

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 assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any statements made or opinions or reports expressed in 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 SG Issuer, Société Générale, the Certificates, or the Company (as defined below).

11,700,000 European Style Cash Settled Short Certificates relating to

the Class B ordinary shares of Meituan

with a Daily Leverage of -5x

issued by

SG Issuer

(Incorporated in Luxembourg with limited liability)

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

Société Générale

Issue Price: S\$0.60 per Certificate

This document is published for the purpose of obtaining a listing of all the above certificates (the “**Certificates**”) to be issued by SG Issuer (the “**Issuer**”) unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Société Générale (the “**Guarantor**”), and is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with a base listing document dated 16 June 2023 including such further base listing documents as may be issued from time to time, as supplemented by an addendum dated 28 July 2023 and an addendum dated 8 March 2024 (the “**Base Listing Document**”), for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer, the Guarantor 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 Singapore, Hong Kong, the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom and the United States (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, the Guarantor and/or any of their affiliates may from time to time purchase the Certificates or sell additional Certificates on the market, the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or any of their affiliates are not obliged to do so. Investors should also note that there are leveraged risks because the Certificates integrate an inverse 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.

The Certificates are classified as capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products¹ and Specified Investment Products (SIPs)², and may only be sold to retail investors with enhanced safeguards, including an assessment of such investors' investment knowledge or experience.

The Certificates constitute general unsecured obligations of the Issuer (in the case of any substitution of the Issuer in accordance with the Conditions of the Certificates, the Substituted Obligor as defined in the Conditions of the Certificates) and of no other person, and the guarantee dated 16 June 2023 (the "**Guarantee**") and entered into by the Guarantor constitutes direct unconditional unsecured senior preferred obligations of the Guarantor and of no other person, and if you purchase the Certificates, you are relying upon the creditworthiness of the Issuer and the Guarantor and have no rights under the Certificates against any other person.

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 17 May 2024.

As of the date hereof, the Guarantor's long term credit rating by S&P Global Ratings is A, and by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. is A1.

The Issuer is regulated by the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier on a consolidated basis and the Guarantor is regulated by, *inter alia*, the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution and the European Central Bank.

16 May 2024

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

² 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 and the Guarantor accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this document and the Base Listing Document in relation to themselves and the Certificates. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer and the Guarantor (each of 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 they accept 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 and the Guarantor accept 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 and the Guarantor.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this document in connection with the offering of the Certificates, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or the Guarantor. 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, the Guarantor or their respective subsidiaries and associates since the date hereof.

This document does not constitute an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Guarantor 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 and the Guarantor require persons into whose possession this document comes to inform themselves of and observe all such restrictions. In particular, the Certificates and the Guarantee have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended or any state securities law, and trading in the Certificates has not been approved by the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “**CFTC**”) under the United States Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended and the Issuer has not been and will not be registered as an investment company under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder. None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or regulatory authority or any other United States, French or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the Certificates or the Guarantee or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. Accordingly, Certificates, or interests therein, may not at any time be offered, sold, resold, traded, pledged, exercised, redeemed, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, nor may any U.S. person at any time trade, own, hold or maintain a position in the Certificates or any interests therein. In addition, in the absence of relief from the CFTC, offers, sales, re-sales, trades, pledges, exercises, redemptions, transfers or deliveries of Certificates, or interests therein, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, may constitute a violation of United States law governing commodities trading and commodity pools. Consequently, any offer, sale, resale, trade, pledge, exercise, redemption, transfer or delivery made, directly or indirectly, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person will not be recognised. 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 Guarantor 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, the Guarantor and/or any of their 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, the Guarantor and/or any of their 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 are risk factors relating to the Certificates:

- (a) investment in Certificates involves substantial risks including market risk, liquidity risk, and the risk that the Issuer and/or the Guarantor will be unable to satisfy its/their 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 general unsecured obligations of the Issuer (in the case of any substitution of the Issuer in accordance with the Conditions of the Certificates, the Substituted Obligor as defined in the Conditions of the Certificates) and of no other person, and the Guarantee constitutes direct unconditional unsecured senior preferred obligations of the Guarantor and of no 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 the Guarantor and have no rights under the Certificates against any other person;
- (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 (as defined in the Conditions of the Certificates) may, in extreme circumstances, sustain a significant loss of their investment if the price of the Underlying Stock has risen sharply;
- (d) the Company is controlled through weighted voting rights. Certain individuals who own shares of a class which is being given more votes per share may have the ability to determine the outcome of most matters. Depending on the action taken by the Company, the market price of the Certificates could be adversely affected;
- (e) 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, the currency exchange rates and the creditworthiness of the Issuer and the Guarantor;
- (f) 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;
- (g) as indicated in the Conditions of the Certificates and herein, 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;
- (h) 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;

- (i) 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. Investors may refer to the Conditions 4 and 6 on pages 31 to 36 and the examples and illustrations of adjustments set out in the “Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Short Certificates on Single Equities” section of this document for more information;
- (j) 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 the Expiry Date the Cash Settlement Amount is zero, a Certificate Holder will lose the value of his investment;
- (k) 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);
- (l) 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 Inverse Strategy (as described below) including the Stock Borrowing Cost (as defined below) and Rebalancing Cost (as defined below);
- (m) investors should note that there may be an exchange rate risk relating to the Certificates where the Cash Settlement Amount is 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;

- (n) investors should note that there are leveraged risks because the Certificates integrate an inverse 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;
- (o) 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 inverse 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;
- (p) 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);
- (q) investors should note that the Air Bag Mechanism reduces the impact on the Leverage Inverse Strategy if the Underlying Stock rises further, but will also maintain a reduced exposure to the Underlying Stock in the event the Underlying Stock starts to fall after the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered, thereby reducing its ability to recoup losses;

- (r) 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 increase 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 (including pre-opening session or opening auction, as the case may be) the following day or (ii) a sharp intraday increase in the price of the Underlying Stock of 20% or greater within the 15 minutes Observation Period compared to the reference price, being: (1) if air bag has not been previously triggered on the same day, the previous closing price of the Underlying Stock, or (2) if one or more air bag have been previously triggered on the same day, the latest New Observed Price. Investors may refer to pages 52 to 53 of this document for more information;
- (s) certain events may, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Certificates, trigger (i) the implementation of methods of adjustment or (ii) the early termination of the Certificates. The Certificates may be terminated prior to its Expiry Date for the following reasons which are not exhaustive: Illegality and force majeure, occurrence of a Holding Limit Event (as defined in the Conditions of the Certificates) or Hedging Disruption (as defined in the Conditions of the Certificates). For more detailed examples of when early termination may occur, please refer to the FAQ section under the "Education" tab on the website at dlc.socgen.com.

The Issuer will give the investors reasonable notice of any early termination. If the Issuer terminates the Certificates early, 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 (i) general market conditions and (ii) 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 substantially less than the amount initially invested, and at the worst case, be zero. Investors may refer to the Condition 13 on pages 37 to 40 of this document for more information;

- (t) there is no assurance that an active trading market for the Certificates will sustain throughout the life of the Certificates, or if it does sustain, it may be due to market making on the part of the Designated Market Maker. The Issuer acting through its Designated Market Maker may be the only market participant buying and selling the Certificates. Therefore, the secondary market for the Certificates may be limited and you may not be able to realise the value of the Certificates. Do note that the bid-ask spread increases with illiquidity;
- (u) 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, the Guarantor and any of their 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. In addition, in connection with the offering of any Certificates, the Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their respective subsidiaries and affiliates may enter into one or more hedging transactions with respect to the Underlying Stock. In connection with such hedging or market-making activities or with respect to proprietary or other trading activities by the Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their respective subsidiaries and affiliates, the Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their respective subsidiaries and affiliates may enter into transactions in the Underlying Stock which may affect the market price, liquidity or value of the Certificates and which may affect the interests of Certificate Holders;

- (v) various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall activities of the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or any of their subsidiaries and affiliates.

The Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their 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, the Guarantor and any of their 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, the Guarantor and any of their subsidiaries and affiliates have no obligation to disclose such information about the Underlying Stock or such activities. The Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their 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;

- (w) legal considerations which may restrict the possibility of certain investments:

Some investors' investment activities are subject to specific laws and regulations or laws and regulations currently being considered by various authorities. All potential investors must consult their own legal advisers to check whether and to what extent (i) they can legally purchase the Certificates (ii) the Certificates can be used as collateral security for various forms of borrowing (iii) if other restrictions apply to the purchase of Certificates or their use as collateral security. Financial institutions must consult their legal advisers or regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the Certificates under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules;

- (x) the credit rating of the Guarantor is an assessment of its ability to pay obligations, including those on the Certificates. Consequently, actual or anticipated declines in the credit rating of the Guarantor may affect the market value of the Certificates;

- (y) the Certificates are linked to the Underlying Stock and subject to the risk that the price of the Underlying Stock may rise. The following is a list of some of the significant risks associated with the Underlying Stock:

- Historical performance of the Underlying Stock does not give an indication of future performance of the Underlying Stock. It is impossible to predict whether the price of the Underlying Stock will fall or rise over the term of the Certificates; and
- The price of the Underlying Stock may be affected by the economic, financial and political events in one or more jurisdictions, including the stock exchange(s) or quotation system(s) on which the Underlying Stock may be traded;

- (z) the value of the Certificates depends on the Leverage Inverse Strategy performance built in the Certificate. The Calculation Agent will make the Leverage Inverse Strategy last closing level and a calculation tool available to the investors on a website;

- (aa) 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;

- (bb) 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 web-site of the SGX-ST. Investors will need to check the web-site of the SGX-ST regularly and/or rely on their brokers/custodians to obtain such notices;

- (cc) 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 Inverse 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;

- (dd) the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“**FATCA**”) withholding risk:

FATCA generally imposes a 30 per cent. withholding tax on certain U.S.-source payments to certain non-US persons that do provide certification of their compliance with IRS rules to disclose the identity of their US owners and account holders (if any) or establish a basis for

exemption for such disclosure. The Issuer or an investor's broker or custodian may be subject to FATCA and, as a result, may be required to obtain certification from investors that they have complied with FATCA disclosure requirements or have established a basis for exemption from FATCA. If an investor does not provide the Issuer or the relevant broker or custodian with such certification, the Issuer and the Guarantor or other withholding agent could be required to withhold U.S. tax on U.S.-source income (if any) paid pursuant to the Certificates. In certain cases, the Issuer or the relevant broker or custodian could be required to close an account of an investor who does not comply with the FATCA certification procedures.

FATCA IS PARTICULARLY COMPLEX. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISER TO OBTAIN A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF FATCA AND TO DETERMINE HOW THIS LEGISLATION MIGHT AFFECT EACH INVESTOR IN ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES;

(ee) U.S. withholding tax

The Issuer has determined that this Certificate is not linked to U.S. Underlying Equities within the meaning of applicable regulations under Section 871(m) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, as discussed in the accompanying Base Listing Document under "TAXATION—TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986." Accordingly, the Issuer expects that Section 871(m) will not apply to the Certificates. Such determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Section 871(m) is complex and its application may depend on a Certificate Holder's particular circumstances. Certificate Holders should consult with their own tax advisers regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the Certificates; and

(ff) risk factors relating to the BRRD

French and Luxembourg law and European legislation regarding the resolution of financial institutions may require the write-down or conversion to equity of the Certificates or other resolution measures if the Issuer or the Guarantor is deemed to meet the conditions for resolution.

Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union dated 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the "**BRRD**") entered into force on 2 July 2014. The BRRD, as amended, has been implemented into Luxembourg law by, among others, the Luxembourg act dated 18 December 2015 on the failure of credit institutions and certain investment firms, as amended (the "**BRR Act 2015**"). Under the BRR Act 2015, the competent authority is the Luxembourg financial sector supervisory authority (*Commission de surveillance du secteur financier*, the CSSF) and the resolution authority is the CSSF acting as resolution council (*conseil de résolution*).

In April 2023, the EU Commission released a proposal to amend, in particular, the BRRD according to which senior preferred debt instruments would no longer rank pari passu with any non covered non preferred deposits of the Issuer; instead, senior preferred debt instruments would rank junior in right of payment to the claims of all depositors.

This proposal will be discussed and amended by the European Parliament and the European Council before being final and applicable. If the Commission proposal was adopted as is, there may be an increased risk of an investor in senior preferred debt instruments losing all or some of their investment in the context of the exercise of the Bail-in Power. The proposal may also lead to a rating downgrade for senior preferred debt instruments.

Moreover, Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15

July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism (“**SRM**”) and a Single Resolution Framework (the “**SRM Regulation**”) has established a centralised power of resolution entrusted to a Single Resolution Board (the “**SRB**”) in cooperation with the national resolution authorities.

Since November 2014, the European Central Bank (“**ECB**”) has taken over the prudential supervision of significant credit institutions in the member states of the Eurozone under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (“**SSM**”). In addition, the SRM has been put in place to ensure that the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms across the Eurozone is harmonised. As mentioned above, the SRM is managed by the SRB. Under Article 5(1) of the SRM Regulation, the SRM has been granted those responsibilities and powers granted to the EU Member States’ resolution authorities under the BRRD for those credit institutions and certain investment firms subject to direct supervision by the ECB. The ability of the SRB to exercise these powers came into force at the beginning of 2016.

Societe Generale has been, and continues to be, designated as a significant supervised entity for the purposes of Article 49(1) of Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of the ECB of 16 April 2014 establishing the framework for cooperation within the SSM between the ECB and national competent authorities and with national designated authorities (the “**SSM Regulation**”) and is consequently subject to the direct supervision of the ECB in the context of the SSM. This means that Societe Generale and SG Issuer (being covered by the consolidated prudential supervision of Societe Generale) are also subject to the SRM which came into force in 2015. The SRM Regulation mirrors the BRRD and, to a large part, refers to the BRRD so that the SRB is able to apply the same powers that would otherwise be available to the relevant national resolution authority.

The stated aim of the BRRD and the SRM Regulation is to provide for the establishment of an EU-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms. The regime provided for by the BRRD is, among other things, stated to be needed to provide the resolution authority designated by each EU Member State (the “**Resolution Authority**”) with a credible set of tools to intervene sufficiently early and quickly in an unsound or failing institution so as to ensure the continuity of the institution’s critical financial and economic functions while minimising the impact of an institution’s failure on the economy and financial system (including taxpayers’ exposure to losses).

In accordance with the provisions of the SRM Regulation, when applicable, the SRB, has replaced the national resolution authorities designated under the BRRD with respect to all aspects relating to the decision-making process and the national resolution authorities designated under the BRRD continue to carry out activities relating to the implementation of resolution schemes adopted by the SRB. The provisions relating to the cooperation between the SRB and the national resolution authorities for the preparation of the institutions’ resolution plans have applied since 1 January 2015 and the SRM has been fully operational since 1 January 2016.

The SRB is the Resolution Authority for the Issuer and the Guarantor.

The powers provided to the Resolution Authority in the BRRD and the SRM Regulation include write-down/conversion powers to ensure that capital instruments (including subordinated debt instruments) and eligible liabilities (including senior debt instruments if junior instruments prove insufficient to absorb all losses) absorb losses of the issuing institution that is subject to resolution in accordance with a set order of priority (the “**Bail-in Power**”). The conditions for resolution under the SRM Regulation are deemed to be met when: (i) the Resolution Authority

determines that the institution is failing or is likely to fail, (ii) there is no reasonable prospect that any measure other than a resolution measure would prevent the failure within a reasonable timeframe, and (iii) a resolution measure is necessary for the achievement of the resolution objectives (in particular, ensuring the continuity of critical functions, avoiding a significant adverse effect on the financial system, protecting public funds by minimizing reliance on extraordinary public financial support, and protecting client funds and assets) and winding up of the institution under normal insolvency proceedings would not meet those resolution objectives to the same extent.

The Resolution Authority could also, independently of a resolution measure or in combination with a resolution measure, fully or partially write-down or convert capital instruments (including subordinated debt instruments) into equity when it determines that the institution or its group will no longer be viable unless such write-down or conversion power is exercised or when the institution requires extraordinary public financial support (except when extraordinary public financial support is provided in Article 10 of the SRM Regulation). The terms and conditions of the Certificates contain provisions giving effect to the Bail-in Power in the context of resolution and write-down or conversion of capital instruments at the point of non-viability.

The Bail-in Power could result in the full (i.e., to zero) or partial write-down or conversion of the Certificates into ordinary shares or other instruments of ownership, or the variation of the terms of the Certificates (for example, the maturity and/or interest payable may be altered and/or a temporary suspension of payments may be ordered). Extraordinary public financial support should only be used as a last resort after having assessed and applied, to the maximum extent practicable, the resolution measures. No support will be available until a minimum amount of contribution to loss absorption and recapitalization of 8% of total liabilities including own funds has been made by shareholders, holders of capital instruments and other eligible liabilities through write-down, conversion or otherwise.

In addition to the Bail-in Power, the BRRD provides the Resolution Authority with broader powers to implement other resolution measures with respect to institutions that meet the conditions for resolution, which may include (without limitation) the sale of the institution's business, the creation of a bridge institution, the separation of assets, the replacement or substitution of the institution as obligor in respect of debt instruments, modifications to the terms of debt instruments (including altering the maturity and/or the amount of interest payable and/or imposing a temporary suspension on payments), removing management, appointing an interim administrator, and discontinuing the listing and admission to trading of financial instruments.

Before taking a resolution measure, including implementing the Bail-in Power, or exercising the power to write down or convert relevant capital instruments, the Resolution Authority must ensure that a fair, prudent and realistic valuation of the assets and liabilities of the institution is carried out by a person independent from any public authority.

The BRRD, the BRR Act 2015 and the SRM Regulation however also state that, under exceptional circumstances, if the bail-in instrument is applied, the SRB, in cooperation with the CSSF, may completely or partially exclude certain liabilities from the application of the impairment or conversion powers under certain conditions.

Since 1 January 2016, EU credit institutions (such as Societe Generale) and certain investment firms have to meet, at all times, a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL**") pursuant to Article 12 of the SRM Regulation. The MREL, which is expressed as a percentage of the total liabilities and own funds of the institution, aims at preventing institutions from structuring their liabilities in a manner that impedes the effectiveness of the Bail-in Power

in order to facilitate resolution.

The regime has evolved as a result of the changes adopted by the EU legislators. On 7 June 2019, as part of the contemplated amendments to the so-called “EU Banking Package”, the following legislative texts were published in the Official Journal of the EU 14 May 2019:

- Directive (EU) 2019/879 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the BRRD as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of credit institutions and investment firms (“**BRRD II**”); and
- Regulation (EU) 2019/877 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the SRM Regulation as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity (“**TLAC**”) of credit institutions and investment firms (the “**SRM II Regulation**” and, together with the BRRD II, the “**EU Banking Package Reforms**”).

The EU Banking Package Reforms introduced, among other things, the TLAC standard as implemented by the Financial Stability Board's TLAC Term Sheet (“**FSB TLAC Term Sheet**”), by adapting, among other things, the existing regime relating to the specific MREL with aim of reducing risks in the banking sector and further reinforcing institutions’ ability to withstand potential shocks will strengthen the banking union and reduce risks in the financial system.

The TLAC has been implemented in accordance with the FSB TLAC Term Sheet, which impose a level of “Minimum TLAC” that will be determined individually for each global systemically important bank (“**G-SIB**”), such as Societe Generale, in an amount at least equal to (i) 16%, plus applicable buffers, of risk weight assets since January 1, 2022 and 18%, plus applicable buffers, thereafter and (ii) 6% of the Basel III leverage ratio denominator since January 1, 2022 and 6.75% thereafter (each of which could be extended by additional firm-specific requirements).

Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the “**CRR**”), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 as regards the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities, counterparty credit risk, market risk, exposures to central counterparties, exposures to collective investment undertakings, large exposures, reporting and disclosure requirements (the “**CRR II**”), EU G-SIBs, such as Societe Generale, have to comply with TLAC requirements, on top of the MREL requirements, since the entry into force of the CRR II. As such, G-SIBs, such as Societe Generale have to comply with both the TLAC and MREL requirements.

Consequently, the criteria for MREL-eligible liabilities have been closely aligned with the criteria for TLAC-eligible liabilities under CRR II, but subject to the complementary adjustments and requirements introduced in the BRRD II. In particular, certain debt instruments with an embedded derivative component, such as certain structured notes, will be eligible, subject to certain conditions, to meet MREL requirements to the extent that they have a fixed or increasing principal amount repayable at maturity that is known in advance with only an additional return permitted to be linked to that derivative component and dependent on the performance of a reference asset.

The level of capital and eligible liabilities required under MREL is set by the SRB for Societe Generale on an individual and/or consolidated basis based on certain criteria including systemic importance and may also be set for SG Issuer. Eligible liabilities may be senior or subordinated, provided, among other requirements, that they have a remaining term of at least one year and, they recognise contractually the Resolution Authority's power to write down or convert the liabilities governed by non-EU law.

The scope of liabilities used to meet MREL includes, in principle, all liabilities resulting from claims arising from ordinary unsecured creditors (non-subordinated liabilities) unless they do not meet specific eligibility criteria set out in BRRD, as amended by BRRD II. To enhance the resolvability of institutions and entities through an effective use of the bail-in tool, the SRB should be able to require that MREL be met with own funds and other subordinated liabilities, in particular where there are clear indications that bailed-in creditors are likely to bear losses in resolution that would exceed the losses that they would incur under normal insolvency proceedings. Moreover the SRB should assess the need to require institutions and entities to meet the MREL with own funds and other subordinated liabilities where the amount of liabilities excluded from the application of the bail-in tool reaches a certain threshold within a class of liabilities that includes MREL-eligible liabilities. Any subordination of debt instruments requested by the SRB for the MREL shall be without prejudice to the possibility to partly meet the TLAC requirements with non-subordinated debt instruments in accordance with the CRR, as amended by the CRR II, as permitted by the TLAC standard. Specific requirements apply to resolution groups with assets above EUR 100 billion (top-tier banks, including Societe Generale).

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:	11,700,000 European Style Cash Settled Short Certificates relating to the Class B ordinary shares of Meituan traded in HKD (the “ Underlying Stock ”)
ISIN:	LU2517560665
Company:	Meituan (RIC: 3690.HK)
Underlying Price ³ and Source:	HK\$125.60 (Reuters)
Calculation Agent:	Société Générale
Strike Level:	Zero
Daily Leverage:	-5x (within the Leverage Inverse Strategy as described below)
Notional Amount per Certificate:	SGD 0.60
Management Fee (p.a.) ⁴ :	0.40%
Gap Premium (p.a.) ⁵ :	7.50%, is a hedging cost against extreme market movements overnight.
Stock Borrowing Cost ⁶ :	The annualised costs for borrowing stocks in order to take an inverse exposure on the Underlying Stock.
Rebalancing Cost ⁶ :	The transaction costs (if applicable), computed as a function of leverage and daily inverse performance of the Underlying Stock.
Launch Date:	9 May 2024
Closing Date:	16 May 2024

³ These figures are calculated as at, and based on information available to the Issuer on or about 16 May 2024. 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 16 May 2024.

⁴ 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.

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

⁶ These costs are embedded within the Leverage Inverse Strategy. Please note that the Stock Borrowing Cost may be changed on giving 5 Business Days’ notice to investors. Any change in the Stock Borrowing Cost will be announced on the SGXNET.

Expected Listing Date:	17 May 2024
Last Trading Date:	The date falling 5 Business Days immediately preceding the Expiry Date, currently being 7 May 2025
Expiry Date:	15 May 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:	14 May 2025 or if such day is not an Exchange Business Day, the immediately preceding Exchange Business Day.
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 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 10:00 a.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 10:00 a.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.
Cash Settlement Amount:	In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to: Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate Please refer to the “Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Short Certificates on Single Equities” section on pages 44 to 58 of this document for examples and illustrations of the calculation of the Cash Settlement Amount.
Hedging Fee Factor:	In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount calculated as: Product (for t from 2 to Valuation Date) of $(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times (\text{ACT}(t-1;t) \div 360)) \times (1 - \text{Gap Premium}(t-1) \times (\text{ACT}(t-1;t) \div 360))$, where: “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; 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).

If the Issuer determines, in its sole discretion, that on any Observation Date a Market Disruption Event has occurred, then that Observation Date shall be postponed until the first succeeding Underlying Stock Business Day on which there is no Market Disruption Event, unless there is a Market Disruption Event on each of the five Underlying Stock Business Days immediately following the original date that, but for the Market Disruption Event, would have been an Observation Date. In that case, that fifth Underlying Stock Business Day shall be deemed to be the Observation Date notwithstanding the Market Disruption Event and the Issuer shall determine, its good faith estimate of the level of the Leverage Inverse Strategy and the value of the Certificate on that fifth Underlying Stock Business Day in accordance with the formula for and method of calculation last in effect prior to the occurrence of the first Market Disruption Event taking into account, inter alia, the exchange traded or quoted price of the Underlying Stock and the potential increased cost of hedging by the Issuer as a result of the occurrence of the Market Disruption Event.

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 Short Certificates on Single Equities” section on pages 44 to 58 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 Inverse Strategy (as described below) on the Valuation Date

The calculation of the closing level of the Leverage Inverse Strategy is set out in the “Specific Definitions relating to the Leverage Inverse Strategy” section on pages 20 to 25 below.

Initial Exchange Rate³: 0.1722

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 Inverse Strategy and which is designed to reduce the Leverage Inverse Strategy exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions. If the Underlying Stock rises by 15% or more (“**Air Bag Trigger Price**”) during the trading day (which represents an approximately 75% loss after a 5 times inverse leverage), the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered and the Leverage Inverse Strategy is adjusted intra-day. The Air Bag Mechanism reduces the impact on the Leverage Inverse Strategy if the Underlying Stock rises further, but will also maintain a reduced exposure to the Underlying Stock in the event the Underlying Stock starts to fall 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 to the SGX-ST’s requirements of at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST approves the request from the Issuer to resume trading on the Certificates, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.

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

Please refer to the “Extraordinary Strategy Adjustment for Performance Reasons (“Air Bag Mechanism”)” section on pages 23 to 25 below and the “Description of Air Bag Mechanism” section on pages 50 to 51 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 (“**HKD**”)

Settlement Currency:

Singapore Dollar (“**SGD**”)

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 (the “**SGX-ST**”)

Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock:

HKEX

Business Day, Settlement Business Day and Exchange Business Day: A “**Business Day**” or a “**Settlement Business Day**” is a day on which the SGX-ST is open for dealings in Singapore during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore.

An “**Exchange Business Day**” 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.

Warrant Agent: The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (“**CDP**”)

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 Inverse Strategy including the Stock Borrowing Cost and 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 dlc.socgen.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.

Specific Definitions relating to the Leverage Inverse Strategy

Description of the Leverage Inverse Strategy

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

At the end of each trading day of the Underlying Stock, the exposure of the Leverage Inverse Strategy to the Underlying Stock is reset within the Leverage Inverse Strategy in order to retain a daily leverage of 5 times the inverse 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 Inverse 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 Inverse Strategy Formula

LSL_t means, for any Observation Date(t), the Leverage Inverse Strategy Closing Level as of such day (t).

Subject to the occurrence of an Intraday Restrike Event, the **Leverage Inverse Strategy Closing Level** as of such Observation Date(t) is calculated in accordance with the following formulae:

On Observation Date(1):

$$LSL_1 = 1000$$

On each subsequent Observation Date(t):

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

LR_{t-1,t} means the Leveraged Return of the Underlying Stock between Observation Date(t-1) and Observation Date(t) closing prices, calculated as follows:

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

FC_{t-1,t} means, the Funding Cost between Observation Date(t-1) (included) and Observation Date(t) (excluded) calculated as follows:

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

SB_{t-1,t} means the Stock Borrowing Cost between Observation Date(t-1) (included) and Observation Date(t) (excluded) calculated as follows:

$$SB_{t-1,t} = -\text{Leverage} \times \frac{\text{CB} \times \text{ACT}(t - 1, t)}{\text{DayCountBasisRate}}$$

CB means the Cost of Borrowing applicable that is equal to 3.00%.

RC_{t-1,t} means the Rebalancing Cost of the Leverage Inverse Strategy on Observation Date (t), calculated as follows:

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

TC means the Transaction Costs applicable (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:

0.10%

“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, in respect of each Observation Date(t), the Closing Price of the Underlying Stock as of such Observation Date(t), subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions.
Rate_t	means, in respect of each Observation Date(t), the Overnight HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC HIBKDON= 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 modification, the permanent or indefinite cancellation or cessation in the provision of HIBOR, or a regulator or other official sector entity prohibits the use of HIBOR, 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.
Rfactor_t	<p>means, in the event Observation Date (t) is an ex-dividend date of the Underlying Stock, an amount determined by the Calculation Agent, subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions, according to the following formula:</p> $Rfactor_t = 1 - \frac{Div_t}{S_{t-1}}$ <p>where</p> <p><i>Div_t</i> is the dividend to be paid out in respect of the Underlying Stock and the relevant ex-dividend date which shall be considered gross of any applicable withholding taxes.</p>
ACT(t-1,t)	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).
DayCountBasis	365
Rate	
Benchmark Fallback	upon the occurrence or likely occurrence, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of a Reference Rate 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.
Reference Rate Event	<p>means, in respect of the Reference Rate any of the following has occurred or will occur:</p> <p>(i) a Reference Rate Cessation;</p> <p>(ii) an Administrator/Benchmark Event; or</p> <p>(iii) a Reference Rate is, with respect to over-the-counter derivatives transactions which reference such Reference Rate, the subject of any market-wide development formally agreed upon by the International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA)</p>

or the Asia Securities Industry & Financial Markets Association (ASIFMA), pursuant to which such Reference Rate is, on a specified date, replaced with a risk-free rate (or near risk-free rate) established in order to comply with the recommendations in the Financial Stability Board's paper titled "Reforming Major Interest Rate Benchmarks" dated 22 July 2014.

