of the history of cooperation with the debtors and collection from them, Management believes that no significant increase in credit risk is identified for the Group's other receivables as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, and the credit risk inherent in the Group's outstanding other receivables is not significant. The average loss rate applied to other receivables as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 were 2.9% and 3.4% respectively.



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

### 3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

#### (b) Credit risk (Continued)

##### (iii) Net impairment losses on financial assets

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
(Reversal of)/provision for expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables	(19,900)	31,856
Provision for/(reversal of) expected credit loss allowance for other receivables	4,218	(1,390)
(Reversal of)/provision for expected credit loss allowance for financial assets	(15,682)	30,466

#### (c) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Management. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

The table below analyses the Group's and Company's financial liabilities (which does not include statutory liabilities) that will be settled into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 year RMB'000	Between 1 and 2 years RMB'000	Between 2 and 5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>				
License fees payable	50,391	8,000	19,000	—
Trade payables	1,599,282	—	—	—
Other payables (excluding refunds liabilities, wages and welfare payables, and other tax payables)	2,124,940	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	433,660	363,214	532,236	185,945
	4,208,273	371,214	551,236	185,945
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>				
License fees payable	39,779	5,000	27,000	—
Trade payables	1,227,129	—	—	—
Other payables (excluding refunds liabilities, wages and welfare payables, and other tax payables)	1,334,808	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	411,074	287,285	363,706	120,214
	3,012,790	292,285	390,706	120,214



### 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### 3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as total borrowings divided by capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company as shown in the consolidated balance sheet. As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group's gearing ratio was nil as it did not have any borrowings.

#### 3.3 Fair value estimation

##### (a) Fair value hierarchy

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group classifies its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

The following table presents the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured and recognised at fair value for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 on a recurring basis:

At 31 December 2021	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Private equity fund investments, measured at FVPL	–	–	169,671	169,671
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	9,219	9,219
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>Level 1 RMB'000</b>	<b>Level 2 RMB'000</b>	<b>Level 3 RMB'000</b>	<b>Total RMB'000</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	18,735	18,735

There were no transfers between each levels for recurring fair value measurements during the year.

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

### 3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

#### (a) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted (unadjusted) market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted marked price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on Group specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for private equity fund investments and derivative financial instruments.

#### (b) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2021:

	Wealth management products RMB'000	Bank deposits measured at FVOCI RMB'000	Investments measured at FVPL RMB'000	Derivative financial instruments RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	–	–	–	(27,782)	(27,782)
Additions	10,429,000	200,000	–	–	10,629,000
Settlements/transfer	(10,537,905)	(201,700)	–	7,801	(10,731,804)
Changes in fair value	108,905	1,700	–	1,246	111,851
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	–	–	–	(18,735)	(18,735)
Additions	9,072,000	–	130,100	–	9,202,100
Settlements/transfer	(9,149,902)	–	–	8,820	(9,141,082)
Changes in fair value	77,902	–	42,468	696	121,066
Exchange loss	–	–	(2,897)	–	(2,897)
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	–	–	169,671	(9,219)	160,452
Changes in unrealised gains or losses for the period included in the consolidated income statement for assets held at the end of the reporting period					
2021	–	–	39,571	696	40,267
2020	–	–	–	1,246	1,246

### 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### 3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

##### (b) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) (Continued)

The Group has a team that manages the valuation of level 3 instruments for financial reporting purposes. The team manages the valuation exercise of the investments on a case by case basis. At least once for each half year, the team would use valuation techniques to determine the fair value of the Group's level 3 instruments. External valuation experts will be involved when necessary.

##### (c) Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements:

Description	Fair value as at 31 December		Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs*	Value of inputs as at 31 December		Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2021	2020			2021	2020	
	RMB'000	RMB'000					
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Private equity fund investments (Note a)	169,671	–	Net asset value	N/A as quantitative unobservable inputs are not developed by the Group	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Derivative financial instruments (Note b)	9,219	18,735	Binomial model	Volatility rate	42.30%	46.75%	The higher the volatility rate, the higher the fair value of the derivative financial liability
				Risk-free rate	0.15%	0.09%	The higher the risk-free rate, the lower the fair value of the derivative financial liability
				Dividend yield	13.93%	0.00%	The higher the dividend yield, the higher the fair value of the derivative financial liability

\* There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair values.

##### Note a:

The Group determines the fair value of its private equity fund investments as at the reporting date based on the net asset values of the private equity funds with underlying assets and liabilities measured at fair value as reported by the general partners of the funds.

##### Note b:

Derivative financial instruments represented a forward contract and a purchase option for the Group to acquire certain additional equity interests of an associate. The fair value was determined by an independent qualified valuer engaged by the Group using the binomial model which involve certain key assumptions that are unobservable and are within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, including volatility rate, risk-free rate and dividend yield. Based on the Management's assessment, a reasonable change in the above key assumptions will not have any material impact on the fair value of the derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2021.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### (a) Expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and other receivables

The expected credit loss allowance for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past historical data, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking information at the end of each reporting period. Further details are included in Note 3.1.

### (b) Net realisable value of inventories

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. These estimates are based on the current market condition and the historical experience of selling products of similar nature. Management reassesses the estimations at each end of the reporting period.

### (c) Estimated impairment of goodwill, intangible assets and other non-financial assets

The Group tests whether goodwill, intangible assets and other non-financial assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.10 and Note 2.11 respectively. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions (See Note 9). If future events do not correspond to such assumptions, the value in use amount will need to be revised, and this may have an impact on the Group's results of operation or balance sheet.

### (d) Income taxes

The Group is mainly subject to income taxes in the PRC. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Dividends derived from the Company's subsidiaries in the PRC earned after 1 January 2008 are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 5%. The Group reassessed its needs to make distributions out of its subsidiaries in the PRC. As a result, withholding income tax has been provided for the dividends already distributed during the period and undistributed profits to the extent they are expected to be distributed in future.

## 5. SEGMENT INFORMATION AND REVENUE

The management of the Company ("Management") is the Group's chief operating decision-maker. Management reviews the Group's internal reports periodically in order to assess results and allocate resources. Management has determined the operating segments based on these reports.

The Group was principally engaged in a single line of business of sporting goods and Management reviewed the performance of the Group as a whole, thus there was only one reportable segment and no segment information was presented.

The Group's principal market is the PRC (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macau Special Administrative Region) and its sales to overseas customers contributed to less than 10% of revenue. Also, none of the Group's non-current assets is located outside the PRC. Accordingly, no geographical information is presented.

### (a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue in the following major product categories and sales channels:

#### Revenue breakdown by product category

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Footwear	9,505,994	6,338,157
Apparel	11,823,798	7,365,173
Equipment and accessories	1,242,489	753,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,572,281</b>	<b>14,456,971</b>

#### Revenue breakdown by sales channel

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
The PRC market		
Sales to franchised distributors	10,852,750	6,923,876
Sales from direct operation	5,010,408	3,264,742
Sales from e-commerce channel	6,412,920	4,048,810
Other regions	296,203	219,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,572,281</b>	<b>14,456,971</b>

Revenue by geographical location is determined on the basis of destination of shipment/delivery.

The Group has a large number of customers. For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, no revenue derived from transactions with a single external customer represented 10% or more of the Group's total revenue.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 5. SEGMENT INFORMATION AND REVENUE (CONTINUED)

### (b) Liabilities related to contracts with customers

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Contract liabilities – advances from customers	258,265	256,119
Contract liabilities – customer loyalty programme	87,570	30,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>345,835</b>	286,134

The Group applied the practical expedient of not to disclose the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied performance obligations as contract terms less than 12 months.

### Significant changes in contract liabilities

As at 31 December 2021, contract liabilities for customer loyalty programme have increased by RMB57,555,000 as compared to 31 December 2020, which was mainly due to the increase of loyalty points rewarded to the Group's customers during the year as well as the lower expected breakage as at 31 December 2021 based on Management's estimates. As at 31 December 2020, there was no significant increase in contract liabilities as compared to 31 December 2019.

### Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period		
Contract liabilities – advances from customers	256,119	263,030
Contract liabilities – customer loyalty programme	30,015	30,896
<b>Total</b>	<b>286,134</b>	293,926

## 6 (a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings RMB'000	Leasehold improvement RMB'000	Mould RMB'000	Machinery RMB'000	Office equipment and motor vehicles RMB'000	Construction- in-progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>							
Cost	524,505	1,361,062	305,573	125,659	195,987	266	2,513,052
Accumulated depreciation	(197,640)	(811,384)	(245,732)	(75,837)	(143,871)	–	(1,474,464)
Net book amount	326,865	549,678	59,841	49,822	52,116	266	1,038,588
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>							
Opening net book amount	326,865	549,678	59,841	49,822	52,116	266	1,038,588
Additions	–	474,338	56,203	5,802	13,054	43,178	592,575
Transfers	–	–	–	266	–	(266)	–
Disposals	–	(25,586)	(4,183)	(686)	(1,748)	–	(32,203)
Depreciation charge	(15,229)	(433,034)	(58,136)	(11,509)	(15,994)	–	(533,902)
Closing net book amount	311,636	565,396	53,725	43,695	47,428	43,178	1,065,058
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>							
Cost	524,505	1,492,131	294,800	128,753	189,452	43,178	2,672,819
Accumulated depreciation	(212,869)	(926,735)	(241,075)	(85,058)	(142,024)	–	(1,607,761)
Net book amount	311,636	565,396	53,725	43,695	47,428	43,178	1,065,058
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021</b>							
Opening net book amount	311,636	565,396	53,725	43,695	47,428	43,178	1,065,058
Additions	9,868	682,060	88,576	26,344	28,712	228,190	1,063,750
Transfers	177,748	–	–	–	–	(177,748)	–
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 34)	–	–	–	–	16	–	16
Transfers from investment properties upon change of use (Note 7)	113,316	–	–	–	–	–	113,316
Disposals	–	(24,860)	(434)	(281)	(1,279)	(26)	(26,880)
Depreciation charge	(20,188)	(483,507)	(59,090)	(10,809)	(15,779)	–	(589,373)
Closing net book amount	592,380	739,089	82,777	58,949	59,098	93,594	1,625,887
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>							
Cost	831,539	1,924,158	372,862	153,776	205,351	93,594	3,581,280
Accumulated depreciation	(239,159)	(1,185,069)	(290,085)	(94,827)	(146,253)	–	(1,955,393)
Net book amount	592,380	739,089	82,777	58,949	59,098	93,594	1,625,887

Depreciation expenses of RMB68,190,000 (2020: RMB72,318,000) has been charged to cost of sales, RMB502,071,000 (2020: RMB453,042,000) to distribution expenses and RMB19,112,000 (2020: RMB8,542,000) to administrative expenses.



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 6 (b) LEASES

This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee.

### (i) Amounts recognised in the consolidated balance sheet

The consolidated balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>		
Properties	1,332,765	1,065,979
	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
Current	366,968	360,895
Non-current	956,475	688,642
	1,323,443	1,049,537

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2021 financial year were RMB803,946,000 (2020: RMB600,246,000).

### (ii) Amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement

The consolidated income statement shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Note	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	24	461,172	432,717
Amortisation of discount – lease liabilities (included in finance expenses)	27	64,449	53,972
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in distribution expenses and administrative expenses)	24	246,702	157,668
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (included in distribution expenses)	24	447,989	324,709

The total cash outflow for leases in 2021 was RMB1,231,014,000 (2020: RMB908,529,000).

### (iii) The Group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The Group leases various offices, warehouses and retail stores. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 6 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. For certain lease contracts of retail stores, there are terms about variable lease payments that based on the sales volume, which expose the Group to variable lease payments.



## 7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Construction in progress RMB'000	Buildings RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>			
Cost	–	119,278	119,278
Accumulated depreciation	–	–	–
Net book amount	–	119,278	119,278
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>			
Opening net book amount	–	119,278	119,278
Depreciation charge	–	(4,078)	(4,078)
Closing net book amount	–	115,200	115,200
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>			
Cost	–	119,278	119,278
Accumulated depreciation	–	(4,078)	(4,078)
Net book amount	–	115,200	115,200
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021</b>			
Opening net book amount	–	115,200	115,200
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 34)	158,197	1,640,113	1,798,310
Additions	98,900	–	98,900
Transfers	(257,097)	257,097	–
Depreciation charge (a)	–	(49,049)	(49,049)
Transfers to property, plant and equipment upon change of use (b)	–	(113,316)	(113,316)
Closing net book amount	–	1,850,045	1,850,045
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>			
Cost	–	1,897,070	1,897,070
Accumulated depreciation	–	(47,025)	(47,025)
Net book amount	–	1,850,045	1,850,045

**Notes:**

- (a) Depreciation expenses of RMB47,025,000 (2020: nil) has been recorded as a debit to other income and other gains – net, and RMB2,024,000 (2020: RMB4,078,000) has been charged to administrative expenses.
- (b) In June 2021, the Group changed the use of certain properties to owner-occupied properties, and such properties were transferred from investment properties to property, plant and equipment at the carrying amount of RMB113,316,000 (Note 6(a)).

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The directors of the Company have determined that the investment properties are commercial, based on the nature, characteristics and risk of the property. The Group's investment properties were valued as at the end of the reporting period by an independent professionally qualified valuer, at RMB1,911,724,000. Each year, the Group's management decide to appoint an external valuer to be responsible for the external valuation of the Group's properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

Management have discussions with the valuer on the valuation assumptions and valuation result at least once a year when the valuation is performed for annual financial reporting.

### Fair value hierarchy

The following table illustrates the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's investment properties for disclosure purpose:

At 31 December 2021	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurement for</b> Investment properties	–	–	1,911,724	1,911,724

At 31 December 2020	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurement for</b> Investment properties	–	–	115,200	115,200

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3.

As the investment properties are measured initially at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for any impairment in value, there is no movement of fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

As at 31 December 2021, the fair value of investment properties is estimated using the income approach which takes into account the current rents of the property interests and the reversionary potentials of the tenancies, term yield and reversionary yield are then applied respectively to derive the market value of the properties.

## 7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

### Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

Property category	Fair value as at 31 December 2021 RMB'000	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Office buildings	1,642,430	Income approach	Term yield	3.50%	The higher the term yield, the lower the fair value
			Reversionary yield	3.75%	The higher the reversionary yield, the lower the fair value
			Monthly rental (RMB/ square meter/month)	152.40 – 305.56	The higher the monthly rental, the higher the fair value
Apartments	269,294	Income approach	Term yield	4.75%	The higher the term yield, the lower the fair value
			Reversionary yield	5.00%	The higher the reversionary yield, the lower the fair value
			Monthly rental (RMB/ square meter/month)	21.93 – 104.77	The higher the monthly rental, the higher the fair value

As at 31 December 2020, the fair value of investment properties is estimated using a direct comparison approach. Under the direct comparison approach, fair value is estimated by using the direct comparison method on the assumption of the sale of the property interest with the benefit of vacant possession and by making reference to comparable sales transactions as available in the market.

The valuation takes into account the characteristics of the investment properties, which include the location, size, shape, view, floor level, year of completion and other factors collectively, to arrive at the unit market price. The fair value measurement is based on the above property's highest and best use, which does not differ from the actual use.

The key input is the unit market price. A significant increase/decrease in the market price will result in a significant increase/decrease in the fair value of the investment properties.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 8. LAND USE RIGHTS

	RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	
Cost	95,558
Accumulated amortisation	(23,325)
Net book amount	72,233
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>	
Opening net book amount	72,233
Additions	98,713
Amortisation charge	(4,569)
Closing net book amount	166,377
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	
Cost	194,271
Accumulated amortisation	(27,894)
Net book amount	166,377
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021</b>	
Opening net book amount	166,377
Amortisation charge	(3,798)
Closing net book amount	162,579
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	
Cost	194,271
Accumulated amortisation	(31,692)
Net book amount	162,579

All the Group's land use rights are located in the PRC and are held under leases for periods varying from 20 to 50 years.

Amortisation of RMB3,798,000 (2020: RMB4,569,000) has been charged to administrative expenses.

## 9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill RMB'000	Trademarks and patents RMB'000	Computer software RMB'000	License rights RMB'000	Customer relationships & Non-compete agreements RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>						
Cost	139,474	27,036	277,644	339,657	61,279	845,090
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(36,394)	(16,018)	(216,372)	(321,766)	(61,279)	(651,829)
Net book amount	103,080	11,018	61,272	17,891	–	193,261
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>						
Opening net book amount	103,080	11,018	61,272	17,891	–	193,261
Additions	–	823	25,454	24,000	–	50,277
Impairment charge	–	–	–	(14,910)	–	(14,910)
Amortisation charge	–	(1,427)	(21,141)	(14,982)	–	(37,550)
Disposal	–	–	(332)	–	–	(332)
Closing net book amount	103,080	10,414	65,253	11,999	–	190,746
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>						
Cost	139,474	27,859	302,766	363,657	61,279	895,035
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(36,394)	(17,445)	(237,513)	(351,658)	(61,279)	(704,289)
Net book amount	103,080	10,414	65,253	11,999	–	190,746
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021</b>						
Opening net book amount	103,080	10,414	65,253	11,999	–	190,746
Additions	–	865	25,849	3,000	–	29,714
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 34)	4,304	–	–	–	–	4,304
Amortisation charge	–	(1,494)	(22,576)	(13,000)	–	(37,070)
Disposal	–	–	(14)	–	–	(14)
Closing net book amount	107,384	9,785	68,512	1,999	–	187,680
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>						
Cost	143,778	28,724	328,600	366,657	61,279	929,038
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(36,394)	(18,939)	(260,088)	(364,658)	(61,279)	(741,358)
Net book amount	107,384	9,785	68,512	1,999	–	187,680

Amortisation of RMB13,000,000 (2020: RMB14,982,000) has been charged to distribution expenses and RMB24,070,000 (2020: RMB22,568,000) to administrative expenses.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## 9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

### Impairment tests for goodwill

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying value of goodwill amounted to RMB107,384,000, including (1) goodwill of RMB72,387,000 arising from the acquisition of the Kason brand in 2009, (2) goodwill of RMB30,693,000 arising from the acquisition of the business of certain distributors of the Li Ning brand in 2014, and (3) goodwill of RMB4,304,000 arising from the acquisition of LI NING Communications (Hong Kong) Ltd. (formerly known as Matsunichi Communications (Hong Kong) Ltd.) in 2021 (Note 34) which, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, owns certain properties located in the Great Bay Area of the PRC.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units ("CGUs"), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Impairment review on goodwill of the Group has been conducted by Management as at 31 December 2021 according to IAS 36 "Impairment of assets". For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amounts for the CGUs have been determined based on the higher of fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") and values-in-use ("VIU").

For the groups of certain CGUs of the Li Ning brand and the Kason brand, the recoverable amounts have been determined based on VIU calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by Management. The weighted average revenue growth rate used beyond the fifth year for certain CGUs of the Li Ning brand and the CGUs in relation to the Kason brand are 3% and 1% per annum respectively. The growth rates applied do not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business in which the CGUs operate. The pre-tax discount rates used for certain CGUs of the Li Ning brand range from 12.5% to 13.5% and the pre-tax discount rate used for the CGUs in relation to the Kason brand is 15.3%, which reflect specific risks relating to the respective CGUs.

For the CGUs of LI NING Communications (Hong Kong) Ltd. and its subsidiary, the recoverable amounts have been determined based on the FVLCD, which is the fair value of the investment properties within the CGUs (Note 7) less estimated cost of disposal.

Based on the above assessment, Management's assessment of the recoverable amounts of the related groups of CGUs exceeds their respective carrying values as at 31 December 2021, therefore no impairment provision was recorded by Management.

## 10. SUBSIDIARIES

The following is a list of the Group's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021:

Name	Place of operation/incorporation, date of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Issued share/ paid up capital	Effective equity interest held by the Company	Principal activities
<i>Directly held:</i>				
RealSports Pte Ltd.	The British Virgin Islands, 8 October 2002 Limited liability company	US\$1,000	100%	Investment holding
<i>Indirectly held:</i>				
Li Ning Sports Technology Development (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. (李寧體育科技發展(香港)有限公司)	Hong Kong, 28 May 2004 Limited liability company	HK\$1	100%	Research and development
Li Ning Sports (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. (李寧體育(香港)有限公司)	Hong Kong, 19 March 2003 Limited liability company	HK\$100	100%	Provision of administrative services and investment holding
李寧體育(上海)有限公司 (Li Ning Sports (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 25 August 1997 Limited liability company	US\$8,000,000	100%	Investment holding
上海狐步體育用品有限公司 (Shanghai Hubu Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 20 April 2000 Limited liability company	RMB2,000,000	100%	Investment holding
上海少昊體育用品有限公司 (Shanghai Shao Hao Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 18 December 2001 Limited liability company	RMB3,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
上海悅奧體育用品有限公司 (Shanghai Yue Ao Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 5 March 2003 Limited liability company	RMB3,000,000	100%	Investment holding
佛山李寧體操學校服務有限公司 (Foshan Li Ning Gymnastic School Services Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 31 October 1996 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Property management
李寧(中國)體育用品有限公司 (Li Ning (China) Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 6 July 2007 Limited liability company	RMB1,416,670,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
Li Ning Korea Sports Ltd. (李寧韓國有限公司)	South Korea, 21 August 2013 Limited liability company	KRW100,000,000	100%	Research and development

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 10. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The following is a list of the Group's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021: (Continued)

Name	Place of operation/incorporation, date of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Issued share/paid up capital	Effective equity interest held by the Company	Principal activities
單仕競(上海)體育用品有限公司 (Danskin (Shanghai) Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 21 November 2016 Limited liability company	RMB5,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
單仕競(上海)實業發展有限公司 (Danskin (Shanghai) Industry Development Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 19 May 2017 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
李寧(北京)體育用品商業有限公司 (Li Ning (Beijing) Sports Goods Commercial Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 19 December 2007 Limited liability company	HK\$10,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
上海一動體育發展有限公司 (Shanghai Edosports Development Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 9 July 2001 Limited liability company	RMB10,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
鄭州一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Zhengzhou Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 25 June 1998 Limited liability company	RMB2,750,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
廣州一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Guangzhou Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 6 October 1998 Limited liability company	RMB3,200,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
瀋陽一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Shenyang Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 10 June 1999 Limited liability company	RMB3,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
濟南一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Jinan Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 15 April 2003 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
武漢一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Wuhan Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 2 June 1999 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
北京李寧體育用品銷售有限公司 (Beijing Li Ning Sports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 4 November 1997 Limited liability company	RMB5,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
上海一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Shanghai Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 8 August 2000 Limited liability company	RMB5,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods



## 10. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The following is a list of the Group's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021: (Continued)

Name	Place of operation/incorporation, date of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Issued share/ paid up capital	Effective equity interest held by the Company	Principal activities
天津一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Tianjin Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 14 December 1999 Limited liability company	RMB3,500,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
南京一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Nanjing Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 15 April 2003 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
新疆一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Xinjiang Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 4 February 2005 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
廣西李寧體育用品有限公司 (Guangxi Li Ning Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 23 November 2018 Limited liability company	RMB50,000,000	100%	Manufacture and sale of sports goods
長沙一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Changsha Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 26 August 1998 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
南寧一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Nanning Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 29 July 1998 Limited liability company	RMB1,500,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
西安一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Xian Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 23 January 2006 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
成都一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Chengdu Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 4 February 2008 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
昆明一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Kunming Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 24 September 2008 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
蘭州一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Lanzhou Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 13 May 2009 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
廈門悅奧商貿有限公司 (Xiamen Yue Ao Trading Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 26 October 2009 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 10. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The following is a list of the Group's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021: (Continued)

Name	Place of operation/incorporation, date of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Issued share/ paid up capital	Effective equity interest held by the Company	Principal activities
大連悅奧體育用品銷售有限公司 (Dalian YueAo Sports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 13 June 2010 Limited liability company	RMB3,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
杭州悅奧體育用品銷售有限公司 (Hangzhou Yue Ao Sports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 17 December 2010 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
合肥一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Hefei Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 21 March 2011 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
李寧體育(天津)有限公司 (Lining Sports (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 19 January 2009 Limited liability company	RMB330,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
上海李寧體育用品電子商務有限公司 (Shanghai Li Ning Sports Goods E-business Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 27 July 2011 Limited liability company	RMB10,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
李寧(福建)羽毛球科技發展有限公司 (Li Ning (Fujian) Badminton Technology Development Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 30 June 2008 Limited liability company	RMB20,000,000	100%	Manufacture and sale of sports goods
Kason Sports (Hong Kong) Ltd. (凱勝體育(香港)有限公司)	Hong Kong, 15 January 2008 Limited liability company	HK\$1	100%	Investment holding
Li Ning International Trading (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. (李寧國際貿易(香港)有限公司)	Hong Kong, 27 August 2010 Limited liability company	HK\$2	100%	Sales of sports goods
李寧(湖北)體育用品有限公司 (Li Ning (Hubei) Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 2 November 2010 Limited liability company	RMB411,844,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
湖北李寧鞋業有限公司 (Hubei Li Ning Footwear Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 18 April 2013 Limited liability company	RMB50,000,000	95%	Manufacture and sale of sports goods
哈爾濱一動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Harbin Edosports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 25 December 2013 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods

## 10. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The following is a list of the Group's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021: (Continued)

Name	Place of operation/incorporation, date of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Issued share/ paid up capital	Effective equity interest held by the Company	Principal activities
大慶悅動體育用品銷售有限公司 (Daqing Yue Dong Sports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 25 December 2013 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
重慶悅奧體育用品銷售有限公司 (Chongqing Yue Ao Sports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 15 April 2014 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
貴陽悅奧體育用品有限公司 (Guiyang Yue Ao Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 23 May 2014 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
深圳悅奧商貿有限公司 (Shenzhen Yue Ao Trading Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 7 December 2015 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
長春悅奧體育用品銷售有限公司 (Changchun Yue Ao Sports Goods Sales Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 22 April 2019 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
李寧體育(深圳)有限公司 (Li Ning Sports (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 19 September 2019 Limited liability company	RMB400,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
李寧體育科技(深圳)有限公司 (Li Ning Sports Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 27 September 2019 Limited liability company	RMB20,000,000	100%	Research and development
Li Ning Communications (Hong Kong) Ltd. (李寧資訊(香港)有限公司)	Hong Kong, 22 August 2001 Limited liability company	HK\$20,000,000	100%	Investment holding
松日高科電子(深圳)有限公司 (Matsunichi High-Tech Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 28 May 2002 Limited liability company	USD\$25,000,000	100%	Property management
李寧體育(廣西)有限公司 (Li Ning Sports (Guangxi) Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 28 October 2019 Limited liability company	USD\$36,000,000	100%	Sale of sports goods
上海少昊體育發展有限公司 (Shanghai Shao Hao Sports Development Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 20 July 2021 Limited liability company	RMB5,000,000	100%	Property management

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 10. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The following is a list of the Group's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021: (Continued)

Name	Place of operation/incorporation, date of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Issued share/ paid up capital	Effective equity interest held by the Company	Principal activities
上海少昊伯悦商業管理有限公司 (Shanghai Shao Hao Bo Yue Business Management Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 20 July 2021 Limited liability company	RMB5,000,000	100%	Property management
上海寧聚體育用品有限公司 (Shanghai Ning Ju Sports Goods Co., Ltd.)	The PRC, 5 August 2021 Limited liability company	RMB5,000,000	100%	Property management

## 11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Associates	1,025,398	965,295
Joint ventures	241,673	135,821
As at 31 December	1,267,071	1,101,116

The profit recognised in the consolidated income statement are as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Associates	116,693	73,085
Joint ventures	42,529	10,402
For the year ended 31 December	159,222	83,487

## 11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD (CONTINUED)

### Investment in associates

The following is a list of the Group's associates as at 31 December 2021:

Name	Place of operation/ incorporation, date of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Issued share/paid up capital	Effective equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities	Measurement method
			2021	2020		
上海紅雙喜股份有限公司 (Shanghai Double Happiness Co., Ltd.) ("Double Happiness")	The PRC, 26 December 1995 Limited liability company	RMB112,000,000	47.50%	47.50%	Manufacture and sale of sports goods	Equity
湖北動能體育用品有限公司 Hubei Dongneng Sports Goods Co., Ltd.) ("Hubei Dong Neng")	The PRC, 29 October 2008 Limited liability company	RMB100,000,000	20%	20%	Manufacture and sale of sports goods	Equity
天津市寬貓咪兒童用品有限公司 (Tianjin Kuan Mao Mi Children's Products Co., Ltd.) ("Tianjin Kuan Mao Mi")	The PRC, 24 May 2011 Limited liability company	RMB30,000,000	10.22%	10.22%	Sale of sports goods	Equity
天津市越浩拓戶外用品有限公司 (Tianjin Yue Hao Tuo Outdoor Sports Co., Ltd.) ("Tianjin Yue Hao Tuo")	The PRC, 3 August 2011 Limited liability company	RMB20,790,000	7.89%	7.89%	Sale of sports goods	Equity
北京悅網金服信息科技有限公司 (Beijing Yue Wang Jin Fu Information Technology Co., Ltd.) ("Yue Wang Jin Fu")	The PRC, 16 November 2015 Limited liability company	RMB5,000,000	40%	40%	Investment	Equity
Danskin China, Ltd. ("Danskin China") (單仕競中國有限公司)	Hong Kong, 28 June 2016 Limited liability company	HK\$1,000	20%	10%	Intangible asset management	Equity

The Group exercises significant influence over these associated companies by virtue of its contractual right to appoint director to the board of directors of the associated companies and has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the associated companies.

The investments in Yue Wang Jin Fu, Tianjin Kuan Mao Mi and Tianjin Yue Hao Tuo have been reduced to nil since 31 December 2016, 2012 and 2012, respectively. There was no additional obligation to share the loss of Yue Wang Jin Fu, Tianjin Kuan Mao Mi and Tianjin Yue Hao Tuo for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD (CONTINUED)

### Investment in associates (Continued)

Management is of the view that none of the Group's associates is individually material to the Group as at 31 December 2021. The aggregate information of the Group's individually immaterial associates are as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
As at 1 January	965,295	939,697
Addition	11,648	11,330
Share of profit	116,693	73,085
Dividends received	(59,418)	(51,016)
Impairment	(8,820)	(7,801)
As at 31 December	1,025,398	965,295

### Investment in joint ventures

The following is a list of the Group's joint ventures as at 31 December 2021:

Name	Place of operation/ incorporation, date of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Issued share/paid up capital	Effective equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities
			2021	2020	
Li-Ning Aigle Ventures Company Limited ("Li-Ning Aigle Ventures") (a) 李寧艾高有限公司	Hong Kong, 3 July 2005 Limited liability company	HK\$48,600,000	50%	50%	Investment holding
李寧(北京)體育文化有限公司 Li-Ning (Beijing) Sports Culture Co. Ltd ("Li-Ning Sports Culture") (b)	The PRC, 8 August 2018 Limited liability company	RMB1,000,000	50%	50%	Organise cultural and art exchange event
廣西寧站體育科技有限公司 前稱來賓成信材料有限公司 Guangxi Ning Zhan Sports Technology Co., Ltd. ("Guangxi Ning Zhan", formerly known as Laibin Cheng Xin Materials Co. Ltd) (c)	The PRC, 12 April 2019 Limited liability company	RMB145,000,000	55%	55%	Manufacture and sale of sports goods
廣西寧泰服裝有限公司 Guangxi Ning Tai Garment Co. Ltd ("Guangxi Ning Tai") (c)	The PRC, 8 November 2019 Limited liability company	RMB55,000,000	55%	55%	Manufacture and sale of sports goods

#### Notes:

- (a) The Group has a 50% equity interest in Li-Ning Aigle Ventures which is a company jointly controlled by the Group and Aigle International S.A., a company incorporated in France. Li-Ning Aigle Ventures and its subsidiary are principally engaged in the manufacture, marketing and distribution of AIGLE brand apparel and footwear products in the PRC.
- (b) The Group has a 50% equity interest in Li-Ning Sports Culture which is a company jointly controlled by the Group and Viva Lingyue Sports Development (Beijing) Ltd., a subsidiary of Viva China Holdings Limited ("Viva China", a substantial shareholder of the Company). Li-Ning Sports Culture is principally engaged in organising cultural and art exchange events in PRC.
- (c) The investments in these entities are accounted for as investments in joint ventures as unanimous consent is required from all shareholders of these entities for approving certain relevant activities according to the respective shareholders' agreements of these entities.

## 11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD (CONTINUED)

### Investment in joint ventures (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

Management is of the view that none of the Group's joint ventures is individually material to the Group as at 31 December 2021. The aggregate information of the Group's individually immaterial joint ventures are as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
As at 1 January	135,821	117,169
Addition	71,500	8,250
Share of profit	42,529	10,402
Dividends received	(8,177)	—
As at 31 December	241,673	135,821

## 12. INVENTORIES

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Raw materials	16,374	8,078
Work in progress	17,493	9,345
Finished goods	1,832,615	1,441,249
	1,866,482	1,458,672
Less: provision for write-down of inventories to net realisable value	(93,679)	(113,133)
	1,772,803	1,345,539

The cost of inventories recognised as expenses and included in cost of sales amounted to RMB10,340,415,000 for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB7,131,928,000). Inventory provision and the amount of reversal have been included in cost of sales in the consolidated income statement for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

## 13. OTHER ASSETS

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Prepayment for purchases of properties (Note 33(b))	775,531	—
Other assets in relation to refunds (Note 20(a))	527,296	354,633
Input value-added tax to be certified	71,233	39,358
Prepaid rentals and other deposits	61,291	36,441
Advances to suppliers	52,881	20,694
Prepayment for advertising expenses	47,925	62,250
Prepayment for an investment measured at FVPL	—	90,614
Prepayment for consideration for acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 34(b))	—	47,904
Others	10,002	5,526
	1,546,159	657,420
Less: non-current portion	(775,531)	(138,518)
Current portion	770,628	518,902

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 14. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Accounts receivable	1,111,138	939,233
Less: expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables	(208,281)	(280,437)
	902,857	658,796

Customers are normally granted credit terms within 90 days. As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, ageing analysis of trade receivables based on invoice date is as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
0 – 30 days	681,627	437,604
31 – 60 days	206,901	193,041
61 – 90 days	35,130	44,213
91 – 180 days	21,697	35,026
Over 180 days	165,783	229,349
	1,111,138	939,233

The movement in the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables during the year is as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January</b>	280,437	258,193
(Reversal of)/provision for expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables	(19,900)	31,856
Trade receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(52,087)	(9,260)
Effect of change in exchange rate	(169)	(352)
<b>As at 31 December</b>	208,281	280,437

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, default or delinquency in payments, and the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group.

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. The loss allowance decreased by RMB72,156,000 to RMB208,281,000 for trade receivables during the current reporting period (2020: increased by RMB22,244,000 to RMB280,437,000). Note 3.1(b) provides for details about the calculation of the allowance.

Information about the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk can be found in Note 3.1.



## 15. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Rental deposits	225,628	152,180
Loans to a joint venture (a)	11,632	25,167
Staff advances and other payments for employees	848	612
Others	37,378	22,858
Less: expected credit loss allowance for other receivables	(7,909)	(6,907)
	267,577	193,910
Less: non-current portion	(188,833)	(128,714)
Current portion	78,744	65,196

The movement in the loss allowance for other receivables during the year is as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January</b>	6,907	9,122
Provision for/(reversal of) expected credit loss allowance for other receivables	4,218	(1,390)
Other receivables written off during the year as uncollectible and exchange rate impact	(3,216)	(825)
<b>As at 31 December</b>	7,909	6,907

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost. Non-current portion mainly comprises refundable rental deposits.

The Group does not hold any collateral as security. Note 3.1 sets out information about the impairment of financial assets and the Group's exposure to credit risk and foreign currency risk.

- (a) As at 31 December 2021, the loans of RMB10,000,000 to Guangxi Ning Zhan were unsecured, bear 8% interest rate per annum, and have the maturity date within one year.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 16. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

### (a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Cash at banks and on hand	8,862,267	7,187,039
Short-term bank deposits with initial terms within three months	5,882,632	–
	14,744,899	7,187,039

An analysis of cash and cash equivalents by denomination currency is as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Denominated in RMB	11,653,196	7,052,155
Denominated in HK\$	3,042,558	55,781
Denominated in US\$	45,705	74,498
Denominated in EUR	1,758	2,647
Denominated in KRW	1,682	1,958
	14,744,899	7,187,039

### (b) Restricted bank deposits

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Restricted bank deposits	1,061	1,084

An analysis of restricted bank deposits by denomination currency is as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Denominated in RMB	200	200
Denominated in HK\$	861	884
	1,061	1,084

## 16. CASH AND BANK BALANCES (CONTINUED)

### (c) Short-term bank deposits

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Short-term bank deposits – denominated in RMB	400,862	–

### (d) Long-term bank deposits

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Long-term bank deposits – denominated in RMB	3,335,325	254,966

At present, Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency in the international market. The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies and remittance of Renminbi out of the PRC is subject to the rules and regulations of exchange control promulgated by the PRC government.

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted bank deposits, short-term bank deposits and long-term bank deposits are neither past due nor impaired and are deposits with banks which are mainly prominent nationwide state-owned banks or other banks and financial institutions with good reputation in the Mainland China and Hong Kong.

Restricted bank deposits are restricted for certain lease arrangements and other operating purposes. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amounts of the Group's cash and cash equivalents, restricted bank deposits, short-term bank deposits and long-term bank deposits mentioned above.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 17. ORDINARY SHARES AND SHARES HELD FOR RESTRICTED SHARE AWARD SCHEME

### Issued and fully paid

	Number of share of HK\$0.10 each (Thousands)	Ordinary shares RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	Subtotal RMB'000	Shares held for Restricted Share Award Scheme RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	2,289,280	214,300	3,547,682	3,761,982	(276,664)	3,485,318
Net proceeds from share issuance pursuant to share option schemes (Note (a))	35,577	3,199	186,247	189,446	–	189,446
Shares converted from convertible securities (Note 18(d))	137,807	10,786	294,929	305,715	–	305,715
Transfer of fair value of share options exercised and Restricted Share Award Scheme vested to share premium	–	–	8,909	8,909	–	8,909
Shares vested under Restricted Share Award Scheme	11,295	–	–	–	127,669	127,669
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	2,473,959	228,285	4,037,767	4,266,052	(148,995)	4,117,057
<b>As at 1 January 2021</b>	2,473,959	228,285	4,037,767	4,266,052	(148,995)	4,117,057
Net proceeds from share issuance pursuant to share option schemes (Note (a))	7,262	603	39,967	40,570	–	40,570
Net proceeds from share issuance upon completion of top-up placing and top-up subscription (Note (b))	120,000	9,859	8,561,928	8,571,787	–	8,571,787
Shares converted from convertible securities (Note 18(d))	151	12	323	335	–	335
Transfer of fair value of share options exercised and Restricted Share Award Scheme vested to share premium	–	–	(2,708)	(2,708)	–	(2,708)
Shares vested under Restricted Share Award Scheme	11,016	–	–	–	111,155	111,155
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	2,612,388	238,759	12,637,277	12,876,036	(37,840)	12,838,196

#### Notes:

- (a) During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company issued 7,262,000 shares (2020: 35,577,000 shares) to certain directors and employees of the Group at weighted-average issue price of HK\$6.73 (2020: HK\$5.93) per share pursuant to the Company's 2004 and 2014 Share Option Scheme (see Note 32).
- (b) In November 2021, a total of 120,000,000 shares of the Company (the "Top-up Placing Shares") have been successfully placed by Viva China Development Limited (the "Vendor", being a wholly owned subsidiary of Viva China) to certain third party investors at the price of HK\$87.50 per share (the "Top-up Placing Price") (the "Top-up Placing"). In addition, a total of 120,000,000 new shares of the Company (which equal to the number of the Top-up Placing Shares successfully placed under the Top-up Placing) were subscribed by the Vendor at the price of HK\$87.50 per share (which is the same as the Top-up Placing Price) (the "Top-up Subscription"). Upon the completion of the Top-up Placing and the Top-up Subscription, Viva China remains a substantial shareholder of the Company.

Net proceeds from share issuance upon the completion of the Top-up Placing and the Top-up Subscription (after deducting the related transaction costs) were approximately HK\$10.43 billion (equivalent to approximately RMB8.57 billion), with HK\$12,000,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB9,859,000) recorded in ordinary shares and HK\$10,421,042,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB8,561,928,000) recorded in share premium, respectively.

## 18. RESERVES

	Capital reserves RMB'000	Statutory reserve funds RMB'000	Share- based compensation reserves RMB'000	Convertible securities (Note) RMB'000	Currency translation difference RMB'000	Subtotal RMB'000	Retained Earnings RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	142,955	485,488	211,990	308,465	4,747	1,153,645	2,482,676	3,636,321
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,698,484	1,698,484
Value of services provided under share option schemes and Restricted Share Award Scheme	-	-	80,388	-	-	80,388	-	80,388
Transfer of fair value of share options exercised and Restricted Share Award Scheme vested to share premium	-	-	(8,909)	-	-	(8,909)	-	(8,909)
Appropriations to statutory reserves	-	108,107	-	-	-	108,107	(108,107)	-
Shares vested under Restricted Share Award Scheme	-	-	(127,669)	-	-	(127,669)	-	(127,669)
Share options lapsed	1,562	-	(1,562)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares converted from convertible securities (Note)	-	-	-	(305,715)	-	(305,715)	-	(305,715)
Translation difference of foreign currency financial statements	-	-	-	-	(25,273)	(25,273)	-	(25,273)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(377,821)	(377,821)
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	144,517	593,595	154,238	2,750	(20,526)	874,574	3,695,232	4,569,806
<b>As at 1 January 2021</b>	144,517	593,595	154,238	2,750	(20,526)	874,574	3,695,232	4,569,806
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,010,881	4,010,881
Value of services provided under share option schemes and Restricted Share Award Scheme	-	-	33,064	-	-	33,064	-	33,064
Transfer of fair value of share options exercised and Restricted Share Award Scheme vested to share premium	-	-	2,708	-	-	2,708	-	2,708
Appropriations to statutory reserves	-	169,328	-	-	-	169,328	(169,328)	-
Shares vested under Restricted Share Award Scheme	-	-	(111,155)	-	-	(111,155)	-	(111,155)
Shares converted from convertible securities (Note)	-	-	-	(335)	-	(335)	-	(335)
Translation difference of foreign currency financial statements	-	-	-	-	(2,562)	(2,562)	-	(2,562)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(515,202)	(515,202)
Tax impact of employee share-based compensation scheme	276,145	-	-	-	-	276,145	-	276,145
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	420,662	762,923	78,855	2,415	(23,088)	1,241,767	7,021,583	8,263,350

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 18. RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Note:

The amounts represent the effects of convertible securities issued by the Company, which include:

- (a) In April 2013, the Company issued convertible securities (the "2013 CS") in the aggregate principal amount of approximately HK\$1,847,838,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB1,480,488,000). The 2013 CS are non-interest bearing and convertible at any time after issuance with an initial conversion price of HK\$3.5 per ordinary share of the Company (subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments). Upon issuance, the 2013 CS can be converted into 527,953,814 ordinary shares of the Company.
- (b) In January 2015, the Company issued offer securities (qualifying shareholders can select either of subscribing ordinary shares or convertible securities collectively; referred to as "Offer Securities") in the aggregate principal amount of approximately HK\$1,553,530,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB1,229,930,000), under which 450,630,034 ordinary shares and 146,881,496 convertible securities (the "2015 CS") were issued. The 2015 CS are non-interest bearing and convertible at any time after issuance with an initial conversion price of HK\$2.6 per ordinary share of the Company (subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments). Upon issuance, the 2015 CS can be converted into 146,881,496 ordinary shares of the Company.
- (c) The 2013 CS and 2015 CS (collectively referred to as "CS") cannot be redeemed unless the Company exercises the pre-emption right (but shall not be obliged) to redeem (or procure the purchase of) all or part of the principal amount of the CS.

The CS do not meet the definition of financial liabilities under International Accounting Standards 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", as (1) the Company has no contractual obligation to settle the CS in cash, it is the Company's own choice to redeem all or part of the principal amount of the CS, the CS holder has no right to receive and the Company has no obligation to deliver cash (i.e. there will be no exchange of cash for shares when the holders exercise the conversion right) or any financial assets; and (2) both the principal amount and the conversion price of the CS are denominated in HK\$, the number of shares to be issued upon conversion is therefore fixed. As a result, all of the CS are classified as equity upon initial recognition.

- (d) During the year ended 31 December 2021, CS with carrying value of HK\$428,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB335,000) were converted into 151,000 ordinary shares of the Company (Note 17).
- (e) Up to 31 December 2021, CS with an aggregate carrying value of HK\$2,168,181,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB1,732,505,000) had been converted into ordinary shares of the Company. As at 31 December 2021, CS with carrying value of HK\$3,085,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB2,415,000) were outstanding, which could be converted into 1,088,000 ordinary shares of the Company upon conversion.

## 19. TRADE PAYABLES

The normal credit period for trade payables generally ranges from 30 to 60 days. Ageing analysis of trade payables at the respective balance sheet date is as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
0 – 30 days	1,557,849	967,798
31 – 60 days	23,275	241,063
61 – 90 days	5,769	9,253
91 – 180 days	1,065	3,048
181 – 365 days	7,094	1,374
Over 365 days	4,230	4,593
	<b>1,599,282</b>	<b>1,227,129</b>

## 20. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Refunds liabilities (a)	1,099,483	719,543
Accrued sales and marketing expenses	813,792	542,839
Sales rebates	648,940	356,043
Wages and welfare payables	612,029	305,350
Payable for property, plant and equipment	426,058	252,234
Other tax payables	188,210	141,290
Others	236,150	183,692
	<b>4,024,662</b>	<b>2,500,991</b>

- (a) When a customer has a right to return product within a given period, the Group recognises a refund liability for the amount of consideration received for which it does not expect to be entitled (31 December 2021: RMB1,099,483,000; 31 December 2020: RMB719,543,000). The Group also recognises a right to the goods expected to be returned measured by reference to the former carrying amount of the goods (31 December 2021: RMB527,296,000; 31 December 2020: RMB354,633,000; see Note 13). The costs to recover the products are not material because the customers usually return the product in a saleable condition.

## 21. LICENSE FEES PAYABLE

The Group entered into several license agreements with entities and athletes to obtain exclusive product development and marketing rights. Pursuant to the agreements, consideration shall be paid by the Group in tranches during the lives of the licenses.

Movement in license fees payable during the year is analysed as follows:

	RMB'000
As at 1 January 2020	55,930
Additions	63,169
Payment of license fees	(58,721)
Amortisation of discount (Note 27)	2,817
Adjustment for exchange difference	(306)
As at 31 December 2020	62,889
As at 1 January 2021	62,889
Additions	145,265
Payment of license fees	(139,844)
Amortisation of discount (Note 27)	2,601
Adjustment for exchange difference	191
As at 31 December 2021	71,102

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 21. LICENSE FEES PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Analysis of license fees payable:		
Non-current		
– the second to fifth year	20,996	23,395
Current	50,106	39,494
	71,102	62,889

The license fees payable are mainly denominated in RMB, US\$ and EUR.

The maturity profile of the Group's license fees based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Less than 1 year	50,391	39,779
Between 1 and 5 years	27,000	32,000
	77,391	71,779



## 22. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Movements in deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) are analysed as follows:

	Provisions RMB'000	Unrealised profit on intra-group sales RMB'000	Dividend and interest withholding tax RMB'000	Accumulated tax losses RMB'000	Accruals RMB'000	Lease RMB'000	Share Options RMB'000	Refunds liabilities RMB'000	Fair value adjustments on identifiable assets acquired in business combination RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>Deferred income tax assets</b>											
As at 1 January 2020	60,165	103,890	-	32,852	178,918	12,339	-	-	-	43,551	431,715
Credited/(charged) to income statement	686	38,707	-	(21,265)	35,800	6,755	17,566	91,227	-	(10,556)	158,920
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>60,851</b>	<b>142,597</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,587</b>	<b>214,718</b>	<b>19,094</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>91,227</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,995</b>	<b>590,635</b>
As at 1 January 2021	60,851	142,597	-	11,587	214,718	19,094	17,566	91,227	-	32,995	590,635
(Charged)/credited to income statement	(12,252)	53,980	-	4,215	49,011	8,164	(8,907)	51,819	-	(29,090)	116,940
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>48,599</b>	<b>196,577</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,802</b>	<b>263,729</b>	<b>27,258</b>	<b>8,659</b>	<b>143,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>707,575</b>
<b>Deferred income tax liabilities</b>											
As at 1 January 2020	-	-	(42,542)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,460)	(45,002)
(Charged)/credited to income statement	-	-	(58,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	(57,736)
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(100,542)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,196)</b>	<b>(102,738)</b>
As at 1 January 2021	-	-	(100,542)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,196)	(102,738)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(351,828)	-	(351,828)
Credited to income statement	-	-	17,298	-	-	-	-	-	10,131	264	27,693
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(83,244)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(341,697)</b>	<b>(1,932)</b>	<b>(426,873)</b>

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 22. DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

The amounts expected to be recovered for deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) are as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>Deferred income tax assets</b>		
– to be recovered within 12 months	693,288	508,627
– to be recovered after more than 12 months	14,287	82,008
	<b>707,575</b>	<b>590,635</b>
<b>Deferred income tax liabilities</b>		
– to be recovered within 12 months	(11,316)	(264)
– to be recovered after more than 12 months	(415,557)	(102,474)
	<b>(426,873)</b>	<b>(102,738)</b>

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carried forward to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. The Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of RMB37,805,000 (2020: RMB37,836,000) in respect of tax losses of certain subsidiaries amounting to RMB151,323,000 (2020: RMB151,343,000) that can be carried forward against future taxable income and will expire between 2022 and 2026 as Management believes it is more likely than not that such tax losses would not be utilised before they expire.