Reference Rate Cessation

means, for a Reference Rate, the occurrence of one or more of the following events:

(i) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Reference Rate announcing that it has ceased or will cease to provide the Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of the statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Reference Rate;

(ii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Reference Rate, the central bank for the currency of the Reference Rate, an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Reference Rate, a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Reference Rate or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Reference Rate, which states that the administrator of the Reference Rate has ceased or will cease to provide the Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of the statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Reference Rate; or

(iii) in respect of a Reference Rate, a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of such Reference Rate announcing that (a) the regulatory supervisor has determined that such Reference Rate is no longer, or as of a specified future date will no longer be, representative of the underlying market and economic reality that such Reference Rate is intended to measure and that representativeness will not be restored and (b) it is being made in the awareness that the statement or publication will engage certain contractual triggers for fallbacks activated by pre-cessation announcements by such supervisor (howsoever described) in contracts;

Administrator/ Benchmark Event

means, for a Reference Rate, any authorisation, registration, recognition, endorsement, equivalence decision, approval or inclusion in any official register in respect of the Reference Rate or the administrator or sponsor of the Benchmark has not been, or will not be, obtained or has been, or will be, rejected, refused, suspended or withdrawn by the relevant competent authority or other relevant official body, in each case with the effect that either the Issuer, the Calculation Agent or any other entity is not, or will not be, permitted under any applicable law or regulation to use the Reference Rate to perform its or their respective obligations under the Certificates.

Reference Rate(s)

means the rate(s) used in the Leverage Inverse Strategy Formula, for example SORA, SOFR and US Federal Funds Effective Rate.

Extraordinary Strategy Adjustment for Performance Reasons ("Air Bag Mechanism")

Extraordinary Strategy Adjustment for Performance Reasons If the Calculation Agent determines that an Intraday Restrike Event has occurred during an Observation Date(t) (the **Intraday Restrike Date**, noted hereafter **IRD**), an adjustment (an **Extraordinary Strategy Adjustment for Performance**

Reasons) shall take place during such Observation Date(t) in accordance with the following provisions.

(1) Provided the last Intraday Restrike Observation Period as of such Intraday Restrike Date does not end on the TimeReferenceClosing, the Leverage Inverse Strategy Closing Level on the Intraday Restrike Date (LSL_{IRD}) should be computed as follows:

$$LSL_{IRD} = \text{Max}[ILSL_{IR(n)} \times (1 + ILR_{IR(n),IR(C)} - IRC_{IR(n),IR(C)}), 0]$$

(2) If the last Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date ends on the TimeReferenceClosing:

$$LSL_{IRD} = \text{Max}[ILSL_{IR(n)}, 0]$$

$ILSL_{IR(k)}$

means, in respect of $IR(k)$, the Intraday Leverage Inverse Strategy Level in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) for $k = 1$:

$$ILSL_{IR(1)} = \text{Max}[LSL_{IRD-1} \times (1 + ILR_{IR(0),IR(1)} - FC_{IRD-1,IRD} - SB_{IRD-1,IRD} - IRC_{IR(0),IR(1)}), 0]$$

(2) for $k > 1$:

$$ILSL_{IR(k)} = \text{Max}[ILSL_{IR(k-1)} \times (1 + ILR_{IR(k-1),IR(k)} - IRC_{IR(k-1),IR(k)}), 0]$$

$ILR_{IR(k-1),IR(k)}$

means the Intraday Leveraged Return between $IR(k-1)$ and $IR(k)$, calculated as follows:

$$ILR_{IR(k-1),IR(k)} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{IS_{IR(k)}}{IS_{IR(k-1)}} - 1 \right)$$

$IRC_{IR(k-1),IR(k)}$

means the Intraday Rebalancing Cost of the Leverage Inverse Strategy in respect of $IR(k)$ on a given Intraday Restrike Date, calculated as follows:

$$IRC_{IR(k-1),IR(k)} = \text{Leverage} \times (\text{Leverage} - 1) \times \left(\left| \frac{IS_{IR(k)}}{IS_{IR(k-1)}} - 1 \right| \right) \times TC$$

$IS_{IR(k)}$

means the Underlying Stock Price in respect of $IR(k)$ computed as follows:

(1) for $k=0$

$$IS_{IR(0)} = S_{IRD-1} \times Rfactor_{IRD}$$

(2) for $k=1$ to n

means in respect of $IR(k)$, the highest price of the Underlying Stock during the respective Intraday Restrike Observation Period

(3) with respect to $IR(C)$

$$IS_{IR(C)} = S_{IRD}$$

In each case, subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions.

$IR(k)$

For $k=0$, means the scheduled close for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on the Observation Date immediately preceding the relevant Intraday Restrike Date;

For $k=1$ to n , means the k^{th} Intraday Restrike Event on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date.

IR(C)	means the scheduled close for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date.
n	means the number of Intraday Restrike Events that occurred on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date.
Intraday Restrike Event	<p>means in respect of an Observation Date(t):</p> <p>(1) provided no Intraday Restrike Event has previously occurred on such Observation Date (t), the increase at any Calculation Time of the Underlying Stock price by 15% or more compared with the relevant Underlying Stock Price $IS_{IR(0)}$ as of such Calculation Time.</p> <p>(2) if k Intraday Restrike Events have occurred on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date, the increase at any Calculation Time of the Underlying Stock price by 15% or more compared with the relevant Underlying Stock Price $IS_{IR(k)}$ as of such Calculation Time.</p>
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 Inverse Strategy Level.
TimeReferenceOpening	means the scheduled opening time (including pre-opening session or opening auction, as the case may be) 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 and Guarantee, 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) a master instrument by way of deed poll (the “**Master Instrument**”) dated 16 June 2023, made by SG Issuer (the “**Issuer**”) and Société Générale (the “**Guarantor**”); and
 - (ii) a warrant agent agreement (the “**Master Warrant Agent Agreement**” or “**Warrant Agent Agreement**”) dated any time before or on the Closing Date, made between the Issuer and the Warrant Agent for the Certificates.

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

The holders of the Certificates (the “**Certificate Holders**”) are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

- (b) *Status and Guarantee.* The Certificates constitute direct, general and unsecured 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. 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.

The due and punctual payment of any amounts due by the Issuer in respect of the Certificates issued by the Issuer is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Guarantor as provided in the Guarantee (each such amount payable under the Guarantee, a “**Guarantee Obligation**”).

The Guarantee Obligations will constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor ranking as senior preferred obligations as provided for in Article L. 613-30-3 I 3° of the French Code *Monétaire et Financier* (the “**Code**”).

Such Guarantee Obligations rank and will rank equally and rateably without any preference or priority among themselves and:

- (i) *pari passu* with all other direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor outstanding as of the date of the entry into force of the law no. 2016-1691 (the “**Law**”) on 11 December 2016;
- (ii) *pari passu* with all other present or future direct, unconditional, unsecured and senior preferred obligations (as provided for in Article L. 613-30-3 I 3° of the Code) of the Guarantor issued after the date of the entry into force of the Law on 11 December 2016;
- (iii) junior to all present or future claims of the Guarantor benefiting from the statutorily preferred exceptions; and
- (iv) senior to all present and future senior non-preferred obligations (as provided for in Article L.613-30-3 I 4° of the Code) of the Guarantor.

In the event of the failure of the Issuer to promptly perform its obligations to any Certificate Holder under the terms of the Certificates, such Certificate Holder may, but is not obliged to, give written notice to the Guarantor at Société Générale, Tour Société Générale, 75886 Paris Cedex 18, France marked for the attention of SEGL/JUR/OMF - Market Transactions & Financing.

- (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, the Guarantor 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.
- (e) **Bail-In.** By the acquisition of Certificates, each Certificate Holder (which, for the purposes of this Condition, includes any current or future holder of a beneficial interest in the Certificates) acknowledges, accepts, consents and agrees:
 - (i) to be bound by the effect of the exercise of the Bail-In Power (as defined below) by the Relevant Resolution Authority (as defined below) on the Issuer’s liabilities under the Certificates, which may include and result in any of the following, or some combination thereof:
 - (A) the reduction of all, or a portion, of the Amounts Due (as defined below), on a permanent basis;
 - (B) the conversion of all, or a portion, of the Amounts Due into shares, other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or the Guarantor or another person (and the issue to the Certificate Holder of such shares, securities or obligations), including by means of an amendment, modification or variation of the Conditions of the Certificates, in which case the Certificate Holder agrees to accept in lieu of its rights under the Certificates any such shares, other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or the Guarantor or another person;

- (C) the cancellation of the Certificates; and/or
- (D) the amendment or alteration of the expiration of the Certificates or amendment of the amounts payable on the Certificates, or the date on which the amounts become payable, including by suspending payment for a temporary period; and

that terms of the Certificates are subject to, and may be varied, if necessary, to give effect to the exercise of the Bail-In Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority or the regulator,

(the “**Statutory Bail-In**”);

(ii) if the Relevant Resolution Authority exercises its Bail-In Power on liabilities of the Guarantor, pursuant to Article L.613-30-3-I-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (the “**Code**”):

- (A) ranking:
 - (1) junior to liabilities of the Guarantor benefitting from statutorily preferred exceptions pursuant to Article L.613-30-3-I 1° and 2 of the Code;
 - (2) *pari passu* with liabilities of the Guarantor as defined in Article L.613-30-3-I-3 of the Code; and
 - (3) senior to liabilities of the Guarantor as defined in Article L.613-30-3-I-4 of the Code; and
- (B) which are not *titres non structurés* as defined under Article R.613-28 of the Code, and
- (C) which are not or are no longer eligible to be taken into account for the purposes of the MREL (as defined below) ratio of the Guarantor

and such exercise of the Bail-In Power results in the write-down or cancellation of all, or a portion of, the principal amount of, or the outstanding amount payable in respect of, and/or interest on, such liabilities, and/or the conversion of all, or a portion, of the principal amount of, or the outstanding amount payable in respect of, or interest on, such liabilities into shares or other securities or other obligations of the Guarantor or another person, including by means of variation to their terms and conditions in order to give effect to such exercise of Bail-In Power, then the Issuer’s obligations under the Certificates will be limited to (i) payment of the amount as reduced or cancelled that would be recoverable by the Certificate Holders and/or (ii) the delivery or the payment of value of the shares or other securities or other obligations of the Guarantor or another person that would be paid or delivered to the Certificate Holders as if, in either case, the Certificates had been directly issued by the Guarantor itself and any Amount Due under the Certificates had accordingly been directly subject to the exercise of the Bail-In Power (the “**Contractual Bail-in**”).

No repayment or payment of the Amounts Due will become due and payable or be paid after the exercise of the Statutory Bail-In with respect to the Issuer or the Guarantor unless, at the time such repayment or payment, respectively, is scheduled to become due, such repayment or payment would be permitted to be made by the Issuer or the

Guarantor under the applicable laws and regulations in effect in France or Luxembourg and the European Union applicable to the Issuer or the Guarantor or other members of its group.

No repayment or payment of the Amounts Due will become due and payable or be paid under the Certificates issued by SG Issuer after implementation of the Contractual Bail-in.

Upon the exercise of the Statutory Bail-in or upon implementation of the Contractual Bail-in with respect to the Certificates, the Issuer or the Guarantor will provide a written notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9 as soon as practicable regarding such exercise of the Statutory Bail-in or implementation of the Contractual Bail-in. Any delay or failure by the Issuer or the Guarantor to give notice shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the Statutory Bail-in or Contractual Bail-in nor the effects on the Certificates described above.

Neither a cancellation of the Certificates, a reduction, in part or in full, of the Amounts Due, the conversion thereof into another security or obligation of the Issuer or the Guarantor or another person, as a result of the exercise of the Statutory Bail-in or the implementation of the Contractual Bail-in with respect to the Certificates will be an event of default or otherwise constitute non-performance of a contractual obligation, or entitle the Certificate Holder to any remedies (including equitable remedies) which are hereby expressly waived.

The matters set forth in this Condition shall be exhaustive on the foregoing matters to the exclusion of any other agreements, arrangements or understandings between the Issuer, the Guarantor and each Certificate Holder. No expenses necessary for the procedures under this Condition, including, but not limited to, those incurred by the Issuer and the Guarantor, shall be borne by any Certificate Holder.

For the purposes of this Condition:

“Amounts Due” means any amounts due by the Issuer under the Certificates.

“Bail-In Power” means any statutory cancellation, write-down and/or conversion power existing from time to time under any laws, regulations, rules or requirements relating to the resolution of banks, banking group companies, credit institutions and/or investment firms, including but not limited to any such laws, regulations, rules or requirements that are implemented, adopted or enacted within the context of a European Union directive or regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, or any other applicable laws or regulations, as amended, or otherwise, pursuant to which obligations of a bank, banking group company, credit institution or investment firm or any of its affiliates can be reduced, cancelled, varied or otherwise modified in any way and/or converted into shares or other securities or obligations of the obligor or any other person.

“MREL” means the Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities as defined in Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (as amended from time to time).

“Relevant Resolution Authority” means any authority with the ability to exercise the Bail-in Power on Societe Generale or SG Issuer as the case may be.

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 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.

“**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 10:00 a.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 10:00 a.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 10:00 a.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 relevant Certificate Holder the Cash Settlement Amount (if any) in the Settlement Currency. The aggregate Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) shall be despatched as soon as practicable and no later than five Settlement Business Days (as defined in the relevant Supplemental Listing Document and subject to extension upon the occurrence of a Settlement Disruption Event (as defined below)) following the Expiry Date 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.

If the Issuer determines, in its sole discretion, that on any Settlement Business Day during the period of five Settlement Business Days following the Expiry Date a Settlement Disruption Event has occurred, such Settlement Business Day shall be postponed to the next Settlement Business Day on which the Issuer determines that the Settlement Disruption Event is no longer subsisting and such period shall be extended accordingly, provided that the Issuer and/or the Guarantor shall make their best endeavours to implement remedies as soon as reasonably practicable to eliminate

the impact of the Settlement Disruption Event on its/their payment obligations under the Certificates and/or the Guarantee.

“**Settlement Disruption Event**” means the occurrence or existence of any malicious action or attempt initiated to steal, expose, alter, disable or destroy information through unauthorised access to, or maintenance or use of, the Computer Systems of the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Calculation Agent, their respective affiliates (the “SG Group”), their IT service providers, by (and without limitation) the use of malware, ransomware, phishing, denial or disruption of service or cryptojacking or any unauthorized entry, removal, reproduction, transmission, deletion, disclosure or modification preventing the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or the Calculation Agent to perform their obligations under the Certificates, and notwithstanding the implementation of processes, required, as the case may be, by the laws and regulations applicable to the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Calculation Agent and their affiliates, or their IT service providers to improve their resilience to these actions and attempts.

“**Computer System**” means all the computer resources including, in particular: hardware, software packages, software, databases and peripherals, equipment, networks, electronic installations for storing computer data, including Data. The Computer System shall be understood to be that which (i) belongs to the SG Group and/or (ii) is rented, operated or legally held by the SG Group under a contract with the holder of the rights to the said system and/or (iii) is operated on behalf of the SG Group by a third party within the scope of a contractual relationship and/or (iv) is made available to the SG Group under a contract within the framework of a shared system (in particular cloud computing).

“**Data**” means any digital information, stored or used by the Computer System, including confidential data.

- (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 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) and subject to the approval of the SGX-ST.
- (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 discretion and without any obligation whatsoever) to make such adjustments and amendments as it believes appropriate in circumstances where an event or events occur which it believes in its sole discretion (and notwithstanding any prior adjustment made pursuant to the above) 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 by publication 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, the Guarantor or any of their respective subsidiaries 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 Master 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 Master 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 web-site 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 web-site 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, subject to the approval of the SGX-ST.

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 and Force Majeure, etc.* If the Issuer determines that a Regulatory Event (as defined below) has occurred and, for reasons beyond its control, the performance of its obligations under the Certificates has become illegal or impractical in whole or in part for any reason, or the Issuer determines that, for reasons

beyond its control, it is no longer legal or practical for it to maintain its hedging arrangements with respect to the Certificates for any reason, the Issuer may in its discretion and without obligation terminate the Certificates early in accordance with Condition 13(e).

Should any one or more of the provisions contained in the Conditions be or become invalid, the validity of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected thereby.

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 Société Générale as Guarantor or in any other capacity (including without limitation as hedging counterparty of the Issuer, market maker of the Certificates or direct or indirect shareholder or sponsor of the Issuer) or any of its affiliates involved in the issuer of the Certificates (hereafter the **“Relevant Affiliates”** and each of the Issuer, Société Générale 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 Société Générale or 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 Holding Limit Event.* The Issuer may in its discretion and without obligation terminate the Certificates early in accordance with Condition 13(e) where a Holding Limit Event (as defined below) occurs.

For the purposes of this Condition:

“Holding Limit Event” means, assuming the investor is the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates, the Issuer together with its affiliates, in aggregate hold, an interest in the Underlying Stock, constituting or likely to constitute (directly or indirectly) ownership, control or the power to vote a percentage of any class of voting securities of the Underlying Stock, of the Underlying Stock in excess of a percentage permitted or advisable, as determined by the Issuer, for the purpose of its compliance with the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 as amended by Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Volcker Rule), including any requests, regulations, rules, guidelines or directives made by the relevant governmental authority under, or issued by the relevant governmental authority in connection with, such statutes.

- (c) *Early Termination for Hedging Disruption.* If the Issuer or any of its affiliates is, following commercially reasonable efforts, not in the position (i) to enter, re-enter, replace, maintain, liquidate, acquire or dispose of any Hedge Positions (as defined below) or (ii) to freely realize, recover, receive, repatriate, remit, regain or transfer the proceeds of any Hedge Position (where either (i) or (ii) shall constitute a **“Hedging Disruption”**), the Issuer may terminate the Certificates early in accordance with Condition 13(e) provided that the intrinsic value on the previous trading day of the relevant Certificate is at or above the Issue Price. The Issuer’s decision on whether a Hedging Disruption has occurred is final and conclusive. For the avoidance of doubt, Hedging Disruptions shall include the scenario where any Hedge Position cannot be maintained up to the amount necessary to cover all of the Issuer’s obligations under the Certificates.

For the purposes hereof, **“Hedge Positions”** means any one or more commercially reasonable (i) positions (including long or short positions) or contracts in, or relating to, securities, options, futures, other derivatives contracts or foreign exchange, (ii) stock loan or borrowing transactions or (iii) other instruments, contracts, transactions or arrangements (howsoever described) that the Issuer or any of its affiliates determines necessary to hedge, individually or on a portfolio basis, any risk (including, without limitation, market risk, price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk) in relation to the assumption and fulfilment of the Issuer’s obligations under the Certificates.

- (d) *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(e) 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 (i) 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); or (ii) is otherwise

considered by the Issuer to be appropriate and such termination is approved by the SGX-ST.

- (e) *Termination.* If the Issuer terminates the Certificates early, the Issuer will give notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9. 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 a Certificate notwithstanding such illegality, impracticality or the relevant event 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 determination of the fair market value may deviate from the determination of the Cash Settlement Amount under different scenarios, including but not limited to, where (i) the Daily Reset (as defined in the relevant Supplemental Listing Document) mechanism is suspended and/or (ii) the Final Reference Level is determined based on the closing price of the Underlying Stock on multiple Underlying Stock Business Days or Exchange Business Days, as the case may be. Payment will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9.

14. Substitution of the Issuer

The Issuer may be replaced by the Guarantor or any subsidiary of the Guarantor as principal obligor in respect of the Certificates without the consent of the relevant Certificate Holders. If the Issuer determines that it shall be replaced by the Guarantor or any subsidiary of the Guarantor (the “**Substituted Obligor**”), it shall give at least 90 days’ notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is given and of the day on which the substitution is effected) specifying the date of the substitution, in accordance with Condition 9, to the Certificate Holders of such event and, immediately on the expiry of such notice, the Substituted Obligor shall become the principal obligor in place of the Issuer and the Certificate Holders shall thereupon cease to have any rights or claims whatsoever against the Issuer.

Upon any such substitution, all references to the Issuer in the Conditions and all agreements relating to the Certificates will be to the Substituted Obligor and the Certificates will be modified as required, and the Certificate Holders will be notified of the modified terms and conditions of such Certificates in accordance with Condition 9.

For the purposes of this Condition, it is expressly agreed that by subscribing to, acquiring or otherwise purchasing or holding the Certificates, the Certificate Holders are expressly deemed to have consented to the substitution of the Issuer by the Substituted Obligor and to the release of the Issuer from any and all obligations in respect of the Certificates and all agreements relating thereto and are expressly deemed to have accepted such substitution and the consequences thereof.

15. Governing Law

The Certificates, the Master 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 the Guarantor 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 Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Singapore. The Guarantee shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Singapore law.

16. 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.

17. Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 2001 of Singapore

Unless otherwise provided in the Global Warrant, the Master 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 Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement has no rights under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 2001 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:	SG Issuer
Company:	Meituan
The Certificates:	European Style Cash Settled Short Certificates relating to the Underlying Stock
Number:	11,700,000 Certificates
Form:	The Certificates will be issued subject to, and with the benefit of, a master instrument by way of deed poll dated 16 June 2023 (the “ Master Instrument ”) and executed by the Issuer and the Guarantor and a master warrant agent agreement dated 29 May 2017 (the “ Master Warrant Agent Agreement ”) and made between the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Warrant Agent (as amended and/or supplemented from time to time).
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 10:00 a.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 10:00 a.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 17 May 2024.
- Governing Law:** The laws of Singapore
- Warrant Agent:** The Central Depository (Pte) Limited
4 Shenton Way
#02-01 SGX Centre 2
Singapore 068807
- Further Issues:** Further issues which will form a single series with the Certificates will be permitted, subject to the approval of the SGX-ST.

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 SHORT CERTIFICATES ON SINGLE EQUITIES

What are European Style Cash Settled Short Certificates on Single Equities?

European style cash settled short 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 Inverse 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 decrease and are seeking short-term leveraged inverse 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 Inverse Strategy including the Stock Borrowing Cost and Rebalancing Cost.

Illustration of the Calculation of Hedging Fee Factor

Hedging Fee Factor	=	Product of the Daily Fees
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Daily Fees	=	Daily Management Fee Adjustment
		1 – Management Fee x ACT (t-1;t) / 360
		x
		Daily Gap Premium Adjustment
		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	=	t ⁰ =0	x	t=1	x	t=2	x ...	t=i				
		Notional Amount		Leverage Inverse Strategy daily performance ⁸		x		Daily Fees	Leverage Inverse Strategy daily performance	x	Daily Fees	Leverage Inverse Strategy Daily performance

Value of Certificates	=	t=0	x	Product of the daily Leverage Inverse Strategy Performance	x	Product of the Daily Fees (Hedging Fee Factor)					
		Notional Amount		Leverage Inverse Strategy daily performance		x	Leverage Inverse Strategy daily performance	x	Daily Fees	x	Daily Fees

Final Value of Certificates	=	t=0	x	Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate	÷	x	Hedging Fee Factor
		Notional Amount		Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate			

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.

⁷ "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.

⁸ Leverage Inverse Strategy daily performance is computed as the Leverage Inverse Strategy Closing Level on Business Day (t) divided by the Leverage Inverse Strategy Closing 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:	Class B ordinary shares of Meituan traded in HKD
Expected Listing Date:	03/07/2018
Expiry Date:	18/07/2018
Initial Reference Level:	1,000
Initial Exchange Rate:	1
Final Reference Level:	1,200
Final Exchange Rate:	1
Issue Price:	0.60 SGD
Notional Amount per Certificate:	0.60 SGD
Management Fee (p.a.):	0.40%
Gap Premium (p.a.):	7.50%
Strike Level:	Zero

Hedging Fee Factor

Hedging Fee Factor on the n^{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 2nd Underlying Stock Business Day falls 3 Calendar Days after 1st 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
3/7/2018	100.0000%
4/7/2018	99.9781%
5/7/2018	99.9561%
6/7/2018	99.9342%
9/7/2018	99.8684%
10/7/2018	99.8465%
11/7/2018	99.8246%
12/7/2018	99.8027%
13/7/2018	99.7808%
16/7/2018	99.7151%
17/7/2018	99.6932%
18/7/2018	99.6713%

Cash Settlement Amount

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Closing Level} &= [(\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}) / (\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}) - \text{Strike Level}] \times \text{Hedging Fee Factor} \\ &= [(1200 \times 1) / (1000 \times 1) - 0] \times 99.6713\% \\ &= 119.61\% \end{aligned}$$

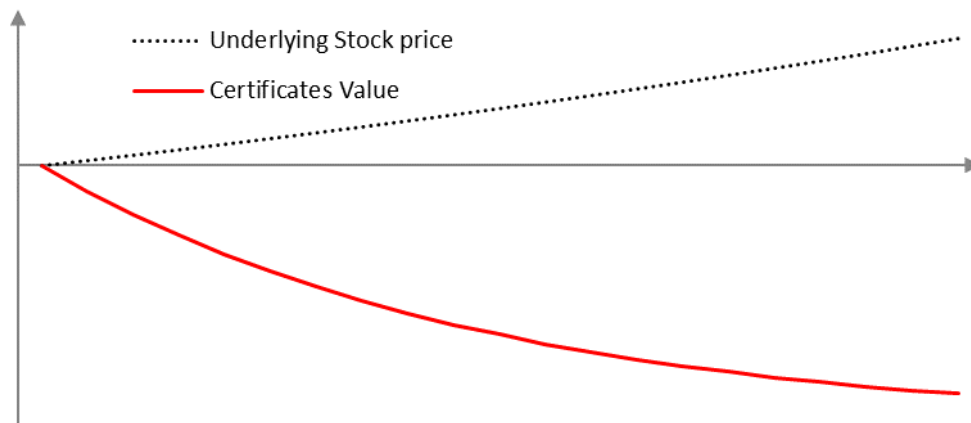
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cash Settlement Amount} &= \text{Closing Level} \times \text{Notional Amount per Certificate} \\ &= 119.61\% \times 0.60 \text{ SGD} \\ &= \mathbf{0.718 \text{ SGD}} \end{aligned}$$

Illustration on how returns and losses can occur under different scenarios

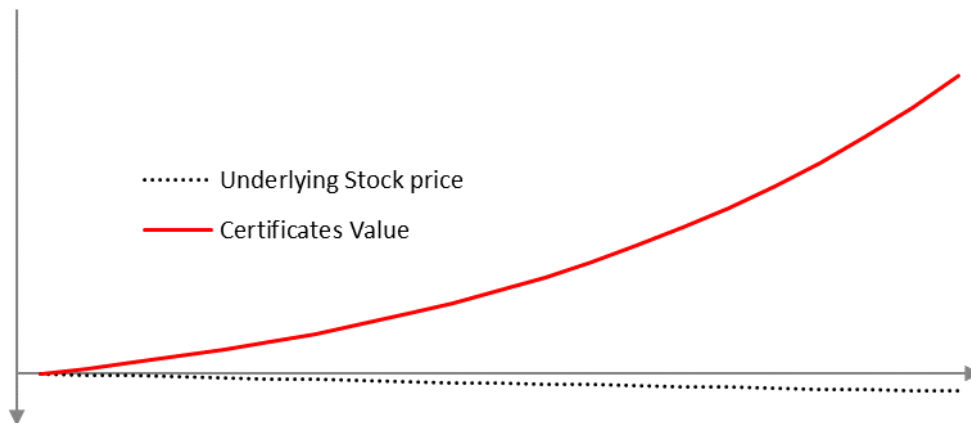
The examples are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The examples highlight the effect of the Underlying Stock performance on the value of the Certificates and do not take into account the possible influence of fees, exchange rates, dividends,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

1. Illustrative examples

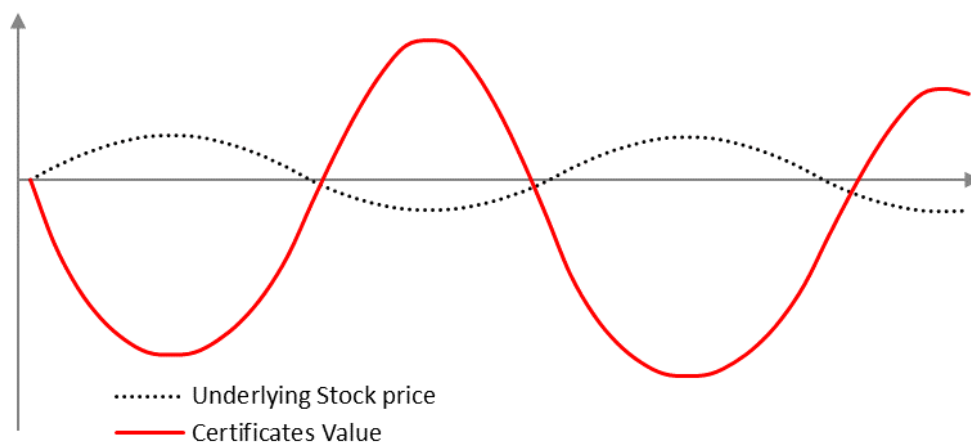
Scenario 1 – Upward Trend



Scenario 2 – Downward Trend



Scenario 3 – Volatile Market



2. Numerical Examples

Scenario 1 – Upward Trend

Underlying Stock						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Value at end of day	10,000.0	10,200.0	10,404.0	10,612.1	10,824.3	11,040.8
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		-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%
Price at end of day	0.60	0.54	0.49	0.44	0.39	0.35
Accumulated Return		-10.00%	-19.00%	-27.10%	-34.39%	-40.95%

Scenario 2 – Downward Trend

Underlying Stock						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%
Value at end of day	10,000.0	9,800.0	9,604.0	9,411.9	9,223.7	9,039.2
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		10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Price at end of day	0.60	0.66	0.73	0.80	0.88	0.97
Accumulated Return		10.00%	21.00%	33.10%	46.41%	61.05%

Scenario 3 – Volatile Market

Underlying Stock						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		2.0%	-2.0%	2.0%	-2.0%	2.0%
Value at end of day	10,000.0	10,200.0	9,996.0	10,195.9	9,992.0	10,191.8
Accumulated Return		2.00%	-0.04%	1.96%	-0.08%	1.92%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		-10.0%	10.0%	-10.0%	10.0%	-10.0%
Price at end of day	0.60	0.54	0.59	0.53	0.59	0.53
Accumulated Return		-10.00%	-1.00%	-10.90%	-1.99%	-11.79%

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.