Deferred income tax liabilities of RMB345,560,000 (2020: RMB95,100,000) have not been recognised for the withholding tax that would be payable on certain portion of the distributable retained profits of the Company's subsidiaries in Mainland China earned after 1 January 2008. Such amounts totaling RMB6,911,200,000 (2020: RMB1,901,991,000) are not currently intended to be distributed to the subsidiaries incorporated outside Mainland China.

## 23. DEFERRED INCOME

	Government grants RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	53,821
Addition	14,920
Credited to income statement	(4,306)
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>64,435</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2021</b>	<b>64,435</b>
Addition	400
Credited to income statement	(2,318)
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>62,517</b>

## 24. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses and included in cost of sales	10,340,415	7,131,928
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (a)	589,373	533,902
Amortisation of land use rights and intangible assets	40,868	42,119
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	461,172	432,717
Depreciation on investment properties not under operating lease	2,024	4,078
Impairment of intangible assets	–	14,910
Advertising and marketing expenses	1,779,263	1,279,541
Commission and trade fair related expenses	618,590	351,864
Staff costs, including directors' emoluments (a) (Note 26)	1,811,973	1,311,123
Short-term lease rentals and variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities and rental related expenses	694,691	482,377
Research and product development expenses (a)	413,949	322,904
Transportation and logistics expenses	858,783	564,009
Auditor's remuneration		
– Audit services	6,500	5,660
– Non-audit services	911	2,224
Management consulting expenses	113,362	97,411

(a) Research and product development expenses include depreciation on property, plant and equipment and staff costs in Research & Development Department, which are also included in depreciation expense and staff costs as disclosed above.

## 25. OTHER INCOME AND OTHER GAINS – NET

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Government grants	231,619	229,684
License fees income	28,855	22,032
Fair value gains on wealth management products measured at FVPL	77,902	108,905
Rental income	65,833	–
Depreciation on investment properties under operating leases	(47,025)	–
Fair value gains on investments measured at FVPL	42,468	–
Fair value gains on derivative financial instruments measured at FVPL	696	1,246
	400,348	361,867

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 26. STAFF COSTS

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Wages and salaries	993,297	679,570
Contributions to retirement benefit plan (b)	97,722	54,467
Share options and restricted shares granted to directors and employees	33,064	80,388
Housing benefits	30,827	34,717
Outsourcing labour costs	598,664	410,524
Other costs and benefits	58,399	51,457
	1,811,973	1,311,123

### (a) Five highest paid individuals

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group included two (2020: two) directors for the years ended 31 December 2021, and their emoluments are reflected in the analysis shown in Note 37. The aggregate amounts of emoluments paid and payable to the remaining three (2020: three) individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the years are as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Salaries	11,549	13,055
Discretionary bonus	21,437	21,793
Other benefits	4,500	11,904
Contributions to retirement benefit scheme	236	244
	37,722	46,996

The emoluments fell within the following bands:

	Number of individuals	
	2021	2020
Emoluments bands		
HK\$10,000,001 to HK\$10,500,000	1	–
HK\$12,000,001 to HK\$12,500,000	1	–
HK\$13,000,001 to HK\$13,500,000	–	1
HK\$16,500,001 to HK\$17,000,000	–	1
HK\$22,500,001 to HK\$23,000,000	1	–
HK\$23,000,001 to HK\$23,500,000	–	1
	3	3

## 26. STAFF COSTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Pensions – defined contribution plans

The employees of the Group in Mainland China participate in certain defined contribution pension plans organised by the relevant municipal and provincial governments under which the Group is required to make monthly defined contributions to these plans at rates ranging from 5% to 22% of the employees' basic salary dependent upon the applicable local regulations.

## 27. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Interest income on bank balances and deposits	145,097	34,621
Net foreign currency exchange gain	–	37
<b>Finance income</b>	<b>145,097</b>	<b>34,658</b>
Amortisation of discount – license fees payable (Note 21)	(2,601)	(2,817)
Amortisation of discount – lease liabilities	(64,449)	(53,972)
Net foreign currency exchange loss	(30,462)	–
Others	(14,946)	(9,460)
<b>Finance expenses</b>	<b>(112,458)</b>	<b>(66,249)</b>
<b>Finance income/(expense) – net</b>	<b>32,639</b>	<b>(31,591)</b>

## 28. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Current income tax		
– Corporate income tax (b)	1,459,094	618,815
– Withholding income tax on dividends from subsidiaries in Mainland China (c)	2,888	31,750
	<b>1,461,982</b>	<b>650,565</b>
Deferred income tax	(144,633)	(101,184)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>1,317,349</b>	<b>549,381</b>

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 28. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

- (a) The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Under current laws of the Cayman Islands, there are no income, estate, corporation, capital gains or other taxes payable by the Company. The Company's subsidiary, RealSports Pte Ltd., was established under the International Business Companies Acts of the British Virgin Islands, and is exempted from British Virgin Islands income taxes.
- (b) For the year ended 31 December 2021, provision for the corporate income tax of Mainland China is calculated based on the statutory tax rate of 25% (2020: 25%) on the assessable income of each of the group companies. Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong for (2020: 16.5%).
- (c) This mainly arose from the dividends due by the Company's subsidiaries in Mainland China to other group companies in Hong Kong during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, which are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 5%.

The tax on the Group's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of 25% as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Profit before income tax	5,328,237	2,247,865
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 25% (2020: 25%)	1,332,059	561,966
Effects of different overseas tax rates	(9,262)	(3,454)
Temporary differences and tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset is recognised	30,254	27,325
Utilisation of previously unrecognised temporary differences and tax losses	(47,679)	(168,350)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	77,296	64,939
Share of results of associates and joint ventures reported net of tax	(39,806)	(20,872)
Income not subject to tax	(11,103)	(1,923)
Withholding tax on dividends	(14,410)	89,750
Tax charge	1,317,349	549,381

## 29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

### Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares in issue less shares held for 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme during the year. Such weighted average number of shares outstanding shall be adjusted for events such as bonus issue and stock dividend.

In April 2013, the Company completed the issuance of the 2013 CS. In January 2015, the Company had completed the issuance of Offer Securities which included the issuance of both ordinary shares and the 2015 CS. The below market subscription price of these two events had effectively resulted in 270,000 ordinary shares (31 December 2020: 286,000 ordinary shares) to be issued upon conversion for nil consideration (i.e. the bonus element), and such impact has been taken into account in calculating the weighted average number of shares for the year ended 31 December 2021 for the purpose of basic earnings per share. The shares issued for nil consideration arising from the issuance of the CS have been adjusted retrospectively and treated as outstanding as if the issuance had occurred at the beginning of 2020.

	2021	2020
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (RMB'000)	4,010,881	1,698,484
Deemed weighted average number of shares and convertible securities after adjustment for related bonus element for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	2,505,199	2,454,086
Basic earnings per share (RMB cents)	160.10	69.21

### Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares in issue to assume conversion of all dilutive potential shares. The Company's dilutive potential shares comprise shares to be issued under share option schemes and Restricted Share Award Scheme. In relation to shares issued under share option schemes, a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market share price of the Company's shares during the year) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 29. EARNINGS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

	2021	2020
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company, used to determine diluted earnings per share (RMB'000)	4,010,881	1,698,484
Deemed weighted average number of shares and convertible securities after adjustment for related bonus element for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	2,505,199	2,454,086
Adjustment for the restricted shares (in thousands)	9,667	20,632
Adjustment for the share option schemes (in thousands)	24,090	37,029
Deemed weighted average number of shares for diluted earnings per shares (in thousands)	2,538,956	2,511,747
Diluted earnings per share (RMB cents)	157.97	67.62

## 30. DIVIDENDS

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Proposed final dividend of RMB45.97 cents (2020: RMB20.46 cents) per ordinary share	1,203,264	509,545

The total dividends paid during the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to RMB515,202,000 or RMB20.46 cents per share (2020: RMB377,821,000 or RMB15.47 cents per share) which represented the final dividends for the year ended 31 December 2020.

On 17 March 2022, the Board proposed a final dividend of RMB45.97 cents per ordinary share of the Company issued or to be issued upon conversion of convertible securities out of the share premium for the year ended 31 December 2021. The final dividend is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Company at the forthcoming annual general meeting to be held on 15 June 2022. The proposed dividend is not reflected as a dividend payable in the financial statements, but will be reflected as an appropriation of share premium in the year ending 31 December 2022.



### 31. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Reconciliation of profit before income tax to cash used in operations are as follows:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Profit before income tax	5,328,237	2,247,865
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	589,373	533,902
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	461,172	432,717
Depreciation on investment properties	49,049	4,078
Amortisation of land use rights and intangible assets	40,868	42,119
Impairment of intangible assets	–	14,910
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20,861	24,564
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	(1,779)	(4,901)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	14	332
(Reversal of provision)/provision for expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables and other receivables	(15,682)	30,466
Reversal of provision for write-down of inventories to net realisable value	(19,454)	(19,554)
Share options and restricted shares granted to directors and employees	33,064	80,388
Finance expenses – net	(47,585)	23,831
Fair value gains on wealth management products measured at FVPL	(77,902)	(108,905)
Interest income from financial assets at FVOCI	–	(1,700)
Amortisation of deferred income	(2,318)	(4,306)
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	(159,222)	(83,487)
Fair value adjustment to derivative financial instruments	(696)	(1,246)
Fair value adjustment to investments measured at FVPL	(42,468)	–
Operating profit before working capital changes	6,155,532	3,211,073
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(407,810)	81,272
Increase in trade receivables	(284,919)	(4,046)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	(111,759)	9,520
Increase in other assets	(233,302)	(77,509)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	372,153	(121,077)
Increase in other payables and accruals	1,432,048	261,193
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	59,701	(7,792)
Decrease in restricted bank deposits	23	42
Cash generated from operations	6,981,667	3,352,676

The principal non-cash transaction included:

- The purchase of property, plant and equipment amounting to RMB426,058,000 and RMB252,234,000 have not been settled as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively;
- Refer to Note 6(b) for the addition of right-of-use assets during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 31. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

In the statement of cash flows, proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment comprise:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Net book amount	26,880	32,203
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(20,861)	(24,564)
<b>Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>7,639</b>

## 32. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

### (a) 2004 Share Option Scheme

Pursuant to a shareholders' resolution passed on 5 June 2004, the Company adopted a share option scheme (the "2004 Share Option Scheme"). The 2004 Share Option Scheme will remain in force for a period of 10 years commencing from 5 June 2004.

The purpose of the 2004 Share Option Scheme is to provide incentives to eligible participants to contribute to the Group and to enable the Group to recruit high-calibre employees and attract human resources that are valuable to the Group. Eligible participants are any individuals being employees, officers, agents, consultants or representatives of any member of the Group who, based on the board of directors' discretion, have made valuable contributions to the business of the Group based on their performance and/or years of service, or are regarded as valuable human resources of the Group based on their work experience, knowledge of the industry and other factors.

HK\$1 is payable by the participant who accepts the grant of an option. The subscription price for the shares under the option to be granted will be determined by the Company's board of directors and will be the highest of: (a) the closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in The Hong Kong Stock Exchange Limited's daily quotations sheets on the date of the grant of the option; (b) the average closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in The Hong Kong Stock Exchange Limited's daily quotations sheets for the five business days immediately preceding the date of the grant of the option; and (c) the nominal value of the shares of the Company.

The maximum number of shares that may be granted under the 2004 Share Option Scheme and other share option schemes shall not exceed 30% of the number of issued shares of the Company from time to time. The total number of shares of the Company issued and which may be issued upon exercise of all options (whether exercised, cancelled or outstanding) granted in any 12-month period to each participant must not exceed 1% of the number of shares of the Company in issue. Lapsed or cancelled options may be re-granted in accordance with the terms of the 2004 Share Option Scheme.

An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the 2004 Share Option Scheme at any time during a period to be notified by the Company's board of directors, which must not be more than 10 years from the date of the grant.

Any share of the Company allotted and issued on the exercise of options will rank pari passu with the other shares of the Company in issue on the date of allotment.

The 2004 Share Option Scheme was terminated on 30 May 2014. The options which have been granted and remained outstanding as of that date shall continue to follow the provisions of the 2004 Share Option Scheme.

## 32. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

### (a) 2004 Share Option Scheme (Continued)

Movements in the number of share options outstanding during the year under this scheme and their weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Weighted average exercise price (per share) HK\$	Outstanding options (Thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (per share) HK\$	Outstanding options (Thousands)
<b>As at 1 January</b>	–	–	6.088	358
Exercised	–	–	6.088	(358)
<b>As at 31 December</b>	–	–	–	–
<b>Exercisable as at 31 December</b>	–	–	–	–

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, there were no share options outstanding under this scheme.

The fair value of the 2004 Share Option Scheme is charged to the consolidated income statement over the vesting period of the option. The amount charged to the consolidated income statement during the year ended 31 December 2021 was nil (2020: nil).

### (b) 2014 Share Option Scheme

Pursuant to a shareholders' resolution passed on 30 May 2014, the Company approved (i) the adoption of a new share option scheme (the "2014 Share Option Scheme"), and (ii) the termination of the 2004 Share Option Scheme. The 2014 Share Option Scheme will be valid and effective for a period of 10 years commencing on 30 May 2014.

The Board proposes the adoption of the 2014 Share Option Scheme with the purposes, similar to the 2004 Share Option Scheme, to provide such incentives to participants to contribute to the Group and to enable the Group to recruit high-calibre employees and attract human resources that are valuable to the Group. There is no material difference between the terms of the 2004 Share Option Scheme and the 2014 Share Option Scheme.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 32. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

### (b) 2014 Share Option Scheme (Continued)

Movements in the number of share options outstanding during the year under this scheme and their weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Weighted average exercise price (per share) HK\$	Outstanding options (Thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (per share) HK\$	Outstanding options (Thousands)
As at 1 January	7.766	31,134	6.782	67,060
Exercised	6.731	(7,262)	5.924	(35,219)
Lapsed	6.120	(884)	6.120	(707)
As at 31 December	8.157	22,988	7.766	31,134
Exercisable as at 31 December	6.502	20,379	5.578	6,059

Share options outstanding under this scheme as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Expiry date	2021		2020	
	Exercise price (per share) HK\$	Share options (Thousands)	Exercise price (per share) HK\$	Share options (Thousands)
7 June 2026	3.300	2,600	3.300	2,600
31 December 2022	6.120	16,481	6.120	23,531
31 December 2023	9.090	–	9.090	193
31 December 2023	7.070	–	7.070	412
31 December 2024	13.360	316	13.360	407
16 May 2029	13.160	750	13.160	1,150
31 December 2027	22.520	2,841	22.520	2,841
Total		22,988		31,134
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at end of period		2.24		3.02

## 32. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

### (b) 2014 Share Option Scheme (Continued)

The fair value of the 2014 Share Option Scheme is charged to the consolidated income statement over the vesting period of the option. The amount charged to the consolidated income statement during the year ended 31 December 2021 was RMB8,405,000 (2020: RMB30,512,000).

### (c) 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme

Following the expiration of the 2006 Restricted Share Award Scheme on 14 July 2016, the Company approved the adoption of a new Restricted Share Award Scheme (the "2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme") on 2 June 2016. The 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme will be valid and effective for a period of 10 years commencing on 14 July 2016.

The Board proposes the adoption of the 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme with the purposes, similar to the 2006 Restricted Share Award Scheme, to attract new talents, motivate existing talents and retain both in the Company which include directors, employees, officers, agents or consultants of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

The maximum number of Restricted Shares under 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme shall not exceed 5% of the Company's share capital in issue from time to time. For each selected participant, the maximum number of Restricted Shares under 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme granted in aggregate shall not exceed 18,855,000 shares, being 1% of the Company's issued share capital as at the adoption date of 14 July 2016. There is no material difference between the terms of the 2006 Restricted Share Award Scheme and the 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme.

The fair value of 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme was based on the market value of the Company's shares at the grant date.

Movements in the number of 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme granted and related fair value are as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Weighted average fair value (per share) HK\$	Number of Restricted Shares granted (Thousands)	Weighted average fair value (per share) HK\$	Number of Restricted Shares granted (Thousands)
<b>As at 1 January</b>	<b>9.386</b>	<b>12,735</b>	8.088	24,050
Granted	73.204	230	42.045	246
Vested	7.755	(11,016)	7.370	(11,295)
Lapsed	6.031	(303)	7.856	(266)
<b>As at 31 December</b>	<b>29.841</b>	<b>1,646</b>	9.386	12,735

The fair value of the 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme is charged to the consolidated income statement over the vesting period of the awarded shares. The amount charged to the consolidated income statement was RMB24,659,000 during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: RMB49,876,000).

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 33. COMMITMENTS

### (a) Capital commitments in relation to investment in a limited partnership

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group entered into a subscription agreement pursuant to which the Group agreed to subscribe certain interest in a limited partnership (the "Limited Partnership") with a total capital commitment of US\$61.0 million. Further, pursuant to the deed of amendment entered into by the Group and the general partner of the Limited Partnership (the "General Partner") on 1 February 2021, the Group and the General Partner agreed to reduce the subscription of the Group to the Limited Partnership from the original committed amount of US\$61.0 million to approximately US\$47.9 million (including both subscription amount and management fees paid and payable by the Group).

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's had paid an aggregate amount of approximately US\$9.6 million (including subscription amount and management fees), and the remaining capital commitments in relation to investment in the Limited Partnership was approximately US\$38.3 million.

### (b) Capital commitments in relation to acquisition of properties

In August 2021, the Group entered into a framework agreement with a third party vendor (the "Property Vendor") pursuant to which the Group agreed to acquire and the Property Vendor agreed to sell the certain properties at the consideration of approximately RMB1,034 million, which is subject to adjustment with reference to the actual gross floor area of the properties.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's had paid an aggregate amount of RMB776 million (Note 13), and the remaining capital commitments in relation to acquisition of properties was approximately RMB258 million.

## 34. BUSINESS COMBINATION

### (a) Summary of acquisition

On 31 December 2020, the Group entered into an equity and creditor's rights transfer agreement (the "Transfer Agreement") with two independent third parties (collectively, the "Transferors"), pursuant to which the Group has conditionally agreed to acquire (1) the entire share capital of Matsunichi Communications (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Target Company", a company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong with limited liability) (the "Target Shares") and (2) the rights of the Transferors in the loans extended to the Target Company and its subsidiary (collectively, the "Target Group") respectively (collectively, the "Transferred Creditor's Rights"). The Target Company is an investment holding company and its principal asset is the entire equity interest in its subsidiary, which owns certain investment properties located in the Greater Bay Area of the PRC.

The above acquisition of the Target Shares and the Transferred Creditor's Rights was completed on 28 January 2021. Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and goodwill are as follows:

	RMB'000
Cash consideration for the Target Shares	495,497
Cash consideration for the Transferred Creditor's Rights	730,770
Total purchase consideration	1,226,267

### 34. BUSINESS COMBINATION (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Summary of acquisition (Continued)

The assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

	RMB'000
<b>Current assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	47,587
Other receivables – current portion	389
Other assets – current portion	9,325
<b>Non-current assets</b>	
Property, plant and equipment (Note 6(a))	16
Investment properties (Note 7)	1,798,310
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Other payables and accruals	(281,836)
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 22)	(351,828)
Net identifiable assets acquired	1,221,963
Add: goodwill	4,304
	1,226,267

#### (i) Acquisition-related costs

Acquisition-related costs of RMB2,319,000 are included in administrative expenses in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Revenue and profit contribution

The acquired business contributed revenues and net profit of nil and RMB10,695,000 respectively to the Group for the period from 29 January 2021 to 31 December 2021. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2021, consolidated revenue and consolidated profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2021 would have been RMB22,572,281,000 and RMB3,945,287,000 (taking into consideration the one-off expense of RMB70,659,000 incurred by the Target Group in relation to the acquisition), respectively, which are calculated by aggregating the consolidated financial information of the Target Group and the Group.



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 34. BUSINESS COMBINATION (CONTINUED)

### (b) Purchase consideration – cash outflow

	2021 RMB'000
Outflow of cash to acquire subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	
Cash consideration	1,226,267
Cash paid to settle the payables of the Target Group in relation to the business combination (which were included in other payables and accruals as at the date of acquisition)	167,182
Less: Cash acquired	(47,587)
Prepayment for consideration for acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 13)	(47,904)
	1,297,958

## 35. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party is a party that is related to the Group if directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Group (including the Company or its wholly or non-wholly owned subsidiaries); or the party has an interest in the Group that gives it significant influence over the Group; or the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual who is a member of the key management personnel of the Group.

Besides as disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Group has following related-party transactions during the year:

### (a) Sales of goods to:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Subsidiaries of Viva China (Note i)	7,932	6,741
Subsidiary of Li-Ning Aigle Ventures	136	–
Others	16	5
	8,084	6,746

### (b) Purchases of goods from:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Hubei Dong Neng (an associate of the Group)	343,144	224,389
Guangxi Ning Tai (a joint venture of the Group)	214,487	65,017
Subsidiaries of Viva China (Note i)	56,224	3,552
Guangxi Ning Zhan (a joint venture of the Group)	18,038	15,510
Subsidiary of Li-Ning Aigle Ventures	1,022	–
Double Happiness (an associate of the Group)	49	–
	632,964	308,468



### 35. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

#### (c) Provision of services to:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Subsidiaries of Viva China	1,598	1,353
Subsidiary of Li-Ning Aigle Ventures	656	687
Guangxi Ning Tai (a joint venture of the Group)	99	–
Guangxi Ning Zhan (a joint venture of the Group)	124	–
	2,477	2,040

#### (d) Purchases of services from:

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Subsidiaries of Viva China (Note i)	189,791	176,233
Double Happiness (an associate of the Group)	8,493	7,357
Danskin China (an associate of the Group)	5,000	–
	203,284	183,590

In the opinion of the directors, these transactions were entered into at terms as agreed with the related parties in the ordinary course of business.

#### (e) Other transactions

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Loans to:		
Guangxi Ning Zhan (a joint venture of the Group)	–	25,000
Repayment of loans from:		
Guangxi Ning Zhan (a joint venture of the Group)	15,000	–
Interests income from:		
Guangxi Ning Zhan (a joint venture of the Group)	1,465	167

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 35. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

### (f) Key management compensation

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Salaries and other benefits	146,378	80,906
Contribution to retirement benefit scheme	1,583	1,779
Employee share schemes for value of services provided	25,541	55,174
	173,502	137,859

Note:

- (i) During the year ended 31 December 2021, the above transactions with subsidiaries of Viva China constituted connected transactions under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules"), except that certain purchases of goods from subsidiaries of Viva China amounting to RMB11,117,000 were exempted from reporting, announcement and annual review requirements in accordance with the Listing Rules.

### (g) Year-end balances

	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
Prepayments to related parties:		
Subsidiaries of Viva China	6,000	20,589
Guangxi Ning Tai (a joint venture of the Group)	–	5,292
	6,000	25,881
Trade receivables from related parties:		
Subsidiaries of Viva China	1,083	2,188
Others	7	–
	1,090	2,188
Other receivables from related parties:		
Guangxi Ning Zhan (a joint venture of the Group)	11,632	25,167
Payables to related parties:		
Hubei Dong Neng (an associate of the Group)	38,733	49,794
Guangxi Ning Tai (a joint venture of the Group)	26,543	–
Subsidiaries of Viva China	20,664	2,676
Guangxi Ning Zhan (a joint venture of the Group)	3,331	5,091
	89,271	57,561

### 35. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

#### (g) Year-end balances (Continued)

The trade receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions and are generally due three months after the date of sales. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest.