When the Air Bag triggers, this is followed by a period which is divided into two sub-periods:

- Observation Period: the price of the Underlying Stock is observed and its maximum price is recorded (i) during 15 minutes of continuous trading after the Air Bag is triggered, or (ii) until Market Close if there is less than 15 minutes of continuous trading until Market Close when the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered; and
- Reset Period: the Leverage Inverse Strategy is then reset using the maximum 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 Inverse Strategy.

During the Observation Period and Reset Period, trading of Certificates is suspended for a period of at least 30 minutes of continuous trading after the Air Bag is triggered, and such suspension will be based on instructions provided by the Issuer to the SGX-ST for suspension of trading. Investors cannot sell or purchase any Certificates during this period.

The performance of the Leverage Inverse Strategy will be the inverse of the Underlying Stock.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the Air Bag Mechanism was triggered 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.

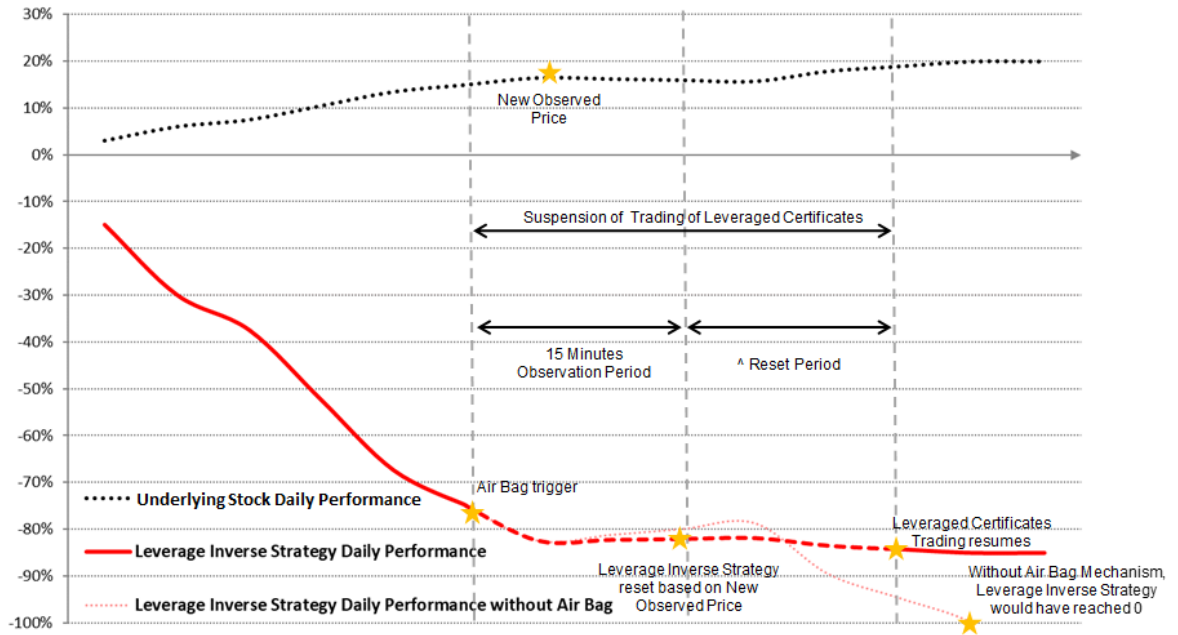
The resumption of trading is subject to the SGX-ST's requirements of at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST approves the request from the Issuer to resume trading on the Certificates, rounded to the next quarter of an hour. The Issuer will provide at least 15 minutes' notice of the resumption of trading by making an SGXNET announcement.

With **Market Close** defined as:

- the Underlying Stock closing time, including the closing auction session, with respect to the Observation Period; and
- the sooner of (i) the Underlying Stock closing time for continuous trading and (ii) the SGX-ST closing time, with respect to the Resumption of Trading

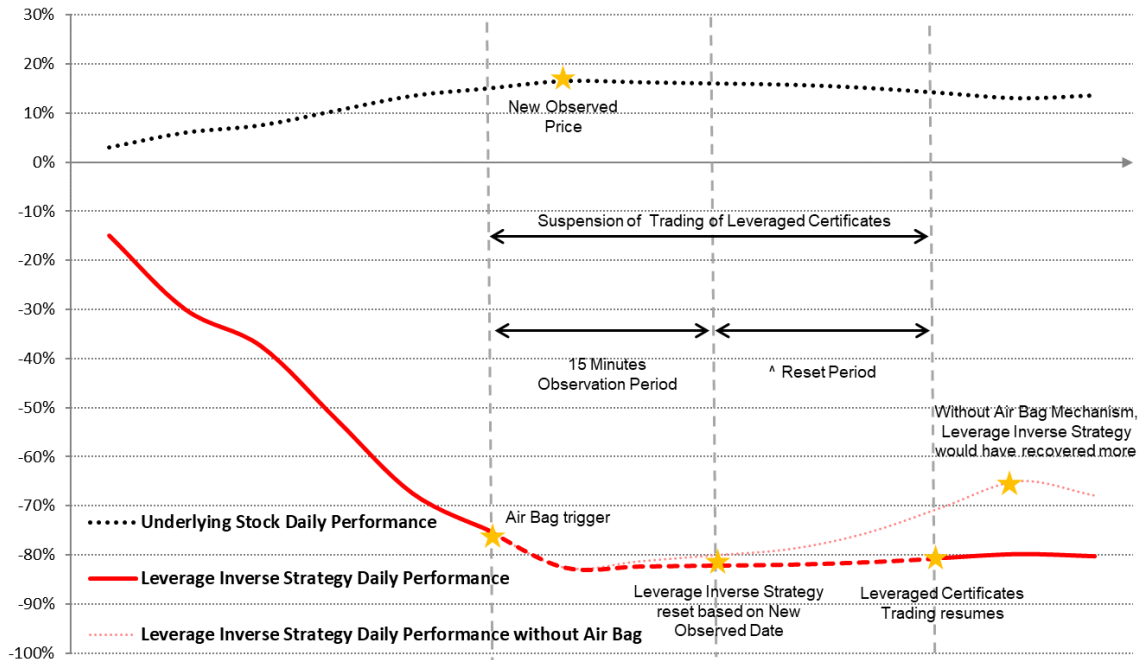
Illustrative examples of the Air Bag Mechanism⁹

Scenario 1 – Upward Trend after Air Bag trigger



^ The resumption of trading is subject to the SGX-ST's requirements of at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST approves the request from the Issuer to resume trading on the Certificates, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.

Scenario 2 – Downward Trend after Air Bag trigger



^ The resumption of trading is subject to the SGX-ST's requirements of at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST approves the request from the Issuer to resume trading on the Certificates, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.

⁹ The illustrative examples are not exhaustive.

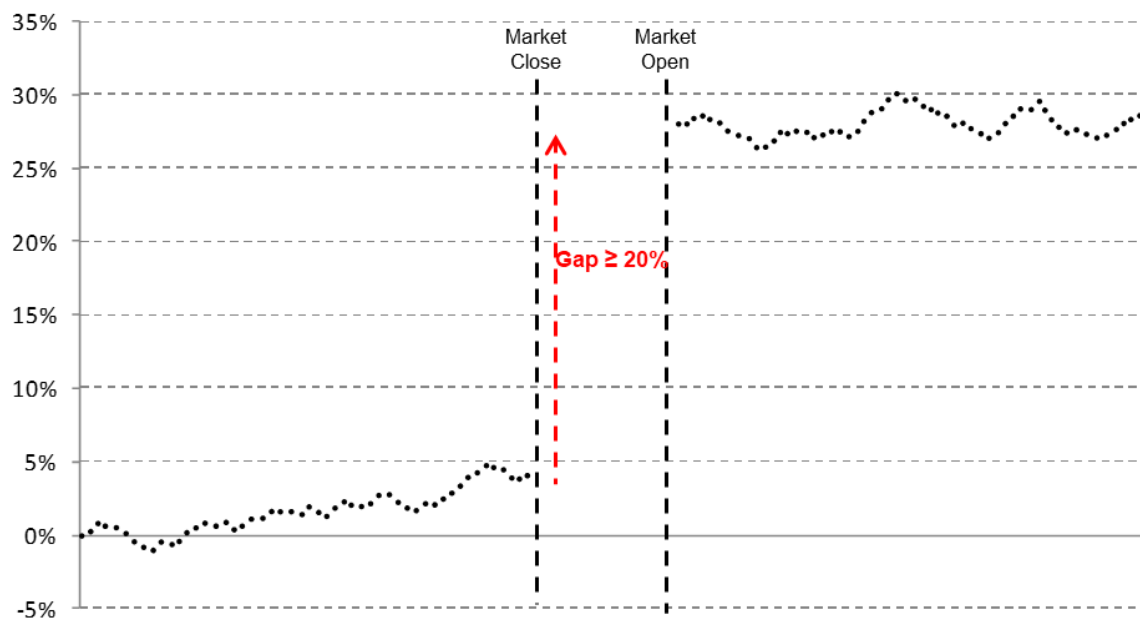
Scenarios where the investor may lose the entire value of the investment

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.

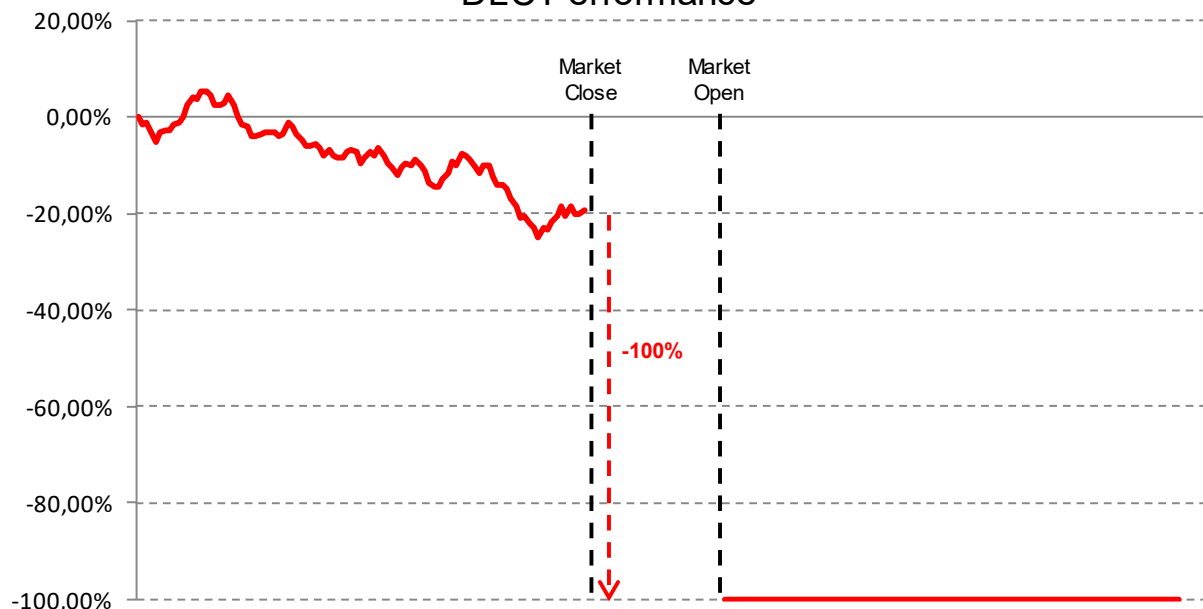
Scenario 1 – Overnight rise of the Underlying Stock

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 above the previous day closing price, the Air Bag Mechanism would only be triggered when the market opens (including pre-opening session or opening auction, as the case may be) the following day, and the Certificates would lose their entire value in such event.

Underlying Stock Performance

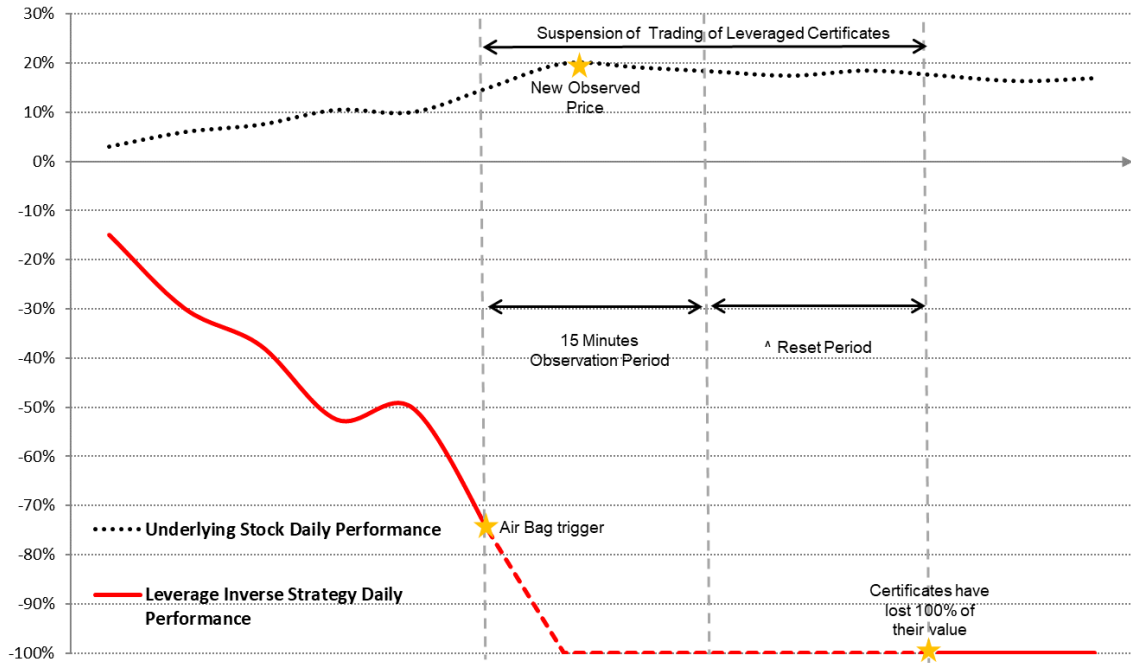


DLC Performance



Scenario 2 – Sharp intraday rise of the Underlying Stock

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 rises by 20% or more within the 15 minutes Observation Period compared to the reference price, being: (i) if air bag 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 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 Observation Date (t) is an ex-date with respect to a corporate action related to the Underlying Stock, the Calculation Agent may, in its sole and absolute discretion, replace the $Rfactor_t$ with respect to such Observation Date (t) by an amount computed according to the following generic formula:

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

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 rises 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):

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$51$$

$$Div_t = \$0$$

$$DivExc_t = \$0$$

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:

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

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	50	51	2%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.54	-10%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price rises to \$57.5, which is 15% above \$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):

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$202$$

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

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

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:

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

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

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.57	-5%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price rises to \$230, which is 15% above \$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.

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$84$$

$$Div_t = \$0$$

$$DivExc_t = \$0$$

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

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

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

As a consequence:

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

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	80	84	5%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.45	-25%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price rises to \$92, which is 15% above \$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:

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$85$$

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

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

$$R = \$0$$

$M = 0.2$ (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:

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

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	83.33	85	2%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.54	-10%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price rises to \$95.83, which is 15% above \$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.

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$84$$

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

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

$$R = \$0$$

$$M = 0$$

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

As a consequence:

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

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	80	84	5%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.45	-25%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price rises to \$92, which is 15% above \$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 <https://about.meituan.com/en>. The Issuer has not independently verified any of such information.

Meituan (the “**Company**”), formerly Meituan Dianping, is a China-based e-commerce platform providing life services. The Company connects consumers and businesses to provide services satisfying people's daily eating needs. The Company owns an instant food ordering and delivery brand, Meituan, as well as provides services through its mobile application, Meituan. The Company is also engaged in the operation of a bike-sharing brand, Mobike.

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 2023 and has been extracted and reproduced from an announcement by the Company released on 29 April 2024 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

Société Générale 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 the SGX-ST and/or the HKEX are 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ISSUER

The information set out in Appendix II of this document is a reproduction of the annual financial statements of the Issuer as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 and its auditor's report.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE GUARANTOR

The information set out in Appendix III of this document is a reproduction of the press release dated 3 May 2024 containing the Guarantor's consolidated financial results for the first quarter ended 31 March 2024.

SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL INFORMATION

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

1. Save as disclosed in this document and the Base Listing Document, neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor is involved in any legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer or the Guarantor is aware) which may have or have had in the previous 12 months a significant effect on the financial position of the Issuer or the Guarantor in the context of the issuance of the Certificates.
2. 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 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.
3. 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.
4. Save as disclosed in the Base Listing Document and herein, there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer since 31 December 2023 or the Guarantor since 31 March 2024, in the context of the issuance of Certificates hereunder.
5. The following contracts, relating to the issue of the Certificates, have been or will be entered into by the Issuer and/or the Guarantor and may be material to the issue of the Certificates:
 - (a) the Guarantee;
 - (b) the Master Instrument; and
 - (c) the Master Warrant Agent Agreement.

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

6. The reports of the Auditors of the Issuer and the Guarantor were not prepared exclusively for incorporation into this document.

The Auditors of the Issuer and the Guarantor have no shareholding in the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of its subsidiaries, nor do they have the right (whether legally enforceable or not) to subscribe for or to nominate persons to subscribe for securities of the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of its subsidiaries.
7. The Certificates are not fully covered by the Underlying Stock held by Issuer or a trustee for and on behalf of the Issuer. The Issuer has appropriate risk management capabilities to manage the issue of the Certificates.
8. Société Générale, Singapore Branch, currently of 8 Marina Boulevard, #12-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 1, Singapore 018981, has been authorised to accept, on behalf of the Issuer and the Guarantor, service of process and any other notices required to be served on the Issuer or the Guarantor. Any notices required to be served on the Issuer or the Guarantor should be sent to Société Générale at the above address for the attention of Société Générale Legal Department.

9. Copies of the following documents may be inspected during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted) at the offices of Société Générale, Singapore Branch at 8 Marina Boulevard, #12-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 1, Singapore 018981, during the period of 14 days from the date of this document:
- (a) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Issuer and the Constitutional Documents of the Guarantor;
 - (b) the latest financial reports (including the notes thereto) of the Issuer;
 - (c) the latest financial reports (including the notes thereto) of the Guarantor;
 - (d) the Base Listing Document (which can also be viewed at: <https://www.sgx.com/securities/prospectus-circulars-offer-documents>);
 - (e) this document; and
 - (f) the Guarantee.

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.

Each Certificate Holder undertakes that it will inform any subsequent purchaser of the terms and conditions of the Certificates and all such subsequent purchasers as may purchase such securities from time to time shall be deemed to be a Certificate Holder for the purposes of the Certificates and shall be bound by the terms and conditions of the Certificates.

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 2001 of Singapore.

Hong Kong

Each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed in respect of the Certificates and each other purchaser will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Certificates (except for Certificates which are a "structured product" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571) of Hong Kong ("SFO")) other than (i) to "professional investors" as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO; or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus", as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong ("CWUMPO") or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the CWUMPO; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Certificates, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of 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" as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

European Economic Area

Each dealer represents and agrees, and each further dealer appointed in respect of the Certificates will be required to represent and agree, 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 as contemplated by this 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**”); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the Insurance Distribution Directive), 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 and superseded, the Prospectus Regulation); and
- (b) the expression “**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.

United Kingdom

Each dealer represents and agrees, and each further dealer appointed in respect of the Certificates will be required to represent and agree, 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 as contemplated by this document 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 Financial Services and Markets Act, as amended (the “**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA 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.

Each dealer further represents and agrees, and each further dealer appointed in respect of the Certificates will be required to further represent and agree, that:

- (a) in respect to 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 whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or 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 FSMA by the Issuer;

- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an 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 apply to the Issuer or the Guarantor; and
- (c) 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.

United States

The Certificates and the Guarantee have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) or any state securities law, and trading in the Certificates has not been approved by the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “**CFTC**”) under the United States Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended (the “**Commodity Exchange Act**”) and the Issuer has not been and will not be registered as an investment company under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder. None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or regulatory authority or any other United States, French or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the Certificates or the Guarantee or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. Accordingly, Certificates, or interests therein, may not at any time be offered, sold, resold, traded, pledged, exercised, redeemed, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, nor may any U.S. person at any time trade, own, hold or maintain a position in the Certificates or any interests therein. In addition, in the absence of relief from the CFTC, offers, sales, re-sales, trades, pledges, exercises, redemptions, transfers or deliveries of Certificates, or interests therein, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, may constitute a violation of United States law governing commodities trading and commodity pools. Consequently, any offer, sale, resale, trade, pledge, exercise, redemption, transfer or delivery made, directly or indirectly, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person will not be recognised.

Each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer will be required to represent and agree, that it has not and will not at any time offer, sell, resell, trade, pledge, exercise, redeem, transfer or deliver, directly or indirectly, Certificates in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person or to others for offer, sale, resale, trade, pledge, exercise, redeem, transfer or delivery, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any such U.S. person. Any person purchasing Certificates of any tranches must agree with the relevant dealer or the seller of such Certificates that (i) it is not a U.S. Person, (ii) it will not at any time offer, sell, resell, trade, pledge, exercise, redeem, transfer or deliver, directly or indirectly, any Certificates in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person or to others for offer, sale, resale, trade, pledge, exercise, redemption, transfer or delivery, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person, and (iii) it is not purchasing any Certificates, directly or indirectly, in the United States or for the account or benefit of any U.S. person.

Exercise or otherwise redemption of Certificates will be conditional upon certification that each person exercising or otherwise redeeming a Certificate is not a U.S. person or in the United States and that the Certificate is not being exercised or otherwise redeemed on behalf of a U.S. person. No payment will be made to accounts of holders of the Certificates located in the United States.

As used in the preceding paragraphs, the term “**United States**” includes the territories, the possessions and all other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America, and the term “**U.S. person**” means any person who is (i) a U.S. person as defined under Regulation S under the Securities Act, (ii) a U.S. person as defined in paragraph 7701(a)(30) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or (iii) a person who comes within any definition of U.S. person for the purposes of the United States Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended (the “**CEA**”) or any rules thereunder of the CFTC (the “**CFTC Rules**”), guidance or order proposed or issued under the CEA (for the avoidance of doubt, any person who is not a “Non-United States person” defined under CFTC Rule 4.7(a)(1)(iv), but excluding, for purposes of subsection (D) thereof, the exception for qualified eligible persons who are not “Non-United States persons”, shall be considered a U.S. person).

APPENDIX I

REPRODUCTION OF THE AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 OF MEITUAN AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

The information set out below is a reproduction of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2023 and has been extracted and reproduced from an announcement by the Company released on 29 April 2024 in relation to the same.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Meituan

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of Meituan (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which are set out on pages 206 to 335, comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023;
- 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, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

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

- Revenue recognition
- Impairment assessments of goodwill

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<i>Revenue recognition</i>	
<p>Refer to Notes 2.1.16, 4.2, 4.3 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>Our procedures in relation to the revenue recognition included:</p>
<p>The Group provides an e-commerce platform that offers diversified daily goods and services in the broader retail by leveraging technology, including on-demand delivery, in-store, hotel and travel booking and other services and sales. The Group mainly generates revenue in the way of delivery services, commission, online marketing services and other services and sales. Revenue of RMB276,745 million was recognised for the current year.</p>	<p>We understood and tested management's process and controls in respect of revenue recognition and calculation derived from different services.</p>
<p>We focused on this area as significant efforts were spent on auditing the accuracy of revenue recognition due to the magnitude of revenue amount and the huge volume of revenue transactions recorded in the operating systems and then interfaced with the financial system.</p>	<p>We discussed with management and evaluated their judgements made in determining the method and timing of revenue recognition and calculation.</p>
	<p>We tested the general control environment and automated controls of the information technology systems used in the transaction processes. We tested the interface between the operating and financial systems.</p>
	<p>We tested, on a sample basis, transactions by checking the cash receipt, reviewing the underlying contracts, identifying the key terms and attributes from the contracts and checking them against the underlying data from the system used in the transaction processes, and then recalculating the revenue amount.</p>
	<p>Based on the procedures performed, we found that the Group's revenue recognition was supported by the evidence obtained.</p>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Key Audit Matter

Impairment assessments of goodwill

Refer to Notes 2.1.9, 4.1 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

As at December 31, 2023, the net carrying amount of goodwill amounted to RMB27,774 million.

Under International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 36 Impairment of Assets, the Group is required to perform goodwill impairment assessment both annually and whenever there is an indication that a cash-generating unit (“CGU”) to which goodwill has been allocated may be impaired.

The Group engaged an independent external valuer to assist the preparation of the goodwill impairment testing. The recoverable amounts of CGUs were determined based on the value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections. The key assumptions used include annual revenue growth rate for the 5-year period, gross margin, terminal revenue growth rate and pre-tax discount rate. We focused on this area due to (a) the magnitude of the carrying amount of goodwill; and (b) the estimation of recoverable amount is subject to high degree of estimation uncertainty.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

Our procedures in relation to the impairment assessments of goodwill included:

We obtained an understanding of the management’s internal control and assessment process of goodwill impairment 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. We evaluated the outcome of prior period impairment assessment of the goodwill to assess the effectiveness of the management’s estimation process.

We evaluated and tested the key controls over the impairment assessment of goodwill.

We tested management’s assessment including periodic impairment indications evaluation as to whether indicators of impairment exist by corroborating with management and market information.

We evaluated the independent valuer’s objectivity, competence and capabilities.

We assessed the appropriateness of the valuation models and significant assumptions with the involvement of our internal valuation experts.

We assessed the key assumptions adopted including annual revenue growth rate for the 5-year period and gross profit rate by examining the approved financial/business forecast models, and comparing actual results for the year against the previous period taking into consideration of market trends and our industry knowledge. We assessed terminal revenue growth rate and pre-tax discount rate with the involvement of our internal valuation experts.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Key Audit Matter

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We independently tested, on a sample basis, the accuracy of mathematical calculation applied in the valuation models and the calculation of impairment charges.

We evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecast performance and assessed management's sensitivity analysis around the key assumptions, to ascertain the extent to which adverse changes, would result in the goodwill being impaired.

We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to goodwill impairment in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

We considered whether the judgements made in selecting the models, significant assumptions and data would give rise to indicators of possible management bias.

Based on the procedures performed, we considered that the risk assessment of goodwill impairment remained appropriate and the key assumptions adopted by management in the assessment of goodwill impairment are supported by the evidence obtained.