The other receivables from related parties referred to the loans that have the maturity date within one year. The receivables bear 8% interest rate per annum.

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions and on average are generally due two months after the date of purchase. The payables bear no interest.

### 36. BALANCE SHEET AND RESERVE MOVEMENT OF THE COMPANY

	Note	As at 31 December 2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment		952	1,972
Right-of-use assets		1,645	—
Investment in subsidiaries		8,219,160	3,356,378
Long-term receivables		845	—
Deferred income tax assets		261	—
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>8,222,863</b>	3,358,350
<b>Current assets</b>			
Other receivables and prepayments		465	68
Dividends receivable		1,826,923	1,856,646
Fixed deposits held at banks		861	884
Cash and cash equivalents		3,148,388	91,543
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>4,976,637</b>	1,949,141
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>13,199,500</b>	5,307,491

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 36. BALANCE SHEET AND RESERVE MOVEMENT OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

	Note	As at 31 December 2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company</b>			
Ordinary shares		238,759	228,285
Share premium		12,637,277	4,037,767
Other reserves	(a)	164,657	240,375
Retained earnings	(a)	108,717	784,198
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>13,149,410</b>	5,290,625
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals		48,323	16,866
Lease liabilities – current portion		1,767	–
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>50,090</b>	16,866
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>50,090</b>	16,866
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>13,199,500</b>	5,307,491

The balance sheet of the Company was approved by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2022 and was signed on its behalf.

**Li Ning**  
Joint Chief Executive Officer & Chairman

**Kosaka Takeshi**  
Joint Chief Executive Officer

### 36. BALANCE SHEET AND RESERVE MOVEMENT OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Reserve movement of the Company

	Retained earnings RMB'000	Capital reserves RMB'000	Share-based compensation reserves RMB'000	Convertible securities reserves RMB'000	Total RMB'000
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	855,244	81,825	211,990	308,465	1,457,524
Total comprehensive income for the year	306,775	–	–	–	306,775
Value of services provided under share option schemes and Restricted Share Award Scheme	–	–	80,388	–	80,388
Transfer of fair value of share options exercised and Restricted Share Award Scheme vested to share premium	–	–	(8,909)	–	(8,909)
Shares vested under Restricted Share Award Scheme	–	–	(127,669)	–	(127,669)
Share options lapsed	–	1,562	(1,562)	–	–
Shares converted from convertible securities	–	–	–	(305,715)	(305,715)
Dividends paid	(377,821)	–	–	–	(377,821)
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	784,198	83,387	154,238	2,750	1,024,573
<b>As at 1 January 2021</b>	<b>784,198</b>	<b>83,387</b>	<b>154,238</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>1,024,573</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year	(160,279)	–	–	–	(160,279)
Value of services provided under share option schemes and Restricted Share Award Scheme	–	–	33,064	–	33,064
Transfer of fair value of share options exercised and Restricted Share Award Scheme vested to share premium	–	–	2,708	–	2,708
Shares vested under Restricted Share Award Scheme	–	–	(111,155)	–	(111,155)
Shares converted from convertible securities	–	–	–	(335)	(335)
Dividends paid	(515,202)	–	–	–	(515,202)
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>108,717</b>	<b>83,387</b>	<b>78,855</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>273,374</b>

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 37. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS

The remuneration of each director for the year ended 31 December 2021 is set out below:

Name of Director	Fees RMB'000	Salary RMB'000	Discretionary bonus RMB'000	Allowance and benefits in kind (Note (i)) RMB'000	Employer's contribution to a retirement benefit scheme RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Mr. Li Ning	–	10,000	45,085	9,615	1,191	65,891
Mr. Kosaka Takeshi (ii)	–	10,165	44,074	11,608	156	66,003
Ms. Wang Ya Fei	270	–	–	232	–	502
Mr. Koo Fook Sun, Louis	270	–	–	232	–	502
Mr. Chan Chung Bun, Bunny	250	–	–	232	–	482
Mr. Su Jing Shyh, Samuel (iii)	138	–	–	232	–	370
Mr. Li Qilin	1,700	–	–	331	–	2,031

The remuneration of each director for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out below:

Name of Director	Fees RMB'000	Salary RMB'000	Discretionary bonus RMB'000	Allowance and benefits in kind (Note (i)) RMB'000	Employer's contribution to a retirement benefit scheme RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Mr. Li Ning	–	10,000	18,471	19,742	1,412	49,625
Mr. Kosaka Takeshi (ii)	–	9,126	3,333	22,017	122	34,598
Ms. Wang Ya Fei	270	–	–	569	–	839
Mr. Koo Fook Sun, Louis	270	–	–	569	–	839
Mr. Chan Chung Bun, Bunny	250	–	–	569	–	819
Mr. Su Jing Shyh, Samuel (iii)	270	–	–	569	–	839
Mr. Li Qilin	1,700	–	–	1,606	–	3,306

- (i) Other benefits include insurance premium and fair value of share options and awarded shares charged to the consolidated income statement during the year.
- (ii) Mr. Kosaka Takeshi was appointed as an executive director and the joint chief executive officer of the Company with effect from 2 September 2019.
- (iii) Mr. Su Jing Shyh, Samuel ceased to be a director of the Company on 5 July 2021.

### **37. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)**

The following disclosures are made pursuant to section 383(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Ordinance Cap. 622 and Parts 2 to 4 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation Cap. 622G:

During the year, no director of the Company waived any emoluments and no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the directors of the Company as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group (2020: nil). No emoluments, retirement benefits, payments or benefits in respect of termination of directors' services were paid or made, directly or indirectly, to the directors; nor are any payable (2020: nil). No consideration was provided to or receivable by third parties for making available directors' services (2020: nil). There are no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of the directors, their controlled bodies corporate and connected entities (2020: none).

No director of the Company and their connected entities had a material interest, directly or indirectly, in any significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was or is a party that subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year (2020: none).

No director of the Company and their connected entities had a material interest, directly or indirectly, in any significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Company's business to which another group undertaking was a party that subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year (2020: none).

# GLOSSARY

In this annual report, unless the context states otherwise, the following expressions have the following meanings:

"2013 Open Offer"	the open offer of convertible securities issued by the Company as set out in the listing document of the Company dated 27 March 2013
"2014 Share Option Scheme"	the share option scheme adopted by the Company on 30 May 2014
"2015 Open Offer"	the open offer of offer securities issued by the Company as set out in the listing document of the Company dated 9 January 2015
"2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme"	the restricted share award scheme adopted by the Company on 14 July 2016
"2022 AGM"	the annual general meeting of the Company to be held on Wednesday, 15 June 2022
"Articles of Association"	the articles of association of the Company
"associate(s)"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"Board"	the board of Directors
"Company" or "Li Ning Company"	Li Ning Company Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability, the shares of which are listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange
"connected person(s)"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"CS"	convertible securities issued under 2013 Open Offer or 2015 Open Offer
"CS Holder(s)"	holder(s) of CS
"Director(s)"	the director(s) of the Company
"Group" or "Li Ning Group"	the Company and its subsidiaries
"HK\$"	Hong Kong Dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
"Hong Kong"	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
"Listing Rules"	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
"Model Code"	Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers contained in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules
"PRC" or "China"	the People's Republic of China
"Restricted Shares"	shares granted under the 2016 Restricted Share Award Scheme which are subject to restrictions and limitations
"RMB"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
"SFO"	Securities and Futures Ordinance, Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong
"Share(s)"	ordinary share(s) of HK\$0.10 each in the share capital of the Company
"Shareholders"	holder(s) of Shares
"Stock Exchange" or "Hong Kong Stock Exchange"	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
"%"	per cent.



## APPENDIX II

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ISSUER'S BUSINESS

*This section supersedes in its entirety the section in the Base Listing Document entitled "Information Relating to UBS AG".*

#### 1. Overview

UBS AG ("**Issuer**") with its subsidiaries (together, "**UBS AG consolidated**", or "**UBS AG Group**"; together with UBS Group AG, which is the holding company of UBS AG, and its subsidiaries, "**UBS Group**", "**Group**", "**UBS**" or "**UBS Group AG consolidated**") provides financial advice and solutions to private, institutional and corporate clients worldwide, as well as private clients in Switzerland. The operational structure of the Group is comprised of the Group Functions and four business divisions: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management and the Investment Bank.

On 31 March 2022, UBS Group's common equity tier 1 ("**CET1**") capital ratio was 14.3%, the CET1 leverage ratio was 4.16%, the total loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 34.2%, and the total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio was 9.9%.<sup>1</sup> On the same date, invested assets stood at USD 4,380 billion, equity attributable to shareholders was USD 58,855 million and market capitalisation was USD 65,775 million. On the same date, UBS employed 71,697 people.<sup>2</sup>

On 31 March 2022, UBS AG consolidated CET1 capital ratio was 13.4%, the CET1 leverage ratio was 3.88%, the total loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 33.1%, and the total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio was 9.6%.<sup>1</sup> On the same date, invested assets stood at USD 4,380 billion and equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders was USD 57,962 million. On the same date, UBS AG Group employed 47,139 people.<sup>2</sup>

The rating agencies S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited ("**S&P**"), Moody's Deutschland GmbH ("**Moody's**"), and Fitch Ratings Limited ("**Fitch**") have published solicited credit ratings reflecting their assessment of the creditworthiness of UBS AG, i.e. its ability to fulfil in a timely manner payment obligations, such as principal or interest payments on long-term loans, also known as debt servicing. The ratings from Fitch and S&P may be attributed a plus or minus sign, and those from Moody's a number. These supplementary attributes indicate the relative position within the respective rating class. UBS AG has a long-term counterparty credit rating of A+ from S&P, long-term senior debt rating of Aa3 from Moody's, and long-term issuer default rating of AA- from Fitch.

An explanation of the significance of ratings may be obtained from the rating agencies. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on such material and information, and such of their own investigations, studies and assumptions, as they deem appropriate. The ratings of UBS AG should be evaluated independently from similar ratings of other entities, and from the rating, if any, of its securities. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities issued or guaranteed by the rated entity and may be subject to review, revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Fitch is established in the UK and registered under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the "**UK CRA Regulation**") and currently appears on the list of credit rating agencies registered or certified with the Financial Conduct Authority published on its website [www.fca.org.uk/markets/credit-rating-agencies/registered-certified-cras](http://www.fca.org.uk/markets/credit-rating-agencies/registered-certified-cras). Ratings given by Fitch are endorsed by Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited, which is established in the EEA and registered under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**") and

<sup>1</sup> All figures based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework. Refer to the "Capital management" section of the Annual Report 2021 and of the UBS Group First Quarter 2022 Report for more information.

<sup>2</sup> Full-time equivalents.

currently appears on the list of credit ratings agencies published by ESMA on its website [www.esma.europa.eu](http://www.esma.europa.eu) in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. S&P and Moody's are established in the European Union and registered under the EU CRA Regulation and currently appear on the list of credit ratings agencies published by ESMA on its website in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. Ratings given by S&P and Moody's are endorsed by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings UK Limited and Moody's Investors Service Ltd, respectively, which are established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation and currently appear on the list of credit rating agencies registered or certified with the FCA published on its website.

No profit forecasts or estimates are included in this document.

No recent events particular to the Issuer have occurred which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of the Issuer's solvency.

## **2. Information about the Issuer**

### **2.1 Corporate Information**

The legal and commercial name of the Issuer is UBS AG.

The Issuer was incorporated under the name SBC AG on 28 February 1978 for an unlimited duration and entered in the Commercial Register of Canton Basel-City on that day. On 8 December 1997, the Issuer changed its name to UBS AG. The Issuer in its present form was created on 29 June 1998 by the merger of Union Bank of Switzerland (founded 1862) and Swiss Bank Corporation (founded 1872). UBS AG is entered in the Commercial Registers of Canton Zurich and Canton Basel-City. The registration number is CHE-101.329.561.

UBS AG is incorporated and domiciled in Switzerland and operates under the Swiss Code of Obligations as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation limited by shares. UBS AG's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code is BFM8T61CT2L1QCEMIK50.

According to article 2 of the articles of association of UBS AG dated 26 April 2018 ("**Articles of Association**"), the purpose of UBS AG is the operation of a bank. Its scope of operations extends to all types of banking, financial, advisory, trading and service activities in Switzerland and abroad. UBS AG may establish branches and representative offices as well as banks, finance companies and other enterprises of any kind in Switzerland and abroad, hold equity interests in these companies, and conduct their management. UBS AG is authorized to acquire, mortgage and sell real estate and building rights in Switzerland and abroad. UBS AG may borrow and invest money on the capital markets. UBS AG is part of the group of companies controlled by the group parent company UBS Group AG. It may promote the interests of the group parent company or other group companies. It may provide loans, guarantees and other kinds of financing and security for group companies.

The addresses and telephone numbers of UBS AG's two registered offices and principal places of business are: Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland, telephone +41 44 234 1111; and Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland, telephone +41 61 288 5050.

### **2.2 UBS's borrowing and funding structure and financing of UBS's activities**

For information on UBS's expected financing of its business activities, please refer to "*Liquidity and funding management*" in the "*Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet*" section of the Annual Report 2021.

## **3. Business Overview**

### **3.1 Organisational Structure of the Issuer**

UBS AG is a Swiss bank and the parent company of the UBS AG Group. It is 100% owned by UBS

Group AG, which is the holding company of the UBS Group. UBS operates as a group with four business divisions and Group Functions.

In 2014, UBS began adapting its legal entity structure in response to too-big-to-fail requirements and other regulatory initiatives. First, UBS Group AG was established as the ultimate parent holding company for the Group. In 2015, UBS AG transferred its personal & corporate banking and Swiss-booked wealth management businesses to the newly established UBS Switzerland AG, a banking subsidiary of UBS AG in Switzerland. That same year, UBS Business Solutions AG, a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Group AG, was established and acts as the Group service company. In 2016, UBS Americas Holding LLC became the intermediate holding company for UBS's US subsidiaries and UBS's wealth management subsidiaries across Europe were merged into UBS Europe SE, UBS's German-headquartered European subsidiary. In 2019, UBS Limited, UBS's UK headquartered subsidiary, was merged into UBS Europe SE.

UBS Group AG's interests in subsidiaries and other entities as of 31 December 2021, including interests in significant subsidiaries, are discussed in "Note 29 Interests in subsidiaries and other entities" to the UBS Group AG's consolidated financial statements included in the UBS Group AG and UBS AG Annual Report 2021 published on 07 March 2022 ("**Annual Report 2021**").

UBS AG's interests in subsidiaries and other entities as of 31 December 2021, including interests in significant subsidiaries, are discussed in "Note 29 Interests in subsidiaries and other entities" to the UBS AG's consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report 2021.

UBS AG is the parent company of, and conducts a significant portion of its operations through, its subsidiaries. UBS AG has contributed a significant portion of its capital and provides substantial liquidity to subsidiaries. In addition, UBS Business Solutions AG provides substantial services to group companies including UBS AG and its subsidiaries. To this extent, UBS AG is dependent on certain of the entities of the UBS AG Group and of the UBS Group.

### **3.2 Principal activities**

UBS businesses are organised globally into four business divisions: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, and the Investment Bank. All four business divisions are supported by Group Functions. Each of the business divisions and Group Functions are described below. A description of the businesses, organisational structures, products and services and targeted markets of the business divisions and Group Functions can be found under "*Our businesses*" in the "*Our strategy, business model and environment*" section of the Annual Report 2021.

- *Global Wealth Management* provides financial services, advice and solutions to private clients, in particular in the ultrahigh net worth and high net worth segments. Its offering ranges from investment management to estate planning and corporate finance advice, in addition to specific wealth management products and services. The business division is managed globally across the regions.
- *Personal & Corporate Banking* serves its private, corporate, and institutional clients' needs, from basic banking to retirement, financing, investments and strategic transactions, in Switzerland, through its branch network and digital channels.
- Asset Management is a large-scale and diversified global asset manager. It offers investment capabilities and styles across all major traditional and alternative asset classes, as well as advisory support to institutions, wholesale intermediaries and wealth management clients globally.

- The *Investment Bank* provides a range of services to institutional, corporate and wealth management clients globally, to help them raise capital, grow their businesses, invest and manage risks. Its offerings include advisory services, facilitating clients raising debt and equity from the public and private markets and capital markets, cash and derivatives trading across equities and fixed income, and financing.
- *Group Functions* is made up of the following major areas: Group Services (which consists of Technology, Corporate Services, Human Resources, Finance, Legal, Risk Control, Compliance, Regulatory & Governance, Communications & Branding and Group Sustainability and Impact), Group Treasury and Non-core and Legacy Portfolio.

### 3.3 Competition

The financial services industry is characterized by intense competition, continuous innovation, restrictive, detailed, and sometimes fragmented regulation and ongoing consolidation. UBS faces competition at the level of local markets and individual business lines, and from global financial institutions that are comparable to UBS in their size and breadth, as well as competition from new technology-based market entrants, which may not be subject to the same level of regulation. Barriers to entry in individual markets and pricing levels are being eroded by new technology. UBS expects these trends to continue and competition to increase.

Any statements regarding the competitive position of UBS AG, UBS AG Group or the Group contained in this document are made on the basis of the opinion of UBS AG or the Group.

### 3.4 Recent Developments

#### 3.4.1 UBS AG consolidated key figures

UBS AG derived the selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 from the Annual Report 2021, except where noted. The selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the quarter ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 was derived from the UBS AG First Quarter 2022 Report.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

Information for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 which is indicated as being unaudited in the table below was included in the Annual Report 2021, but has not been audited on the basis that the respective disclosures are not required under IFRS, and therefore are not part of the audited financial statements. Prospective investors should read the whole of this document, the Annual Report 2021 and the UBS AG First Quarter 2022 Report and should not rely solely on the summarized information set out below.

	As of or for the quarter ended		As of or for the year ended		
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	31.3.22	31.3.21	31.12.21	31.12.20	31.12.19
	<i>unaudited</i>		<i>audited, except where indicated</i>		
<b>Results</b>					
<b>Income statement</b>					
Operating income	9,475	8,836	35,976	32,780	29,307
Net interest income	1,746	1,589	6,605	5,788	4,415
Net fee and commission income	5,384	5,719	22,438	19,207	17,460

Credit loss (expense) / release	(18)	28	148	(695)	(78)
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,225	1,314	5,844	6,930	6,833
Operating expenses	6,916	6,684	27,012	25,081	24,138
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,559	2,151	8,964	7,699	5,169
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	2,004	1,710	7,032	6,196	3,965

#### Balance sheet <sup>1</sup>

Total assets	1,139,876		1,116,145	1,125,327	971,927
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	749,052		744,762	732,364	617,429
<i>of which: customer deposits</i>	542,984		544,834	527,929	450,591
<i>of which: debt issued measured at amortized cost</i>	75,013		82,432	85,351	62,835
<i>of which: subordinated debt</i>	5,056		5,163	7,744	7,431
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	322,941		300,916	325,080	291,452
<i>of which: debt issued designated at fair value</i>	69,421		71,460	59,868	66,592
Loans and advances to customers	393,960		398,693	380,977	327,992
Total equity	58,319		58,442	58,073	53,896
Equity attributable to shareholders	57,962		58,102	57,754	53,722

#### Profitability and growth

Return on equity (%) <sup>2</sup>	13.8	11.9	12.3*	10.9*	7.4*
Return on tangible equity (%) <sup>3</sup>	15.5	13.4	13.9*	12.4*	8.5*
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) <sup>4</sup>	19.3	17.8	17.6*	16.6*	11.3*
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%) <sup>5</sup>	12.5	12.3	12.3*	11.9*	11.2*
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%) <sup>6, 7</sup>	3.5	3.4	3.4*	3.4*	3.2*
Cost / income ratio (%) <sup>8</sup>	72.8	75.9	75.4*	74.9*	82.1*
Net profit growth (%) <sup>9</sup>	17.2	20.3	13.5*	56.3*	(3.4)*

#### Resources

Common equity tier 1 capital <sup>10</sup>	41,577	38,826	41,594	38,181	35,233*
Risk-weighted assets <sup>10</sup>	309,374	285,119	299,005*	286,743*	257,831*
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) <sup>10</sup>	13.4	13.6	13.9*	13.3*	13.7*
Going concern capital ratio (%) <sup>10</sup>	18.1	18.7	18.5*	18.3*	18.3*
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) <sup>10</sup>	33.1	34.2	33.3*	34.2*	33.9*
Leverage ratio denominator <sup>6, 10</sup>	1,072,766	1,039,736	1,067,679*	1,036,771*	911,228*
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) <sup>6, 10</sup>	3.88	3.73	3.90*	3.68*	3.87*
Going concern leverage ratio (%) <sup>6, 10</sup>	5.2	5.1	5.2*	5.1*	5.2*
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio (%) <sup>10</sup>	9.6	9.4	9.3*	9.5*	9.6*

#### Other

Invested assets (USD billion) <sup>11</sup>	4,380	4,306	4,596	4,187	3,607
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	47,139	47,592	47,067*	47,546*	47,005*

\* unaudited

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<sup>1</sup> Except for *Total assets*, *Total equity* and *Equity attributable to shareholders*, balance sheet information for year ended 31 December 2019 is derived from the Annual Report 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated as annualized net profit attributable to shareholders divided by average equity attributable to shareholders. This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to equity.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated as annualized net profit attributable to shareholders divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity.

<sup>4</sup> Calculated as annualized net profit attributable to shareholders divided by average common equity tier 1 capital. This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital.

<sup>5</sup> Calculated as annualized operating income before credit loss expense or release divided by average risk-weighted assets. This measure provides information about the revenues of the business in relation to risk-weighted assets.

<sup>6</sup> Leverage ratio denominators and leverage ratios for year 2020 do not reflect the effects of the temporary exemption that applied from 25 March 2020 until 1 January 2021 and was granted by FINMA in connection with COVID-19.

<sup>7</sup> Calculated as annualized operating income before credit loss expense or release divided by average leverage ratio denominator. This measure provides information about the revenues of the business in relation to leverage ratio denominator.

<sup>8</sup> Calculated as operating expenses divided by operating income before credit loss expense or release (annualized as applicable). This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with gross income.

<sup>9</sup> Calculated as the change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period. This measure provides information about profit growth in comparison with the prior period.

<sup>10</sup> Based on the applicable Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020.

<sup>11</sup> Consists of invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking. Calculated as the sum of managed fund assets, managed institutional assets, discretionary and advisory wealth management portfolios, fiduciary deposits, time deposits, savings accounts, and wealth management securities or brokerage accounts. This measure provides information about the volume of client assets managed by or deposited with UBS for investment purposes.

### 3.4.2 Regulatory, legal and other developments

Refer to “*Recent developments*” in the UBS Group First Quarter 2022 Report, as well as to “*Our environment*” and “*Regulatory and legal developments*” in the Annual Report 2021, for further information on key regulatory, legal and other developments.

## 3.5 Trend Information

For information on trends, refer to “*Outlook*” under “*Group performance*” and to “*Country risk*” under “*Risk management and control*” in the UBS Group First Quarter 2022 Report, as well as to the “*Our environment*” section, and to “*Top and emerging risks*” and “*Country risk*” in the “*Risk management and control*” section of the Annual Report 2021. In addition, please refer to the “*Risk factors*” and the “*Recent Developments*” sections of this document for more information.

## 4. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of the Issuer

UBS AG complies with all relevant Swiss legal and regulatory corporate governance requirements. As a foreign private issuer with debt securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“**NYSE**”), UBS AG also complies with the relevant NYSE corporate governance standards applicable to foreign private issuers.

UBS AG operates under a strict dual board structure, as mandated by Swiss banking law. The Board of Directors (“**BoD**”) exercises the ultimate supervision over management, whereas the Executive Board (“**EB**”), headed by the President of the Executive Board (“**President of the EB**”), has executive management responsibility. The functions of Chairman of the BoD and President of the EB are assigned

to two different people, ensuring a separation of power. This structure establishes checks and balances and preserves the institutional independence of the BoD from the executive management of UBS AG Group, for which responsibility is delegated to the EB under the leadership of the President of the EB. No member of one board may simultaneously be a member of the other.

Supervision and control of the EB remain with the BoD. The authorities and responsibilities of the two bodies are governed by the Articles of Association and the Organization Regulations of UBS AG.

#### 4.1 Board of Directors

The BoD consists of between 5 and 12 members. All the members of the BoD are elected individually by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") for a term of office of one year, which expires after the completion of the next AGM. Shareholders also elect the Chairman upon proposal of the BoD.

The BoD meets as often as business requires, and at least six times a year.

##### 4.1.1 Members of the Board of Directors

The current members of the BoD are listed below.

Member	Title	Term of office	Current principal activities outside UBS AG
Colm Kelleher	Chairman	2023	Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the board of Norfolk Southern Corporation (chair of the risk and finance committee); member of the Board of Directors of the Bretton Woods Committee; member of the board of Americans for Oxford; member of the Oxford Chancellor's Court of Benefactors; and member of the Advisory Council of the British Museum.
Lukas Gähwiler	Member	2023	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Directors of Pilatus Aircraft Ltd; member of the Board of Directors of Ringier AG; member of the Board of Directors of Opernhaus Zürich AG; chairman of the Employers Association of Banks in Switzerland; member of the Board of Directors of the Swiss Employers Association; member of the Board of economiesuisse; chairman of the Foundation Board of the UBS Pension Fund; member of the Foundation Council of the UBS Center for Economics in Society; and member of the board of the Swiss Finance Council.
Jeremy Anderson	Member	2023	Senior Independent Director of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Prudential plc; trustee of the UK's Productivity Leadership Group; trustee of Kingham Hill Trust; trustee of St. Helen Bishopsgate.
Claudia Böckstiegel	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; General Counsel and member of the Enlarged Executive Committee of Roche Holding AG.

William C. Dudley	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the board of Treliant LLC; senior advisor to the Griswold Center for Economic Policy Studies at Princeton University; member of the Group of Thirty; member of the Council on Foreign Relations; chair of the Bretton Woods Committee board of directors; member of the board of the Council for Economic Education.
Patrick Firmenich	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; chairman of the board of Firmenich International SA; member of the board of Jacobs Holding AG; member of the Board of INSEAD and INSEAD World Foundation; member of the Advisory Council of the Swiss Board Institute.
Fred Hu	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; non-executive chairman of the board of Yum China Holdings (chair of the nomination and governance committee); board member of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China; chairman of Primavera Capital Ltd and of Primavera Capital Group; member of the Board of Ant Group; board member of Minsheng Financial Leasing Co.; trustee of the China Medical Board; Governor of the Chinese International School in Hong Kong; co-chairman of the Nature Conservancy Asia Pacific Council; member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS).
Mark Hughes	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; chair of the Board of Directors of the Global Risk Institute; visiting lecturer at the University of Leeds; senior advisor to McKinsey & Company.
Nathalie Rachou	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the board of Euronext N.V. (chair of the remuneration committee); member of the board of Veolia Environnement SA (chair of the audit committee); member of the board of the African Financial Institutions Investment Platform.
Julie G. Richardson	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the board of Yext (chair of the audit committee); member of the board of Datalog (chair of the audit committee).
Dieter Wemmer	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Ørsted A/S (chair of the audit and risk committee); chairman of Marco Capital Holdings Limited and Marco Insurance, Malta; member of the Berlin Center of Corporate Governance.
Jeanette Wong	Member	2023	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the board of Prudential plc; member of the



			board of Singapore Airlines Limited; member of the Board Risk Committee of GIC Pte Ltd; board member of Jurong Town Corporation; board member of PSA International; chairman of the CareShield Life Council; member of the Securities Industry Council; member of the Board of Trustees of the National University of Singapore.
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## 4.2 Executive Board (“EB”)

Under the leadership of the President of the EB, the EB has executive management responsibility for UBS AG and its business. All EB members (with the exception of the President of the EB) are proposed by the President of the EB. The appointments are made by the BoD.

### 4.2.1 Members of the Executive Board

The current members of the EB are listed below. In addition, Sarah Youngwood joined the GEB at the beginning of March 2022, and will take over as Group Chief Financial Officer from 16 May 2022 succeeding Kirt Gardner, who will retire from the firm.

Member and business address	Function	Current principal activities outside UBS AG
Ralph Hamers  UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	President of the Executive Board	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Executive Officer of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce; member of the Institut International D'Etudes Bancaires; member of the IMD Foundation Board; member of the McKinsey Advisory Council; member of the World Economic Forum International Business Council; Governor of the World Economic Forum (Financial Services).
Christian Bluhm  UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Chief Risk Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Risk Officer of UBS Group AG; board member of UBS Switzerland AG; member of the Foundation Board of the UBS Pension Fund; member of the Foundation Board – International Financial Risk Institute.
Mike Dargan  UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Chief Digital and Information Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Chief Digital and Information Officer of UBS Group AG; President of the Executive Board and board member of UBS Business Solutions AG; member of the Board of Directors of Done Next Holdings AG; member of the Board of Trustees of the Inter-Community School Zurich.
Kirt Gardner	Chief Financial Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Financial Officer of UBS Group AG; board member of UBS Business Solutions AG.

UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich		
Suni Harford  UBS AG, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019 USA	President Asset Management	Member of the Executive Board and President Asset Management of UBS Group AG; chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Asset Management AG; chair of the Board of UBS Optimus Foundation; member of the Leadership Council of the Bob Woodruff Foundation.
Robert Karofsky  UBS AG, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA	President Investment Bank	Member of the Group Executive Board and President Investment Bank of UBS Group AG; president of UBS Securities LLC; member of the board of UBS Americas Holding LLC; member of the board of UBS Optimus Foundation; trustee of the UBS Americas Inc. Political Action Committee.
Iqbal Khan  UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Co-President Global Wealth Management and President UBS Europe, Middle East and Africa	Member of the Executive Board, co-President Global Wealth Management and President UBS Europe, Middle East and Africa of UBS Group AG; member of the Supervisory Board of UBS Europe SE; member of the board of UBS Optimus Foundation; board member of Room to Read Switzerland.
Edmund Koh  UBS AG, One Raffles Quay North Tower, Singapore 048583	President UBS Asia Pacific	Member of the Group Executive Board and President UBS Asia Pacific of UBS Group AG; member of a sub-committee of the Singapore Ministry of Finance's Committee on the Future Economy; member of the Financial Centre Advisory Panel of the Monetary Authority of Singapore; council member of the Asian Bureau of Finance and Economic Research; member of the Board of Trustees of the Wealth Management Institute, Singapore; board member of Next50 Limited, Singapore; board member of Medico Suites (S) Pte Ltd; Council member of the KidSTART program of the Early Childhood Development Agency Singapore; trustee of the Cultural Matching Fund, Singapore; member of University of Toronto's International Leadership Council for Asia.
Barbara Levi  UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse	General Counsel	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group General Counsel of UBS Group AG; member of the Employers' Board of the Global Institute for Women's Leadership, King's College London;

45, CH-8001 Zurich		member of the Board of Directors of the European General Counsel Association.
Tom Naratil  UBS AG, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019 USA	Co-President Global Wealth Management and President UBS Americas	Member of the Group Executive Board and co-President Global Wealth Management and President UBS Americas of UBS Group AG; CEO and board member of UBS Americas Holding LLC; board member of the American Swiss Foundation.
Markus Ronner  UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Chief Compliance and Governance Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Compliance and Governance Officer of UBS Group AG.
Sarah Youngwood  UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Designated Chief Financial Officer as of 16 May 2022	Member of the Group Executive Board of UBS Group AG, and Designated Group Chief Financial Officer as of May 2022; Advisory Board Member – Wall Street Women's Alliance.

### 4.3 Potential Conflicts of Interest

Members of the BoD and the EB may act as directors or executive officers of other companies (for current principal positions outside UBS AG, if any, of BoD and EB members, please see sections 4.1.1 and 4.2.1 above, respectively) and may have economic or other private interests that differ from those of UBS AG. Conflicts of interest may potentially arise from these positions or interests. For example, it cannot be excluded that a member of the BoD or EB has or will have a function within a company, the shares of which are or will be traded by UBS AG or which has or will have a business relationship with UBS AG. UBS AG is confident that its internal corporate governance practices and its compliance with relevant legal and regulatory provisions reasonably ensure that any conflicts of interest of the type described above are appropriately managed, including through disclosure when appropriate.

Other than as indicated above, UBS is not aware of potential conflicts of interests between any duties to the Issuer of the members of the BoD and the EB and their private interests or other duties.

## 5. Auditors

Based on article 31 of the Articles of Association, UBS AG shareholders elect the auditors for a term of office of one year. At the AGMs of 27 April 2020, 7 April 2021 and 5 April 2022, Ernst & Young Ltd., Aeschengraben 27, 4051 Basel, Switzerland ("**Ernst & Young**") was elected as auditor for the consolidated and standalone financial statements of UBS AG for a one-year term.

Ernst & Young is a member of EXPERTsuisse, the Swiss Expert Association for Audit, Tax and Fiduciary. Ernst & Young is also registered with the Swiss Federal Audit Oversight Authority, which is responsible for the licensing and supervision of audit firms and individuals that provide audit services in Switzerland.

## **6. Major Shareholders of the Issuer**

UBS Group AG owns 100% of the outstanding shares of UBS AG. UBS AG is a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Group AG. While UBS has no specific corporate measures intended to prevent abuse of control to the detriment of minority shareholders, UBS has adopted a comprehensive and integrated governance framework which takes into account the specific requirements of each relevant jurisdiction. This governance framework includes separate articles of association and organizational regulations for UBS Group AG and UBS AG. In addition, as UBS AG is regulated as a bank in Switzerland, it is subject to capital regulation and close supervisory oversight. This includes the general requirement under Swiss law that contracts of UBS AG with affiliates are subject to an arm's length principle of negotiation.

## **7. Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses**

### **7.1 Historical Annual Financial Information**

Detailed information about UBS AG consolidated and UBS AG assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses for financial year 2021 is available in the section "*UBS AG consolidated financial statements*" of the Annual Report 2021 and in the UBS AG's standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (the "**Standalone Financial Statements 2021**"), respectively; and for financial year 2020 it is available in the "*UBS AG consolidated financial statements*" section of the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2020, published on 5 March 2021 ("**Annual Report 2020**") and in the UBS AG's standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 published on 5 March 2021 (the "**Standalone Financial Statements 2020**"). The consolidated and standalone financial accounts are closed on 31 December of each year.

The annual financial reports form an essential part of UBS AG's reporting. They include the audited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The annual reports also include discussions and analysis of the consolidated financial and business results of UBS, its business divisions and Group Functions. In addition, UBS AG prepares and publishes standalone financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP, as well as certain additional disclosures required under US Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

### **7.2 Auditing of Historical Annual Financial Information**

The consolidated financial statements and the standalone financial statements of UBS AG for the financial years 2021 and 2020 were audited by Ernst & Young. The reports of the auditors on the consolidated financial statements can be found on pages 422-428 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2021 and on pages 417-428 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2020. The reports of the auditors on the standalone financial statements of UBS AG can be found on pages 37-42 (inclusive) of the Standalone Financial Statements 2021 and on pages 34-39 (inclusive) of the Standalone Financial Statements 2020.

There are no qualifications in the auditors' reports on the consolidated financial statements of UBS AG and the standalone financial statements of UBS AG for the years ended on 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

### **7.3 Interim Financial Information**

Reference is also made to the UBS Group AG first quarter 2022 report published on 26 April 2022 ("**UBS Group First Quarter 2022 Report**"), and the UBS AG first quarter 2022 report published on 29 April 2022 ("**UBS AG First Quarter 2022 Report**"), which contain information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim financial statements, of UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG consolidated, respectively, as of and for the period ended 31 March 2022. The interim

consolidated financial statements are not audited.

#### **7.4 Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters**

UBS operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. As a result, UBS is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome and the timing of resolution are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. The uncertainties inherent in all such matters affect the amount and timing of any potential outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities. Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime could have material consequences for UBS. Resolution of regulatory proceedings may require UBS to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorizations and may permit financial market utilities to limit, suspend or terminate UBS's participation in such utilities. Failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorizations or participations, could have material consequences for UBS.

Specific litigation, regulatory and other matters, including all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance due to potential financial, reputational and other effects, are described in "*Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities*" to the UBS AG unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included in the UBS AG First Quarter 2022 Report. The amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information is provided where available and appropriate in order to assist users in considering the magnitude of potential exposures.

#### **7.5 Material Contracts**

Except as otherwise disclosed in this document (including the documents incorporated herein by reference), no material contracts have been entered into outside of the ordinary course of UBS AG's or UBS AG Group's business which could result in any member of the UBS AG Group being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to UBS AG's ability to meet its obligations to the investors in relation to the issued securities.

#### **7.6 Significant Changes in the Financial Position and Performance; Material Adverse Change in Prospects**

Except as otherwise indicated in this document (including the documents incorporated herein by reference), no material changes have occurred in UBS AG's assets and liabilities, financial position or profits and losses since 31 March 2022.

### **8. Share Capital**

As reflected in the Articles of Association most recently registered with the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich and the Commercial Register of Basel-City, UBS AG has (i) fully paid and issued share capital of CHF 385,840,846.60, divided into 3,858,408,466 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each (article 4), and (ii) conditional capital in the amount of CHF 38,000,000, comprising 380,000,000 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each that can be issued upon the voluntary or mandatory exercise of conversion rights and/or warrants (article 4a).

### **9. Documents Available**

The most recent Articles of Association of UBS AG are available on UBS's Corporate Governance website, at [www.ubs.com/governance](http://www.ubs.com/governance). Save as otherwise indicated herein, information on or accessible

through the Group's corporate website, [www.ubs.com](http://www.ubs.com), does not form part of and is not incorporated into this document.

**APPENDIX III**

**EXTRACT OF  
THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF  
UBS AG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

# UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

## Income statement

USD million	Note	For the quarter ended		
		31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	3	2,145	2,152	2,098
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	3	(809)	(794)	(859)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3	410	388	351
Net interest income	3	1,746	1,746	1,589
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		2,225	1,364	1,314
Credit loss (expense) / release	8	(18)	27	28
Fee and commission income	4	5,868	6,054	6,197
Fee and commission expense	4	(485)	(513)	(478)
Net fee and commission income	4	5,384	5,541	5,719
Other income		139	169	185
Total operating income		9,475	8,846	8,836
Personnel expenses	5	4,233	3,552	4,086
General and administrative expenses	6	2,233	3,164	2,141
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets		449	511	457
Total operating expenses		6,916	7,227	6,684
Operating profit / (loss) before tax		2,559	1,619	2,151
Tax expense / (benefit)	7	547	353	439
Net profit / (loss)		2,012	1,266	1,713
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		8	11	3
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders		2,004	1,255	1,710



## Statement of comprehensive income

USD million	For the quarter ended		
	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
<b>Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders</b>			
Net profit / (loss)	2,004	1,255	1,710
<b>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement</b>			
<b>Foreign currency translation</b>			
Foreign currency translation movements related to net assets of foreign operations, before tax	(465)	296	(1,407)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges, before tax	212	(184)	705
Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations reclassified to the income statement	0	0	1
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges reclassified to the income statement	0	3	0
Income tax relating to foreign currency translations, including the impact of net investment hedges	2	(24)	10
Subtotal foreign currency translation, net of tax	(251)	91	(691)
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>			
Net unrealized gains / (losses), before tax	(439)	(49)	(131)
Net realized gains / (losses) reclassified to the income statement from equity	0	0	(6)
Income tax relating to net unrealized gains / (losses)	112	13	35
Subtotal financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(327)	(37)	(102)
<b>Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk</b>			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, before tax	(2,465) <sup>1</sup>	(250)	(1,172)
Net (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	(237)	(269)	(254)
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	518	98	266
Subtotal cash flow hedges, net of tax	(2,184)	(421)	(1,160)
<b>Cost of hedging</b>			
Cost of hedging, before tax	77	(14)	(6)
Income tax relating to cost of hedging	0	6	0
Subtotal cost of hedging, net of tax	77	(8)	(6)
<b>Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax</b>	<b>(2,685)</b>	<b>(375)</b>	<b>(1,958)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement</b>			
<b>Defined benefit plans</b>			
Gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans, before tax	128	153	(35)
Income tax relating to defined benefit plans	(17)	(26)	3
Subtotal defined benefit plans, net of tax	110	127	(32)
<b>Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value<sup>2</sup></b>			
Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax	423	55	(29)
Income tax relating to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	0	0
Subtotal own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, net of tax	423	55	(29)
<b>Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>(61)</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(2,152)</b>	<b>(194)</b>	<b>(2,019)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders</b>	<b>(148)</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>(309)</b>
<b>Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests</b>			
Net profit / (loss)	8	11	3
<b>Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(12)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(9)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>			
Net profit / (loss)	2,012	1,266	1,713
Other comprehensive income	(2,134)	(197)	(2,032)
of which: other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement	(2,685)	(375)	(1,958)
of which: other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement	551	178	(73)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>(121)</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>(319)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Mainly reflects net unrealized losses on US dollar hedging derivatives resulting from significant increases in the relevant US dollar long-term interest rates. <sup>2</sup> Refer to Note 9 for more information.

## Balance sheet

USD million	Note	31.3.22	31.12.21
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances at central banks		206,773	192,817
Loans and advances to banks		17,781	15,360
Receivables from securities financing transactions		69,452	75,012
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	10	39,254	30,514
Loans and advances to customers	8	393,960	398,693
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	11	28,766	26,236
<b>Total financial assets measured at amortized cost</b>		<b>755,987</b>	<b>738,632</b>
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	9	114,995	131,033
<i>of which: assets pledged as collateral that may be sold or repledged by counterparties</i>		<i>40,217</i>	<i>43,397</i>
Derivative financial instruments	9,10	140,311	118,145
Brokerage receivables	9	20,762	21,839
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	9	60,575	59,642
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		<b>336,643</b>	<b>330,659</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	9	<b>9,093</b>	<b>8,844</b>
Investments in associates		1,150	1,243
Property, equipment and software		11,365	11,712
Goodwill and intangible assets		6,383	6,378
Deferred tax assets		9,097	8,839
Other non-financial assets	11	10,158	9,836
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,139,876</b>	<b>1,116,145</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Amounts due to banks		16,649	13,101
Payables from securities financing transactions		7,110	5,533
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	10	39,609	31,801
Customer deposits		542,984	544,834
Funding from UBS Group AG		57,520	57,295
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	13	75,013	82,432
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	11	10,167	9,765
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost</b>		<b>749,052</b>	<b>744,762</b>
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	9	34,687	31,688
Derivative financial instruments	9,10	138,444	121,309
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	9	48,015	44,045
Debt issued designated at fair value	9,12	69,421	71,460
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	9,11	32,374	32,414
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		<b>322,941</b>	<b>300,916</b>
Provisions	15	3,413	3,452
Other non-financial liabilities	11	6,152	8,572
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,081,558</b>	<b>1,057,702</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital		338	338
Share premium		24,660	24,653
Retained earnings		30,450	27,912
Other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, net of tax		2,514	5,200
<b>Equity attributable to shareholders</b>		<b>57,962</b>	<b>58,102</b>
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		356	340
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>58,319</b>	<b>58,442</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>1,139,876</b>	<b>1,116,145</b>

**Statement of changes in equity**

<i>USD million</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings
<b>Balance as of 1 January 2021</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>24,580</b>	<b>25,251</b>
Tax (expense) / benefit		1	
Dividends			
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings			23
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures			2
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)		(1)	
Total comprehensive income for the period			1,649
<i>of which: net profit / (loss)</i>			1,710
<i>of which: OCI, net of tax</i>			(61)
<b>Balance as of 31 March 2021</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>24,579</b>	<b>26,926</b>
<b>Balance as of 1 January 2022</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>24,653</b>	<b>27,912</b>
Tax (expense) / benefit		3	
Dividends			
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings			1
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures			0
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)		5	
Total comprehensive income for the period			2,537
<i>of which: net profit / (loss)</i>			2,004
<i>of which: OCI, net of tax</i>			533
<b>Balance as of 31 March 2022</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>24,660</b>	<b>30,450</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans and own credit that is recorded directly in Retained earnings.

<i>Other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, net of tax<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>of which: foreign currency translation</i>	<i>of which: financial assets measured at fair value through OCI</i>	<i>of which: cash flow hedges</i>	<i>of which: cost of hedging</i>	Total equity attributable to shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
<b>7,585</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>57,754</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>58,073</b>
					1		1
					0	(3)	(3)
(23)		0	(23)	0	0		0
					2		2
					(1)	0	(1)
(1,958)	(691)	(102)	(1,160)	(6)	(309)	(9)	(319)
					1,710	3	1,713
(1,958)	(691)	(102)	(1,160)	(6)	(2,019)	(12)	(2,032)
<b>5,603</b>	<b>4,436</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>57,446</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>57,753</b>
<b>5,200</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>58,102</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>58,442</b>
					3		3
					0	(3)	(3)
(1)		0	(1)	0	0		0
					0		0
					5	(7)	(3)
(2,685)	(251)	(327)	(2,184)	77	(148)	26	(121)
					2,004	8	2,012
(2,685)	(251)	(327)	(2,184)	77	(2,152)	18	(2,134)
<b>2,514</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>(334)</b>	<b>(1,556)</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>57,962</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>58,319</b>

**Statement of cash flows**

	Year-to-date	
<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.3.21
<b>Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities</b>		
Net profit / (loss)	<b>2,012</b>	1,713
<b>Non-cash items included in net profit and other adjustments:</b>		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	<b>449</b>	457
Credit loss expense / (release)	<b>0</b>	(28)
Share of net (profit) / loss of associates and joint ventures and impairment related to associates	<b>4</b>	(53)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	<b>212</b>	61
Net loss / (gain) from investing activities	<b>19</b>	(146)
Net loss / (gain) from financing activities	<b>(4,599)</b>	(1,570)
Other net adjustments	<b>1,920</b>	6,619
<b>Net change in operating assets and liabilities:</b>		
Loans and advances to banks and amounts due to banks	<b>3,869</b>	1,995
Securities financing transactions	<b>7,011</b>	(8,614)
Cash collateral on derivative instruments	<b>(959)</b>	(3,068)
Loans and advances to customers	<b>791</b>	(12,847)
Customer deposits	<b>3,002</b>	(2,661)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments	<b>8,197</b>	1,705
Brokerage receivables and payables	<b>5,081</b>	7,329
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and other financial assets and liabilities	<b>(52)</b>	8,948
Provisions and other non-financial assets and liabilities	<b>(1,415)</b>	(961)
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	<b>(644)</b>	(201)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>24,899</b>	(1,322)
<b>Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities</b>		
Purchase of subsidiaries, associates and intangible assets	<b>0</b>	(1)
Purchase of property, equipment and software	<b>(371)</b>	(368)
Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	<b>(1,645)</b>	(1,376)
Disposal and redemption of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	<b>1,092</b>	1,412
Net (purchase) / redemption of debt securities measured at amortized cost	<b>(2,547)</b>	4
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(3,472)</b>	(329)

## Statement of cash flows (continued)

	Year-to-date	
USD million	31.3.22	31.3.21
<b>Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities</b>		
Net short-term debt issued / (repaid)	(5,188)	1,054
Issuance of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost <sup>1</sup>	24,824	36,336
Repayment of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost <sup>1</sup>	(21,201)	(22,965)
Net cash flows from other financing activities	(219)	(150)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(1,784)</b>	<b>14,275</b>
<b>Total cash flow</b>		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>207,755</b>	<b>173,430</b>
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating, investing and financing activities	19,644	12,624
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	(2,729)	(7,983)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>224,669</b>	<b>178,071</b>
<i>of which: cash and balances at central banks<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>206,666</i>	<i>158,769</i>
<i>of which: loans and advances to banks</i>	<i>16,485</i>	<i>17,050</i>
<i>of which: money market paper</i>	<i>1,518</i>	<i>2,252</i>
<b>Additional information</b>		
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities includes:</b>		
Interest received in cash	2,889	2,758
Interest paid in cash	1,428	1,679
Dividends on equity investments, investment funds and associates received in cash	456	624

<sup>1</sup> Includes funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost (recognized in Funding from UBS Group AG on the balance sheet) and measured at fair value (recognized in Other financial liabilities designated at fair value on the balance sheet). <sup>2</sup> USD 4,359 million and USD 4,064 million of cash and cash equivalents (mainly reflected in Loans and advances to banks) were restricted as of 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, respectively. Refer to "Note 23 Restricted and transferred financial assets" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021 for more information. <sup>3</sup> Includes only balances with an original maturity of three months or less.

# Notes to the UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

## Note 1 Basis of accounting

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### Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements (the financial statements) of UBS AG and its subsidiaries (together, UBS AG) are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB), and are presented in US dollars (USD). These interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

In preparing these interim financial statements, the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been applied as in the UBS AG consolidated annual financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2021. These interim financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with UBS AG's audited consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report 2021. In the opinion of

management, all necessary adjustments have been made for a fair presentation of UBS AG's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Preparation of these interim financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates and differences may be material to the financial statements. Revisions to estimates, based on regular reviews, are recognized in the period in which they occur. For more information about areas of estimation uncertainty that are considered to require critical judgment, refer to "Note 1a Material accounting policies" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021.