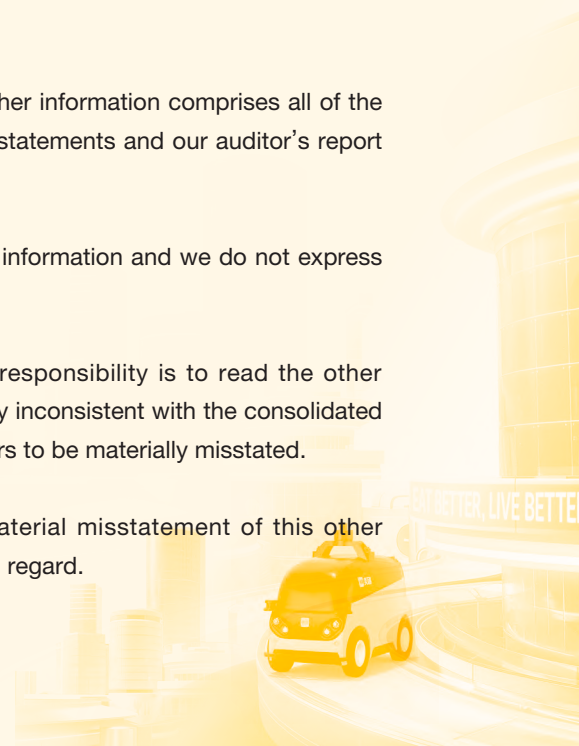
OTHER INFORMATION

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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 IFRS Accounting Standards 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 Jack Li.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, March 22, 2024



CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Revenues	5,6	276,744,954	219,954,948
Including: Interest revenue		1,449,743	1,133,670
Cost of revenues	7	(179,553,793)	(158,201,969)
Gross profit		97,191,161	61,752,979
Selling and marketing expenses	7	(58,616,997)	(39,745,112)
Research and development expenses	7	(21,201,005)	(20,739,865)
General and administrative expenses	7	(9,372,067)	(9,771,810)
Net provisions for impairment losses on financial and contract assets		(1,135,405)	(468,620)
Fair value changes of other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	19	234,227	(1,013,057)
Other gains, net	9	6,315,473	4,165,037
Operating profit/(loss)	5	13,415,387	(5,820,448)
Finance income	10	818,986	657,908
Finance costs	10	(1,425,157)	(1,628,825)
Share of profits of investments accounted for using the equity method	12	1,212,652	35,848
Profit/(loss) before income tax		14,021,868	(6,755,517)
Income tax (expenses)/credits	13	(164,537)	70,194
Profit/(loss) for the year		13,857,331	(6,685,323)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		13,855,828	(6,686,110)
Non-controlling interests		1,503	787
		13,857,331	(6,685,323)
Earnings/(loss) per share for profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company	14		
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (RMB)		2.23	(1.09)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (RMB)		2.11	(1.09)

The notes on pages 214 to 335 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Profit/(loss) for the year		13,857,331	(6,685,323)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	12,27	5,192	(4,516)
Fair value changes of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	334,551	(288,211)
Net provisions for impairment losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	142,190	51,041
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Currency translation differences	27	275,055	1,194,270
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	12,27	36,880	85,260
Fair value changes of other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,27	<u>(426,513)</u>	<u>(481,883)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>367,355</u>	<u>555,961</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>14,224,686</u>	<u>(6,129,362)</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		14,223,183	(6,130,149)
Non-controlling interests		<u>1,503</u>	<u>787</u>
		<u>14,224,686</u>	<u>(6,129,362)</u>

The notes on pages 214 to 335 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	25,977,845	22,201,259
Intangible assets	16	30,397,947	30,642,975
Deferred tax assets	18(a)	1,914,449	1,497,106
Long-term treasury investments	21	8,527,142	8,114,058
Other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	19	18,481,104	15,073,013
Investments accounted for using the equity method	12	18,289,183	16,582,381
Other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	2,314,536	2,321,865
Prepayments, deposits and other assets	22	4,011,247	4,903,068
		<u>109,913,453</u>	<u>101,335,725</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	23	1,304,595	1,162,765
Trade receivables	24	2,742,999	2,052,731
Prepayments, deposits and other assets	22	14,534,923	13,292,494
Short-term treasury investments	21	111,820,679	91,873,270
Restricted cash	25(b)	19,373,229	14,605,601
Cash and cash equivalents	25(a)	33,339,754	20,158,606
		<u>183,116,179</u>	<u>143,145,467</u>
Total assets		<u><u>293,029,632</u></u>	<u><u>244,481,192</u></u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	26	418	415
Share premium	26	325,578,612	316,743,344
Shares held for shares award scheme	26	–	–
Other reserves	27	2,051,062	1,484,187
Accumulated losses		<u>(175,616,885)</u>	<u>(189,466,336)</u>
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		<u>152,013,207</u>	<u>128,761,610</u>
Non-controlling interests		<u>(56,840)</u>	<u>(55,893)</u>
Total equity		<u><u>151,956,367</u></u>	<u><u>128,705,717</u></u>



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	18(b)	968,230	846,103
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		378,720	100,000
Borrowings	31	610,103	1,548,967
Notes payable	32	34,610,966	33,607,372
Lease liabilities		3,598,252	3,203,163
Other non-current liabilities		32,899	39,773
		40,199,170	39,345,378
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	29	22,980,506	17,379,302
Payables to merchants		23,798,004	12,432,342
Advances from transacting users		8,547,635	5,081,178
Other payables and accruals	30	17,942,215	16,655,307
Borrowings	31	19,321,793	17,562,145
Deferred revenues	28	5,598,132	5,053,375
Lease liabilities		2,479,785	2,165,978
Income tax liabilities		206,025	100,470
		100,874,095	76,430,097
Total liabilities		141,073,265	115,775,475
Total equity and liabilities		293,029,632	244,481,192

The notes on pages 214 to 335 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements on pages 206 to 335 were approved by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2024 and were signed on its behalf:

Wang Xing
Director

Mu Rongjun
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Note	Share capital RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	Shares held for shares award scheme RMB'000	Other reserves RMB'000	Accumulated losses RMB'000	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company RMB'000	Non- controlling interests RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2023	415	316,743,344	-	1,484,187	(189,466,336)	128,761,610	(55,893)	128,705,717
Comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	13,855,828	13,855,828	1,503	13,857,331
Other comprehensive income, net of tax								
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	12,27	-	-	42,072	-	42,072	-	42,072
Fair value changes of other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,27	-	-	(426,513)	-	(426,513)	-	(426,513)
Fair value changes of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	-	-	334,551	-	334,551	-	334,551
Net provisions for impairment losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	-	-	142,190	-	142,190	-	142,190
Currency translation differences	27	-	-	275,055	-	275,055	-	275,055
Total comprehensive income				367,355	13,855,828	14,223,183	1,503	14,224,686
Share of other changes in net assets of associates	12,27	-	-	322,150	-	322,150	-	322,150
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners								
Equity-settled share-based payments	27,33	-	-	8,394,315	-	8,394,315	-	8,394,315
Shares held for shares award scheme	26	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of share options and RSUs vesting	26,27	1	8,835,268	2	(8,739,989)	-	95,282	95,282
Distributions from a non wholly-owned subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	(2,450)	(2,450)
Tax benefit from share-based payments	27	-	-	216,667	-	216,667	-	216,667
Appropriations to general reserves	27	-	-	6,377	(6,377)	-	-	-
Total transaction with owners in their capacity as owners		3	8,835,268	-	(122,630)	(6,377)	(2,450)	8,703,814
As of December 31, 2023	418	325,578,612	-	2,051,062	(175,616,885)	152,013,207	(56,840)	151,956,367

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Share capital RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	Shares held for shares award scheme RMB'000	Other reserves RMB'000	Accumulated losses RMB'000	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company RMB'000	Non- controlling interests RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2022		411	311,221,237	-	(2,866,675)	(182,741,531)	125,613,442	(56,680)	125,556,762
Comprehensive loss									
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(6,686,110)	(6,686,110)	787	(6,685,323)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax									
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method									
	12,27	-	-	-	80,744	-	80,744	-	80,744
Fair value changes of other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income									
	20,27	-	-	-	(481,883)	-	(481,883)	-	(481,883)
Fair value changes of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income									
	27	-	-	-	(288,211)	-	(288,211)	-	(288,211)
Net provisions for impairment losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income									
	27	-	-	-	51,041	-	51,041	-	51,041
Currency translation differences									
	27	-	-	-	1,194,270	-	1,194,270	-	1,194,270
Total comprehensive loss		-	-	-	555,961	(6,686,110)	(6,130,149)	787	(6,129,362)
Share of other changes in net assets of associates									
	12,27	-	-	-	251,916	-	251,916	-	251,916
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners									
Equity-settled share-based payments									
	27,33	-	-	-	8,742,962	-	8,742,962	-	8,742,962
Shares held for shares award scheme									
	26	3	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of share options and RSUs vesting									
	26,27	1	5,522,107	3	(5,256,130)	-	265,981	-	265,981
Tax benefit from share-based payments									
	27	-	-	-	17,458	-	17,458	-	17,458
Appropriations to general reserves									
	27	-	-	-	38,695	(38,695)	-	-	-
Total transaction with owners in their capacity as owners		4	5,522,107	-	3,542,985	(38,695)	9,026,401	-	9,026,401
As of December 31, 2022		415	316,743,344	-	1,484,187	(189,466,336)	128,761,610	(55,893)	128,705,717

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	37(a)	40,744,699	11,658,706
Income tax paid		(222,849)	(247,258)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		<u>40,521,850</u>	<u>11,411,448</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases and prepayments of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(6,879,551)	(5,731,304)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		301,073	407,603
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	36	365,114	(89,237)
Purchases of treasury investments and others		(132,980,842)	(187,401,376)
Sales or maturities of treasury investments and others		114,679,410	179,619,759
Purchases of investments accounted for using the equity method		(60,000)	(40,000)
Proceeds from disposals of investments in associates and others		90,052	1,630
Purchases and prepayments of other financial investments at fair value		(3,588,016)	(3,240,760)
Net cash inflow arising from disposals or deemed disposals of subsidiaries		–	72,748
Gains received from treasury investments and other financial instruments		2,465,591	1,438,076
Dividends received		34,101	69,782
Loans payments to investees and others		(202,500)	(736,914)
Loans repayments from investees and others		1,111,724	874,424
Collection of investments prepayments		–	42,000
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(24,663,844)</u>	<u>(14,713,569)</u>



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Cash flows from financing activities	37(c)		
Proceeds from borrowings and notes payable		42,809,865	25,844,975
Repayments of borrowings and notes payable		(42,146,859)	(32,704,167)
Finance costs paid		(578,058)	(1,162,162)
Proceeds from exercise of share options		193,492	170,341
Payments of lease liabilities		(2,969,089)	(2,619,636)
Increase in other financial liabilities		278,720	480,448
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(2,450)	-
Repayments of Assumed Liabilities	36	(366,924)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(2,781,303)</u>	<u>(9,990,201)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		13,076,703	(13,292,322)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		20,158,606	32,513,428
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		104,445	937,500
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	25(a)	<u>33,339,754</u>	<u>20,158,606</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Meituan (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on September 25, 2015 as an exempted company with limited liability under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The registered office is at PO Box 309, Uglund House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. The Company’s Class B shares have been listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange since September 20, 2018.

The Company is an investment holding company. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries, including structured entities (collectively, the “Group”), offers diversified daily goods and services in the broader retail by leveraging technology.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi (“RMB”), unless otherwise stated.

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies

2.1.1 Basis of preparation and changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) and disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income, which are carried at fair value.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.1.1 Basis of preparation and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (Continued)

(a) New standard and amendments adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following new standard and amendments for the first time commencing January 1, 2023:

IFRS 17 (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17)	Insurance Contracts
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates
Amendments to IAS 12 (Note (i))	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
Amendments to IAS 12 (Note 13(b))	International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules

Note (i): The Group applied Amendments to IAS 12 from the effective date on January 1, 2023. In accordance with the amendments, the Group recognised deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction of leases that gave rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences on the initial recognition of leases that occurred on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. As a result, with the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented being January 1, 2022, an adjustment of RMB902 million was recognised to the gross amounts of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities simultaneously, and the resulting deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were set off and presented on a net basis on the consolidated statement of financial position. Applying the amendments mentioned above, there was nil impact on the opening balance of accumulated losses for the reporting periods presented.

Details of the effect of the amendments on the note of the consolidated financial statements were disclosed in Note 18.

The adoption of the other new standard and amendments did not have any significant financial impact on these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.1 Basis of preparation and changes in accounting policies and disclosures *(Continued)*

(b) New amendments not yet adopted by the Group

The following new amendments have been issued, but are not effective for the Group's financial year beginning on January 1, 2023 and have not been early adopted by the Group.

		Effective for financial year beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 28 and IFRS 10	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025

The Group is in the process of assessing potential impact of the above new amendments that is relevant to the Group upon initial application. According to the preliminary assessment, the above new amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial positions and results of operations upon adopting the above new amendments. The management of the Group plans to adopt these new amendments when they become effective.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.2 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are 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 (including structured entities) 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.

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 statement of financial position respectively.

(a) Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method 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 interests in the subsidiary.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.2 Subsidiaries *(Continued)*

(a) Business combinations (Continued)

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

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred, amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interests in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or financial liability. Amounts classified as financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Amounts classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

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

(b) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interests 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.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.2 *Subsidiaries (Continued)*

(c) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries with change of control

When the Group ceases to consolidate a subsidiary because of a loss of control, any retained interests in the entity are remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purpose of subsequently accounting for the retained interests as an associate, a joint venture or a 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 IFRS Accounting Standards.

2.1.3 *Associates*

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. The Group's investments in associates in the form of convertible redeemable preferred instruments or ordinary shares with preferential rights are financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 2.1.11). All investments in the form of ordinary shares with significant influence are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

The investments accounted for using the equity method are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition movements in equity of the investee in profit or loss or other reserves. Dividends received or receivable from associates accounted for using the equity method are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Upon the acquisition of the ownership interest in an associate, any difference between the cost of the associate and the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as goodwill which is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.3 Associates *(Continued)*

When the Group's share of losses in an investment accounted for using the equity method equals or exceeds its interest in the investee, 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 investee.

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

The Group determines at each reporting period end whether there is any objective evidence that investments accounted for using the equity method are impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment and its carrying value and recognises the amount in "Other gains/(losses), net" in the consolidated income statement.

If the ownership interest in an associate accounted for using the equity method is reduced but 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.

2.1.4 Joint arrangements

The Group has applied IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11 investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Group has only joint ventures. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting as mentioned in Note 2.1.3.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.5 *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 or 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.

2.1.6 *Segment reporting*

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, mainly refers to the executive Directors. Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment if aggregation is consistent with the core principle of IFRS 8. The segments have similar economic characteristics, and the segments are similar in the nature of the products and services, the nature of the production processes, the type or class of customer for their products and services, the methods used to distribute their products or provide their services; and if applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment.

2.1.7 *Foreign currency exchange and 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 ("functional currency"). The Company's functional currency is USD as its key activities and transactions are denominated in USD. The Company's primary subsidiaries were incorporated in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") and these subsidiaries considered RMB as their functional currency. The Group's presentation currency is RMB.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.7 Foreign currency exchange and translation *(Continued)*

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are exchanged into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the exchange of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at period end exchange rates are generally recognised in consolidated income statement on a net basis within “Other gains/(losses), net”.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value and denominated in a foreign currency are exchanged using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value changes.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (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 statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate of the date of that statement of financial position
- income and expenses for each income statement and 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 translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.7 Foreign currency exchange and translation *(Continued)*

(c) Group companies (Continued)

The Group has monetary items that are receivables from or payables to foreign operations. The items for which settlements are neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future are, in substance, part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations. Such monetary items include long-term receivables or loans. They do not include trade receivables or trade payables. On consolidation, foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the exchange of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investment, are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is disposed, the related foreign exchange gains or losses are reclassified into the consolidated income statement, as part of "Other gains/(losses), net". The accumulative translation adjustments related to subsidiaries with same functional currency as the Company is presented as part of items of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

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

2.1.8 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, where 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 any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.8 Property, plant and equipment *(Continued)*

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| • Computer equipment | 3-5 years |
| • Bikes and electric mopeds | 2-3 years |
| • Others | 2-5 years |

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives.

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

Management reviewed the useful lives of equipments and changed the estimated useful lives of certain equipments in "Computer equipment" category from 3 years to 5 years to better reflect the pattern in which future economic benefits associated with the assets would flow to the Group. This change in accounting estimate was effective beginning January 1, 2023. Based on the carrying amount as of December 31, 2022, the net effect of this change was a decrease in depreciation expenses of RMB1,005 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount, and are recognised in "Other gains/(losses), net" in the consolidated income statement.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.1.9 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries represents the excess of the aggregate purchase consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interests in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less impairment losses. Gains or losses on the disposals of a subsidiary include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the subsidiary sold.

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

(b) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets mainly include those arising from business combinations other than goodwill and software and others. They are initially recognised and measured at cost or fair value where appropriate. Other intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method as follows, reflecting the pattern in which the intangible asset’s future economic benefits are expected to be consumed.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| • Other intangible assets arising from business combinations | 2 – 25 years |
| • Software and others | 1 – 10 years |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.9 Intangible assets *(Continued)*

(c) Research and development

Research expenditures are recognised as expenses as incurred. Costs incurred on development projects are capitalised as intangible assets when recognition criteria are met, including (a) it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use; (b) management intends to complete the software and use or sell it; (c) there is an ability to use or sell the software; (d) it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits; (e) adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available; and (f) the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured. Other development costs that do not meet those criteria are expensed as incurred. There were no development costs meeting these criteria and capitalised as intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

2.1.10 Land use rights

Land use rights are up-front payments to acquire long-term interest in land. They are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment in “Property, plant and equipment”, and are depreciated over the remaining period of the lease on a straight-line basis.

The land use rights mainly represented prepaid lease payments in respect of land in the Mainland of China with lease periods of 40 to 50 years.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.1.11 Financial assets

(a) Classification

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

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”);
or
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”).

The classification is based on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Business model

The Group’s business model reflects how the Group manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the cash flow will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling of financial assets or both.

The contractual cash flow characteristics

The characteristics of the contractual cash flow of financial assets refer to the cash flow attributes agreed in the contract of financial instruments that reflect the economic characteristics of the relevant financial assets.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met and is not designated as at FVPL: (i) the asset is managed within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.11 Financial assets *(Continued)*

(a) Classification (Continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at FVOCI include debt instruments measured at FVOCI and equity instruments designated as at FVOCI.

A debt instrument which is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the asset is managed within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to designate an equity instrument as at FVOCI if it is not held for trading purpose.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at FVPL include the debt instruments that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI, and the equity investments which are not designated as measured at FVOCI.

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing financial assets changes.

(b) Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.1.11 Financial assets (Continued)

(c) Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset, if the part being considered for derecognition meets one of the following conditions: (i) the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset expire; (ii) the contractual rights to receive the cash flows and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred; or (iii) the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to the eventual recipient in an agreement that meets all the conditions of derecognition of transfer of cash flows (“pass through” requirements) and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred.

Where a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety meets the criteria for derecognition, the difference between the two amounts below is recognised in profit or loss or retained earnings:

- the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred; and
- the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and any cumulative gains or losses that has been recognised directly in equity.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement and recognises an associated liability.

As part of its operations, the Group securitises financial assets, generally through the sale of these assets to special purpose vehicles which issue securities to investors. When the securitisation of financial assets is qualified for derecognition, the relevant financial assets are derecognised in their entirety and a new financial asset or liability is recognised regarding the interest in the unconsolidated securitisation vehicles that the Group acquired. When the securitisation of financial assets is not qualified for derecognition, the relevant financial assets are not derecognised, and the consideration paid by third parties are recorded as a financial liability. When the securitisation of financial assets is partially qualified for derecognition, the book value of the transferred assets should be recognised between the derecognised portion and the retained portion based on their respective fair values, and the difference between the book value of the derecognised portion and the total consideration paid for the derecognised portion shall be recorded in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.11 Financial assets *(Continued)*

(d) Measurement

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains or losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

(i) Debt instruments

- Amortised cost: Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gains or losses arising from derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in “Other gains/(losses), net” together with foreign exchange gains or losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated income statement.
- FVOCI: Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the provisions or reversals of impairment losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss and presented in “Other gains/(losses), net”. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains or losses are presented in “Other gains/(losses), net” and impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated income statement.
- FVPL: Gains or losses on debt instruments that is subsequently measured at FVPL are recognised in profit or loss and presented within “Other gains/(losses), net” or “Fair value changes of other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss”.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.1.11 Financial assets (Continued)

(d) Measurement (Continued)

(ii) Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value changes of equity instruments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of such fair value changes to profit or loss following the derecognition of the financial assets. Dividends from such equity instruments continue to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in "Fair value changes of other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss" as applicable. Provisions or reversals of impairment losses on equity investments at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(e) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ("ECL") 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 ("SICR").

2.1.12 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is primarily determined using the weighted average method. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Inventories recognised in profit or loss during the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to RMB30,422 million.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.13 Borrowings, notes payable and borrowing costs

Borrowings and notes payable issued by the Group are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over their contractual terms using the effective interest rate method.

The fair value of the liability portion of convertible bonds is determined using a market interest rate for equivalent non-convertible bonds. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the convertible bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option, which is recognised in other reserves, net of income tax effects.

Borrowings and notes payable 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 end of the reporting period.

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings, pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowings and notes payable are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**2.1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)***2.1.14 Current and deferred income tax*

The income tax expenses or credits 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 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 the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax base 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. The deferred income tax is 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 at 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 income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that future taxable profit, against which the temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised, will be probably available.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.14 Current and deferred income tax *(Continued)*

(b) Deferred income tax (Continued)

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred income tax liabilities where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally the Group is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates. Only when there is an agreement in place that gives the Group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference in the foreseeable future, deferred tax liabilities in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from the subsidiaries and associates' undistributed profits is not recognised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entities or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.15 Share-based payments

The Group has operated share incentive awards including share option schemes and share award schemes. The pre-IPO employee stock incentive scheme adopted by the Company dated October 6, 2015 (“Pre-IPO ESOP”) was administered until the initial public offering, after which it was replaced by the post-IPO share option scheme (“Post-IPO Share Option Scheme”) and the post-IPO share award scheme (“Post-IPO Share Award Scheme”) adopted by the Company on August 30, 2018. The Group receives services from employees and other qualified participants as consideration for equity instruments (including share options and restricted share units, “RSUs”) of the Group under the above schemes. The fair value of the services received in exchange for the grant of the equity instruments is recognised as an expense in the consolidated income statement. The total expenses are recognised over the vesting period, over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

(a) Share options

For grant of share options, the total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the share options granted using Black-Scholes models:

- including the impact of any market performance conditions
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance conditions, and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions

At the end of each period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of share options that are expected to become vested based on the non-market performance and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.15 Share-based payments *(Continued)*

(b) RSUs

For grant of RSUs, the total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the Company's shares at the grant date.

In addition, in some circumstances employees may provide services in advance of the grant date and therefore the grant date fair value is estimated for the purpose of recognising the expenses during the period between service commencement date and grant date.

(c) Modifications and Cancellations

The Group may modify the terms and conditions of share incentive awards granted. If a modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the incremental fair value granted is included in the measurement of the amount recognised for the services received over the remainder of the vesting period.

A grant of share incentive awards, that is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, is treated as an acceleration of vesting. The Group immediately recognises the amount that otherwise would have been recognised for services received over the remainder of the vesting period.

2.1.16 Revenue recognition

Revenues are principally comprised of delivery services, commission, online marketing services and other services and sales. The Group recognises revenues when or as the control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the customers, netting of value-added taxes ("VAT"). Depending on the terms of the contracts and the laws that apply to the contracts, if control of the promised goods or services is transferred over time, revenues are recognised over the period of the contracts by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of those performance obligations. Otherwise, revenues are recognised at a point in time when the customers obtain control of the promised goods or services.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.16 Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

In arrangements with multiple distinct performance obligations, total consideration is allocated to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price (“SSP”). The Group generally determines the SSP based on the prices charged to customers. Relevant information will be taken into consideration when more than one SSP for individual performance obligation exists. If the SSP is not directly observable, it is estimated based on adjusted market assessment approach or cost plus a margin, depending on the availability of observable information.

The Group evaluates whether it acts as a principal or an agent to determine whether it is appropriate to record the gross amount of revenues and related costs, or the net amount earned as commission. The Group is a principal if it controls the specified goods or services before being transferred to the customers. Generally, a principal is the primary obligor, has latitude in establishing the selling price, or is subject to inventory risks. Otherwise, the Group is an agent to arrange for goods or services to be provided by other parties.

(a) The accounting policy for the Group’s principal revenue types

(i) Delivery services

The Group provides on-demand delivery services to certain merchants and transacting users (collectively as the “**Delivery services Customers**”) as a principal. Delivery services revenue is recognised at the time when the on-demand delivery services are provided and is determined based on the fees charged to the Delivery services Customers, netting of any possible transacting users incentives which are not in exchange for a distinct good or service to the Group. The relevant costs are recorded under “Delivery related costs” in cost of revenues.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.16 Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

(a) The accounting policy for the Group's principal revenue types *(Continued)*

(ii) Commission

The Group uses technology to arrange for the provision of the specified goods or services by merchants or third-party agent partners (collectively as the “**Commission Customers**”) in the Group’s online marketplaces as an agent. Technical service fees charged to the Commission Customers, primarily determined as a percentage of respectively relevant transaction amount, are recognised as commission revenue upon the completion of the underlying goods or services provided by the Commission Customers to the transacting users.

The advance payments from the transacting users are initially recorded in “Advances from transacting users”, which can be withdrawn at any time. Once the commission revenue is recognised, the amounts to be remitted to the Commission Customers are recorded in “Payables to merchants”.

(iii) Online marketing services

The Group provides various online marketing services primarily to merchants in the Group’s online marketplaces or through the third-party marketing affiliate programme, including but not limited to pay for performance marketing services on which the merchants are charged through market-based mechanism based on effective clicks on certain information, display marketing services that allow merchants to place promotion information online, and other value-added marketing services under an annual plan.

Revenue from performance-based marketing services is recognised when relevant specified performance measures are fulfilled. Revenues from display-based and other value-added marketing services are recognised ratably over the contractual service period. The online marketing services revenue is recorded on a gross basis when the Group is the principal to the merchants in the respective arrangements.

In general, the merchants need to make advance payments for all the online marketing services which is primarily recorded in “Deferred revenues”.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.16 Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

(a) *The accounting policy for the Group's principal revenue types (Continued)*

(iv) *Other services and sales*

The Group recognises the other services and sales revenue on a gross basis as a principal when the control of the goods is transferred to the customers, or when the respective services are rendered, netting of any possible transacting users incentives which are not in exchange for a distinct good or service to the Group. Other services and sales revenue primarily comprises (i) sales of goods, mainly generated from Xiaoxiang Supermarket (formerly “Meituan Grocery”) and B2B food distribution services, (ii) various services rendered by various businesses such as Meituan Select, bike sharing and e-moped sharing, power banks and micro-credit.

Revenues generated from micro-credit primarily consist of revenues generated from loan facilitation services and post-origination services, and interest revenue. Loan facilitation services and post-origination services are identified as two distinct performance obligations, to which the total consideration is allocated based on relative SSP appropriately. Loan facilitation services revenue is recognised at point of time when the loan contract is established between borrowers and lenders and post-origination services revenue is recognised over the loan contract period.

Interest revenue is derived from the loan principal, funded entirely or partially by the Group, by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of loan receivables.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.16 Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

(b) Contract Balances

When either party to a contract has performed, the Group presents the contract in the consolidated statement of financial position as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment.

A contract asset is the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods and services that the Group has transferred to a customer. A receivable is recorded when the Group has an unconditional right to consideration, if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. The Group's contract assets are mainly generated from loan facilitation services.

If a customer pays consideration or the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, before the Group transfers a good or service to the customer, the Group presents the contract liability when the payment is made, or a receivable is recorded (whichever is earlier). A contract liability is the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. The Group's contract liabilities are mainly resulted from the online marketing services, which are recorded as deferred revenues.

Contract costs include incremental costs of obtaining a contract and costs to fulfil a contract with the customers. The contract costs are amortised using a method which is consistent with the pattern of recognition of the respective revenues.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.16 Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

(c) Incentives to transacting users

When incentives provided to transacting users that are considered as customers from an accounting perspective, the incentives are recorded as a reduction of revenue if there is no exchange of a distinct good or service to the Group or the fair value of the good or service received cannot be reasonably estimated. Otherwise, despite the absence of any explicit contractual obligations to incentivise the transacting users on behalf of customers, which in most circumstances are merchants, the Group further evaluates the varying features of different incentive programmes to determine that whether the incentives represent implicit obligations to transacting users on behalf of customers. If so, it will be recorded as a reduction of revenues, otherwise the “Selling and marketing expenses” (Note 7).

(d) Practical Expedients and Exemptions

The transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, has not been disclosed, as substantially all the Group’s contracts with customers have a duration of 1 year or less.

2.1.17 Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets 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 assets (after the deduction of the loss allowance).

Interest income earned from financial assets that are held for cash management purposes is presented as finance income. Interest revenue earns from loan receivables that are held for micro-credit business (Note 2.1.16(a)(iv)). Any other gains from treasury investments is included in “Other gains/(losses), net”.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.18 Leases other than land use rights

The Group leases land use rights (Note 2.1.10), various offices and others. The lease contracts other than land use rights are typically for fixed periods of 1 month to 10 years and may have extension options. They do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessors. Leased assets other than land use rights may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases other than land use rights 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.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

The lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the lease liabilities.

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 as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.1.18 Leases other than land use rights *(Continued)*

- 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 third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

The lease payments are allocated between the lease liabilities and the finance costs. The finance costs are 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 lease payments for each period.

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

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liabilities;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the right-of-use assets' 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 assets are depreciated over the underlying assets' useful life.

Right-of-use assets are presented in "Property, plant and equipment" in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

The payments associated with leases of the low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as expenses in profit or loss. The low-value assets comprise small items of facilities. Variable lease payments not based on an index or a rate are recognised in profit or loss when the triggering condition of those payments occurs.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.2 Summary of other accounting policies

2.2.1 *Shares held for shares award scheme*

The nominal value of the shares transferred by the Company to the Share Scheme Trust, is presented as “Shares held for shares award scheme”.

When the Share Scheme Trust transfers the Company’s shares to the awardees upon vesting, the related nominal value of the awarded shares vested are credited to “Shares held for shares award scheme” and related equity-settled share-based payments were transferred from “Other reserves” to “Share premium”.

2.2.2 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Other than goodwill mentioned in Note 2.1.9(a), other non-financial 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 purpose 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.

2.2.3 *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.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.2 Summary of other accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.2.4 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods and services provided in the ordinary course of business.

Trade and other receivables are generally due for settlement within 1 year and therefore are all classified as current.

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. Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Trade and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment.

2.2.5 Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and cash in bank, deposits held at call with banks within three months and certain amounts of cash held in accounts managed by other financial institutions in connection with the provision of services and sales of goods.

Cash that restricted from withdrawal, use or pledged as security is reported separately in the consolidated statements of financial position, and is not included in the total cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

2.2.6 Share capital

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.2 Summary of other accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.2.7 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.2.8 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Group irrevocably designate a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information at initial recognition, because either:

- (a) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as “an accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
- (b) a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Group’s key management personnel.

2.2.9 Employee benefits

(a) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Employee entitlements to sick and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.2 Summary of other accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.2.9 *Employee benefits (Continued)*

(b) Pension obligations and other social welfare benefits

The Group contributes on a monthly basis to various defined contribution plans organised by the relevant governmental authorities. The Group's liability in respect of these plans is limited to the contributions payable in each period. The Group's contributions to these plans are expensed as incurred. Assets of the plans are held and managed by government authorities and are separated from those of the Group. During the reporting period, no forfeited contributions had been used by the Group to reduce the existing level of contributions.

(c) Bonus plan

The expected cost of bonuses is recognised as a liability when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation for payment of bonuses as a result of services rendered by employees and a reliable estimate of the obligation being made. Liabilities for bonuses are expected to be settled within 1 year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

2.2.10 *Provisions*

Provisions 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 loss.

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 obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expenses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

2.2 Summary of other accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.2.11 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when it is received or when the right to collection is unconditionally established.

2.2.12 Dividends distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividend is approved by the Company's shareholders or Directors where appropriate.

2.2.13 Government subsidies

Subsidies from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the subsidies will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Under these circumstances, the subsidies are recognised as income or matched with the associated costs which the subsidies are intended to compensate.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, cash flow and fair value interest rate risk, and price 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 the senior management of the Group.

3.1 Financial risk factors

3.1.1 Market risk

(a) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group entities' functional currency. The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by performing regular reviews of the Group's net foreign exchange exposures and tries to minimise these exposures through natural hedges, wherever possible and may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts, when necessary.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)****3.1.1 Market risk (Continued)****(a) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)**

The Group operates mainly in the PRC with most of the transactions settled in RMB, and the functional currency of the Company is USD whereas functional currency of the subsidiaries operating in the PRC is RMB. The management considers that the business is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange risk as there are no significant financial assets or liabilities of the Group are denominated in the currencies other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities.

(b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates and the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets except for cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, loan receivables and treasury investments at amortised cost, and details of which have been disclosed in Note 25, Note 22(a) and Note 21.

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates is also attributable to its borrowings and notes payable, details of which have been disclosed in Note 31 and Note 32. Borrowings and notes payable carried at floating rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk whereas those carried at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

As of December 31, 2023, the Group's notes payable were carried at fixed rates, and the Group's borrowings were partially carried at floating rates.

(c) Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk in respect of financial assets measured at fair value held by the Group. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from the financial assets, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Each investment is managed by senior management on a case by case basis. The sensitivity analysis is performed by management (Note 3.3).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.1 Financial risk factors *(Continued)*

3.1.2 Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to certain financial and contract assets, of which the carrying amounts represent the Group's maximum exposure to the credit risk. The ECL arising from the credit risk are presented as "Net (provisions for)/reversals of impairment losses on financial and contract assets" in the consolidated income statement.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and treasury investments

To manage credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and treasury investments, the Group only transacts with state-owned or reputable financial institutions. Primarily these instruments are considered to have a low risk of default and the counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flows obligations in the near term. The identified credit losses are immaterial.

(b) Trade receivables and contract assets

To manage credit risk arising from trade receivables and contract assets, the Group has policies in place to ensure that credit terms are made to counterparties with an appropriate credit history and the management performs ongoing credit evaluations of its counterparties. The credit period granted to the customers is usually no more than 180 days considering their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. To measure the ECL, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL which uses lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months or enough credit cycle for those new lines of business and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The Group identifies the per capita disposable income of urban residents and the total retail sales of consumer goods of the countries to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the financial assets.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.1 Financial risk factors *(Continued)*

3.1.2 Credit risk *(Continued)*

(b) Trade receivables and contract assets (Continued)

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery with indicators including, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments after exhausting all practical recovery efforts. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

(c) Loan receivables

To manage credit risk arising from loan receivables, standardised credit management procedures are performed. For pre-approval investigation, the Group optimises the review process using big data technology through its platform and system, including credit analysis, assessment of collectability of borrowers, monitoring the cash flows status of the merchants, possibility of misconduct and fraudulent activities. In terms of credit examining management, specific policies and procedures are established to assess loans offering. For subsequent monitoring, the Group monitors the cash flows and operation status of each borrowers. Once the loan is issued, all borrowers will be assessed by fraud examination model to prevent fraudulent behaviours. In post-loan supervision, the Group establishes risk monitoring alert system through periodical monitoring. The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires use of models as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default corrections between counterparties. The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (“PD”), Exposure at Default (“EAD”) and Loss Given Default (“LGD”). This is consistent with the general approach used for the purpose of measuring ECL under IFRS 9.

(i) ECL model for loan receivables:

The impairment of loan receivables was provided based on the “three-stages” model by referring to the changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

- The loan receivables that are not credit-impaired on initial recognition are classified in “Stage 1” and have its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group. The ECL is measured on a 12-month basis.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.1 Financial risk factors *(Continued)*

3.1.2 Credit risk *(Continued)*

(c) Loan receivables (Continued)

(i) ECL model for loan receivables: (Continued)

- If an SICR (as defined below) since initial recognition is identified, the loan receivables are moved to “Stage 2” but are not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. The ECL is measured on lifetime basis.
- If the loan receivables are credit-impaired (as defined below), then they are moved to “Stage 3”. The ECL is measured on lifetime basis.
- In Stages 1 and 2, interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount (without deducting the loss allowance). If in Stage 3, the Group is required to calculate the interest revenue by applying the effective interest rate method in subsequent reporting periods to the amortised cost of the loan receivables (the gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) other than the gross carrying amount.

The key judgements and assumptions adopted by the Group in addressing the requirements of the standard are discussed below:

- Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Group considers loan receivables to have experienced an SICR if the borrower is past due more than 1 day on its contractual payments.

- Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The Group defines a financial instrument as in default and credit-impaired, when the borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments. This has been applied to all loan receivables held by the Group.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.1 Financial risk factors *(Continued)*

3.1.2 Credit risk *(Continued)*

(c) Loan receivables *(Continued)*

(i) ECL model for loan receivables: *(Continued)*

- Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether an SICR has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. ECL are the discounted product of the PD, EAD, and LGD.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, EAD and LGD for each future month and for each portfolio and these three components are multiplied together. This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting period end and summarised. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

- Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The calculation of ECL incorporates forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the per capita disposable income of urban residents as the key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL.

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

- Grouping of instruments for losses measured on a collective basis

For ECL provisions modeled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.1 Financial risk factors *(Continued)*

3.1.2 Credit risk *(Continued)*

(c) Loan receivables *(Continued)*

(ii) Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the reporting period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3 due to loan receivables experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk in the reporting period, and the subsequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Increases of loss allowance for new financial instruments recognised, as well as decreases due to loan receivables derecognition in the reporting period;
- Loan receivables derecognised and write-offs of loss allowance related to assets that were written off during the reporting period, and the subsequent recovery; and
- Changes in the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques of ECL calculation during the reporting period.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (Continued)

(c) Loan receivables (Continued)

(ii) Loss allowance (Continued)

The gross carrying amount of the loan receivables explains their significance to the changes in the loss allowance as discussed above:

	Stage 1 12-month ECL RMB'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL RMB'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Gross carrying amount as of January 1, 2023	8,448,135	48,193	22,729	8,519,057
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(136,982)	136,982	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(258,938)	-	258,938	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	72	(72)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(61,483)	61,483	-
Net increases/(decreases)	320,280	(74,511)	(64,350)	181,419
Write-offs	-	-	(306,796)	(306,796)
Recovered after written off	-	-	45,694	45,694
Gross carrying amount as of December 31, 2023	<u>8,372,567</u>	<u>49,109</u>	<u>17,698</u>	<u>8,439,374</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (Continued)

(c) Loan receivables (Continued)

(ii) Loss allowance (Continued)

	Stage 1 12-month ECL RMB'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL RMB'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Gross carrying amount as of				
January 1, 2022	5,849,931	78,443	37,389	5,965,763
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(73,821)	73,821	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(243,135)	-	243,135	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	185	(185)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(90,177)	90,177	-
Net increases/(decreases)	2,914,975	(13,709)	(60,061)	2,841,205
Write-offs	-	-	(330,149)	(330,149)
Recovered after written off	-	-	42,238	42,238
Gross carrying amount as of				
December 31, 2022	<u>8,448,135</u>	<u>48,193</u>	<u>22,729</u>	<u>8,519,057</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the net decreases of stage 2 and stage 3 include fair value changes of loan receivables measured at FVOCI (Note 22(a)).



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (Continued)

(c) Loan receivables (Continued)

(ii) Loss allowance (Continued)

The following table explains the changes in the loss allowance for loan receivables between the beginning and the end of the reporting period due to these factors:

	Stage 1 12-month ECL RMB'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL RMB'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Loss allowance as of January 1, 2023	(218,933)	(53,900)	(36,622)	(309,455)
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	4,026	(98,022)	-	(93,996)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	7,610	-	(210,451)	(202,841)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	(2)	51	-	49
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	43,997	(49,970)	(5,973)
Net decreases/(increases)	(9,412)	6,814	31,958	29,360
Write-offs	-	-	306,796	306,796
Recovered after written off	-	-	(45,694)	(45,694)
Changes in ECL measurement	(58,432)	(1,983)	(50,083)	(110,498)
Loss allowance as of December 31, 2023	(275,143)	(103,043)	(54,066)	(432,252)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (Continued)

(c) Loan receivables (Continued)

(ii) Loss allowance (Continued)

	Stage 1 12-month ECL RMB'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL RMB'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Loss allowance as of				
January 1, 2022	(145,328)	(91,439)	(46,806)	(283,573)
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	1,873	(53,781)	-	(51,908)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	6,170	-	(208,570)	(202,400)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	(5)	135	-	130
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	65,697	(77,357)	(11,660)
Net (increases)/decreases	(73,979)	21,125	43,726	(9,128)
Write-offs	-	-	330,149	330,149
Recovered after written off	-	-	(42,238)	(42,238)
Changes in ECL measurement	(7,664)	4,363	(35,526)	(38,827)
Loss allowance as of				
December 31, 2022	(218,933)	(53,900)	(36,622)	(309,455)



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.1 Financial risk factors *(Continued)*

3.1.2 Credit risk *(Continued)*

(c) Loan receivables *(Continued)*

(iii) Write-off policy

The Group writes off loan receivables, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include ceasing enforcement activity.

The Group may write off loan receivables that are still subject to enforcement activity.

(iv) Modification

The Group rarely modifies the terms of loans provided to customers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximising recovery. The Group considers the impact from such modification is not significant.

3.1.3 Liquidity risk

The Group aims to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the policy of the Group is to regularly monitor the Group's liquidity risk and to maintain adequate cash and cash equivalents or to adjust financing arrangements to meet the Group's liquidity requirements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

3.1.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

The Group analyses its non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining year at each reporting period end to the contractual maturity date. The amount disclosed in the table is the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	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	Total RMB'000
As of December 31, 2023					
Trade payables	22,980,506	-	-	-	22,980,506
Payables to merchants	23,798,004	-	-	-	23,798,004
Advances from transacting users	8,547,635	-	-	-	8,547,635
Other payables and accruals (excluding non-financial liabilities items)	9,994,009	-	-	-	9,994,009
Borrowings	19,425,020	21,032	142,804	607,487	20,196,343
Notes payable	382,908	16,241,706	11,570,122	9,393,431	37,588,167
Lease liabilities	2,674,679	1,616,926	2,137,652	57,082	6,486,339
	<u>87,802,761</u>	<u>17,879,664</u>	<u>13,850,578</u>	<u>10,058,000</u>	<u>129,591,003</u>

	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	Total RMB'000
As of December 31, 2022					
Trade payables	17,379,302	-	-	-	17,379,302
Payables to merchants	12,432,342	-	-	-	12,432,342
Advances from transacting users	5,081,178	-	-	-	5,081,178
Other payables and accruals (excluding non-financial liabilities items)	8,670,816	-	-	-	8,670,816
Borrowings	17,606,781	48,646	1,429,772	203,699	19,288,898
Notes payable	376,524	376,524	27,081,556	9,502,326	37,336,930
Lease liabilities	2,401,405	1,603,042	1,817,984	59,477	5,881,908
	<u>63,948,348</u>	<u>2,028,212</u>	<u>30,329,312</u>	<u>9,765,502</u>	<u>106,071,374</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.2 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it 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 (including share capital, share premium and shares held for shares award scheme) by regularly reviewing the capital structure. As a part of this review, the Group considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with the issued share capital. In the opinion of the Directors of the Company, the Group's capital risk is low.

3.3 Fair value estimation

3.3.1 Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining the fair values, the Group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

The Group analyses its financial instruments carried at fair values by level of the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure the fair values. Such inputs are categorised into three levels within a fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

3.3.1 Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

The following tables present the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of December 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Treasury investments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 21)	-	-	91,193,316	91,193,316
Treasury investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 21)	-	7,963,958	12,630,261	20,594,219
Loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 22(a))	-	-	7,798,413	7,798,413
Other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 19)	-	-	18,481,104	18,481,104
Other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 20)	901,536*	-	1,413,000	2,314,536
	<u>901,536</u>	<u>7,963,958</u>	<u>131,516,094</u>	<u>140,381,588</u>
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	378,720	378,720
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>378,720</u>	<u>378,720</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

3.3.1 Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of December 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Treasury investments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 21)	–	–	77,845,116	77,845,116
Treasury investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 21)	–	4,819,558	6,307,707	11,127,265
Loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 22(a))	–	–	7,124,305	7,124,305
Other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 19)	–	–	15,073,013	15,073,013
Other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 20)	908,865*	–	1,413,000	2,321,865
	<u>908,865</u>	<u>4,819,558</u>	<u>107,763,141</u>	<u>113,491,564</u>
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	100,000	100,000

* This presents investments in listed entities with observable quoted price.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.3 Fair value estimation *(Continued)*

3.3.2 Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required for evaluating the fair value of a financial instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to measure financial instruments of level 2 and level 3 include:

- The use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- The discounted cash flows model and unobservable inputs mainly including assumptions of expected future cash flows and discount rate;
- The latest round financing, i.e. the prior transaction price or the third-party pricing information; and
- A combination of observable and unobservable inputs, including risk-free rate, expected volatility, discount rate for lack of marketability, market multiples, etc.

There was no change to valuation techniques in use during the year ended December 31, 2023.

3.3.3 Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following tables present the movement of level 3 items which use significant unobservable inputs in determining their fair values for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Group determines transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

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

	Treasury investments at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Treasury investments at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000
As of January 1, 2023	77,845,116	6,307,707	7,124,305	15,073,013	1,413,000	100,000
Additions	109,851,696	10,887,755	126,392,046	3,568,111	-	278,720
Deductions	(100,219,456)	(5,001,192)	(125,627,921)	(85,065)	-	-
Transfers, net	-	-	-	(400,261)	-	-
Changes in fair values	3,384,290	383,190	(90,017)	234,227	-	-
Currency translation differences	331,670	52,801	-	91,079	-	-
As of December 31, 2023	<u>91,193,316</u>	<u>12,630,261</u>	<u>7,798,413</u>	<u>18,481,104</u>	<u>1,413,000</u>	<u>378,720</u>
Net unrealised gains/(losses) for the year	<u>1,780,851</u>	<u>312,858</u>	<u>(90,017)</u>	<u>224,175</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

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

	Treasury investments at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Treasury investments at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000
As of January 1, 2022	59,712,781	5,414,982	4,210,835	12,038,045	1,490,250	-
Additions	170,008,154	2,190,961	101,415,941	3,149,995	706,500	480,448
Deductions	(154,810,006)	(1,528,525)	(98,508,669)	(848,881)	-	(393,304)
Transfers, net	-	-	-	498,631	(783,750)	-
Changes in fair values	905,336	167,846	6,198	(194,580)	-	-
Currency translation differences	2,028,851	62,443	-	429,803	-	12,856
As of December 31, 2022	<u>77,845,116</u>	<u>6,307,707</u>	<u>7,124,305</u>	<u>15,073,013</u>	<u>1,413,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Net unrealised gains/(losses) for the year	<u>316,697</u>	<u>105,721</u>	<u>6,198</u>	<u>(182,223)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

3.3.4 Valuation process, inputs and relationships to fair value

The Group has a team that manages the valuation of financial instruments for financial reporting purposes. The team manages the valuation exercise of the investments on a case by case basis. At least once every year, the team would use valuation techniques to determine the fair values of the Group's level 2 and level 3 instruments. External valuation experts will be involved when necessary.

The Group's level 3 instruments are listed in the table in Note 3.3.3. As these instruments are not traded in active markets, their fair values have been determined using various applicable valuation techniques, including discounted cash flows, market approach, etc.

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

Description	Fair values as of December 31,		Unobservable inputs	Range of inputs as of December 31,		Relationships of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000		2023	2022	
Other financial investments at fair value	19,894,104	16,486,013	Expected volatility	31%-65%	40%-65%	Note (i)
			Discount for lack of marketability ("DLOM")	15%-30%	20%-30%	The higher the DLOM, the lower the fair value
Treasury investments at fair value through profit or loss	91,193,316	77,845,116	Expected rate of return	0.00%-9.34%	-2.14%-6.30%	The higher the expected rate of return, the higher the fair value
Treasury investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,630,261	6,307,707	Expected rate of return	0.94%-4.17%	-3.75%-3.85%	The higher the expected rate of return, the higher the fair value
Loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,798,413	7,124,305	Note (ii)	Note (ii)	Note (ii)	The higher the risk-adjusted discount rate, the lower the fair value
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	378,720	100,000	Note (iii)	Note (iii)	Note (iii)	Note (iii)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

3.3 Fair value estimation *(Continued)*

3.3.4 Valuation process, inputs and relationships to fair value *(Continued)*

Note (i): Other financial investments at fair value

The unobservable inputs of expected volatility is used in the valuation of other financial investments at fair value. The relationship between them is uncertain.

Note (ii): Loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income

For loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income, the fair values are determined based on discounted cash flows model using unobservable discount rates that reflect credit risk and market risk.

Note (iii): Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

In December 2022, the Group established and consolidated a limited partnership investment fund (“the Fund”) with limited life. The Fund invested in private companies in the form of ordinary shares or preferred shares that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Group designates the returns to other limited partners as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. These returns are calculated based on the fair value of underlying investments and the predetermined distribution mechanism of returns set out in the agreement of the Fund.

If the respective unobservable inputs of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held by the Group had been 10% higher or lower, the aggregate profit before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2023 would have been approximately RMB59 million lower or RMB59 million higher (for the year ended December 31, 2022: RMB112 million lower or RMB116 million higher).

If the respective unobservable inputs of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group had been 10% higher or lower, the aggregate other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023 would have been approximately RMB22 million higher or RMB17 million lower (for the year ended December 31, 2022: RMB8 million higher or RMB6 million lower).

The carrying amounts of the Group’s financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are approximate their fair values except for notes payable (Note 32).



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experiences 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. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

4.1 Recoverability of goodwill

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.1.9(a). Management judgement is required in the area of non-financial asset impairment particularly in assessing: (i) whether an event has occurred that may indicate that the related asset values may not be recoverable; (ii) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset in the business; (iii) the selection of the most appropriate valuation technique, e.g. the market approach, the income approach, as well as a combination of approaches, including the adjusted net asset method; and (iv) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in preparing cash flow projections including whether these cash flow projections are discounted using an appropriate rate. Changing the assumptions selected by management in assessing impairment, including the revenue growth rate and gross margin, terminal growth rates and pre-tax discount rates assumptions in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the net present value used in the impairment test and as a result affect the Group's financial condition and results of operations. If there is a significant adverse change in the projected performance and resulting future cash flow projections, it may be necessary to take an impairment charge to the consolidated income statement. Management determined the recoverable amounts of these CGU or group of CGUs based on the higher of (i) their value in use ("VIU") and (ii) their fair value less costs of disposal, of which VIU is calculated based on discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the respective CGU or group of CGUs. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period. Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated in Note 16.

Details of impairment charge, key assumptions and impact of possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in Note 16.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS *(Continued)*

4.2 Incentives

As disclosed in Note 2.1.16(c), all incentives provided to customers from an accounting perspective are recorded as a reduction of revenue if there is no exchange of a distinct good or service to the Group or the fair value of the good and service received cannot be reasonably estimated, to the extent of the revenue earned from that customer on a transaction by transaction basis. For certain other incentives, management judgement is required to determine whether the incentives are in substance payments on behalf of customers and should therefore be recorded as a reduction of revenue or selling and marketing expenses. Some of the factors considered in management's evaluation if such incentives are in substance payments on behalf of customers include whether the incentives are provided at the Group's discretion and the objectives, business strategy and design of the incentive programmes.

4.3 Principal versus agent considerations

Determining whether the Group is acting as a principal or as an agent in the provision of certain goods or services to its customers requires judgement and consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances. In evaluation of the Group's role as a principal or an agent, the Group considers, individually or in combination, whether the Group controls the specified good or service before it (i) is transferred to the customer, (ii) is primarily responsible for fulfilling the contract, (iii) is subject to inventory risk, and (iv) has discretion in establishing prices.

4.4 Recognition of share-based compensation expenses

As mentioned in Note 2.1.15, the Group set up the Pre-IPO ESOP, Post-IPO Share Option Scheme and Post-IPO Share Award Scheme and granted RSUs and share options to employees and other qualified participants. The fair value of the RSUs is determined by reference to the grant-date market price of the ordinary shares. Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience and are periodically reviewed. Where the actual forfeitures differ from the initial estimate, such difference will impact the share-based compensation expenses in subsequent periods.

4.5 Estimation of the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in active markets are determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgements to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the respective fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities (Note 3.3).



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS *(Continued)*

4.6 Loss allowance for financial and contract assets arising from credit risk

The loss allowance for financial and contract assets arising from credit risk is based on assumptions about risk of defaults and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgements in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the loss allowance calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in Note 3.1.2.

4.7 Current and deferred income tax

The Group is subject to income taxes in several jurisdictions. 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. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets relating to certain temporary differences or tax losses are recognised when management considers that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised. The outcome of their actual utilisation may be different from management's estimation.

4.8 Presentation and measurement of investments in associates

The Group made certain investments in the form of convertible redeemable preferred shares or ordinary shares with preferential rights of investee companies. As the Group has significant influence on these investee companies, judgement is required in determining whether these investments are in substance existing ownership interests. If not, they should be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Different conclusions around these judgements may affect how these investments presented and measured in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS *(Continued)*

4.9 Scope of consolidation

Consolidation is required only if control exists. The Group controls an investee when it has all the following: (i) power over the investee; (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Group's returns. Power results from rights that can be straightforward through voting rights or complicated in contractual arrangements. Variable returns are returns that are not fixed and have the potential to vary as a result of the performance of an investee. These three factors cannot be considered in isolation by the Group in its assessment of control over an investee. Where the factors of control are not apparent, significant judgement is applied in the assessment, which is based on an overall analysis of all of the relevant facts and circumstances.

The Group is required to reassess whether it controls the investee if facts and circumstances indicate a change to one or more of the three factors of control.

5 SEGMENT REPORTING

5.1 Description of segments and principal activities

The Group's business activities, for which discrete financial information is available, are regularly reviewed and evaluated by the CODM. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, mainly includes the executive Directors of the Company that make strategic decisions. The Group evaluated its operating segments separately or aggregately, and determined that it has reportable segments as follows.

The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segments mainly based on revenues and operating profit or loss of each operating segment. Thus, segment result would present revenues, cost of revenues and operating expenses, and operating profit or loss for each segment, which is in line with CODM's performance review. There were no material inter-segment sales during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The revenues from customers reported to CODM are measured as revenues in each segment. The operating profit or loss in each segment reported to CODM are measured as cost of revenues and operating expenses deducted from its revenues. Certain unallocated items are not allocated to each segment as they are not directly relevant to the operating results used in the performance measurement and resource allocation by the CODM.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

5 SEGMENT REPORTING *(Continued)*

5.1 Description of segments and principal activities *(Continued)*

Core local commerce

The Core local commerce segment includes food delivery, Meituan Instashopping, in-store services, and hotel & travel related businesses. The food delivery and Meituan Instashopping businesses primarily help consumers place orders of food and grocery prepared by merchants through the Group's online tools, mainly various of mobile apps, and offers On-demand Delivery services. The in-store, hotel & travel related businesses primarily help consumers purchase local consumer services provided by merchants in numerous in-store categories or make reservations for hotels, attraction ticketing and transportation ticketing. Revenues from the Core local commerce segment primarily consist of (a) delivery services from both merchants and consumers; (b) commission from technology service charged to merchants and third-party agent partners; and (c) online marketing services in various formats provided to merchants. The cost of revenues and operating expenses for the Core local commerce segment primarily consist of (a) delivery related costs; (b) promotion, advertising and user incentives; and (c) employee benefits expenses.

New initiatives

The Group continually develops various New initiatives, including Meituan Select, Xiaoxiang Supermarket, B2B food distribution etc., to satisfy consumers' diverse needs in different consumption scenarios. Revenues from the New initiatives segment primarily consist of (a) sales of goods primarily from B2B food distribution and Xiaoxiang Supermarket; and (b) various services rendered by various businesses such as Meituan Select, bike sharing, e-moped sharing, power banks and micro-credit. The cost of revenues and operating expenses for the New initiatives segment primarily consist of (a) transaction costs; (b) other outsourcing costs; (c) employee benefits expenses; and (d) promotion, advertising and user incentives.

There were no separate segment assets and segment liabilities information provided to the CODM, as CODM does not use such information to allocate resources to or to evaluate the performance of the operating segments.

The Group's revenues are mainly generated in the PRC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

5 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

5.1 Description of segments and principal activities (Continued)

The segment information provided to the Group's CODM for the reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2023			Total RMB'000
	Core local commerce RMB'000	New initiatives RMB'000	Unallocated items* RMB'000	
Delivery services	82,190,980	–	–	82,190,980
Commission	74,630,737	2,057,806	–	76,688,543
Online marketing services	40,266,890	246,326	–	40,513,216
Other services and sales (including interest revenue)	<u>9,818,325</u>	<u>67,533,890</u>	–	<u>77,352,215</u>
Total revenues	206,906,932	69,838,022	–	276,744,954
Cost of revenues, operating expenses and unallocated items	(168,208,085)	(90,004,506)	(5,116,976)	(263,329,567)
Operating profit/(loss)	<u>38,698,847</u>	<u>(20,166,484)</u>	<u>(5,116,976)</u>	<u>13,415,387</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

5 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

5.1 Description of segments and principal activities (Continued)

	Year ended December 31, 2022			Total RMB'000
	Core local commerce RMB'000	New initiatives RMB'000	Unallocated items* RMB'000	
Delivery services	70,063,908	–	–	70,063,908
Commission	55,143,008	1,366,691	–	56,509,699
Online marketing services	30,683,079	85,511	–	30,768,590
Other services and sales (including interest revenue)	<u>4,869,027</u>	<u>57,743,724</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>62,612,751</u>
Total revenues	160,759,022	59,195,926	–	219,954,948
Cost of revenues, operating expenses and unallocated items	<u>(131,256,353)</u>	<u>(87,575,136)</u>	<u>(6,943,907)</u>	<u>(225,775,396)</u>
Operating (loss)/profit	<u>29,502,669</u>	<u>(28,379,210)</u>	<u>(6,943,907)</u>	<u>(5,820,448)</u>

* Unallocated items mainly include (i) share-based compensation expenses, (ii) amortisation of intangible assets resulting from acquisitions, (iii) fair value changes of other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss, (iv) other gains, net and (v) certain corporate administrative expenses and other items. They are not allocated to individual segments.

There is no concentration risk as no revenue from a single external customer was more than 10% of the Group's total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The reconciliation from operating profit/(loss) to profit/(loss) before income tax for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is shown in the consolidated income statement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

5 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

5.2 Segment assets

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, substantially all of the non-current assets of the Group were located in the PRC.

6 REVENUES BY TYPE

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Delivery services	82,190,980	70,063,908
Commission	76,688,543	56,509,699
Online marketing services	40,513,216	30,768,590
Other services and sales (including interest revenue)	77,352,215	62,612,751
	<u>276,744,954</u>	<u>219,954,948</u>

Further analysis of revenue disaggregation is included in Note 5.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

7 EXPENSES BY NATURE

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Delivery related costs	90,744,081	80,189,722
Employee benefits expenses (Note 8)	43,094,011	41,619,666
Transaction costs (Note (i))	38,906,399	33,333,008
Promotion, advertising and user incentives	36,474,673	20,569,982
Other outsourcing costs	27,863,828	22,563,096
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	7,687,823	9,194,580
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 16)	308,934	535,734
Auditor's remuneration		
– Audit and audit-related services	32,197	41,402
– Non-audit services	2,434	11,264

Note (i): Transaction costs consist of cost of inventories sold and certain costs for services rendered.