## Note 2 Segment reporting

UBS AG's businesses are organized globally into four business divisions: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management and the Investment Bank. All four business divisions are supported by Group Functions and qualify as reportable segments for the purpose of segment reporting. Together with Group Functions they reflect the management structure of UBS AG.

- » Refer to "Note 2 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021 for more information about UBS AG's reporting segments

<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Group Functions	UBS AG
<b>For the quarter ended 31 March 2022</b>						
Net interest income	1,141	535	(4)	133	(60)	1,746
Non-interest income	3,763	552	582	2,777	74	7,748
Income	4,904	1,087	578	2,910	14	9,494
Credit loss (expense) / release	7	(23)	0	(4)	0	(18)
Total operating income	4,912	1,064	578	2,907	15	9,475
Total operating expenses	3,629	644	402	1,999	242	6,916
<b>Operating profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>2,559</b>
Tax expense / (benefit)						547
<b>Net profit / (loss)</b>						<b>2,012</b>

<b>As of 31 March 2022</b>						
<b>Total assets<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>407,861</b>	<b>231,993</b>	<b>22,579</b>	<b>381,574</b>	<b>95,869</b>	<b>1,139,876</b>

<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Group Functions	UBS AG
<b>For the quarter ended 31 March 2021</b>						
Net interest income	997	513	(4)	114	(31)	1,589
Non-interest income	3,848	500	641	2,161	68	7,218
Income	4,845	1,013	637	2,274	37	8,807
Credit loss (expense) / release	3	23	0	2	0	28
Total operating income	4,848	1,037	637	2,276	37	8,836
Total operating expenses	3,457	647	410	1,882	288	6,684
<b>Operating profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>(251)</b>	<b>2,151</b>
Tax expense / (benefit)						439
<b>Net profit / (loss)</b>						<b>1,713</b>

<b>As of 31 December 2021</b>						
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>395,235</b>	<b>225,425</b>	<b>25,202</b>	<b>346,641</b>	<b>123,641</b>	<b>1,116,145</b>

<sup>1</sup> In the first quarter of 2022, UBS AG refined the methodology applied to allocate balance sheet resources from Group Functions to the business divisions, with prospective effect. If the new methodology had been applied as of 31 December 2021, balance sheet assets allocated to business divisions would have been USD 17 billion higher, of which USD 14 billion related to the Investment Bank.



**Note 3 Net interest income**

	For the quarter ended		
USD million	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
<b>Net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income</b>			
Interest income from loans and deposits <sup>1</sup>	1,661	1,647	1,586
Interest income from securities financing transactions <sup>2</sup>	118	120	135
Interest income from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost	72	71	73
Interest income from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	41	31	35
Interest income from derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	253	284	268
<b>Total interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,098</b>
Interest expense on loans and deposits <sup>3</sup>	429	393	439
Interest expense on securities financing transactions <sup>4</sup>	224	252	258
Interest expense on debt issued	135	126	137
Interest expense on lease liabilities	22	23	26
<b>Total interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>859</b>
<b>Total net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,239</b>
<b>Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>351</b>
<b>Total net interest income</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,589</b>

<sup>1</sup> Consists of interest income from cash and balances at central banks, loans and advances to banks and customers, and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments, as well as negative interest on amounts due to banks, customer deposits, and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments. <sup>2</sup> Includes interest income on receivables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on payables from securities financing transactions. <sup>3</sup> Consists of interest expense on amounts due to banks, cash collateral payables on derivative instruments, customer deposits, and funding from UBS Group AG, as well as negative interest on cash and balances at central banks, loans and advances to banks, and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments. <sup>4</sup> Includes interest expense on payables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on receivables from securities financing transactions.

**Note 4 Net fee and commission income**

	For the quarter ended		
USD million	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
Underwriting fees	203	346	420
M&A and corporate finance fees	237	218	238
Brokerage fees	1,078	971	1,358
Investment fund fees	1,388	1,520	1,437
Portfolio management and related services	2,463	2,535	2,284
Other	501	462	461
<b>Total fee and commission income<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>6,197</b>
of which: recurring	3,860	4,015	3,621
of which: transaction-based	1,989	1,940	2,482
of which: performance-based	19	99	94
<b>Fee and commission expense</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>478</b>
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>5,719</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects third-party fee and commission income for the first quarter of 2022 of USD 3,637 million for Global Wealth Management (fourth quarter of 2021: USD 3,624 million; first quarter of 2021: USD 3,673 million), USD 447 million for Personal & Corporate Banking (fourth quarter of 2021: USD 427 million; first quarter of 2021: USD 389 million), USD 762 million for Asset Management (fourth quarter of 2021: USD 902 million; first quarter of 2021: USD 815 million), USD 1,018 million for the Investment Bank (fourth quarter of 2021: USD 1,095 million; first quarter of 2021: USD 1,305 million) and USD 4 million for Group Functions (fourth quarter of 2021: USD 6 million; first quarter of 2021: USD 15 million).

**Note 5 Personnel expenses**

	For the quarter ended		
USD million	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
Salaries and variable compensation	2,465	1,822	2,370
Financial advisor compensation <sup>1</sup>	1,220	1,269	1,170
Contractors	28	35	36
Social security	228	159	211
Post-employment benefit plans	182	124	194
Other personnel expenses	109	144	105
<b>Total personnel expenses</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>4,086</b>

<sup>1</sup> Financial advisor compensation consists of formulaic compensation based directly on compensable revenues generated by financial advisors and supplemental compensation calculated on the basis of financial advisor productivity, firm tenure, new assets and other variables. It also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements.

## Note 6 General and administrative expenses

USD million	For the quarter ended		
	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
Outsourcing costs	106	130	89
IT expenses	122	127	125
Consulting, legal and audit fees	104	155	84
Real estate and logistics costs	124	140	127
Market data services	93	96	89
Marketing and communication	31	69	32
Travel and entertainment	19	29	8
Litigation, regulatory and similar matters <sup>1</sup>	57	826	9
Other	1,577	1,592	1,578
of which: shared services costs charged by UBS Group AG or its subsidiaries	1,390	1,365	1,375
of which: UK and German bank levies	33	38	41
<b>Total general and administrative expenses</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>2,141</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the net increase in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters recognized in the income statement. Refer to Note 15b for more information.

## Note 7 Income taxes

Income tax expenses of USD 547 million were recognized for the first quarter of 2022, representing an effective tax rate of 21.4%, compared with USD 439 million for the first quarter of 2021 and an effective tax rate of 20.4%.

Current tax expenses were USD 335 million, compared with USD 377 million, and related to taxable profits of UBS Switzerland AG and other entities.

Net deferred tax expenses were USD 212 million, compared with USD 61 million, and primarily related to the amortization of deferred tax assets that were previously recognized in relation to tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences of UBS Americas Inc.

## Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement

### a) Credit loss expense / release

Total net credit loss expenses in the first quarter of 2022 were USD 18 million, reflecting USD 11 million net credit loss expenses related to stage 1 and 2 positions and USD 7 million net credit loss expenses related to stage 3 positions.

Stage 1 and 2 net expenses included scenario-related net expenses of USD 18 million, model change-related net releases of

USD 14 million, and net expenses of USD 7 million including additional effects from book quality and size changes.

Stage 3 net credit loss expenses were USD 7 million, including USD 10 million net expenses in Personal & Corporate Banking, across various corporate lending positions.

### Credit loss (expense) / release

USD million	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Group Functions	Total
<b>For the quarter ended 31.3.22</b>						
Stages 1 and 2	5	(13)	0	(3)	0	(11)
Stage 3	2	(10)	0	0	0	(7)
<b>Total credit loss (expense) / release</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(18)</b>
<b>For the quarter ended 31.12.21</b>						
Stages 1 and 2	2	(4)	0	2	0	(1)
Stage 3	1	14	(1)	14	0	28
<b>Total credit loss (expense) / release</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>For the quarter ended 31.3.21</b>						
Stages 1 and 2	4	16	0	5	0	26
Stage 3	(2)	8	0	(4)	0	3
<b>Total credit loss (expense) / release</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>

**Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)****b) Changes to ECL models, scenarios, scenario weights and post-model adjustments****Scenarios**

The expected credit loss (ECL) scenarios, along with the related macroeconomic factors, were reviewed in light of the economic and political conditions prevailing in the first quarter of 2022 through a series of governance meetings, with input and feedback from UBS Risk and Finance experts across the business divisions and regions.

As a response to inflationary developments and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, UBS AG has replaced the mild global interest rate steepening scenario with a severe global interest rate steepening scenario, applied more adverse weightings and reflected updated scenario data as of the end of the first quarter of 2022 in the calculations.

The baseline scenario assumptions on a calendar-year basis are included in the table below and imply a weaker economic forecast for 2022 compared with 2021.

The shocks in the newly adopted severe global interest rate steepening scenario are more severe compared with the previously applied mild global interest rate steepening scenario; for example, inflation and interest rates are higher and GDP growth substantially lower.

The global crisis scenario remains materially unchanged.

**Scenario weights and post-model adjustments**

In response to recent developments, UBS AG changed the scenario weights for the first quarter of 2022: upside at 0% (31 December 2021: 5%), baseline at 55% (unchanged), severe global interest rate steepening scenario at 25% (31 December 2021: mild global interest rate steepening scenario 10%) and the global crisis scenario at 20% (31 December 2021: 30%).

The post-model adjustment amounted to USD 204 million as of 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: USD 224 million) and includes effects from the uncertainty caused by the continued COVID-19 pandemic and heightened geopolitical tensions, which cannot be fully and reliably modeled due to a lack of sufficiently supportable data. The post-model adjustment was reduced during the first quarter of 2022 following the scenario substitution and weighting changes noted above, which resulted in higher modeled ECL and addressed some of the uncertainties that had not been reflected in the modeling approach in prior periods.

**Comparison on shock factors**

	Baseline		
Key parameters	2021	2022	2023
<b>Real GDP growth (annual percentage change)</b>			
United States	5.5	3.5	2.4
Eurozone	5.1	2.9	2.2
Switzerland	3.1	2.5	1.5
<b>Unemployment rate (% , annual average)</b>			
United States	5.4	3.5	3.3
Eurozone	7.7	7.0	6.9
Switzerland	3.0	2.3	2.1
<b>Real estate (annual percentage change, Q4)</b>			
United States	16.1	2.0	1.7
Eurozone	7.9	5.0	1.7
Switzerland	6.0	3.0	0.0

**Economic scenarios and weights applied**

	Assigned weights in %		
ECL scenario	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
Upside	0.0	5.0	0.0
Baseline	55.0	55.0	60.0
Mild global interest rate steepening	-	10.0	0.0
Severe global interest rate steepening	25.0	-	-
Global crisis	20.0	30.0	40.0

## Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

### c) ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions including ECL allowances and provisions

The following tables provide information about financial instruments and certain non-financial instruments that are subject to ECL requirements. For amortized-cost instruments, the carrying amount represents the maximum exposure to credit risk, taking into account the allowance for credit losses. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are also subject to ECL; however, unlike amortized-cost instruments, the allowance for credit losses for FVOCI instruments

does not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets. Instead, the carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

In addition to recognized financial assets, certain off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines are also subject to ECL. The maximum exposure to credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is calculated based on the maximum contractual amounts.

USD million	31.3.22							
	Carrying amount <sup>1</sup> / Total exposure				ECL allowances / provisions			
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<b>Financial instruments measured at amortized cost</b>								
Cash and balances at central banks	206,773	206,728	46	0	(6)	(0)	(6)	0
Loans and advances to banks	17,781	17,717	65	0	(9)	(8)	(1)	(0)
Receivables from securities financing transactions	69,452	69,452	(0)	0	(2)	(2)	(0)	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	39,254	39,254	0	0	(0)	(0)	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	393,960	376,969	15,513	1,478	(801)	(121)	(155)	(525)
<i>of which: Private clients with mortgages</i>	<i>153,645</i>	<i>145,272</i>	<i>7,702</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>(126)</i>	<i>(27)</i>	<i>(71)</i>	<i>(28)</i>
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	<i>43,920</i>	<i>40,006</i>	<i>3,907</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>(57)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(40)</i>	<i>(0)</i>
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>13,432</i>	<i>11,966</i>	<i>1,169</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>(143)</i>	<i>(21)</i>	<i>(14)</i>	<i>(108)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>13,911</i>	<i>11,995</i>	<i>1,508</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>(260)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(20)</i>	<i>(218)</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>144,398</i>	<i>144,374</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>(34)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(27)</i>
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	<i>1,709</i>	<i>1,341</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>(36)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>(17)</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>4,441</i>	<i>4,425</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>(103)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>(96)</i>
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	28,766	28,297	302	168	(109)	(27)	(7)	(75)
<i>of which: Loans to financial advisors</i>	<i>2,388</i>	<i>2,164</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>(86)</i>	<i>(20)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(63)</i>
<b>Total financial assets measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>755,987</b>	<b>738,416</b>	<b>15,925</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>(928)</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(170)</b>	<b>(600)</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>9,093</b>	<b>9,093</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements</b>	<b>765,080</b>	<b>747,509</b>	<b>15,925</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>(928)</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(170)</b>	<b>(600)</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)</b>								
Guarantees	22,496	21,264	1,072	159	(66)	(17)	(10)	(39)
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>3,459</i>	<i>2,621</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>(32)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(26)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>1,318</i>	<i>1,154</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(9)</i>
<i>of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds</i>	<i>11,428</i>	<i>11,307</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>2,545</i>	<i>2,545</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>2,680</i>	<i>2,680</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>0</i>
Irrevocable loan commitments	38,039	35,827	2,123	89	(112)	(68)	(44)	0
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>23,698</i>	<i>21,723</i>	<i>1,916</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>(98)</i>	<i>(63)</i>	<i>(35)</i>	<i>0</i>
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	6,432	6,432	0	0	(0)	(0)	0	0
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines	42,303	39,523	2,715	65	(40)	(30)	(10)	0
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	<i>9,621</i>	<i>9,343</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>4,618</i>	<i>3,862</i>	<i>733</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>4,793</i>	<i>4,254</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>8,216</i>	<i>8,216</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	<i>9,398</i>	<i>8,941</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	5,355	5,342	12	2	(2)	(2)	(0)	0
<b>Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines</b>	<b>114,625</b>	<b>108,389</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>(221)</b>	<b>(117)</b>	<b>(64)</b>	<b>(39)</b>
<b>Total allowances and provisions</b>					<b>(1,148)</b>	<b>(275)</b>	<b>(234)</b>	<b>(639)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances.

**Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)**

USD million	31.12.21							
	Carrying amount <sup>1</sup> / Total exposure				ECL allowances / provisions			
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<b>Financial instruments measured at amortized cost</b>								
Cash and balances at central banks	192,817	192,817	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to banks	15,360	15,333	26	1	(8)	(7)	(1)	0
Receivables from securities financing transactions	75,012	75,012	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	30,514	30,514	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	398,693	381,496	15,620	1,577	(850)	(126)	(152)	(572)
<i>of which: Private clients with mortgages</i>	<i>152,479</i>	<i>143,505</i>	<i>8,262</i>	<i>711</i>	<i>(132)</i>	<i>(28)</i>	<i>(71)</i>	<i>(33)</i>
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	<i>43,945</i>	<i>40,463</i>	<i>3,472</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>(60)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(40)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>13,990</i>	<i>12,643</i>	<i>1,037</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>(170)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>(133)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>14,004</i>	<i>12,076</i>	<i>1,492</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>(259)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(225)</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>149,283</i>	<i>149,255</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>(33)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(28)</i>
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	<i>1,716</i>	<i>1,345</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>(36)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>(17)</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>3,813</i>	<i>3,799</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>(114)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(108)</i>
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	26,236	25,746	302	189	(109)	(27)	(7)	(76)
<i>of which: Loans to financial advisors</i>	<i>2,453</i>	<i>2,184</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>(86)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(63)</i>
<b>Total financial assets measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>738,632</b>	<b>720,917</b>	<b>15,948</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>(969)</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>(160)</b>	<b>(647)</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>8,844</b>	<b>8,844</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements</b>	<b>747,477</b>	<b>729,762</b>	<b>15,948</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>(969)</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>(160)</b>	<b>(647)</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)</b>								
Guarantees	20,972	19,695	1,127	150	(41)	(18)	(8)	(15)
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>3,464</i>	<i>2,567</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>1,353</i>	<i>1,143</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(7)</i>
<i>of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds</i>	<i>9,575</i>	<i>9,491</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(13)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>2,454</i>	<i>2,454</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>3,137</i>	<i>3,137</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Irrevocable loan commitments	39,478	37,097	2,335	46	(114)	(72)	(42)	0
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>23,922</i>	<i>21,811</i>	<i>2,102</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>(100)</i>	<i>(66)</i>	<i>(34)</i>	<i>0</i>
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	1,444	1,444	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines	42,373	39,802	2,508	63	(38)	(28)	(10)	0
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	<i>7,328</i>	<i>7,046</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>5,358</i>	<i>4,599</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>5,160</i>	<i>4,736</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>8,670</i>	<i>8,670</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	<i>9,466</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	5,611	5,527	36	48	(3)	(3)	0	0
<b>Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines</b>	<b>109,878</b>	<b>103,565</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>(196)</b>	<b>(121)</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>(15)</b>
<b>Total allowances and provisions</b>					<b>(1,165)</b>	<b>(282)</b>	<b>(220)</b>	<b>(662)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances.

## Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

The table below provides information about the ECL gross exposure and the ECL coverage ratio for UBS AG's core loan portfolios (i.e., *Loans and advances to customers* and *Loans to financial advisors*) and relevant off-balance sheet exposures. *Cash and balances at central banks, Loans and advances to banks, Receivables from securities financing transactions, Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments* and *Financial assets*

*measured at fair value through other comprehensive income* are not included in the table below, due to their lower sensitivity to ECL.

ECL coverage ratios are calculated by dividing ECL allowances and provisions by the gross carrying amount of the related exposures.

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio					31.3.22				
On-balance sheet	Gross carrying amount (USD million)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	153,771	145,299	7,773	699	8	2	91	6	403
Real estate financing	43,977	40,023	3,947	7	13	4	102	13	455
Total real estate lending	197,748	185,321	11,720	707	9	2	95	8	404
Large corporate clients	13,574	11,987	1,184	404	105	17	122	27	2,666
SME clients	14,170	12,017	1,528	626	183	18	130	31	3,489
Total corporate lending	27,745	24,004	2,712	1,029	145	18	127	29	3,166
Lombard	144,432	144,381	0	51	2	0	0	0	5,326
Credit cards	1,745	1,351	350	44	204	72	256	110	3,803
Commodity trade finance	4,544	4,432	7	105	226	14	2	14	9,157
Other loans and advances to customers	18,548	17,602	879	66	23	7	9	7	4,517
Loans to financial advisors	2,473	2,184	88	201	347	92	322	101	3,132
Total other lending	171,742	169,949	1,325	468	18	3	95	4	4,986
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>397,235</b>	<b>379,274</b>	<b>15,757</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,667</b>

Off-balance sheet	Gross exposure (USD million)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	7,972	7,733	236	3	3	3	7	3	241
Real estate financing	10,787	10,499	287	0	9	6	118	9	0
Total real estate lending	18,759	18,232	523	3	7	5	68	7	241
Large corporate clients	31,774	28,206	3,384	183	43	24	124	35	1,410
SME clients	7,512	6,693	700	119	48	23	159	36	791
Total corporate lending	39,286	34,899	4,084	303	44	24	130	35	1,166
Lombard	13,761	13,761	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Credit cards	9,398	8,941	453	4	7	5	34	7	0
Commodity trade finance	3,010	3,010	0	0	4	4	0	4	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	11,646	11,048	598	0	15	11	83	15	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	12,334	12,065	265	4	9	5	40	6	0
Total other lending	50,148	48,825	1,315	8	7	5	58	7	0
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>108,193</b>	<b>101,956</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,255</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Loans and advances to customers of USD 394,761 million and Loans to financial advisors of USD 2,473 million, which are presented on the balance sheet line Other assets measured at amortized cost.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements.

**Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)**

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio									
31.12.21									
On-balance sheet	Gross carrying amount (USD million)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	152,610	143,533	8,333	744	9	2	85	6	446
Real estate financing	44,004	40,483	3,512	10	14	5	114	14	231
Total real estate lending	196,615	184,016	11,845	754	10	3	94	8	443
Large corporate clients	14,161	12,665	1,053	443	120	18	148	28	2,997
SME clients	14,263	12,095	1,507	661	182	16	103	25	3,402
Total corporate lending	28,424	24,760	2,560	1,104	151	17	121	26	3,240
Lombard	149,316	149,261	0	55	2	0	0	0	5,026
Credit cards	1,752	1,355	351	46	204	72	255	109	3,735
Commodity trade finance	3,927	3,805	7	115	290	15	3	15	9,388
Other loans and advances to customers	19,510	18,425	1,010	75	23	9	15	9	3,730
Loans to financial advisors	2,539	2,203	109	226	338	88	303	99	2,791
Total other lending	177,043	175,049	1,477	517	18	3	93	4	4,718
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>402,081</b>	<b>383,825</b>	<b>15,882</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,673</b>

Off-balance sheet	Gross exposure (USD million)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	9,123	8,798	276	49	3	3	9	3	15
Real estate financing	8,766	8,481	285	0	9	7	88	9	0
Total real estate lending	17,889	17,278	562	49	6	5	49	6	15
Large corporate clients	32,748	28,981	3,630	136	34	25	110	35	1
SME clients	8,077	7,276	688	114	38	19	151	30	585
Total corporate lending	40,826	36,258	4,318	250	35	24	117	34	266
Lombard	14,438	14,438	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Credit cards	9,466	9,000	462	4	7	5	34	7	0
Commodity trade finance	3,262	3,262	0	0	4	4	0	4	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	13,747	13,379	369	0	13	10	120	13	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	8,806	8,507	296	4	15	6	30	7	0
Total other lending	49,720	48,585	1,127	8	8	5	61	7	0
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>108,434</b>	<b>102,121</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>486</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Loans and advances to customers of USD 399,543 million and Loans to financial advisors of USD 2,539 million, which are presented on the balance sheet line Other assets measured at amortized cost.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements.

**Note 9 Fair value measurement**

This Note provides fair value measurement information for both financial and non-financial instruments and should be read in conjunction with "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021, which provides more information about valuation principles, valuation governance, fair value hierarchy classification, valuation adjustments, valuation techniques and inputs, sensitivity of fair value measurements, and methods applied to calculate fair values for financial instruments not measured at fair value.

All financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are categorized into one of three fair value hierarchy levels. When the inputs used to measure fair value may fall within different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the hierarchy within which each instrument is classified in its entirety is based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the position's fair value measurement:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are, or are based on, observable market data; or
- Level 3 – valuation techniques for which significant inputs are not based on observable market data.



## Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

### a) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy classification of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value is summarized in the table below.

#### Determination of fair values from quoted market prices or valuation techniques<sup>1</sup>

USD million	31.3.22				31.12.21			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis</b>								
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	97,077	15,296	2,623	114,995	113,722	15,012	2,299	131,033
of which:								
Equity instruments	82,255	512	278	83,045	97,983	1,090	149	99,222
Government bills / bonds	7,579	1,491	10	9,080	7,135	1,351	10	8,496
Investment fund units	6,495	2,030	16	8,541	7,843	1,364	21	9,229
Corporate and municipal bonds	741	9,201	611	10,553	708	7,791	556	9,055
Loans	0	1,726	1,577	3,303	0	3,099	1,443	4,542
Asset-backed securities	6	336	131	473	53	317	120	489
Derivative financial instruments	1,512	137,116	1,683	140,311	522	116,482	1,140	118,145
of which:								
Foreign exchange contracts	750	66,804	6	67,559	255	53,046	7	53,307
Interest rate contracts	0	36,372	772	37,144	0	32,747	494	33,241
Equity / index contracts	0	29,477	450	29,927	0	27,861	384	28,245
Credit derivative contracts	0	1,392	338	1,730	0	1,179	236	1,414
Commodity contracts	0	2,886	58	2,944	0	1,590	16	1,606
Brokerage receivables	0	20,762	0	20,762	0	21,839	0	21,839
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	25,704	30,838	4,033	60,575	27,278	28,185	4,180	59,642
of which:								
Financial assets for unit-linked investment contracts	18,475	0	1	18,476	21,110	187	6	21,303
Corporate and municipal bonds	137	12,665	288	13,090	123	13,937	306	14,366
Government bills / bonds	6,713	4,561	0	11,274	5,624	3,236	0	8,860
Loans	0	3,815	869	4,684	0	4,982	892	5,874
Securities financing transactions	0	9,677	100	9,776	0	5,704	100	5,804
Auction rate securities	0	0	1,635	1,635	0	0	1,585	1,585
Investment fund units	291	120	112	523	338	137	117	591
Equity instruments	89	0	699	788	83	2	681	765
Other	0	0	329	329	0	0	495	495
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on a recurring basis</b>								
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,341	6,751	0	9,093	2,704	6,140	0	8,844
of which:								
Asset-backed securities	0	4,639	0	4,639	0	4,849	0	4,849
Government bills / bonds	2,293	19	0	2,312	2,658	27	0	2,686
Corporate and municipal bonds	48	2,093	0	2,141	45	1,265	0	1,310
<b>Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis</b>								
Precious metals and other physical commodities	4,626	0	0	4,626	5,258	0	0	5,258
<b>Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis</b>								
Other non-financial assets <sup>2</sup>	0	0	24	24	0	0	26	26
<b>Total assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>131,260</b>	<b>210,763</b>	<b>8,363</b>	<b>350,386</b>	<b>149,484</b>	<b>187,658</b>	<b>7,645</b>	<b>344,787</b>



**Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)****Determination of fair values from quoted market prices or valuation techniques (continued)<sup>1</sup>**

USD million	31.3.22				31.12.21			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis</b>								
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	26,770	7,841	76	34,687	25,413	6,170	105	31,688
of which:								
Equity instruments	19,390	328	61	19,778	18,328	513	83	18,924
Corporate and municipal bonds	32	5,728	15	5,775	30	4,219	17	4,266
Government bills / bonds	6,857	1,047	0	7,905	5,883	826	0	6,709
Investment fund units	491	695	1	1,187	1,172	555	6	1,733
Derivative financial instruments	1,505	135,069	1,869	138,444	509	118,558	2,242	121,309
of which:								
Foreign exchange contracts	737	65,303	33	66,073	258	53,800	21	54,078
Interest rate contracts	0	33,518	221	33,739	0	28,398	278	28,675
Equity / index contracts	0	32,182	1,142	33,324	0	33,438	1,511	34,949
Credit derivative contracts	0	1,421	370	1,791	0	1,412	341	1,753
Commodity contracts	0	2,530	74	2,604	0	1,503	63	1,566
<b>Financial liabilities designated at fair value on a recurring basis</b>								
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	0	48,015	0	48,015	0	44,045	0	44,045
Debt issued designated at fair value	0	58,643	10,778	69,421	0	59,606	11,854	71,460
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	29,500	2,874	32,374	0	29,258	3,156	32,414
of which:								
Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	0	18,661	0	18,661	0	21,466	0	21,466
Securities financing transactions	0	9,386	2	9,388	0	6,375	2	6,377
Over-the-counter debt instruments	0	1,299	970	2,269	0	1,334	794	2,128
<b>Total liabilities measured at fair value</b>	<b>28,275</b>	<b>279,067</b>	<b>15,598</b>	<b>322,941</b>	<b>25,922</b>	<b>257,637</b>	<b>17,357</b>	<b>300,916</b>

<sup>1</sup> Bifurcated embedded derivatives are presented on the same balance sheet lines as their host contracts and are not included in this table. The fair value of these derivatives was not material for the periods presented. <sup>2</sup> Other non-financial assets primarily consist of properties and other non-current assets held for sale, which are measured at the lower of their net carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

**b) Valuation adjustments**

The table below summarizes the valuation adjustment reserves recognized on the balance sheet. Details about each category are provided further below.

**Valuation adjustment reserves on the balance sheet**

	As of	
Life-to-date gain / (loss), USD million	31.3.22	31.12.21
Deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves	425	418
Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value	114	(315)
CVAs, FVAs, DVAs and other valuation adjustments	(969)	(1,004)

**Deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves**

The table below summarizes the changes in deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves during the relevant period.

Deferred day-1 profit or loss is generally released into *Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss* when pricing of equivalent products or the underlying parameters become observable or when the transaction is closed out.

**Deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves**

	For the quarter ended		
USD million	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
Reserve balance at the beginning of the period	418	429	269
Profit / (loss) deferred on new transactions	75	78	181
(Profit) / loss recognized in the income statement	(69)	(88)	(63)
Foreign currency translation	0	0	(1)
<b>Reserve balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>387</b>

## Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

### Own credit

The valuation of financial liabilities designated at fair value requires consideration of the own credit component of fair value. Own credit risk is reflected in the valuation of UBS AG's fair value option liabilities where this component is considered relevant for valuation purposes by UBS AG's counterparties and other market participants. However, own credit risk is not reflected in the valuation of UBS AG's liabilities that are fully collateralized or for other obligations for which it is established market practice to not include an own credit component.

A description of UBS AG's methodology to estimate own credit and the related accounting principles is included in "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021.

In the first quarter of 2022, other comprehensive income related to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value was positive USD 423 million, primarily due to a widening of UBS's credit spreads.

### Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value

	Included in Other comprehensive income		
	For the quarter ended		
<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21	31.3.21
<b>Recognized during the period:</b>			
Realized gain / (loss)	(7)	0	(6)
Unrealized gain / (loss)	430	55	(23)
<b>Total gain / (loss), before tax</b>	<b>423</b>	55	(29)
		As of	
<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21	31.3.21
<b>Recognized on the balance sheet as of the end of the period:</b>			
Unrealized life-to-date gain / (loss)	114	(315)	(400)

### Credit, funding, debit and other valuation adjustments

A description of UBS AG's methodology for estimating credit valuation adjustments (CVAs), funding valuation adjustments (FVAs), debit valuation adjustments (DVAs) and other valuation

adjustments is included in "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021.

### Valuation adjustments on financial instruments

	As of	
<i>Life-to-date gain / (loss), USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21
<b>Credit valuation adjustments<sup>1</sup></b>	(45)	(44)
<b>Funding valuation adjustments</b>	(41)	(49)
<b>Debit valuation adjustments</b>	4	2
<b>Other valuation adjustments</b>	(887)	(913)
<i>of which: liquidity</i>	(343)	(341)
<i>of which: model uncertainty</i>	(544)	(571)

<sup>1</sup> Amounts do not include reserves against defaulted counterparties.

### c) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

Assets and liabilities that were held for the entire reporting period and transferred from Level 2 to level 1 or from Level 1 to Level 2 during the first quarter of 2022 were not material.

**Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)****d) Level 3 instruments: valuation techniques and inputs**

The table below presents material Level 3 assets and liabilities, together with the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, the inputs used in a given valuation technique that are considered significant as of 31 March 2022 and unobservable, and a range of values for those unobservable inputs.

The range of values represents the highest- and lowest-level inputs used in the valuation techniques. Therefore the range does not reflect the level of uncertainty regarding a particular input or an assessment of the reasonableness of UBS AG's estimates and assumptions, but rather the different underlying characteristics of the relevant assets and liabilities held by UBS AG. The ranges will therefore vary from period to period and parameter to parameter based on characteristics of the instruments held at each balance

sheet date. Furthermore, the ranges of unobservable inputs may differ across other financial institutions, reflecting the diversity of the products in each firm's inventory.

The significant unobservable inputs disclosed in the table below are consistent with those included in "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021. A description of the potential effect that a change in each unobservable input in isolation may have on a fair value measurement, including information to facilitate an understanding of factors that give rise to the input ranges shown, is also provided in "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021.

**Valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 assets and liabilities**

	Fair value				Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) <sup>1</sup>	Range of inputs						unit <sup>1</sup>
	Assets		Liabilities				31.3.22			31.12.21			
	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.22	31.12.21			low	high	weighted average <sup>2</sup>	low	high	weighted average <sup>2</sup>	
USD billion													
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and Financial assets at fair value not held for trading													
Corporate and municipal bonds	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	13	102	93	16	143	98	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Discount margin	447	447		434	434		basis points
Traded loans, loans measured at fair value, loan commitments and guarantees	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	0	100	99	0	101	99	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spread	200	800	294	175	800	436	basis points
					Market comparable and securitization model	Credit spread	70	1,490	236	28	1,544	241	basis points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spread							basis points
Auction rate securities	1.6	1.6					115	184	149	115	197	153	points
Investment fund units <sup>3</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Net asset value							
Equity instruments <sup>3</sup>	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	Relative value to market comparable	Price							
Debt issued designated at fair value <sup>4</sup>			10.8	11.9									
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value			2.9	3.2	Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	25	175		24	175		basis points
Derivative financial instruments													
Interest rate contracts	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	Option model	Volatility of interest rates	74	136		65	81		basis points
					Discounted expected cash flows								basis points
Credit derivative contracts	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3		Credit spreads	3	541		1	583		points
						Bond price equivalent	3	145		2	136		points
Equity / index contracts	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.5	Option model	Equity dividend yields	0	12		0	11		%
						Volatility of equity stocks, equity and other indices	3	97		4	98		%
						Equity-to-FX correlation	(26)	84		(29)	76		%
						Equity-to-equity correlation	(25)	100		(25)	100		%

<sup>1</sup> The ranges of significant unobservable inputs are represented in points, percentages and basis points. Points are a percentage of par (e.g., 100 points would be 100% of par). <sup>2</sup> Weighted averages are provided for most non-derivative financial instruments and were calculated by weighting inputs based on the fair values of the respective instruments. Weighted averages are not provided for inputs related to Other financial liabilities designated at fair value and Derivative financial instruments, as this would not be meaningful. <sup>3</sup> The range of inputs is not disclosed, as there is a dispersion of values given the diverse nature of the investments. <sup>4</sup> Debt issued designated at fair value primarily consists of UBS structured notes, which include variable maturity notes with various equity and foreign exchange underlying risks, rates-linked and credit-linked notes, all of which have embedded derivative parameters that are considered to be unobservable. The equivalent derivative instrument parameters are presented in the respective derivative financial instruments lines in this table.

## Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

### e) Level 3 instruments: sensitivity to changes in unobservable input assumptions

The table below summarizes those financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 for which a change in one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, and the estimated effect thereof. The table presents the favorable and unfavorable effects for each class of financial assets and liabilities for which the potential change in fair value is considered significant. The sensitivity of fair value measurements for debt issued designated at fair value and over-the-counter debt instruments designated at fair value is reported together with the equivalent derivative or securities financing instrument.

The sensitivity data shown below presents an estimation of valuation uncertainty based on reasonably possible alternative values for Level 3 inputs at the balance sheet date and does not represent the estimated effect of stress scenarios. Typically, these financial assets and liabilities are sensitive to a combination of inputs from Levels 1–3. Although well-defined interdependencies may exist between Level 1/2 parameters and Level 3 parameters (e.g., between interest rates, which are generally Level 1 or Level 2, and prepayments, which are generally Level 3), these have not been incorporated in the table. Furthermore, direct interrelationships between the Level 3 parameters are not a significant element of the valuation uncertainty.

#### Sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable input assumptions<sup>1</sup>

USD million	31.3.22		31.12.21	
	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Traded loans, loans designated at fair value, loan commitments and guarantees	15	(20)	19	(13)
Securities financing transactions	47	(52)	41	(53)
Auction rate securities	79	(79)	66	(66)
Asset-backed securities	25	(18)	20	(20)
Equity instruments	170	(144)	173	(146)
Interest rate derivative contracts, net	69	(62)	29	(19)
Credit derivative contracts, net	8	(7)	5	(8)
Foreign exchange derivative contracts, net	16	(9)	19	(11)
Equity / index derivative contracts, net	410	(367)	368	(335)
Other	53	(81)	50	(73)
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>(839)</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>(744)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sensitivity of issued and over-the-counter debt instruments is reported with the equivalent derivative or securities financing instrument.

### f) Level 3 instruments: movements during the period

#### Significant changes in Level 3 instruments

The table on the following pages presents additional information about material Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Level 3 assets and liabilities may be hedged with instruments classified as Level 1 or Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy and, as a result, realized and unrealized gains and losses included in the table may not include the effect of related hedging

activity. Furthermore, the realized and unrealized gains and losses presented in the table are not limited solely to those arising from Level 3 inputs, as valuations are generally derived from both observable and unobservable parameters.

Assets and liabilities transferred into or out of Level 3 are presented as if those assets or liabilities had been transferred at the beginning of the year.

**Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)****Movements of Level 3 instruments**

USD billion	Balance as of 31 December 2020	Net gains / losses included in income <sup>1</sup>	Total gains / losses included in comprehensive income of which: related to Level 3 instruments held at the end of the reporting period	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Foreign currency translation	Balance as of 31 March 2021
<b>Financial assets at fair value held for trading</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
of which:											
Investment fund units	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate and municipal bonds	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.8
Loans	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	1.1
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>Derivative financial instruments – assets</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
of which:											
Interest rate contracts	0.5	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Equity / index contracts	0.9	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Credit derivative contracts	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Financial assets at fair value not held for trading</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
of which:											
Loans	0.9	(0.1)	0.0	0.4	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Auction rate securities	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Equity instruments	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
<b>Derivative financial instruments – liabilities</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
of which:											
Interest rate contracts	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.5
Equity / index contracts	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.6)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	2.1
Credit derivative contracts	0.5	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Debt issued designated at fair value</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Other financial liabilities designated at fair value</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Net gains / losses included in comprehensive income are composed of Net interest income, Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and Other income. <sup>2</sup> Total Level 3 assets as of 31 March 2022 were USD 8.4 billion (31 December 2021: USD 7.6 billion). Total Level 3 liabilities as of 31 March 2022 were USD 15.6 billion (31 December 2021: USD 17.4 billion).

## Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

Balance as of 31 December 2021 <sup>2</sup>	Total gains / losses included in comprehensive income		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Foreign currency translation	Balance as of 31 March 2022 <sup>2</sup>
	Net gains / losses included in income <sup>1</sup>	of which: related to Level 3 instruments held at the end of the reporting period								
2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.8)	1.0	0.0	0.2	(0.3)	0.0	2.6
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	1.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	1.6
0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	0.4
1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
4.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
2.2	(0.3)	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.8	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
0.3	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1.5	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
0.3	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
11.9	(0.6)	(0.6)	0.0	0.0	2.5	(2.4)	0.1	(0.5)	(0.1)	10.8
3.2	(0.4)	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	2.9

**Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)****g) Financial instruments not measured at fair value**

The table below reflects the estimated fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value.

**Financial instruments not measured at fair value**

<i>USD billion</i>	31.3.22		31.12.21	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and balances at central banks	206.8	206.8	192.8	192.8
Loans and advances to banks	17.8	17.8	15.4	15.3
Receivables from securities financing transactions	69.5	69.5	75.0	75.0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	39.3	39.3	30.5	30.5
Loans and advances to customers	394.0	387.9	398.7	397.9
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	28.8	28.3	26.2	26.5
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Amounts due to banks	16.6	16.6	13.1	13.1
Payables from securities financing transactions	7.1	7.1	5.5	5.5
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	39.6	39.6	31.8	31.8
Customer deposits	543.0	542.9	544.8	544.8
Funding from UBS Group AG	57.5	58.4	57.3	58.8
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	75.0	75.2	82.4	82.8
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost <sup>1</sup>	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.3

<sup>1</sup> Excludes lease liabilities.

The fair values included in the table above have been calculated for disclosure purposes only. The valuation techniques and assumptions relate only to UBS AG's financial instruments not otherwise measured at fair value. Other institutions may use

different methods and assumptions for their fair value estimation, and therefore such fair value disclosures cannot necessarily be compared from one financial institution to another.

## Note 10 Derivative instruments

### a) Derivative instruments

<i>As of 31.3.22, USD billion</i>	Derivative financial assets	Notional values related to derivative financial assets <sup>1</sup>	Derivative financial liabilities	Notional values related to derivative financial liabilities <sup>1</sup>	Other notional values <sup>2</sup>
<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>					
Interest rate contracts	37.1	1,080	33.7	1,058	9,569
Credit derivative contracts	1.7	50	1.8	48	0
Foreign exchange contracts	67.6	3,315	66.1	3,183	20
Equity / index contracts	29.9	477	33.3	566	80
Commodity contracts	2.9	82	2.6	65	17
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	0.0	1	0.0	5	
Unsettled purchases of non-derivative financial instruments <sup>3</sup>	0.3	26	0.5	31	
Unsettled sales of non-derivative financial instruments <sup>3</sup>	0.7	45	0.4	18	
<b>Total derivative financial instruments, based on IFRS netting<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>9,686</b>
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet <sup>5</sup>	(126.6)		(121.4)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(101.7)</i>		<i>(101.7)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(25.0)</i>		<i>(19.7)</i>		
<b>Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential</b>	<b>13.7</b>		<b>17.0</b>		

*As of 31.12.21, USD billion*

<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>					
Interest rate contracts	33.2	991	28.7	943	8,675
Credit derivative contracts	1.4	45	1.8	46	0
Foreign exchange contracts	53.3	3,031	54.1	2,939	1
Equity / index contracts	28.2	457	34.9	604	80
Commodity contracts	1.6	58	1.6	56	15
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	0.0	1	0.0	8	
Unsettled purchases of non-derivative financial instruments <sup>3</sup>	0.1	13	0.2	11	
Unsettled sales of non-derivative financial instruments <sup>3</sup>	0.2	18	0.1	9	
<b>Total derivative financial instruments, based on IFRS netting<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>8,771</b>
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet <sup>5</sup>	(107.4)		(107.0)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(88.9)</i>		<i>(88.9)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(18.5)</i>		<i>(18.1)</i>		
<b>Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential</b>	<b>10.7</b>		<b>14.3</b>		

<sup>1</sup> In cases where derivative financial instruments are presented on a net basis on the balance sheet, the respective notional values of the netted derivative financial instruments are still presented on a gross basis. Notional amounts of client-cleared ETD and OTC transactions through central clearing counterparties are not disclosed, as they have a significantly different risk profile. <sup>2</sup> Other notional values relate to derivatives that are cleared through either a central counterparty or an exchange. The fair value of these derivatives is presented on the balance sheet net of the corresponding cash margin under Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments and Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments and was not material for all periods presented. <sup>3</sup> Changes in the fair value of purchased and sold non-derivative financial instruments between trade date and settlement date are recognized as derivative financial instruments. <sup>4</sup> Financial assets and liabilities are presented net on the balance sheet if UBS AG has the unconditional and legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, bankruptcy or insolvency of UBS AG or its counterparties, and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. <sup>5</sup> Reflects the netting potential in accordance with enforceable master netting and similar arrangements where not all criteria for a net presentation on the balance sheet have been met. Refer to "Note 22 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021 for more information.



**Note 10 Derivative instruments (continued)****b) Cash collateral on derivative instruments**

<i>USD billion</i>	<b>Receivables 31.3.22</b>	<b>Payables 31.3.22</b>	Receivables 31.12.21	Payables 31.12.21
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, based on IFRS netting <sup>1</sup>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>	30.5	31.8
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet <sup>2</sup>	<b>(19.0)</b>	<b>(21.4)</b>	(18.4)	(16.4)
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<b>(15.8)</b>	<b>(18.2)</b>	(15.2)	(13.1)
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<b>(3.2)</b>	<b>(3.2)</b>	(3.3)	(3.3)
<b>Cash collateral on derivative instruments, after consideration of further netting potential</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	12.1	15.4

<sup>1</sup> Financial assets and liabilities are presented net on the balance sheet if UBS AG has the unconditional and legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, bankruptcy or insolvency of UBS AG or its counterparties, and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. <sup>2</sup> Reflects the netting potential in accordance with enforceable master netting and similar arrangements where not all criteria for a net presentation on the balance sheet have been met. Refer to "Note 22 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2021 for more information.

**Note 11 Other assets and liabilities****a) Other financial assets measured at amortized cost**

<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21
Debt securities	<b>21,192</b>	18,858
<i>of which: government bills / bonds</i>	<b>10,085</b>	9,833
Loans to financial advisors	<b>2,388</b>	2,453
Fee- and commission-related receivables	<b>1,937</b>	1,966
Finance lease receivables	<b>1,325</b>	1,356
Settlement and clearing accounts	<b>492</b>	455
Accrued interest income	<b>549</b>	521
Other	<b>885</b>	627
<b>Total other financial assets measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>28,766</b>	26,236

**b) Other non-financial assets**

<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21
Precious metals and other physical commodities	<b>4,626</b>	5,258
Deposits and collateral provided in connection with litigation, regulatory and similar matters <sup>1</sup>	<b>2,280</b>	1,526
Prepaid expenses	<b>773</b>	717
VAT and other tax receivables	<b>419</b>	591
Properties and other non-current assets held for sale	<b>313</b>	32
Assets of disposal groups held for sale	<b>1,018</b>	1,093
Other	<b>728</b>	618
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<b>10,158</b>	9,836

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Note 15 for more information.

**c) Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost**

<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21
Other accrued expenses	<b>1,561</b>	1,642
Accrued interest expenses	<b>847</b>	1,134
Settlement and clearing accounts	<b>1,663</b>	1,282
Lease liabilities	<b>3,310</b>	3,438
Other	<b>2,786</b>	2,269
<b>Total other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>10,167</b>	9,765

## Note 11 Other assets and liabilities (continued)

### d) Other financial liabilities designated at fair value

<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21
Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	<b>18,661</b>	21,466
Securities financing transactions	<b>9,388</b>	6,377
Over-the-counter debt instruments	<b>2,269</b>	2,128
Funding from UBS Group AG	<b>2,049</b>	2,340
Other	<b>8</b>	103
<b>Total other financial liabilities designated at fair value</b>	<b>32,374</b>	32,414
<i>of which: life-to-date own credit (gain) / loss</i>	<b>(27)</b>	172

### e) Other non-financial liabilities

<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21
Compensation-related liabilities	<b>2,925</b>	4,795
<i>of which: financial advisor compensation plans</i>	<b>1,193</b>	1,512
<i>of which: other compensation plans</i>	<b>756</b>	2,140
<i>of which: net defined benefit liability</i>	<b>558</b>	617
<i>of which: other compensation-related liabilities<sup>1</sup></i>	<b>418</b>	526
Deferred tax liabilities	<b>165</b>	297
Current tax liabilities	<b>926</b>	1,365
VAT and other tax payables	<b>541</b>	524
Deferred income	<b>246</b>	225
Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale	<b>1,289</b>	1,298
Other	<b>61</b>	68
<b>Total other non-financial liabilities</b>	<b>6,152</b>	8,572

<sup>1</sup> Includes liabilities for payroll taxes and untaken vacation.

## Note 12 Debt issued designated at fair value

<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21
<b>Issued debt instruments</b>		
Equity-linked <sup>1</sup>	<b>44,252</b>	47,059
Rates-linked	<b>14,933</b>	16,369
Credit-linked	<b>1,951</b>	1,723
Fixed-rate	<b>3,727</b>	2,868
Commodity-linked	<b>3,995</b>	2,911
Other	<b>563</b>	529
<b>Total debt issued designated at fair value</b>	<b>69,421</b>	71,460
<i>of which: life-to-date own credit (gain) / loss</i>	<b>(87)</b>	144

<sup>1</sup> Includes investment fund unit-linked instruments issued.

**Note 13 Debt issued measured at amortized cost**

<i>USD million</i>	<b>31.3.22</b>	31.12.21
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	<b>33,727</b>	40,640
Other short-term debt	<b>3,812</b>	2,458
<b>Short-term debt<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>37,539</b>	43,098
Senior unsecured debt	<b>21,632</b>	23,328
Covered bonds	<b>1,351</b>	1,389
Subordinated debt	<b>5,056</b>	5,163
<i>of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing tier 2 capital instruments</i>	<b>2,507</b>	2,596
<i>of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital instruments</i>	<b>543</b>	547
Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions	<b>9,435</b>	9,454
<b>Long-term debt<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>37,474</b>	39,334
<b>Total debt issued measured at amortized cost<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>75,013</b>	82,432

<sup>1</sup> Debt with an original contractual maturity of less than one year. <sup>2</sup> Debt with an original contractual maturity greater than or equal to one year. The classification of debt issued into short-term and long-term does not consider any early redemption features. <sup>3</sup> Net of bifurcated embedded derivatives, the fair value of which was not material for the periods presented.

**Note 14 Interest rate benchmark reform**

During the first quarter of 2022, UBS AG continued to manage the transition to alternative reference rates (ARRs) under the oversight of the dedicated Group-wide forum, with an increased US regional focus. The transition of non-USD interbank offered rates (IBORs) is largely complete, with efforts now focused on managing the transition of remaining USD LIBOR exposures.