8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Wages, salaries and bonuses	27,164,687	25,512,956
Share-based compensation expenses (Note 33)	8,383,353	8,742,962
Other employee benefits	4,645,325	4,635,100
Pension costs – defined contribution plans (Note (i))	2,900,646	2,728,648
	<u>43,094,011</u>	<u>41,619,666</u>

Note (i): Pension costs – defined contribution plans

Employees of the Group companies in the PRC are required to participate in a defined contribution retirement scheme administered and operated by the governmental authorities. The Group contributes funds which are calculated on certain percentages of the employees' salary subject to certain ceilings imposed by governmental authorities to each scheme locally.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES (Continued)

- (a) Share-based compensation expenses have been charged to the consolidated income statement as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost of revenues	305,253	258,405
Selling and marketing expenses	1,229,818	1,294,780
Research and development expenses	4,753,890	4,637,634
General and administrative expenses	2,094,392	2,552,143
	<u>8,383,353</u>	<u>8,742,962</u>

- (b) Five highest paid individuals

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group do not include any Director for the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022: None). All of these individuals have not received any emolument from the Group as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or compensation for loss of office during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The emoluments to the five highest paid individuals for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Basic salaries	17,307	18,400
Bonuses	1,360	–
Pension costs and other employee benefits	561	574
Share-based compensation expenses	502,347	512,967
	<u>521,575</u>	<u>531,941</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Five highest paid individuals (Continued)

The emoluments fell within the following bands:

Emolument bands (in HK dollar)	Number of individuals	
	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
HK\$57,500,001 – HK\$58,000,000	–	1
HK\$71,000,001 – HK\$71,500,000	1	–
HK\$83,500,001 – HK\$84,000,000	1	–
HK\$106,000,001 – HK\$106,500,000	1	–
HK\$111,000,001 – HK\$111,500,000	–	1
HK\$120,000,001 – HK\$120,500,000	–	1
HK\$140,500,001 – HK\$141,000,000	–	1
HK\$142,000,001 – HK\$142,500,000	1	–
HK\$165,500,001 – HK\$166,000,000	–	1
HK\$172,000,001 – HK\$172,500,000	1	–
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES (Continued)

(c) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments

The emoluments of Directors and the chief executive is set out below:

For the year ended December 31, 2023:

Name	Fees RMB'000	Basic salaries RMB'000	Bonuses RMB'000	Pension costs	Share-based	Total RMB'000
				and other employee benefits RMB'000	compensation expenses RMB'000	
Wang Xing	-	5,040	-	170	-	5,210
Mu Rongjun	-	4,080	-	170	3,635	7,885
Wang Huiwen	374	375	-	46	-	795
Neil Nanpeng Shen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orr Gordon Robert Halyburton	500	-	-	-	1,030	1,530
Shum Heung Yeung Harry	500	-	-	-	1,030	1,530
Leng Xuesong	500	-	-	-	1,030	1,530
Yang Marjorie Mun Tak	127	-	-	-	1,277	1,404
	<u>2,001</u>	<u>9,495</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>8,002</u>	<u>19,884</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2022:

Name	Fees RMB'000	Basic salaries RMB'000	Bonuses RMB'000	Pension costs	Share-based	Total RMB'000
				and other employee benefits RMB'000	compensation expenses RMB'000	
Wang Xing	-	5,040	-	157	-	5,197
Mu Rongjun	-	4,080	-	157	7,379	11,616
Wang Huiwen	-	1,508	-	157	-	1,665
Lau Chi Ping Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neil Nanpeng Shen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orr Gordon Robert Halyburton	500	-	-	-	776	1,276
Shum Heung Yeung Harry	500	-	-	-	776	1,276
Leng Xuesong	500	-	-	-	776	1,276
	<u>1,500</u>	<u>10,628</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>9,707</u>	<u>22,306</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES (Continued)**(c) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (Continued)****(i) Directors' termination benefits**

No Directors' termination benefits subsisted at the end of the years or at any time during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(ii) Consideration provided to or receivable by third parties for making available Directors' services

No consideration provided to or receivable by third parties for making available Directors' services subsisted at the end of the years or at any time during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(iii) Information about loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of Directors, controlled bodies corporate by and connected entities with such Directors

There were no loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of Directors, their controlled bodies corporate and connected entities subsisted at the end of the years or at any time during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(iv) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Group's business to which the Company was a party and in which a Director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the years or at any time during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(v) Waiver of Directors' emoluments

None of the Directors waived or have agreed to waive any emoluments during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(vi) Mr. Lau Chi Ping Martin, who has served as a member of the board of directors of the Company since October 2017, has resigned as a non-executive director with effect from November 16, 2022.**(vii) Mr. Wang Huiwen has redesignated from an executive Director to a non-executive Director with effect from March 25, 2023, and has resigned as a non-executive Director with effect from June 26, 2023.****(viii) Ms. Yang Marjorie Mun Tak was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on June 30, 2023.**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

9 OTHER GAINS, NET

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Fair value changes and gains of treasury investments	4,108,802	1,442,083
Subsidies and tax preference (Note (i))	2,026,177	2,032,806
Foreign exchange gains, net	74,998	354,271
Others	105,496	335,877
	<u>6,315,473</u>	<u>4,165,037</u>

Note (i): Taxpayers in industries of postal services, telecommunication services and modern services are allowed to enjoy an additional 5% and taxpayers in industries of consumer services are allowed to enjoy an additional 10% input VAT super-credit against their VAT payable for the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022: 10% and 15%, respectively). Such input VAT super-credit treatment was recorded as “Other gains, net”. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognised a gain of RMB1,392 million and RMB1,604 million, respectively.

10 FINANCE INCOME/(COSTS)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Finance income		
Interest income from bank deposits	<u>818,986</u>	<u>657,908</u>
Finance costs		
Interest expenses on bank borrowings and notes payable	(1,163,175)	(1,317,132)
Interest in respect of lease liabilities	(260,678)	(266,053)
Others	<u>(1,304)</u>	<u>(45,640)</u>
Total	<u>(1,425,157)</u>	<u>(1,628,825)</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

11 SUBSIDIARIES

The Company's major subsidiaries (including directly held and indirectly held, collectively controlled, and structured entities) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group.

Name	Place of incorporation/ establishment and kind of legal entity	Particulars of issued capital	Effective interests held (Note (i))		Principal activities and place of operation
			As of December 31, 2023	2022	
Directly held:					
Inspired Elite Investments Limited	The British Virgin Islands, limited liability company	USD50,000	100%	100%	Investment holding in The British Virgin Islands
Indirectly held:					
Beijing Sankuai Online Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, the PRC, limited liability company	USD5,045,770,000	100%	100%	E-commerce service platform in the PRC
Hanghai Information Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, the PRC, limited liability company	USD495,000,000	100%	100%	Multimedia information technology services in the PRC
Xiamen Sankuai Online Technology Co., Ltd.	Xiamen, the PRC, limited liability company	USD549,049,120	100%	100%	E-commerce service platform in the PRC
Shanghai Sankuai Zhisong Technology Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, the PRC, limited liability company	USD320,000,000	100%	100%	Delivery services in the PRC
Chongqing Meituan Sankuai Micro- credit Co., Ltd.	Chongqing, the PRC, limited liability company	RMB7,500,000,000	100%	100%	Micro-credit business in the PRC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

11 SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Name	Place of incorporation/ establishment and kind of legal entity	Particulars of issued capital	Effective interests held (Note (i))		Principal activities and place of operation
			As of December 31, 2023	2022	
Structured entities (Note (ii)):					
Beijing Sankuai Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing, the PRC, limited liability company	RMB5,480,000,000	100%	100%	E-commerce service platform in the PRC
Shanghai Sankuai Technology Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, the PRC, limited liability company	RMB5,000,000	100%	100%	Online retail platform in the PRC
Beijing Sankuai Cloud Computing Co., Ltd.	Beijing, the PRC, limited liability company	RMB870,000,000	100%	100%	Cloud computing in the PRC
Shanghai Hantao Information Consultancy Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, the PRC, limited liability company	RMB10,000,000	100%	100%	Merchant information advisory services in the PRC

Note (i): The Effective interests held by the Group have no changes since January 1, 2024 until the reporting date.

Note (ii): The Company does not have directly or indirectly legal ownership in equity of structured entities or their subsidiaries. Nevertheless, under certain contractual arrangements entered into with these structured entities and their registered owners, the Company and its legally owned subsidiaries have rights to exercise power over these structured entities, to receive variable returns from their involvement in these structured entities, and have the ability to affect those returns through their power over these structured entities. As a result, the Company is able to control these structured entities or their subsidiaries and therefore consolidated these entities.

Due to the implementation of the shares award scheme of the Group mentioned in Note 2.2.1, a structured entity (“Share Scheme Trust”) has been set up. The principal activities of Share Scheme Trust is administering and holding the Company’s shares issued for Post-IPO Share Award Scheme. As the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the Share Scheme Trust and can derive benefits from the contributions of the eligible persons who are awarded with the shares by the schemes, the Directors of the Company consider that it is appropriate to consolidate the Share Scheme Trust.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

12 INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Associates (a)	18,289,183	16,568,451
Joint ventures	–	13,930
	<u>18,289,183</u>	<u>16,582,381</u>

As of December 31, 2023, investments in associates with aggregated balance of RMB14,861 million were denominated in USD (as of December 31, 2022: RMB13,225 million), and remainder balances were denominated in RMB.

(a) Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Investments in associates		
– listed entities	16,321,321	14,651,457
– unlisted entities	1,967,862	1,916,994
	<u>18,289,183</u>	<u>16,568,451</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

12 INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD (Continued)

(a) Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method (Continued)

The quoted fair value of the investments in listed entities was RMB36,429 million and RMB20,719 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	16,568,451	13,856,036
Business combination	30,411	–
Other additions	2,687	100,000
Transfers, net	–	1,009,246
Dilution gains (Note (i))	89,123	214,521
Dividends from associates	(28,416)	(47,029)
Share of profits of investments accounted for using the equity method	1,227,019	35,848
Share of other changes in equity	368,098	334,060
Impairment provision (Note (ii))	(185,564)	–
Currency translation differences	217,374	1,065,769
At the end of the year	<u>18,289,183</u>	<u>16,568,451</u>

Note (i): Dilution gains mainly comprised gains on dilution of the Group's equity interests in Li Auto Inc. due to its issuance of additional shares in 2023 and 2022.

Note (ii): During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group identified indications that investments in associates may be impaired with significant or prolonged declines in values of the associate, mainly due to the adverse financial and business outlook of the associate. The Group carried out impairment assessment and determined the respective recoverable amount with reference to the higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation of discounted cash flow was based on cash flow projected by management and pre-tax discount rate applied to the estimated cash flow projection.

Particulars of a material associate of the Group, as determined by the Directors, are set out below:

Name of entity	Place of incorporation	Number of shares held	Interest held indirectly	Principal activities/ place of operation
Li Auto Inc.	Cayman Islands	258,171,601	13.01%	new energy vehicles manufacturer/PRC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

12 INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD *(Continued)*

(a) Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method *(Continued)*

Except for Li Auto Inc., the Directors of the Company considered that there was no other individual investment which was determined as a material associate as of December 31, 2023. There were no individually material associates that were accounted for using the equity method as of December 31, 2022.

Set out below are the summarised financial information of Li Auto Inc. extracted from its financial statements prepared under US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“US GAAP”). They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the Group when using the equity method, including fair value adjustments and modifications for differences in accounting policy.

	As of/Year ended December 31, 2023 RMB'000
Summarised consolidated statements of comprehensive income	
Revenues	123,851,332
Net income	11,809,125
Total comprehensive income	11,778,359
Summarised consolidated balance sheet	
Current assets	114,525,584
Non-current assets	28,941,887
Current liabilities	72,742,709
Non-current liabilities	10,149,540
Reconciliation to carrying amounts:	
Li Auto Inc. shareholders' equity	<u>60,142,624</u>
Group's share in %	13.01%
Group's share in RMB	7,825,526
Goodwill and others	<u>6,116,757</u>
Carrying amount	<u><u>13,942,283</u></u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

12 INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD *(Continued)*

(a) Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method *(Continued)*

As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of this investment was RMB34,221 million.

There were no dividends received from Li Auto Inc. during the year ended December 31, 2023.

There were no material contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interests in the associates accounted for using the equity method.

Aggregated amount of the Group's share of profits of individually immaterial associates accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
– Profit from operations	98,462	35,848
– Other comprehensive income	10,807	81,961
	<u>109,269</u>	<u>117,809</u>

13 TAXATION

(a) Value Added Tax

The Group is mainly subject to VAT rate of 6% for services revenues or 13% for revenues of inventories sales, and relevant surcharges on VAT payments according to mainland China tax law.

(b) Income tax

Cayman Islands

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in the Cayman Islands are not subject to tax on their income or capital gains. Additionally, the Cayman Islands does not impose a withholding tax on payments of dividends to shareholders.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

13 TAXATION (Continued)**(b) Income tax (Continued)***British Virgin Islands*

Under the current laws of the British Virgin Islands, entities incorporated in the British Virgin Islands are not subject to tax on their income or capital gains. Additionally, the British Virgin Islands does not impose a withholding tax on payments of dividends to shareholders.

Hong Kong

Subsidiaries incorporated in Hong Kong are subject to Hong Kong profits tax of which the tax rate is 8.25% for assessable profits on the first HK\$2 million and 16.5% for any assessable profits in excess of HK\$2 million.

Mainland China corporate income tax ("CIT")

CIT provision was made on the estimated assessable profit of entities within the Group incorporated in mainland China and was calculated in accordance with the relevant regulations of mainland China after considering the available tax benefits from refunds and allowances. The general mainland China CIT rate was 25% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Certain subsidiaries of the Group in mainland China are subject to "high and new technology enterprises", whose preferential income tax rate was 15% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Moreover, a subsidiary which was entitled to the preferential policy of "2-year exemption and 3-year half rate concession", applied a preferential income tax rate of 12.5% for the year ended December 31, 2022. Certain mainland China subsidiaries located in western region and engaged in certain encouraged industries were eligible for a preferential income tax rate of 15% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. In addition, certain mainland China subsidiaries of the Group are subject to "small and thin-profit enterprises" under the CIT Law, whose preferential income tax rate was 20% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

13 TAXATION (Continued)

(b) Income tax (Continued)

Withholding tax on undistributed dividends

Pursuant to the CIT Law, a 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared by companies established in mainland China to foreign investors effective from January 1, 2008. The withholding tax rate may be lowered to a minimum of 5% if there is a tax arrangement between mainland China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. However, the 5% withholding tax rate does not automatically apply and certain requirements must be satisfied.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Current income tax expenses	(388,300)	(377,248)
Deferred income tax credits (Note 18)	223,763	447,442
Total income tax (expenses)/credits	<u>(164,537)</u>	<u>70,194</u>

The tax on the Group's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of 25% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, being the tax rate of the major subsidiaries of the Group.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

13 TAXATION (Continued)

(b) Income tax (Continued)

The difference is analysed as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Profit/(loss) before income tax	<u>14,021,868</u>	<u>(6,755,517)</u>
Tax calculated at statutory income tax rate of 25% in mainland China	(3,505,467)	1,688,879
Tax effects of:		
– Different tax rates available to different jurisdictions	227,858	20,958
– Preferential income tax rates applicable to subsidiaries	708,080	(1,459,002)
– Non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income, net	86,758	(229,507)
– Super deduction for research and development expenses	1,874,565	1,531,731
– Tax losses utilised from previous periods/(for which no deferred income tax assets was recognised), net	850,268	(924,393)
– Other temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets was recognised, net	(332,021)	(559,946)
– Withholding tax	(35,981)	81,357
– Others	<u>(38,597)</u>	<u>(79,883)</u>
Total income tax (expenses)/credits	<u>(164,537)</u>	<u>70,194</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

13 TAXATION (Continued)

(b) Income tax (Continued)

OECD Pillar Two model rules

The Group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted or substantively enacted in certain jurisdictions the Group operates (e.g. South Korea, the Netherlands, Italy and Japan). The legislation will come into effect from January 1, 2024. Since the Pillar Two legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Group has no related current tax exposure for the reporting period. The Group applies the temporary exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023.

Under the legislation, the Group is liable to Pillar Two income taxes from the constituent entities in these jurisdictions where the Pillar Two effective tax rate is below 15%. The Group is in the process of assessing its exposure to the Pillar Two legislation for when it comes into effect. Due to the complexities in applying the legislation and calculating Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules (“**GloBE**”) income, the quantitative impact of the enacted or substantively enacted legislation is not yet reasonably estimable. The Group is currently engaged with tax specialists to assist it with applying the legislation.

14 EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

- (a) Basic earnings/(loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to the Company’s equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company (RMB’000)	13,855,828	(6,686,110)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	6,212,999	6,156,595
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (RMB)	2.23	(1.09)



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

14 EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE (Continued)

- (b) The Company has three categories of dilutive potential ordinary shares: share options, RSUs and convertible bonds. Diluted earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares (denominator) outstanding to assume conversion of all potential dilutive ordinary shares arising from share options and RSUs granted by the Company. As the inclusion of potential ordinary shares from the convertible bonds would be anti-dilutive, it is not included in the calculation of diluted earnings/(loss) per share. In addition, profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company (numerator) has been adjusted by all the dilutive effects.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company used as the numerator in calculating diluted earnings/(loss) per share (RMB'000)	<u>13,270,533</u>	<u>(6,686,110)</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	6,212,999	6,156,595
Adjustments for the dilutive impact of share options and RSUs (thousands)	<u>87,269</u>	<u>—</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings/(loss) per share (thousands)	<u>6,300,268</u>	<u>6,156,595</u>
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (RMB)	<u><u>2.11</u></u>	<u><u>(1.09)</u></u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

15 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer equipment RMB'000	Bikes and electric mopeds RMB'000	Assets under construction RMB'000	Right-of-use assets RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2023						
Cost	12,166,263	9,391,090	1,250,535	15,227,521	3,204,135	41,239,544
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(7,214,796)	(6,683,432)	(86,840)	(3,583,263)	(1,469,954)	(19,038,285)
Net book amount	<u>4,951,467</u>	<u>2,707,658</u>	<u>1,163,695</u>	<u>11,644,258</u>	<u>1,734,181</u>	<u>22,201,259</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2023						
Opening net book amount	4,951,467	2,707,658	1,163,695	11,644,258	1,734,181	22,201,259
Additions	4,687,246	-	3,436,946	4,470,507	324,094	12,918,793
Transfers	3,073	1,926,883	(2,749,866)	-	819,910	-
Disposals	(67,172)	(166,068)	(82,288)	(854,275)	(109,049)	(1,278,852)
Depreciation charges	(1,704,625)	(2,329,820)	-	(2,881,187)	(913,667)	(7,829,299)
Impairment charges	(1,447)	-	(5,857)	-	(26,884)	(34,188)
Currency translation differences	19	-	-	113	-	132
Ending net book amount	<u>7,868,561</u>	<u>2,138,653</u>	<u>1,762,630</u>	<u>12,379,416</u>	<u>1,828,585</u>	<u>25,977,845</u>
As of December 31, 2023						
Cost	16,194,832	8,826,992	1,770,228	16,963,677	3,977,767	47,733,496
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(8,326,271)	(6,688,339)	(7,598)	(4,584,261)	(2,149,182)	(21,755,651)
Net book amount	<u>7,868,561</u>	<u>2,138,653</u>	<u>1,762,630</u>	<u>12,379,416</u>	<u>1,828,585</u>	<u>25,977,845</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

15 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	Computer equipment RMB'000	Bikes and electric mopeds RMB'000	Assets under construction RMB'000	Right-of-use assets RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2022						
Cost	8,975,712	12,385,280	943,000	13,568,495	2,036,595	37,909,082
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(5,082,724)	(6,952,738)	(524)	(2,168,516)	(890,334)	(15,094,836)
Net book amount	<u>3,892,988</u>	<u>5,432,542</u>	<u>942,476</u>	<u>11,399,979</u>	<u>1,146,261</u>	<u>22,814,246</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2022						
Opening net book amount	3,892,988	5,432,542	942,476	11,399,979	1,146,261	22,814,246
Additions	3,364,983	-	2,742,454	3,151,048	381,877	9,640,362
Transfers	5,386	1,141,483	(2,235,833)	-	1,088,964	-
Disposals	(21,269)	(304,029)	(199,086)	(185,258)	(128,658)	(838,300)
Depreciation charges	(2,290,456)	(3,562,338)	-	(2,721,496)	(737,416)	(9,311,706)
Impairment charges	(165)	-	(86,316)	-	(16,847)	(103,328)
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)
Ending net book amount	<u>4,951,467</u>	<u>2,707,658</u>	<u>1,163,695</u>	<u>11,644,258</u>	<u>1,734,181</u>	<u>22,201,259</u>
As of December 31, 2022						
Cost	12,166,263	9,391,090	1,250,535	15,227,521	3,204,135	41,239,544
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(7,214,796)	(6,683,432)	(86,840)	(3,583,263)	(1,469,954)	(19,038,285)
Net book amount	<u>4,951,467</u>	<u>2,707,658</u>	<u>1,163,695</u>	<u>11,644,258</u>	<u>1,734,181</u>	<u>22,201,259</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

15 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(Continued)*

Depreciation charges were expensed or capitalised in the following categories in the consolidated income statement or the consolidated statement of financial position respectively:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost of revenues	5,268,327	6,916,879
Selling and marketing expenses	1,499,261	1,166,851
Research and development expenses	592,405	604,034
General and administrative expenses	327,830	506,816
Assets under construction	141,476	117,126
	<u>7,829,299</u>	<u>9,311,706</u>

(a) Leases

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets by category are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Land use rights	6,579,764	6,538,425
Offices	4,043,206	3,149,108
Others	1,756,446	1,956,725
	<u>12,379,416</u>	<u>11,644,258</u>

The consolidated financial statements shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Depreciation charges of right-of-use assets	2,881,187	2,721,496
Interest expenses (included in finance costs)	260,678	266,053



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill RMB'000	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations RMB'000	Software and others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2023				
Cost	27,975,138	7,730,260	2,016,238	37,721,636
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(201,587)	(4,960,070)	(1,917,004)	(7,078,661)
Net book amount	<u>27,773,551</u>	<u>2,770,190</u>	<u>99,234</u>	<u>30,642,975</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2023				
Opening net book amount	27,773,551	2,770,190	99,234	30,642,975
Additions	–	1,631	63,245	64,876
Amortisation charges	–	(246,190)	(63,714)	(309,904)
Ending net book amount	<u>27,773,551</u>	<u>2,525,631</u>	<u>98,765</u>	<u>30,397,947</u>
As of December 31, 2023				
Cost	27,975,138	7,731,891	2,066,631	37,773,660
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(201,587)	(5,206,260)	(1,967,866)	(7,375,713)
Net book amount	<u>27,773,551</u>	<u>2,525,631</u>	<u>98,765</u>	<u>30,397,947</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

	Goodwill RMB'000	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations RMB'000	Software and others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2022				
Cost	27,932,090	7,714,630	1,956,232	37,602,952
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(201,587)</u>	<u>(4,488,698)</u>	<u>(1,863,853)</u>	<u>(6,554,138)</u>
Net book amount	<u>27,730,503</u>	<u>3,225,932</u>	<u>92,379</u>	<u>31,048,814</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2022				
Opening net book amount	27,730,503	3,225,932	92,379	31,048,814
Additions	43,048	15,630	71,217	129,895
Amortisation charges	<u>—</u>	<u>(471,372)</u>	<u>(64,362)</u>	<u>(535,734)</u>
Ending net book amount	<u>27,773,551</u>	<u>2,770,190</u>	<u>99,234</u>	<u>30,642,975</u>
As of December 31, 2022				
Cost	27,975,138	7,730,260	2,016,238	37,721,636
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(201,587)</u>	<u>(4,960,070)</u>	<u>(1,917,004)</u>	<u>(7,078,661)</u>
Net book amount	<u>27,773,551</u>	<u>2,770,190</u>	<u>99,234</u>	<u>30,642,975</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Amortisation charges were expensed or capitalised in the following categories in the consolidated income statement or the consolidated statement of financial position respectively:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Cost of revenues	60,759	159,683
Selling and marketing expenses	44,164	170,591
Research and development expenses	30,464	28,073
General and administrative expenses	173,547	177,387
Assets under construction	970	–
	<u>309,904</u>	<u>535,734</u>

Impairment of goodwill

Management reviews the business performance based on type of business and monitors the goodwill at the CGU level. The following is a summary of goodwill allocation for CGUs:

Year ended December 31, 2023	Opening RMB'000	Additions RMB'000	Ending RMB'000
Food delivery	4,845,229	–	4,845,229
In-store, hotel & travel	18,950,647	–	18,950,647
Bike sharing and e-moped sharing services	3,707,427	–	3,707,427
Other CGUs	270,248	–	270,248
	<u>27,773,551</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>27,773,551</u>

Year ended December 31, 2022	Opening RMB'000	Additions RMB'000	Ending RMB'000
Food delivery	4,845,229	–	4,845,229
In-store, hotel & travel	18,950,647	–	18,950,647
Bike sharing and e-moped sharing services	3,707,427	–	3,707,427
Other CGUs	227,200	43,048	270,248
	<u>27,730,503</u>	<u>43,048</u>	<u>27,773,551</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(Continued)*

Impairment of goodwill *(Continued)*

The goodwill balance mainly arose from the strategic transaction of Meituan and Dianping and business combination of Mobike. Goodwill is attributable to the acquired transacting volume and economies of scale expected to be derived from combining with the operations of the Group.

The Group carries out its annual impairment test on goodwill by comparing the recoverable amounts of CGU to the carrying amounts. The recoverable amount of a CGU was determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations used pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period with a terminal value related to the future cash flows extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below beyond the 5-year period. The Group believes that it is appropriate to cover a 5-year period in its cash flow projections, because it captures the development stage of the Group's businesses during which the Group expects to experience a high growth rate. The accuracy and reliability of the information is reasonably assured by the appropriate budgeting, forecast and control process established by the Group. The management leveraged their extensive experiences in the industries and provided forecast based on past performance and their expectation of future business plans and market developments.

Impairment review on the goodwill of the Group has been conducted by the management as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, according to IAS 36 "Impairment of assets".

The key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations for significant group of CGUs allocated with goodwill are as follows:

As of December 31, 2023	Food delivery	In-store, hotel & travel	Bike sharing and e-moped sharing services
Annual revenue growth rate for 5-year period	3%-15%	3%-33%	1%-9%
Gross margin	28%	84%	28%-36%
Terminal revenue growth rate	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Pre-tax discount rate	26%	26%	25%



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Impairment of goodwill (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022	Food delivery	In-store, hotel & travel	Bike sharing and e-moped sharing services
Annual revenue growth rate for 5-year period	3%-16%	3%-28%	11%-12%
Gross margin	25%	85%	24%-42%
Terminal revenue growth rate	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Pre-tax discount rate	26%	26%	28%

The budgeted gross margin used in the goodwill impairment testing are determined by the management based on past performance and its expectation for market development. The expected revenue growth rates are following the business plan approved by the Group. Pre-tax discount rates reflect market assessments of the time value and the specific risks relating to the industry.

Other CGUs cover the business of RMS, micro-credit business and Meituan Instashopping. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the pre-tax discount rates used in the impairment testing for other CGUs were from 21% to 30% and 20% to 29%, while the terminal revenue growth rate were 2.5% and 3.0%.

Management had not identified any reasonably possible change in key assumptions that could cause carrying amounts of CGUs to exceed the recoverable amounts.

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Assets as per consolidated statement of financial position			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
– Treasury investments at fair value through profit or loss	21	91,193,316	77,845,116
– Other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	19	18,481,104	15,073,013
		<u>109,674,420</u>	<u>92,918,129</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (Continued)

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
– Treasury investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	20,594,219	11,127,265
– Loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income	22(a)	7,798,413	7,124,305
– Other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	2,314,536	2,321,865
		<u>30,707,168</u>	<u>20,573,435</u>
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
– Trade receivables	24	2,742,999	2,052,731
– Prepayments, deposits and other assets (excluding non-financial assets items)	22	5,947,057	6,287,829
– Treasury investments at amortised cost	21	8,560,286	11,014,947
– Restricted cash	25(b)	19,373,229	14,605,601
– Cash and cash equivalents	25(a)	33,339,754	20,158,606
		<u>69,963,325</u>	<u>54,119,714</u>
Liabilities as per consolidated statement of financial position			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		<u>378,720</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
– Trade payables	29	22,980,506	17,379,302
– Payables to merchants		23,798,004	12,432,342
– Advances from transacting users		8,547,635	5,081,178
– Other payables and accruals (excluding non-financial liabilities items)	30	10,061,018	8,736,708
– Borrowings	31	19,931,896	19,111,112
– Notes payable	32	34,610,966	33,607,372
– Lease liabilities		6,078,037	5,369,141
		<u>126,008,062</u>	<u>101,717,155</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

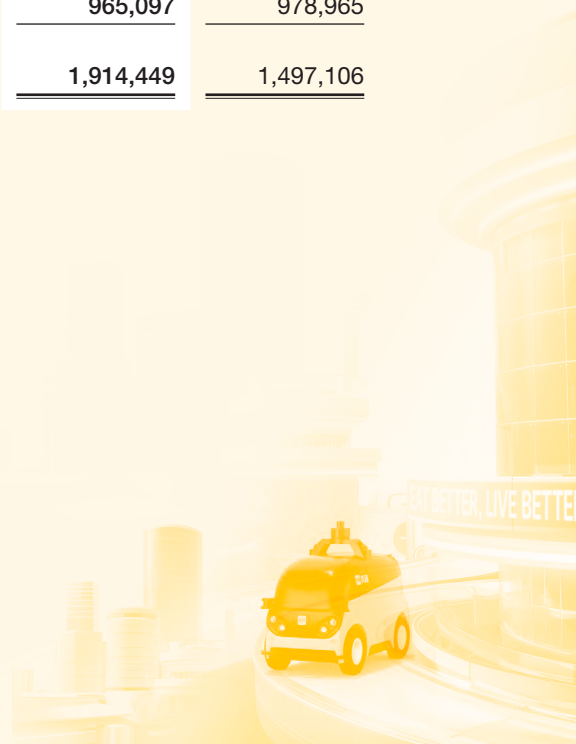
For the year ended December 31, 2023

**18 DEFERRED INCOME TAXES**

The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position:

(a) Deferred tax assets

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000 (Restated)
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
– Tax losses	2,669,381	1,836,236
– Lease liabilities	1,310,968	1,050,416
– Others	111,242	405,282
Total gross deferred tax assets	4,091,591	3,291,934
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions	(2,177,142)	(1,794,828)
Net deferred tax assets	1,914,449	1,497,106
	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Deferred tax assets:		
– to be recovered after 12 months	949,352	518,141
– to be recovered within 12 months	965,097	978,965
	1,914,449	1,497,106



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

18 DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Continued)

(a) Deferred tax assets (Continued)

The movement on the gross deferred tax assets is as follows:

	Tax losses RMB'000	Lease liabilities RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of December 31, 2022	1,836,236	2,126	405,282	2,243,644
Adjustment on Amendments to IAS 12 (Note 2.1.1(a))	–	1,048,290	–	1,048,290
As of January 1, 2023 (Restated)	1,836,236	1,050,416	405,282	3,291,934
Credited/(charged) to consolidated income statement	691,359	260,552	(280,967)	670,944
Credited/(charged) to other reserves	141,786	–	(13,073)	128,713
As of December 31, 2023	2,669,381	1,310,968	111,242	4,091,591
As of December 31, 2021	1,695,764	2,822	508,386	2,206,972
Adjustment on Amendments to IAS 12 (Note 2.1.1(a))	–	902,177	–	902,177
As of January 1, 2022 (Restated)	1,695,764	904,999	508,386	3,109,149
Credited/(charged) to consolidated income statement	265,619	145,417	(75,589)	335,447
Charged to other reserves	(125,147)	–	(27,515)	(152,662)
As of December 31, 2022 (Restated)	1,836,236	1,050,416	405,282	3,291,934

The Group only recognises deferred tax assets for cumulative tax losses if it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilise those tax losses. Management will continue to assess the recognition of deferred tax assets in future reporting periods. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not recognise deferred tax assets of RMB14,290 million and RMB15,374 million in respect of cumulative tax losses amounting to RMB88,482 million and RMB91,891 million including the tax losses arising from the excess deduction of share-based payments. These tax losses will expire from 2024 to 2028 (2022: 2023 to 2027), and certain subsidiaries of the Group may extend to 2033 (2022: 2032).



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

18 DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Continued)

(b) Deferred tax liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000 (Restated)
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
– Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	(374,250)	(410,827)
– Investments accounted for using the equity method or at fair value	(1,088,421)	(999,646)
– Right-of-use assets	(1,296,868)	(1,048,294)
– Others	(385,833)	(182,164)
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	(3,145,372)	(2,640,931)
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	2,177,142	1,794,828
Net deferred tax liabilities	(968,230)	(846,103)
	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
– to be recovered after 12 months	(901,331)	(824,564)
– to be recovered within 12 months	(66,899)	(21,539)
	(968,230)	(846,103)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

18 DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Continued)

(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Continued)

The movement on the gross deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Investments accounted for using the equity method or at fair value	Right-of-use assets	Others	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
As of December 31, 2022	(410,827)	(999,646)	(4)	(182,164)	(1,592,641)
Adjustment on Amendments to IAS 12 (Note 2.1.1(a))	-	-	(1,048,290)	-	(1,048,290)
As of January 1, 2023 (Restated)	(410,827)	(999,646)	(1,048,294)	(182,164)	(2,640,931)
(Charged)/credited to consolidated income statement	36,577	(72,610)	(248,574)	(162,574)	(447,181)
Charged to other reserves	-	(16,165)	-	(41,095)	(57,260)
As of December 31, 2023	<u>(374,250)</u>	<u>(1,088,421)</u>	<u>(1,296,868)</u>	<u>(385,833)</u>	<u>(3,145,372)</u>
As of December 31, 2021	(489,022)	(1,051,129)	(6)	(184,038)	(1,724,195)
Adjustment on Amendments to IAS 12 (Note 2.1.1(a))	-	-	(902,177)	-	(902,177)
As of January 1, 2022 (Restated)	(489,022)	(1,051,129)	(902,183)	(184,038)	(2,626,372)
Credited/(charged) to consolidated income statement	80,540	154,673	(146,111)	22,893	111,995
Charged to other reserves	-	(103,190)	-	(21,019)	(124,209)
Business combination	(2,345)	-	-	-	(2,345)
As of December 31, 2022 (Restated)	<u>(410,827)</u>	<u>(999,646)</u>	<u>(1,048,294)</u>	<u>(182,164)</u>	<u>(2,640,931)</u>

The Group has undistributed earnings which, if paid out as dividends, would be subject to tax in the hands of the recipient. An assessable temporary difference exists, but no deferred tax liability has been recognised as the Company is able to control the timing of distributions from subsidiaries and is not expected to distribute these profits in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

19 OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Associates (a)	10,719,380	7,901,487
Other investees (b)	7,761,724	7,171,526
	<u>18,481,104</u>	<u>15,073,013</u>

RMB7,742 million of other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss was denominated in USD (2022: RMB5,541 million), and other balances were denominated in RMB.

(a) Associates

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	7,901,487	4,453,450
Additions	2,802,076	2,241,531
Changes in fair values	67,670	155,665
Disposals	(85,065)	(246,092)
Transfer, net	–	1,217,839
Currency translation differences	33,212	79,094
At the end of the year	<u>10,719,380</u>	<u>7,901,487</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

19 OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS *(Continued)*

(b) Other investees

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	7,171,526	9,846,407
Additions	766,035	908,464
Changes in fair values	166,557	(1,168,722)
Disposals	–	(602,789)
Transfers, net (Note (i))	(400,261)	(2,162,543)
Currency translation differences	57,867	350,709
At the end of the year	<u>7,761,724</u>	<u>7,171,526</u>

The Group also has interests in certain investee companies in the form of preferred and ordinary shares without significant influence, which are managed and whose performance are evaluated on a fair value basis.

Note (i): During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group transferred an investment from other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss to other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as a result of conversion of the preferred shares into ordinary shares upon the investee's completion of Initial Public Offering.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

20 OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Equity investments in listed entities	901,536	908,865
Equity investments in an unlisted entity	1,413,000	1,413,000
	<u>2,314,536</u>	<u>2,321,865</u>

Movement of other financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income is analysed as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	2,321,865	2,022,705
Additions	–	706,500
Changes in fair values	(426,513)	(442,897)
Transfers, net (Note 19(b)(i))	400,261	(64,542)
Currency translation differences	18,923	100,099
At the end of the year	<u>2,314,536</u>	<u>2,321,865</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

21 TREASURY INVESTMENTS

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Long-term treasury investments at		
– Amortised cost	729,656	748,880
– Fair value through profit or loss	7,797,486	7,365,178
	<u>8,527,142</u>	<u>8,114,058</u>
Short-term treasury investments at		
– Amortised cost	7,830,630	10,266,067
– Fair value through profit or loss	83,395,830	70,479,938
– Fair value through other comprehensive income	20,594,219	11,127,265
	<u>111,820,679</u>	<u>91,873,270</u>

Treasury investments at amortised cost were primarily fixed rate certificates of deposit and term deposits. Treasury investments at fair value through profit or loss were primarily wealth management products on which the principal and returns were not guaranteed. Treasury investments at fair value through other comprehensive income were large-denomination negotiable certificates of term deposits and other financial products.

Treasury investments were denominated in the following currencies:

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
USD	28,970,000	27,615,645
RMB	91,377,821	72,371,683
	<u>120,347,821</u>	<u>99,987,328</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

22 PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER ASSETS

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Non-current		
Loan receivables (a)	2,375,377	3,240,645
Prepayments for PP&E and other assets	813,390	1,201,428
Rental deposits	449,792	414,836
Others	372,688	46,159
	<u>4,011,247</u>	<u>4,903,068</u>
Current		
Loan receivables (a)	6,043,377	5,203,420
Contract assets	2,115,482	1,475,951
Prepayments to merchants	1,711,802	420,159
Deductible value-added tax	1,303,839	1,582,525
Prepayments on behalf of third parties	728,714	591,157
Prepayments for purchased goods or services	685,739	639,763
Receivables upon share-based payments vesting or exercise	623,089	1,468,075
Deposits in third-party payment processors	360,971	357,408
Amounts due from related parties (Note 38)	70,211	107,519
Others	891,699	1,446,517
	<u>14,534,923</u>	<u>13,292,494</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

22 PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER ASSETS (Continued)

(a) Loan receivables

Loan receivables are derived from micro-credit business and are initially measured at fair value. Depending on the business models in which the loan receivables are held, the subsequent measurement could be at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Breakdown for loan receivables including both current and non-current portion is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Loan receivables at amortised cost	640,961	1,394,752
Less: allowance for impairment (Note 3.1.2)	(20,620)	(74,992)
	<u>620,341</u>	<u>1,319,760</u>
Loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,939,460	7,175,335
Less: fair value changes of loan receivables	(141,047)	(51,030)
	<u>7,798,413</u>	<u>7,124,305</u>
Allowances for impairment losses on loan receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 3.1.2)	(411,632)	(234,463)

23 INVENTORIES

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Finished goods	1,238,098	1,084,379
Raw materials	101,712	102,989
	<u>1,339,810</u>	<u>1,187,368</u>
Less: provisions for impairment	(35,215)	(24,603)
	<u>1,304,595</u>	<u>1,162,765</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

24 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Trade receivables	3,034,648	2,367,957
Less: allowance for impairment	(291,649)	(315,226)
	<u>2,742,999</u>	<u>2,052,731</u>

Movements on the Group's allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	(315,226)	(225,994)
Credit loss allowance recognised, net	(37,740)	(91,260)
Write-offs	<u>61,317</u>	<u>2,028</u>
At the end of the year	<u>(291,649)</u>	<u>(315,226)</u>

The Group considered that the carrying amounts of the trade receivables approximated their fair values as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

24 TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The Group allows a credit period of 30 to 180 days to its customers. Aging analysis of trade receivables (net of allowance for impairment of trade receivables) based on invoice date is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Trade receivables		
Within 3 months	2,411,778	1,867,157
3 to 6 months	250,334	142,353
6 months to 1 year	66,861	33,060
Over 1 year	14,026	10,161
	<u>2,742,999</u>	<u>2,052,731</u>

The majority of the Group's trade receivables was denominated in RMB.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 was the carrying value of the trade receivables. The Group did not hold any collateral as security.

25 CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Cash on hand and cash in bank	29,071,668	13,347,292
Term deposits with initial terms three months or less	3,397,467	6,033,425
Cash held in other financial institutions (Note (i))	870,619	777,889
	<u>33,339,754</u>	<u>20,158,606</u>

Cash and cash equivalents of the Group primarily represents bank deposits and fixed deposits with maturities three months or less.

Note (i): As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group had certain amounts of cash held in accounts managed by other financial institutions in connection with the ordinary course of business, which have been classified as cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

25 CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS *(Continued)*

(a) Cash and cash equivalents *(Continued)*

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
RMB	30,554,315	18,748,198
USD	2,510,334	1,199,030
Others	275,105	211,378
	<u>33,339,754</u>	<u>20,158,606</u>

(b) Restricted cash

Restricted cash are denominated in the following currencies:

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
RMB	19,353,690	14,538,896
USD	11,274	33,286
Others	8,265	33,419
	<u>19,373,229</u>	<u>14,605,601</u>

Restricted cash balances were those held in bank accounts subject to certain restriction according to agreement with certain parties.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

26 SHARE CAPITAL, SHARE PREMIUM AND SHARES HELD FOR SHARES AWARD SCHEME

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the authorised share capital of the Company comprised 10,000,000,000 ordinary shares with par value of USD0.00001 per share. The number of authorised share capital of Class A and Class B Share is 735,568,783 and 9,264,431,217, respectively. Each Class A Share will entitle the holder to exercise 10 votes, and each Class B Share will entitle the holder to exercise one vote, respectively, on any resolution tabled at the Company's general meetings, except for resolutions with respect to a limited number of reserved matters, in relation to which each Share is entitled to one vote. Class A Shares may be converted into Class B Shares on a one to one ratio. The weighted voting rights attached to the Company's Class A Shares will cease when none of the holders of the Class A Shares have beneficial ownership of any of our Class A Shares.

Issued and fully paid:

	Number of ordinary shares '000	Share capital RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	Shares held for shares award scheme RMB'000
As of January 1, 2023	6,193,151	415	316,743,344	–
Exercise of share options and RSUs vesting	11,538	1	8,835,268	2
Shares held for shares award scheme	39,860	2	–	(2)
As of December 31, 2023	<u>6,244,549</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>325,578,612</u>	<u>–</u>
As of January 1, 2022	6,136,145	411	311,221,237	–
Exercise of share options and RSUs vesting	13,880	1	5,522,107	3
Shares held for shares award scheme	43,126	3	–	(3)
As of December 31, 2022	<u>6,193,151</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>316,743,344</u>	<u>–</u>

As of December 31, 2023, there were 604,519,783 Class A Shares amongst the total issued Shares and the remainders were Class B Shares.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

27 OTHER RESERVES

	Capital reserve RMB'000	Share-based payments RMB'000	Currency translation differences RMB'000	Conversion option of convertible bonds RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2023	20	10,322,138	(10,705,249)	1,513,938	353,340	1,484,187
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	8,394,315	-	-	-	8,394,315
Exercise of share options and RSUs vesting	-	(8,739,989)	-	-	-	(8,739,989)
Share of changes in net assets of associates	-	-	-	-	364,222	364,222
Currency translation differences	-	-	275,055	-	-	275,055
Fair value changes of and net provisions for impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	-	-	50,228	50,228
Tax benefit from share-based payments	-	-	-	-	216,667	216,667
Appropriations to general reserves	-	-	-	-	6,377	6,377
As of December 31, 2023	<u>20</u>	<u>9,976,464</u>	<u>(10,430,194)</u>	<u>1,513,938</u>	<u>990,834</u>	<u>2,051,062</u>

	Capital reserve RMB'000	Share-based payments RMB'000	Currency translation differences RMB'000	Conversion option of convertible bonds RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2022	20	6,835,306	(11,899,519)	1,513,938	683,580	(2,866,675)
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	8,742,962	-	-	-	8,742,962
Exercise of share options and RSUs vesting	-	(5,256,130)	-	-	-	(5,256,130)
Share of changes in net assets of associates	-	-	-	-	332,660	332,660
Currency translation differences	-	-	1,194,270	-	-	1,194,270
Fair value changes of and net provisions for impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	-	-	(719,053)	(719,053)
Tax benefit from share-based payments	-	-	-	-	17,458	17,458
Appropriations to general reserves	-	-	-	-	38,695	38,695
As of December 31, 2022	<u>20</u>	<u>10,322,138</u>	<u>(10,705,249)</u>	<u>1,513,938</u>	<u>353,340</u>	<u>1,484,187</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

28 DEFERRED REVENUES

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Online marketing services and others	5,538,424	5,010,489
Various packages for bike sharing and e-moped sharing services	59,708	42,886
	<u>5,598,132</u>	<u>5,053,375</u>

The following table shows the amount of the revenues recognised in the current reporting period relating to carried-forward deferred revenues:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Revenues recognised that was included in the deferred revenues balance at the beginning of the year		
Online marketing services and others	4,205,521	4,558,722
Various packages for bike sharing and e-moped sharing services	42,886	57,596
Business cooperation agreement with Maoyan (Note 38)	–	157,264
	<u>4,248,407</u>	<u>4,773,582</u>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

29 TRADE PAYABLES

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aging analysis of the trade payables based on invoice date is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Trade payables		
Within 3 months	22,467,344	16,960,247
3 to 6 months	194,288	221,416
6 months to 1 year	129,805	87,595
Over 1 year	189,069	110,044
	<u>22,980,506</u>	<u>17,379,302</u>

The Group's trade payables was primarily denominated in RMB.

30 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Employee payroll and benefits payables	6,468,239	6,548,048
Deposits from merchants and transacting users	5,941,154	5,634,670
Amounts collected on behalf of third parties	1,846,855	1,206,368
Customer advances	778,055	626,134
Taxes and surcharges payables	738,151	673,769
Accrued expenses	624,740	676,758
Amounts due to related parties (Note 38)	360,139	304,501
Undue interests accrued for senior notes (Note 32)	67,009	65,892
Others	1,117,873	919,167
	<u>17,942,215</u>	<u>16,655,307</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

31 BORROWINGS

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Included in non-current liabilities:		
RMB bank borrowings – unsecured	–	1,396,000
RMB bank borrowings – secured (Note (i))	<u>610,103</u>	<u>152,967</u>
	<u>610,103</u>	<u>1,548,967</u>
Included in current liabilities:		
RMB bank borrowings – unsecured	<u>19,321,793</u>	<u>17,562,145</u>

As of December 31, 2023, the effective interest rates for bank borrowings were 1.10%-3.40% (2022: 1.77%-3.65%). For the year ended December 31, 2023, the weighted average effective interest rate was 1.92% per annum (2022: 2.39% per annum).

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was immaterial.

Note (i): As of December 31, 2023, the Group's land use rights with an original book value and a net book value of RMB6,738 million and RMB6,398 million (2022: RMB6,738 million and RMB6,538 million, respectively) had been charged as collateral for borrowings.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

32 NOTES PAYABLE

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Included in non-current liabilities:		
Non-current portion of long-term USD senior notes (a)	14,112,131	13,865,055
Non-current portion of long-term USD convertible bonds (b)	20,498,835	19,742,317
	<u>34,610,966</u>	<u>33,607,372</u>
Included in current liabilities:		
Undue interests accrued for senior notes (Note 30)	67,009	65,892
	<u>34,677,975</u>	<u>33,673,264</u>

The notes payable and undue interests were repayable as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Within 1 year (Note 30)	67,009	65,892
Between 1 and 2 years	15,581,442	–
Between 2 and 5 years	10,216,809	24,946,785
More than 5 years	8,812,715	8,660,587
	<u>34,677,975</u>	<u>33,673,264</u>

All of these notes payable issued by the Group were unsecured.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

32 NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

- (a) On October 29, 2020, the Company issued senior notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange which were comprised of 2.125% senior notes in the aggregate principal amount of US\$750 million due October 28, 2025 and 3.05% senior notes in the aggregate principal amount of US\$1,250 million due October 28, 2030.

As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of the senior notes was RMB12,498 million (2022: RMB11,493 million). The respective fair values were assessed based on the quoted market price of these senior notes at the end of each reporting period.

- (b) On April 27, 2021, the Company completed the issuance of US\$1,483,600,000 zero coupon convertible bonds (“Series 1 Bonds”) due on April 27, 2027 and US\$1,500,000,000 zero coupon convertible bonds (“Series 2 Bonds”) due on April 27, 2028 (together, the “Bonds”) to third party professional investors (the “Bondholders”).

The Bonds will, at the option of the Bondholders, be convertible on or after June 7, 2021 up to the 10 days prior to the Maturity date (both days inclusive) into Class B ordinary shares of the Company at a conversion price of HK\$431.24 per Class B share, subject to adjustments. The Company will, at the option of the Bondholders, redeem all or some only of such Bondholder’s Series 1 Bonds on April 27, 2025 at 100.37% of the principal amount of the Series 1 Bonds, and redeem all or some only of such Bondholder’s Series 2 Bonds on April 27, 2026 at 101.28% of the principal amount of the Series 2 Bonds.

The Company may at any time redeem in whole, but not in part, the Bonds at the early redemption amount, if, immediately prior to the date the notice of redemption is given, 90% or more in principal amount of the Bonds originally issued has already been converted, redeemed or purchased and cancelled. The early redemption amount is determined by the principal amount with a gross yield of negative 0.182% and positive 0.255% per annum calculated on a semi-annual basis for the Series 1 Bonds and the Series 2 Bonds, respectively. The Company will redeem each bond at 100.00% of its principal amount in respect of the Series 1 Bonds and 101.80% of its principal amount in respect of the Series 2 Bonds, on April 27, 2027 and April 27, 2028, respectively, if not previously redeemed, converted or purchased and cancelled.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, the liability component of the Bonds was carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rates of the liability component of the Series 1 Bonds and the Series 2 Bonds were 1.94% per annum and 2.26% per annum, respectively.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

32 NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

The movement of the liability component of the Bonds for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is set out below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
At the beginning of the year	19,742,317	17,701,190
Interest expenses	419,410	392,057
Currency translation differences	337,108	1,649,070
At the end of the year	<u>20,498,835</u>	<u>19,742,317</u>

The equity component of the Bonds of RMB1,514 million was included in “Other reserves” (Note 27) of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

As of December 31, 2023, the total fair value of the Bonds was RMB18,839 million (2022: RMB17,794 million). Such fair values were assessed based on the quoted market price of these Bonds at the end of each reporting period.

33 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

As of December 31, 2023, there was a total of 609,351,099 share options and RSUs available for further grant under all schemes of the Company.

Share options

Share options granted typically expire in 10 years from the respective grant dates, and vest in tranches from the vesting commence date over the vesting period, on condition that participants remain in service without any performance requirements.

The share options may be exercised at any time after they have vested subject to the terms of the award agreement and are exercisable for a maximum period of 10 years after the date of grant.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

33 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Share options (Continued)

Movements in the number of share options and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price per share option (HKD)
Outstanding as of January 1, 2023	27,067,581	38.31
Forfeited during the year	(1,921,391)	60.74
Exercised during the year	<u>(3,253,146)</u>	32.94
Outstanding as of December 31, 2023	<u>21,893,044</u>	37.14
Vested and exercisable as of December 31, 2023	<u>18,246,636</u>	33.18
Outstanding as of January 1, 2022	37,988,298	36.51
Forfeited during the year	(452,234)	144.17
Exercised during the year	<u>(10,468,483)</u>	27.21
Outstanding as of December 31, 2022	<u>27,067,581</u>	38.31
Vested and exercisable as of December 31, 2022	<u>17,276,823</u>	30.94

The weighted average remaining contractual life of outstanding share options was 3.7 years as of December 31, 2023 (2022: 4.7 years). The weighted average price of the shares at the time these share options were exercised was HKD128.49 per share (equivalent to approximately RMB116.04 per share) during the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022: HKD177.25 per share (equivalent to approximately RMB152.51 per share)). There was no share option granted during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

33 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS *(Continued)*

RSUs

The Company also grants RSUs to employee participants, related entity participants, and service providers under the Post-IPO Share Award Scheme. The RSUs awarded vest in tranches from the vesting commence date over a certain service period. Once the vesting conditions of RSUs are met, the RSUs are considered duly and validly issued to the holder, and free of restrictions on transfer.

Movements in the number of RSUs and the respective weighted average grant date fair value are as follows:

	Number of RSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value per RSU (HKD)
Outstanding as of January 1, 2023	132,202,319	188.60
Granted during the year	65,990,343	128.21
Vested during the year	(51,377,038)	186.50
Forfeited during the year	<u>(26,823,099)</u>	139.36
Outstanding as of December 31, 2023	<u>119,992,525</u>	167.29
Outstanding as of January 1, 2022	125,367,125	173.66
Granted during the year	62,511,074	185.06
Vested during the year	(43,295,263)	136.55
Forfeited during the year	<u>(12,380,617)</u>	201.46
Outstanding as of December 31, 2022	<u>132,202,319</u>	188.60

The fair value of each RSU at the grant dates is determined by reference to the fair value of the underlying ordinary shares on the date of grant.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

33 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

The total share-based payments charges were expensed or capitalised in the following categories in the consolidated income statement or the consolidated statement of financial position respectively:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
RSUs	8,390,805	8,692,403
Share options	3,510	50,559
Total share-based payments charges	8,394,315	8,742,962
Amount capitalised	(10,962)	–
Share-based compensation expenses	8,383,353	8,742,962

34 DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been paid or declared by the Company during each of the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

35 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Within 1 year	10,482,123	2,782,808
1 – 2 years	1,003,032	1,573,132
2 – 5 years	166,419	969,314
More than 5 years	60	47,239
	11,651,634	5,372,493



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

35 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS (Continued)

	As of December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10,483,811	3,856,421
Investments	1,167,823	1,516,072
	<u>11,651,634</u>	<u>5,372,493</u>

36 BUSINESS COMBINATION

Reference is made to the announcement of the Company dated June 29, 2023 in relation to the acquisitions of Light Year. In August 2023, the said acquisitions have been completed, upon which, the consideration of approximately RMB1,675 million (equivalent to approximately US\$234 million) have been paid and a total of approximately RMB1,675 million identifiable net assets (arrived after taking into account the cash position of approximately US\$286 million offset by the Assumed Liabilities of approximately RMB367 million) have been acquired.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

37 NOTE TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Cash generated from operations

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Profit/(loss) before income tax		14,021,868	(6,755,517)
Adjusted for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	15,16	7,996,757	9,730,314
Net provisions for impairment losses on financial and contract assets		1,135,405	468,620
Share-based compensation expenses	33	8,383,353	8,742,962
Net gains arising from disposals or deemed disposals of subsidiaries and investees		(95,307)	(224,358)
Net provisions for impairment of non-financial assets	12,15,16	219,752	103,328
Share of profits of investments accounted for using the equity method	12	(1,212,652)	(35,848)
Fair value changes of other financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	19	(234,227)	1,013,057
Fair value changes and interest income related to treasury investments and others		(4,143,108)	(1,740,091)
Finance costs	10	1,423,853	1,583,185
Foreign exchange gains, net	9	(74,998)	(354,271)
Net gains on sales of non-current assets		(151,527)	(59,191)
Changes of working capital:			
Increase in restricted cash		(4,760,593)	(1,327,089)
Increase in trade receivables		(727,944)	(377,239)
Increase in prepayments, deposits and other assets		(1,984,534)	(150,117)
Increase in inventories		(141,830)	(481,072)
Increase in trade payables		4,381,206	2,357,980
Increase in payables to merchants		11,368,449	1,483,065
Increase/(decrease) in advances from transacting users		3,467,173	(87,112)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenues		544,757	(425,105)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals		1,335,720	(1,784,268)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities		(6,874)	(22,527)
Cash generated from operations		40,744,699	11,658,706



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

37 NOTE TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

(b) Major non-cash transactions

Other than the acquisition of right-of-use assets described in Note 15, the share-based payments described in Note 33, there were no other material non-cash transactions during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities related to cash flows generated from financing activities

	Borrowings RMB'000	Notes payable and undue interests RMB'000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Lease liabilities RMB'000	Assumed Liabilities RMB'000
Liabilities as of					
January 1, 2023	19,111,112	33,673,264	100,000	5,369,141	-
Cash flows	475,496	(390,548)	278,720	(2,969,089)	(366,924)
Business combination	-	-	-	-	366,924
Other additions	-	-	-	4,287,702	-
Deductions	-	-	-	(870,506)	-
Finance costs	340,760	822,415	-	260,678	-
Currency translation differences	4,528	572,844	-	111	-
Liabilities as of					
December 31, 2023	<u>19,931,896</u>	<u>34,677,975</u>	<u>378,720</u>	<u>6,078,037</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

37 NOTE TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities related to cash flows generated from financing activities (Continued)

	Borrowings	Notes payable and undue interests	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Lease liabilities
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Liabilities as of January 1, 2022	23,784,867	30,443,698	–	4,750,785
Cash flows	(7,654,899)	(366,455)	480,448	(2,619,636)
Additions	–	–	–	3,151,048
Deductions	–	–	(393,304)	(179,089)
Finance costs	550,668	766,464	–	266,053
Currency translation differences	2,430,476	2,829,557	12,856	(20)
Liabilities as of December 31, 2022	19,111,112	33,673,264	100,000	5,369,141

38 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or joint control the other party or to exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subjected to common control or joint control. Members of key management and their close family members are also considered as related parties of the Group.

The following significant transactions were carried out between the Group and its related parties during the years presented. In the opinion of the Directors of the Company, the related party transactions were carried out in the ordinary course of business and at terms negotiated between the Group and the respective related parties.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

38 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(a) Names of and the Group's relationship with related parties

The following companies are significant related parties of the Group that had transactions and/or balances with the Group during the years and/or as of years then ended.

Name of related parties	Relationship
Tencent Group	One of the Company's shareholders (Prior to November 16, 2022, Note (i))
Dalian Tongda Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Associate of the Group
Guangxi Dossen Hotel Management Group Co., Ltd.	Associate of the Group
Jilin Yillion Bank Co., Ltd.	Associate of the Group
Tianjin Maoyan and its subsidiaries	Associate of the Group

Note (i): The Group had transactions and balances with affiliates of Tencent Holdings Limited ("Tencent Group"), which is considered as a related party of the Group. On November 16, 2022, the Board of Tencent Group has resolved to declare a special interim dividend in the form of a distribution in specie of approximately 958,121,562 Class B ordinary shares of Meituan. Following the declaration of the distribution and the resignation of Tencent's board representative with immediate effect, Tencent Group lost significant influence and was not considered as the Group's related party.