On 15 March 2022, the US enacted federal legislation, the "Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act," which is substantially based on, and supersedes, the New York State London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) legislation. The Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act provides a legislative solution for legacy products governed by any US state law should such products fail to transition prior to the USD LIBOR cessation date of 30 June 2023.

**Non-derivative instruments**

During the first quarter of 2022, most of the USD 21 billion mortgages linked to CHF LIBOR that were outstanding as of 31 December 2021 were automatically transitioned to Swiss Average Rate Overnight (SARON), with only an insignificant amount remaining, which will transition later in 2022, on their next roll date.

Substantially all of the US securities-based lending outstanding as of 31 December 2021 was transitioned to Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) during the first quarter of 2022, with transition of the remaining USD 2 billion currently in progress.

In January 2022, UBS AG completed the transition of USD LIBOR-linked non-derivative balances related to brokerage accounts to SOFR. No other material transitions of USD LIBOR-linked contracts occurred in the first quarter of 2022. UBS AG plans to transition USD 10 billion of US mortgages linked to USD LIBOR to SOFR in 2022 and 2023.

**Derivative instruments**

UBS AG successfully transitioned the remaining non-USD IBOR derivatives not transacted through clearing houses or exchanges, which ensured an orderly transition when converting high volumes of transactions at the time of rate cessation. No material USD LIBOR-linked derivatives transitioned in the first quarter of 2022.

## Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities

### a) Provisions

The table below presents an overview of total provisions.

<i>USD million</i>	31.3.22	31.12.21
Provisions other than provisions for expected credit losses	3,192	3,256
Provisions for expected credit losses <sup>1</sup>	221	196
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>3,452</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Note 8c for more information.

The following table presents additional information for provisions other than provisions for expected credit losses.

<i>USD million</i>	Litigation, regulatory and similar matters <sup>1</sup>	Restructuring	Other <sup>3</sup>	Total
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2021</b>	2,798	137	321	3,256
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	58	44	5	107
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(1)	(4)	(5)	(10)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(54)	(50)	(7)	(112)
Foreign currency translation / unwind of discount	(42)	(1)	(4)	(48)
<b>Balance as of 31 March 2022</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>125<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,192</b>

<sup>1</sup> Consists of provisions for losses resulting from legal, liability and compliance risks. <sup>2</sup> Primarily consists of personnel-related restructuring provisions of USD 80 million as of 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: USD 90 million) and provisions for onerous contracts of USD 45 million as of 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: USD 47 million). <sup>3</sup> Mainly includes provisions related to real estate, employee benefits and operational risks.

Restructuring provisions primarily relate to personnel-related provisions and onerous contracts. Personnel-related restructuring provisions are used within a short period of time but potential changes in amount may be triggered when natural staff attrition reduces the number of people affected by a restructuring event and therefore the estimated costs. Onerous contracts for property are recognized when UBS AG is committed to pay for non-lease

components, such as utilities, service charges, taxes and maintenance, when a property is vacated or not fully recovered from sub-tenants.

Information about provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as a class, is included in Note 15b. There are no material contingent liabilities associated with the other classes of provisions.

### b) Litigation, regulatory and similar matters

UBS operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. As a result, UBS (which for purposes of this Note may refer to UBS AG and/or one or more of its subsidiaries, as applicable) is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations.

Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome and the timing of resolution are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. There are also situations where UBS may enter into a settlement agreement. This may occur in order to avoid the expense, management distraction or reputational implications of continuing to contest liability, even for those matters for which UBS believes it should be exonerated. The uncertainties inherent in all such matters affect the amount and timing of any potential outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities. UBS makes provisions for such matters brought against it when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is more likely than not that UBS has a present legal or

constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where these factors are otherwise satisfied, a provision may be established for claims that have not yet been asserted against UBS, but are nevertheless expected to be, based on UBS's experience with similar asserted claims. If any of those conditions is not met, such matters result in contingent liabilities. If the amount of an obligation cannot be reliably estimated, a liability exists that is not recognized even if an outflow of resources is probable. Accordingly, no provision is established even if the potential outflow of resources with respect to such matters could be significant. Developments relating to a matter that occur after the relevant reporting period, but prior to the issuance of financial statements, which affect management's assessment of the provision for such matter (because, for example, the developments provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period), are adjusting events after the reporting period under IAS 10 and must be recognized in the financial statements for the reporting period.

**Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)**

Specific litigation, regulatory and other matters are described below, including all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance due to potential financial, reputational and other effects. The amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information is provided where available and appropriate in order to assist users in considering the magnitude of potential exposures.

In the case of certain matters below, we state that we have established a provision, and for the other matters, we make no such statement. When we make this statement and we expect disclosure of the amount of a provision to prejudice seriously our position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal what UBS believes to be the probable and reliably estimable outflow, we do not disclose that amount. In some cases we are subject to confidentiality obligations that preclude such disclosure. With respect to the matters for which we do not state whether we have established a provision, either: (a) we have not established a provision, in which case the matter is treated as a contingent liability under the applicable accounting standard; or (b) we have established a provision but expect disclosure of that fact to prejudice seriously our position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal the fact that UBS believes an outflow of resources to be probable and reliably estimable.

With respect to certain litigation, regulatory and similar matters for which we have established provisions, we are able to estimate the expected timing of outflows. However, the aggregate amount of the expected outflows for those matters for which we are able to estimate expected timing is immaterial relative to our current and expected levels of liquidity over the relevant time periods.

The aggregate amount provisioned for litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class is disclosed in the "Provisions" table in Note 15a above. It is not practicable to provide an aggregate estimate of liability for our litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Doing so would require UBS to provide speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Although UBS therefore cannot provide a numerical estimate of the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters, UBS believes that the aggregate amount of possible future losses from this class that are more than remote substantially exceeds the level of current provisions.

Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime could have material consequences for UBS. Resolution of regulatory proceedings may require UBS to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorizations, and may permit financial market utilities to limit, suspend or terminate UBS's participation in such utilities. Failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorizations or participations, could have material consequences for UBS.

The risk of loss associated with litigation, regulatory and similar matters is a component of operational risk for purposes of determining capital requirements. Information concerning our capital requirements and the calculation of operational risk for this purpose is included in the "Capital management" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2022 report.

**Provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters by business division and in Group Functions<sup>1</sup>**

<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Manage- ment	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Manage- ment	Investment Bank	Group Functions	Total
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2021</b>	1,338	181	8	310	962	2,798
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	54	0	0	4	0	58
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(49)	0	0	(5)	0	(54)
Reclassifications	0	0	0	4	(4)	0
Foreign currency translation / unwind of discount	(33)	(5)	0	(5)	0	(42)
<b>Balance as of 31 March 2022</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>2,758</b>

<sup>1</sup> Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 3 and 4 of this Note are recorded in Global Wealth Management, and provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 2 are recorded in Group Functions. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 1 and 6 of this Note are allocated between Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking, and provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 5 are allocated between the Investment Bank and Group Functions.

## Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

### 1. Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

Tax and regulatory authorities in a number of countries have made inquiries, served requests for information or examined employees located in their respective jurisdictions relating to the cross-border wealth management services provided by UBS and other financial institutions. It is possible that the implementation of automatic tax information exchange and other measures relating to cross-border provision of financial services could give rise to further inquiries in the future. UBS has received disclosure orders from the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (FTA) to transfer information based on requests for international administrative assistance in tax matters. The requests concern a number of UBS account numbers pertaining to current and former clients and are based on data from 2006 and 2008. UBS has taken steps to inform affected clients about the administrative assistance proceedings and their procedural rights, including the right to appeal. The requests are based on data received from the German authorities, who seized certain data related to UBS clients booked in Switzerland during their investigations and have apparently shared this data with other European countries. UBS expects additional countries to file similar requests.

Since 2013, UBS (France) S.A., UBS AG and certain former employees have been under investigation in France in relation to UBS's cross-border business with French clients. In connection with this investigation, the investigating judges ordered UBS AG to provide bail ("*caution*") of EUR 1.1 billion.

On 20 February 2019, the court of first instance returned a verdict finding UBS AG guilty of unlawful solicitation of clients on French territory and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, and UBS (France) S.A. guilty of aiding and abetting unlawful solicitation and of laundering the proceeds of tax fraud. The court imposed fines aggregating EUR 3.7 billion on UBS AG and UBS (France) S.A. and awarded EUR 800 million of civil damages to the French state. A trial in the French Court of Appeal took place in March 2021. On 13 December 2021, the Court of Appeal found UBS AG guilty of unlawful solicitation and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud. The court ordered a fine of EUR 3.75 million, the confiscation of EUR 1 billion, and awarded civil damages to the French state of EUR 800 million. The court also found UBS (France) SA guilty of the aiding and abetting of unlawful solicitation and ordered it to pay a fine of EUR 1.875 million. UBS AG has filed an appeal with the French Supreme Court to preserve its rights. The notice of appeal enables UBS AG to thoroughly assess the verdict of the Court of Appeal and to determine next steps in the best interest of its stakeholders. The fine and confiscation imposed by the Court of Appeal are suspended during the appeal. The civil damages award has been paid to the French state (EUR 99 million of which was deducted from the bail), subject to the result of UBS's appeal.

Our balance sheet at 31 March 2022 reflected provisions with respect to this matter in an amount of EUR 1.1 billion (USD 1.2 billion at 31 March 2022). The wide range of possible outcomes in this case contributes to a high degree of estimation uncertainty and the provision reflects our best estimate of possible financial implications, although actual penalties and civil damages could exceed (or may be less than) the provision amount.

Our balance sheet at 31 March 2022 reflected provisions with respect to matters described in this item 1 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

### 2. Claims related to sales of residential mortgage-backed securities and mortgages

From 2002 through 2007, prior to the crisis in the US residential loan market, UBS was a substantial issuer and underwriter of US residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and was a purchaser and seller of US residential mortgages.

In November 2018, the DOJ filed a civil complaint in the District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The complaint seeks unspecified civil monetary penalties under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 related to UBS's issuance, underwriting and sale of 40 RMBS transactions in 2006 and 2007. UBS moved to dismiss the civil complaint on 6 February 2019. On 10 December 2019, the district court denied UBS's motion to dismiss.

Our balance sheet at 31 March 2022 reflected a provision with respect to matters described in this item 2 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of this matter cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

**Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)****3. Madoff**

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BMIS) investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (now UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch) and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. Those inquiries concerned two third-party funds established under Luxembourg law, substantially all assets of which were with BMIS, as well as certain funds established in offshore jurisdictions with either direct or indirect exposure to BMIS. These funds faced severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. The documentation establishing both funds identifies UBS entities in various roles, including custodian, administrator, manager, distributor and promoter, and indicates that UBS employees serve as board members.

In 2009 and 2010, the liquidators of the two Luxembourg funds filed claims against UBS entities, non-UBS entities and certain individuals, including current and former UBS employees, seeking amounts totaling approximately EUR 2.1 billion, which includes amounts that the funds may be held liable to pay the trustee for the liquidation of BMIS (BMIS Trustee).

A large number of alleged beneficiaries have filed claims against UBS entities (and non-UBS entities) for purported losses relating to the Madoff fraud. The majority of these cases have been filed in Luxembourg, where decisions that the claims in eight test cases were inadmissible have been affirmed by the Luxembourg Court of Appeal, and the Luxembourg Supreme Court has dismissed a further appeal in one of the test cases.

In the US, the BMIS Trustee filed claims against UBS entities, among others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. The total amount claimed against all defendants in these actions was not less than USD 2 billion. In 2014, the US Supreme Court rejected the BMIS Trustee's motion for leave to appeal decisions dismissing all claims except those for the recovery of approximately USD 125 million of payments alleged to be fraudulent conveyances and preference payments. In 2016, the bankruptcy court dismissed these claims against the UBS entities. In February 2019, the Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal of the BMIS Trustee's remaining claims, and the US Supreme Court subsequently denied a petition seeking review of the Court of Appeals' decision. The case has been remanded to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings.

**4. Puerto Rico**

Declines since 2013 in the market prices of Puerto Rico municipal bonds and of closed-end funds (funds) that are sole-managed and co-managed by UBS Trust Company of Puerto Rico and distributed by UBS Financial Services Incorporated of Puerto Rico (UBS PR) led to multiple regulatory inquiries, which in 2014 and 2015, led to settlements with the Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.

Since then, UBS clients in Puerto Rico who own the funds or Puerto Rico municipal bonds and/or who used their UBS account assets as collateral for UBS non-purpose loans filed customer complaints and arbitration demands seeking aggregate damages of USD 3.4 billion, of which USD 3.1 billion have been resolved through settlements, arbitration or withdrawal of claims. Allegations include fraud, misrepresentation and unsuitability of the funds and of the loans.

A shareholder derivative action was filed in 2014 against various UBS entities and current and certain former directors of the funds, alleging hundreds of millions of US dollars in losses in the funds. In 2021, the parties reached an agreement to settle this matter for USD 15 million, subject to court approval.

In 2011, a purported derivative action was filed on behalf of the Employee Retirement System of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (System) against over 40 defendants, including UBS PR, which was named in connection with its underwriting and consulting services. Plaintiffs alleged that defendants violated their purported fiduciary duties and contractual obligations in connection with the issuance and underwriting of USD 3 billion of bonds by the System in 2008 and sought damages of over USD 800 million. In 2016, the court granted the System's request to join the action as a plaintiff. In 2017, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint. In 2020, the court denied plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment.

Beginning in 2015, certain agencies and public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Commonwealth) defaulted on certain interest payments on Puerto Rico bonds. In 2016, US federal legislation created an oversight board with power to oversee Puerto Rico's finances and to restructure its debt. The oversight board has imposed a stay on the exercise of certain creditors' rights. In 2017, the oversight board placed certain of the bonds into a bankruptcy-like proceeding under the supervision of a Federal District Judge.

In May 2019, the oversight board filed complaints in Puerto Rico federal district court bringing claims against financial, legal and accounting firms that had participated in Puerto Rico municipal bond offerings, including UBS, seeking a return of underwriting and swap fees paid in connection with those offerings. UBS estimates that it received approximately USD 125 million in fees in the relevant offerings.

In August 2019, and February and November 2020, four US insurance companies that insured issues of Puerto Rico municipal bonds sued UBS and several other underwriters of Puerto Rico municipal bonds in three separate cases. The actions collectively seek recovery of an aggregate of USD 955 million in damages from the defendants. The plaintiffs in these cases claim that defendants failed to reasonably investigate financial statements in the offering materials for the insured Puerto Rico bonds issued between 2002 and 2007, which plaintiffs argue they relied upon in agreeing to insure the bonds notwithstanding that they had no contractual relationship with the underwriters. Defendants' motions to dismiss were granted in two of the cases; those decisions are being appealed by the plaintiffs. In the third case, defendants' motion to dismiss was denied, but on appeal that ruling was reversed and the motion to dismiss was granted.



## Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

Our balance sheet at 31 March 2022 reflected provisions with respect to matters described in this item 4 in amounts that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provisions that we have recognized.

### 5. Foreign exchange, LIBOR and benchmark rates, and other trading practices

*Foreign exchange-related regulatory matters:* Beginning in 2013, numerous authorities commenced investigations concerning possible manipulation of foreign exchange markets and precious metals prices. As a result of these investigations, UBS entered into resolutions with Swiss, US and United Kingdom regulators and the European Commission. UBS was granted conditional immunity by the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and by authorities in other jurisdictions in connection with potential competition law violations relating to foreign exchange and precious metals businesses.

*Foreign exchange-related civil litigation:* Putative class actions have been filed since 2013 in US federal courts and in other jurisdictions against UBS and other banks on behalf of putative classes of persons who engaged in foreign currency transactions with any of the defendant banks. UBS has resolved US federal court class actions relating to foreign currency transactions with the defendant banks and persons who transacted in foreign exchange futures contracts and options on such futures under a settlement agreement that provides for UBS to pay an aggregate of USD 141 million and provide cooperation to the settlement classes. Certain class members have excluded themselves from that settlement and have filed individual actions in US and English courts against UBS and other banks, alleging violations of US and European competition laws and unjust enrichment.

In 2015, a putative class action was filed in federal court against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of persons and businesses in the US who directly purchased foreign currency from the defendants and alleged co-conspirators for their own end use. In March 2017, the court granted UBS's (and the other banks') motions to dismiss the complaint. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in August 2017. In March 2018, the court denied the defendants' motions to dismiss the amended complaint. In March 2022, the court denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification.

*LIBOR and other benchmark-related regulatory matters:* Numerous government agencies conducted investigations regarding potential improper attempts by UBS, among others, to manipulate LIBOR and other benchmark rates at certain times. UBS reached settlements or otherwise concluded investigations relating to benchmark interest rates with the investigating authorities. UBS was granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and the Swiss Competition Commission (WEKO), in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to certain rates. However, UBS

has not reached a final settlement with WEKO, as the Secretariat of WEKO has asserted that UBS does not qualify for full immunity.

*LIBOR and other benchmark-related civil litigation:* A number of putative class actions and other actions are pending in the federal courts in New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of parties who transacted in certain interest rate benchmark-based derivatives. Also pending in the US and in other jurisdictions are a number of other actions asserting losses related to various products whose interest rates were linked to LIBOR and other benchmarks, including adjustable rate mortgages, preferred and debt securities, bonds pledged as collateral, loans, depository accounts, investments and other interest-bearing instruments. The complaints allege manipulation, through various means, of certain benchmark interest rates, including USD LIBOR, Euroyen TIBOR, Yen LIBOR, EURIBOR, CHF LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, SGD SIBOR and SOR and Australian BBSW, and seek unspecified compensatory and other damages under varying legal theories.

*USD LIBOR class and individual actions in the US:* In 2013 and 2015, the district court in the USD LIBOR actions dismissed, in whole or in part, certain plaintiffs' antitrust claims, federal racketeering claims, CEA claims, and state common law claims, and again dismissed the antitrust claims in 2016 following an appeal. In December 2021, the Second Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal in part and reversed in part and remanded to the district court for further proceedings. The Second Circuit, among other things, held that there was personal jurisdiction over UBS and other foreign defendants based on allegations that at least one alleged co-conspirator undertook an overt act in the United States. Separately, in 2018, the Second Circuit reversed in part the district court's 2015 decision dismissing certain individual plaintiffs' claims and certain of these actions are now proceeding. In 2018, the district court denied plaintiffs' motions for class certification in the USD class actions for claims pending against UBS, and plaintiffs sought permission to appeal that ruling to the Second Circuit. In July 2018, the Second Circuit denied the petition to appeal of the class of USD lenders and in November 2018 denied the petition of the USD exchange class. In January 2019, a putative class action was filed in the District Court for the Southern District of New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of US residents who, since 1 February 2014, directly transacted with a defendant bank in USD LIBOR instruments. The complaint asserts antitrust claims. The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint in August 2019. On 26 March 2020 the court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety. Plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal. On 7 March 2022, the Second Circuit dismissed the appeal because appellants, who had been substituted in to replace the original plaintiffs who had withdrawn, lacked standing to pursue the appeal. In August 2020, an individual action was filed in the Northern District of California against UBS and numerous other banks alleging that the defendants conspired to fix the interest rate used as the basis for loans to consumers by jointly setting the USD LIBOR rate and monopolized the market for LIBOR-based consumer loans and credit cards. Defendants moved to dismiss the complaint in September 2021.



**Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)***Other benchmark class actions in the US:*

**Yen LIBOR / Euroyen TIBOR** – In 2014, 2015 and 2017, the court in one of the Yen LIBOR / Euroyen TIBOR lawsuits dismissed certain of the plaintiffs' claims, including the plaintiffs' federal antitrust and racketeering claims. In August 2020, the court granted defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings and dismissed the lone remaining claim in the action as impermissibly extraterritorial. Plaintiffs have appealed. In 2017, the court dismissed the other Yen LIBOR / Euroyen TIBOR action in its entirety on standing grounds. In April 2020, the appeals court reversed the dismissal and in August 2020 plaintiffs in that action filed an amended complaint focused on Yen LIBOR. The court granted in part and denied in part defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint in September 2021 and plaintiffs and the remaining defendants have moved for reconsideration.

**CHF LIBOR** – In 2017, the court dismissed the CHF LIBOR action on standing grounds and failure to state a claim. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and the court granted a renewed motion to dismiss in September 2019. Plaintiffs appealed. In September 2021, the Second Circuit granted the parties' joint motion to vacate the dismissal and remand the case for further proceedings.

**EURIBOR** – In 2017, the court in the EURIBOR lawsuit dismissed the case as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction. Plaintiffs have appealed.

**SIBOR / SOR** – In October 2018, the court in the SIBOR / SOR action dismissed all but one of plaintiffs' claims against UBS. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and the court granted a renewed motion to dismiss in July 2019. Plaintiffs appealed. In March 2021, the Second Circuit reversed the dismissal. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in October 2021, which defendants have moved to dismiss.

**BBSW** – In November 2018, the court dismissed the BBSW lawsuit as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in April 2019, which UBS and other defendants moved to dismiss. In February 2020, the court granted in part and denied in part defendants' motions to dismiss the amended complaint. In August 2020, UBS and other BBSW defendants joined a motion for judgment on the pleadings, which the court denied in May 2021.

**GBP LIBOR** – The court dismissed the GBP LIBOR action in August 2019. Plaintiffs have appealed.

**Government bonds:** Putative class actions have been filed since 2015 in US federal courts against UBS and other banks on behalf of persons who participated in markets for US Treasury securities since 2007. A consolidated complaint was filed in 2017 in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging that the banks colluded with respect to, and manipulated prices of, US Treasury securities sold at auction and in the secondary market and asserting claims under the antitrust laws and for unjust enrichment.

Defendants' motions to dismiss the consolidated complaint was granted in March 2021. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, which defendants moved to dismiss in June 2021. In March 2022, the court granted defendants' motion to dismiss that complaint. Similar class actions have been filed concerning European government bonds and other government bonds.

In May 2021, the European Commission issued a decision finding that UBS and six other banks breached European Union antitrust rules in 2007–2011 relating to European government bonds. The European Commission fined UBS EUR 172 million. UBS is appealing the amount of the fine.

With respect to additional matters and jurisdictions not encompassed by the settlements and orders referred to above, our balance sheet at 31 March 2022 reflected a provision in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

**6. Swiss retrocessions**

The Federal Supreme Court of Switzerland ruled in 2012, in a test case against UBS, that distribution fees paid to a firm for distributing third-party and intra-group investment funds and structured products must be disclosed and surrendered to clients who have entered into a discretionary mandate agreement with the firm, absent a valid waiver. FINMA issued a supervisory note to all Swiss banks in response to the Supreme Court decision. UBS has met the FINMA requirements and has notified all potentially affected clients.

The Supreme Court decision has resulted, and continues to result, in a number of client requests for UBS to disclose and potentially surrender retrocessions. Client requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis. Considerations taken into account when assessing these cases include, among other things, the existence of a discretionary mandate and whether or not the client documentation contained a valid waiver with respect to distribution fees.

Our balance sheet at 31 March 2022 reflected a provision with respect to matters described in this item 6 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. The ultimate exposure will depend on client requests and the resolution thereof, factors that are difficult to predict and assess. Hence, as in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

## Note 16 Currency translation rates

The following table shows the rates of the main currencies used to translate the financial information of UBS AG's operations with a functional currency other than the US dollar into US dollars.

	Closing exchange rate			Average rate <sup>1</sup>		
	As of			For the quarter ended		
	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21	31.3.22	31.12.21	31.3.21
1 CHF	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.09
1 EUR	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.12	1.14	1.20
1 GBP	1.31	1.35	1.38	1.33	1.35	1.38
100 JPY	0.82	0.87	0.90	0.85	0.88	0.93

<sup>1</sup> Monthly income statement items of operations with a functional currency other than the US dollar are translated into US dollars using month-end rates. Disclosed average rates for a quarter represent an average of three month-end rates, weighted according to the income and expense volumes of all operations of UBS AG with the same functional currency for each month. Weighted average rates for individual business divisions may deviate from the weighted average rates for UBS AG.

## Note 17 Events after the reporting period

In March 2022, UBS signed an agreement to sell its investment in the Japanese real estate joint venture Mitsubishi Corp.-UBS Realty Inc. to KKR & Co. Inc. UBS's asset management, wealth management and investment banking businesses operating in Japan are not affected by the sale. The transaction closed on 28 April 2022 and UBS will record a gain in Asset Management and an increase in CET1 capital related to the sale of approximately USD 0.9 billion in the second quarter of 2022.

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