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
(i) Sales of services		
Associates of the Group	421,242	521,001
One of the Company's shareholders	—	20,481
	<u>421,242</u>	<u>541,482</u>
(ii) Purchases of goods and services		
Associates of the Group	1,468,202	1,256,223
One of the Company's shareholders	—	2,847,498
	<u>1,468,202</u>	<u>4,103,721</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

38 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(c) Balances with related parties

		As of December 31,	
		2023	2022
		RMB'000	RMB'000
(i)	Due from related parties		
	Associates of the Group	70,211	107,519
(ii)	Due to related parties		
	Associates of the Group	360,139	304,501

(d) Key management compensation

		Year ended December 31,	
		2023	2022
		RMB'000	RMB'000
	Fees	2,002	1,500
	Basic salaries and bonuses	84,156	74,142
	Pension costs and other employee benefits	903	967
	Share-based compensation expenses	376,771	329,760
		<u>463,832</u>	<u>406,369</u>

39 CONTINGENCIES

The Group did not have any material contingent liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

40 FINANCIAL POSITION AND OTHER RESERVES MOVEMENT OF THE COMPANY

(a) Financial position of the Company

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries		90,712,346	82,365,622
Intangible assets		1,392	307
Long-term treasury investments		2,646,902	4,358,598
Prepayments, deposits and other assets		125,724,237	117,257,527
		<u>219,084,877</u>	<u>203,982,054</u>
Current assets			
Short-term treasury investments		18,191,343	23,313,996
Prepayments, deposits and other assets		255,770	612,755
Cash and cash equivalents		2,083,676	1,189,591
		<u>20,530,789</u>	<u>25,116,342</u>
Total assets		<u><u>239,615,666</u></u>	<u><u>229,098,396</u></u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	26	418	415
Share premium	26	325,578,612	316,743,344
Shares held for shares award scheme	26	–	–
Other reserves	40(b)	9,682,271	8,025,737
Accumulated losses		(137,305,984)	(135,613,683)
Total equity		<u><u>197,955,317</u></u>	<u><u>189,155,813</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities		3,073	–
Notes payable	32	34,610,966	33,607,372
		<u>34,614,039</u>	<u>33,607,372</u>
Current liabilities			
Borrowings		647,912	–
Other payables and accruals		6,398,398	6,335,211
		<u>7,046,310</u>	<u>6,335,211</u>
Total liabilities		<u><u>41,660,349</u></u>	<u><u>39,942,583</u></u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>239,615,666</u></u>	<u><u>229,098,396</u></u>

The statement of financial position of the Company was approved by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2024 and was signed on its behalf.

Wang Xing
Director

Mu Rongjun
Director

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

40 FINANCIAL POSITION AND OTHER RESERVES MOVEMENT OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

(b) Other reserves movement of the Company

	Capital reserve RMB'000	Share-based payments RMB'000	Currency translation differences RMB'000	Conversion option of convertible bonds RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As of January 1, 2023	20	10,322,138	(3,483,212)	1,513,938	(327,147)	8,025,737
Other comprehensive income, net of tax						
Currency translation differences	-	-	1,809,620	-	-	1,809,620
Fair value changes of and net provisions for impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	-	-	192,588	192,588
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	1,809,620	-	192,588	2,002,208
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners						
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	8,394,315	-	-	-	8,394,315
Exercise of share options and RSUs vesting	-	(8,739,989)	-	-	-	(8,739,989)
Total transaction with owners in their capacity as owners	-	(345,674)	-	-	-	(345,674)
As of December 31, 2023	20	9,976,464	(1,673,592)	1,513,938	(134,559)	9,682,271
As of January 1, 2022	20	6,835,306	(12,781,857)	1,513,938	7,039	(4,425,554)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax						
Currency translation differences	-	-	9,298,645	-	-	9,298,645
Fair value changes of and net provisions for impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	-	-	(334,186)	(334,186)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	9,298,645	-	(334,186)	8,964,459
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners						
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	8,742,962	-	-	-	8,742,962
Exercise of share options and RSUs vesting	-	(5,256,130)	-	-	-	(5,256,130)
Total transaction with owners in their capacity as owners	-	3,486,832	-	-	-	3,486,832
As of December 31, 2022	20	10,322,138	(3,483,212)	1,513,938	(327,147)	8,025,737

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2023

41 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company repurchased 44,131,100 of Class B Shares in the open market in January 2024 and subsequently cancelled in February 2024. Such Class B Shares were repurchased at prices ranging from HKD68.20 to HKD77.05 per share.

Save as aforesaid, there were no other material subsequent events during the period from January 1, 2024 to the approval date of these consolidated financial statements by the Board on March 22, 2024.



APPENDIX II

REPRODUCTION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ISSUER AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND ITS AUDITOR'S REPORT

The information set out below is a reproduction of the annual financial statements of the Issuer as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 and its auditor's report.

SG Issuer
Société Anonyme

Financial statements,
Report of the Executive Board and Corporate Governance Statement and
Report of the Réviseur d'entreprises agréé

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

15, Avenue Emile Reuter
L-2420 Luxembourg
R.C.S. Luxembourg : B121.363

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SG Issuer S.A.

Executive Board Members

As at 31 December 2023

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Chairman:

Mr Yves CACCLIN

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Members:

Mr Thierry BODSON

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Mr François CARALP

Employee of Société Générale
Tour Société Générale, 17, cours Valmy, F-92987 Paris-La Défense 7, France

Mr Alexandre GALLICHE (until 13 January 2023)

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Mr Julien BOUCHAT (since 13 January 2023)

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Mr Pascal JACOB (until 28 April 2023)

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Mr Youenn LE BRIS (since 28 April 2023)

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Mr Laurent SIMONET

Employee of Société Générale
Tour Société Générale, 17, cours Valmy, F-92987 Paris-La Défense 7, France

Mrs Estelle STEPHAN JASPARD

Employee of Société Générale
Tour Société Générale, 17, cours Valmy, F-92987 Paris-La Défense 7, France

SG Issuer S.A.

Supervisory Board Members

As at 31 December 2023

SUPERVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Chairman:

Mr Laurent WEIL

Employee of Société Générale

Tour Société Générale, 17, cours Valmy, F-92987 Paris-La Défense 7, France

Vice-president:

Mr Olivier BLANC (until 28 April 2023)

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg

11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Mrs Peggy VENIANT COTTIN (since 20 June 2023)

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg

11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Members:

Mr Angelo BONETTI

Employee of Société Générale

Tour Société Générale, 17, cours Valmy, F-92987 Paris - La Défense 7, France

Mr Gregory CLAUDY

Independent Director

225A, rue du Burgknapp, B-6717 Heinstert, Belgium

Mr Emanuele Maiocchi

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg

11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

SG Issuer S.A.

Audit Committee Members

As at 31 December 2023

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chairman:

Mr Gregory CLAUDY

Independent Director

225A, rue du Burgknapp, B-6717 Heinstert, Belgium

Members:

Mr Olivier BLANC (until 28 April 2023)

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg

11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Mr Emanuele MAIOCCHI

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg

11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

Mrs Peggy VENIANT COTTIN (since 20 June 2023)

Employee of Société Générale Luxembourg

11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg

SG Issuer S.A.

Management and Administration

As at 31 December 2023

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Issuer

SG Issuer
15, Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Guarantor (if applicable, as specified in the Final Terms)

Société Générale
29, boulevard Haussmann, F-75009 Paris, France

Arranger and Dealer

Société Générale
Tour Société Générale, 17, cours Valmy, F-92987 Paris-La Défense 7, France

Security Trustee and Security Agent Trustee

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited
One Canada Square, London E14 5AL, United Kingdom

Collateral Custodian

The Bank of New York Mellon S.A., Luxembourg Branch
Vertigo Building, Polaris, 2-4, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Collateral Monitoring Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon London Branch
One Canada Square, London E14 5AL, United Kingdom

Custodian Agent, Issuing and Paying Agent, Registrar, Exchange Agent and Transfer Agent

Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Paying Agents

Société Générale
29, boulevard Haussmann, F-75009 Paris, France
&
Société Générale, New York Branch
1221, avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10020, United States of America

Warrant Agent

Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

SG Issuer S.A.

Legal advisers and Réviseur d'entreprises agréé

As at 31 December 2023

LEGAL ADVISERS AND RÉVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGRÉÉ

Legal advisers

To the Arranger as to English, French and U.S. laws

Allen & Overy LLP

52, avenue Hoche, CS 90005, 75379 Paris Cedex 08, France

To the Trustee as to English Law

Allen & Overy LLP

1 Bishops Square, London E1 6AD, United Kingdom

To the Arranger as to Luxembourg Law

Allen & Overy Luxembourg

5, avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Independent Auditor (Réviseur d'entreprises agréé)

Ernst & Young S.A.

35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

SG Issuer S.A.

Report of the Executive Board and Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Directors of SG Issuer (the "Company" or "SGIS") (each a « Director », collectively the « Executive Board ») present the financial statements and the Report of the Executive Board and Corporate Governance Statement of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

1. ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The purpose of SG Issuer is to issue Notes and Warrants with all types of underlyings including, without restriction, Shares, Index, Interest Rate, Dividend, Credit Risk, Foreign Exchange, Commodities, Funds, Warrants, allowing investors to access to the full pricing capabilities of Société Générale, which proposes an extensive range of investment strategies linked to these various asset classes.

Notes and Warrants issued by the Company can be sold in either Private Placements or Public Offerings. Notes are mainly Debt Securities, Bonds, Certificates. Issuing Proceeds raised by the sale of the Notes are transferred to Société Générale Paris S.A. ("Société Générale") through a Fully Funded Swap ("FFS"), which perfectly hedges SGIS for the full issue size.

Warrants are financial products like Turbos, inline Warrants, daily Leverage Certificates, which aim to replicate the same financial exposure as buying (Call) or selling (Put) an asset such as a share or an index, at a predetermined price (strike price) on a predetermined date (expiry) and to offer different pay-off or exposures to investors.

Payments in respect of the Notes and Warrants issued by the Company are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Société Générale.

On request of investors, the Company can issue Collateralised Notes or Warrants (respectively "secured Notes" or "secured Warrants") in order to propose an additional layer of protection to investors in case of default of Société Générale.

Notes and Warrants issuances are governed by the programs prepared by Société Générale.

The main programs for Notes are (i) the Debt Instruments Issuance Program, the Base Prospectus of which has been updated and approved by the CSSF on 31 May 2023 and (ii) the "Programme d'Emission de Titres de Créance", the Base Prospectus of which has been updated and approved by the CSSF on 12 June 2023. Similarly, the main program for Warrants is the Warrants Issuance Program, for which the last updates have been approved by the CSSF on 26 June 2023.

In addition, (i) the German law Dual Language Debt Instruments Issuance Program has been updated and approved by the CSSF on 12 June 2023 and (ii) the Dual Language Leveraged and Tracking Products Issuance Program has been updated and approved by the CSSF on 3 July 2023.

The UK Securities Issuance Program has been approved by the CSSF on 31 May 2023 and the Swiss Securities Issuance Program on 3 July 2023 by the SIX Exchange Regulation Ltd.

The newly created German Debt Instruments Issuance Program was approved by the CSSF on 9 November 2022.

The state of business of the Company at the closing of the financial year is adequately presented in the financial statements published hereby.

During 2023, 16 749 new Notes were issued (among which 70 new secured Notes) and 3 226 new Warrants were issued. The net profit for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 amounts to KEUR 15.

The Company did not exercise any research and development activity, does not have any branch, and did not

SG Issuer S.A.

Report of the Executive Board and Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

acquire any own shares.

2. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risks associated with the investment in the Notes or Warrants depend on several factors. Such factors will vary depending on the characteristics of the Notes or Warrants issued, in particular depending on the underlying type, the maturity, the secured / unsecured status of the Notes or Warrants, the interest rates incurred, the volatility of the underlying.

For each Note, the Company systematically hedges its position by contracting a FFS with Société Générale, with strictly identical characteristics. Also, for each Warrant, the Company systematically hedges its position by contracting an option with Société Générale, with strictly identical characteristics.

The legal documentation and the derivative instruments have been put in place in order to make sure that the assets match the liabilities at any time. Therefore, no market risk is supported by the Company. The risk management in relation to the Notes and Warrants is also described in Note 10 hereafter.

3. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND PERSPECTIVES

Following the acquisition by the Société Générale Group (SG Group) of the listed warrants activities from CommerzBank, Société Générale decided to centralize the new warrants issuances into another vehicle of the SG Group. So, as expected by the Executive Board, the 2023 commission income of the Company related to Warrants issuance decreased by more than half compared to previous year. The Company however pursue specific warrants issuance activity on the Asian markets

4. INFORMATION ON LITIGATIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2020, SG Issuer, as the Issuer of Notes linked to the credit risk of a French corporate, and Société Générale, as the Guarantor, were brought before the Courts of Paris (alongside other French financial institutions) by end investors to obtain compensation for the financial loss they suffered on their investment in these securities. The French corporate was the subject of a "safeguard procedure", which constitutes a credit event under the terms of the Notes which had a strong impact on the value of the Notes. These investors rely on unfounded allegations according to which SG Issuer and Société Générale were aware of the difficulties of the French corporate when setting up and marketing these Notes and that in doing so, they failed to meet their regulatory obligations (to act in an honest, fair and professional manner, to provide information on the product risks and to determine the suitability of the Notes for retail investors).

For this litigation, along with any other litigation relating to securities issued by SG Issuer, SG Issuer is entitled to an indemnification by Société Générale in respect of any sum due by SG Issuer regarding potential damages or attorneys' fees.

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Executive Board of the Company is committed to maintaining the standards of corporate governance enforced at the level of the European Union and at level of the Société Générale Group. This statement describes the Company's governance principles and practices.

In compliance with its status, the Company is governed by an Executive Board and supervised by a dedicated Supervisory Board.

5.1 Executive Board

SG Issuer S.A.

Report of the Executive Board and Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

The Executive Board supervises and controls the Management and operations of the Company and is responsible for the Company system of risk management and internal control.

The Executive Board meetings are held on demand several times during the year.

The Board has quorum when more than half of its members are present. An opinion supported by more than half of the members present becomes a decision.

Key tasks of the Executive Board:

- Ensures that the supervision of accounting is organized and monitored appropriately;
- Reviews and approves the Company's financial statements and condensed interim financial information;
- Supervises and controls operative management.

5.2 Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board ensures permanently and by all means suited the control of the Management of the Company carried out by the Executive Board. However, this supervision has to be translated in no way by an intervention in the Management of the Company. The Supervisory Board can mandate advisory committees comprised of members of the Supervisory Board and/or of other non-members to lead different missions. The Supervisory Board can confer these advisory committees of the power or mandates permanently or temporary. These advisory committees cannot have the effect of restricting the powers of the Executive Board.

5.3 Audit Committee

The mission of the Audit Committee is to monitor the issues related to the preparation and control of accounting and financial information, to monitor the independence of the statutory auditors, as well as to monitor the efficiency of the internal control, measurement, supervision, and risk control systems related to the accounting and financial processes. If needed, it gives recommendations and its opinion to the Supervisory Board.

An Audit Committee of the Company took place on 24 April 2024, during which the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and the external audit results were presented. At least one member of the committee must be independent, which is the case of the Chairman of the Company's Audit Committee.

SG Issuer S.A.

Report of the Executive Board and Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

5.4 Internal Audit

The Internal Audit of both Société Générale Luxembourg and Société Générale support the Company's Executive Board in overseeing the Company's activities and securing its operations by carrying out internal audits and providing consultative assistance. The objective of Internal Audit is to add value by making recommendations designed to improve the Company's functioning. Internal Audit is an independent function, and its activities are based on international professional internal audit standards and rules of ethics.

The central task of Internal Audit is to audit the functioning of SG Issuer on a regular basis and evaluate its internal controls, risk management, and administrative function. The areas to be audited are determined by the projected financial and operational risks concerned. Internal Audit can also carry out special assignments at the request of management.

Internal Audit does not have any direct authority over the activities it reviews.

5.5 Controls framework

First level of controls is related to the execution of the procedures, guidelines and instructions established to ensure the proper and efficient functioning of the Company. They are executed by the involved teams in charge of the production.

A second level of control is ensured by Société Générale Luxembourg: Outsourced Essential Services ("OES") supervision (ensured by the Corporate department), Market Risk and Operational Risk (ensured by the Risk department), "Level 2 permanent control" activity (monitoring and assessment of the level 1 permanent control system)."

The Chief Financial Officer of the Company ensures the completeness of the procedural framework.

5.6 New Products Committee

All the new activities and business of the Company are analysed and authorized by a dedicated New Products Committee (NPC). All involved departments within Société Générale are represented (operations, finance, risk, accounting standards, etc...) to assess the impact for the Company.

SG Issuer S.A.

Report of the Executive Board and Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

5.7 Service level agreements


The Company and several of its service providers are subsidiaries of the Société Générale Group.

Service Level Agreements (“SLAs”) were signed by the Company with Société Générale Luxembourg and with Société Générale. The SLAs govern the relations between the entities as well as their respective obligations. The services supplied by Société Générale Luxembourg and Société Générale are listed in the appendices of the agreements (mainly General services, legal services, business continuity management services and financial services from Société Générale Luxembourg and operational services – Middle Office and Back Office – from Société Générale). In particular, the calculation of the remuneration related to the issuance of the Notes is delegated to Société Générale Paris Middle Office within the framework of the SLA.


Luxembourg, 26 April 2024

For the Executive Board

Yves CACCLIN
Chairman of the Executive Board

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Thierry BODSON
Member of the Executive Board

DocuSigned by:

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SG Issuer S.A.

Global Statement for the financial statements
As at 31 December 2023

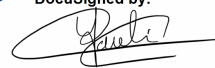
GLOBAL STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union, and the Report of the Executive Board (management report) includes a fair presentation of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties that it faces.

Luxembourg, 26 April 2024

Executive Board Member
For the Executive Board

Yves CACCLIN
Chairman of the Executive Board

DocuSigned by:

7831052D58254D9...

Thierry BODSON
Member of the Executive Board

DocuSigned by:

FA6BBE7F77A249C...



Ernst & Young
Société anonyme

35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Tel: +352 42 124 1

www.ey.com/luxembourg

B.P. 780
L-2017 Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg B 47 771
TVA LU 16063074

Independent auditor's report

To the sole Shareholder of
SG Issuer
15, Avenue Emile Reuter
L-2420 Luxembourg

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SG Issuer S.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (the "Law of 23 July 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the "Responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are also independent of the Company 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") as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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



Hedging of financial instruments issued

Description

The activity of the Company consists in issuing Notes and Warrants, which are subscribed by investors. These financial instruments are fully hedged with mirror transactions concluded with Société Générale S.A. replicating the financial instruments issued by the Company (see Note 4).

We have considered the hedging of financial instruments issued to be a key audit matter considering the financial risk which would result from inadequate hedging of the financial instruments issued by the Company.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We tested the key controls implemented by the Company in relation with the issuance of financial instruments and the conclusion of mirror transactions with Société Générale S.A., as well as the key controls on the stock of financial instruments to ensure the effectiveness of the hedging.

We verified the intercompany reconciliation process between the Company and Société Générale S.A., and the intercompany reconciliations performed as at 31 December 2023.

For a sample of financial instruments issued by the Company as at 31 December 2023, we verified that the Company has contracted the mirror financial instruments with Société Générale S.A..

Also, we inquired about the existence of operational errors during the year and, if applicable, the related financial impact.

Other information

The Executive Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the Executive Board and Corporate Governance Statement but does not include the financial statements and our report of "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" thereon.

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

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



Responsibilities of the Executive Board for the financial statements

The Executive Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Executive Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Executive Board is also responsible for presenting the financial statements in compliance with the requirements set out in the Delegated Regulation 2019/815 on European Single Electronic Format, as amended ("ESEF Regulation").

In preparing the financial statements, the Executive Board is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Executive Board either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with the ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Executive Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Executive Board 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 ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Assess whether the financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements laid down in the ESEF Regulation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We have been appointed as "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" by the General Meeting of the Shareholders on 28 April 2023 and the duration of our uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals and reappointments, is 7 years.

The report of the Executive Board is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

The corporate governance statement, included in the report of the Executive Board, is the responsibility of the Executive Board. The information required by article 68ter paragraph (1) letters c) and d) of the law of 19 December 2002 on the commercial and companies register and on the accounting records and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended, is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have checked the compliance of the financial statements of the Company as at 31 December 2023 with relevant statutory requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation that are applicable to the financial statements. For the Company, it relates to:

- Financial statements prepared in valid xHTML format;

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company as at 31 December 2023, identified as "SG Issuer S.A. financial statements 12312023 ESEF", have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements laid down in the ESEF Regulation.



We confirm that the prohibited non-audit services referred to in EU Regulation No 537/2014 were not provided and that we remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Dorian Rigaud', written over a horizontal line.

Dorian Rigaud

Luxembourg, 26 April 2024

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SG Issuer S.A.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	('000 EUR) 2023	('000 EUR) 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	3	42 010	36 176
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- <i>Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</i>	4.1	51 118 092	38 757 924
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	4.1	57 316	1 025 209
Loans and receivables	5	50 035	50 023
Other assets	6	2 182 233	343 495
Total assets		53 449 686	40 212 827
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	4.3	82 741	70 585
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
- <i>Designated at fair value through profit or loss</i>	4.2	51 112 066	38 754 129
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	4.2, 13	57 148	1 025 105
Other liabilities	6	2 195 502	360 231
Tax liabilities	7	13	201
Total liabilities		53 447 470	40 210 251
Share capital	8.1	2 000	2 000
Share premium		-	-
Legal reserve	8.2	200	200
Other reserves	8.2	-	(214)
Profit for the financial year		15	590
Total equity		2 216	2 576
Total liabilities and equity		53 449 686	40 212 827

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	('000 EUR) 2023	('000 EUR) 2022
Interest income	9	2 685	248
Commission income	10	47 931	34 515
Total revenues		50 616	34 763
Interest expenses	9	(36 384)	(22 618)
Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(335)	541
Personnel expenses	11	(303)	(279)
Other operating expenses	12	(13 563)	(11 617)
Cost of risk	5	-	1
Total expenses		(50 585)	(33 972)
Profit before tax		31	791
Income tax	7	(16)	(201)
Profit for the financial year		15	590
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		15	590

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)
	Share capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	Other available reserves	Other available reserves	Total reserves	Profit for the financial year	Total equity	
	2 000	-	200	1*	201	(215)	(215)	1 986	
As at 31 December 2021	2 000	-	200	1*	201	(215)	(215)	1 986	
Allocation of the result of the previous year before dividend distribution	-	-	-	(215)	(215)	(215)	215	-	-
Dividend to the sole shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital increase/Allocation to the share premium account (Note 8.1)	-	28 244	-	-	-	-	-	28 244	28 244
Reimbursement of the share premium (Note 8.1)	-	(28 244)	-	-	-	-	-	(28 244)	(28 244)
Profit for the financial year 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	590	590
As at 31 December 2022	2 000	-	200	(214)	(14)	(14)	590	2 576	
Allocation of the result of the previous year before dividend distribution	-	-	-	590	590	590	(590)	-	-
Dividend to the sole shareholder	-	-	-	(375)	(375)	(375)	-	(375)	(375)
Capital increase/Allocation to the share premium account (Note 8.1)	-	22 050	-	-	-	-	-	22 050	22 050
Reimbursement of the share premium (Note 8.1)	-	(22 050)	-	-	-	-	-	(22 050)	(22 050)
Profit for the financial year 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	15
As at 31 December 2023	2 000	-	200	1	201	201	15	2 216	

* Other reserves as at 31.12.2021 amount to KEUR 1 and relate to the retained earnings which the Company was not able to distribute as a dividend as they were indivisible by the number of shares. Due to rounding in KEUR, the KEUR 1 difference between the 2020 and the dividend distribution does not appear in the above table.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	('000 EUR) 2023	('000 EUR) 2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the financial year		15	590
Net(increase)/decrease in financial assets	4.1	(6 280 576)	3 484 563
Net increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities	4.2	6 740 308	(3 880 733)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	6	(1 838 738)	153 772
Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities and other liabilities	6, 7	1 834 880	(143 376)
Taxes paid	7	201	-
<i>Non cash adjustments :</i>			
Net change in fair value and foreign exchange difference	4.1, 4.2	(427 831)	413 221
Change in cost of risk	5	0	(1)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		28 259	28 036
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of capital surplus*	8.1	(22 050)	(28 244)
Dividend paid		(375)	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(22 425)	(28 244)
Cash and cash equivalents as at January 1 st	3	36 176	36 384
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5 834	(208)
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31st		42 010	36 176
Additional information on operational cash flows from interest and dividends			
Interest paid		24 735	28 492
Interest received	9	2 685	248
Dividend received		-	-

* KEUR 22 050 for the year ended 31 December 2023 (and KEUR 28 244 for the year ended 31 December 2022) represent the share premium reimbursed by the Company to the shareholder (refer to Note 8.1).

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 1 – CORPORATE INFORMATION

SG Issuer (hereafter the "Company" or "SGIS") is a Luxembourg company incorporated on 16 November 2006 as a public limited company ("Société Anonyme") for an unlimited period.

Since April 2013, the Company's corporate objects are to issue debt securities, bonds, certificates, warrants and any other debt securities or acknowledgements of debts or financial securities, whether or not accompanied by guarantees, with any type of underlying security, including, without limitation, company stock, any other capital security or security other than capital, index, currency, exchange rate, interest rate, dividend, credit risk, fund unit, investment company stock, term deposit, life assurance contract, loan, merchandise, term contract, option, Warrant or option coupons, allocated or unallocated precious metals, unit of account, basket or any other factor or any other type of underlying securities and any combination of the latter.

To that effect, the Company may purchase, hold, dispose of, lend, loan or resell, by any means, including in particular the use of trusts, in trust or repurchase, any type of assets whatever their names and forms and whether or not accompanied by guarantees, in particular financial instruments (financial securities - stocks, fund units, bonds, certificates, Warrants - or financial contracts - swaps, options or other) or any other debt securities, acknowledgements of debts or capital securities, receive or issue monetary loans (including loans convertible into shares of the Company) - within the group of companies to which the Company belongs - and to supply guarantees in any form (actual guarantees such as pledges, securities, mortgages or other - personal guarantees or any other form of guarantee) for their own account, for the account of the group of companies to which the Company belongs or on behalf of third parties.

The Company's financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December each year.

The Company's capital is divided into 50 010 shares, of which 49 910 are held by SG Luxembourg and 100 are held by Société Générale.

The accounts of the Company are included in the consolidated accounts of Société Générale S.A. (hereafter "Société Générale" or the "parent Company"), which is the largest body of undertakings of which the Company forms a part as a subsidiary undertaking, and whose head-office is located at 29, boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris, France.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**2.1 Basis of preparation****2.1.1 Statement of compliance**

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue by the Supervisory Board on 25 April 2024.

2.1.2 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in Euro ("EUR"), which is the Company's functional currency and the currency of its share capital. Unless stated otherwise, the amounts in the financial statements are expressed in thousands of EUR (KEUR). The value "0" indicates the presence of a number, which is rounded to zero, while "-" represents the value nil.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**2.1.3 Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires Executive Board to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of figures recorded in the statement of profit and loss, on the unrealised or deferred gains and losses, on the valuation of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position, and on information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

In order to make these assumptions and estimates, the Executive Board uses information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements and can exercise its judgment. By nature, valuations based on estimates include risks and uncertainties relating to their occurrence in the future. Consequently, actual future results may differ from these estimates and may then have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Executive Board has made the following judgments and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to circumstances beyond Company's control and are reflected in the assumptions if and when they occur. Items with the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements with substantial Executive Board judgment and/or estimates are listed below with respect to judgments/estimates involved.

The use of significant estimates and judgment mainly concerns the following topics:

- Fair value in the statement of financial position of financial instruments not quoted in an active market which are classified as financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (see Notes 4.1 and 4.2);
- The analysis of the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets (see Note 2.3.3.1).

2.1.4 Segment reporting

No dedicated management reporting information is presented for SGIS to a chief decision maker; only the annual financial statements are presented to the Executive Board of SGIS in analysing the performance of the Company. The company has mainly one geographical area related to its revenue, which is France.

2.2 New accounting standards**2.2.1 New accounting standards applicable as at 1 January 2023****AMENDMENTS TO IAS 1 "DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES"**

The aim of these amendments is to help companies to clarify the concept of materiality of the information on accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements and the usefulness of that information to investors and financial statement users.

The Company takes into account these amendments for the preparation of its financial statements.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

AMENDMENTS TO IAS 8 “DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES”

These amendments aim to facilitate the distinction between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates.

The Company takes into account these amendments for the preparation of its financial statements.

AMENDMENTS TO IAS 12 “INCOME TAX – DEFERRED TAX FOR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO THE SAME TRANSACTION”

These amendments clarify and narrow the scope of the exemption provided by the IAS 12 standard allowing institutions to not recognise any deferred tax during the initial recognition of an asset and a liability. All leases and decommissioning obligations for which companies recognize both an asset and a liability and will now have to recognize deferred taxes are excluded from the scope of these amendments.

The aim of these amendments is to reduce heterogeneity in the recognition of the deferred tax related to leases and decommissioning obligations.

The Company does not apply IFRS 16 on its financial statements, as such, this amendment has no effect on the Company's financial statements..

AMENDEMENTS TO IAS 12 INTERNATIONAL TAX REFORM - MODEL PILLAR RULES

These amendments introduce a mandatory temporary exception to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to income taxes arising from OECD Pillar 2 rules, and apply retrospectively to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

The Société Générale Group has set up a project structure to identify the impact of these amendments and to comply with the new accounting requirements in line with the OECD's Pillar 2 international tax reform.

The impact of those amendments on SGIS has been considered at Société Générale Luxembourg level. To date, SGL Group does not anticipate any material impact of this reform in respect of its current tax . Because of the calculation complexity resulting from these rules, the effects of this reform are still being examined for a first application in SGL Group’s consolidated accounts as at 30 June 2024.

IFRS 17 “Insurance contracts” – Amendments to IFRS 17 published as at 25 June 2020 and Amendments to IFRS 17 and IFRS9 published as at 9 December 2021

This new standard will replace IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts” that was issued in 2004 and which currently allows entities to use national requirements for the accounting of insurance contracts.

IFRS 17 provides new rules for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts that belong to its application scope (insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts issued with discretionary participation features). The underwriting reserves currently recognised among liabilities in the statement of financial position will be replaced by a current value measurement of insurance contracts.

This amendment has no impact on the Company financial statements as the Company does not have any insurance contracts.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

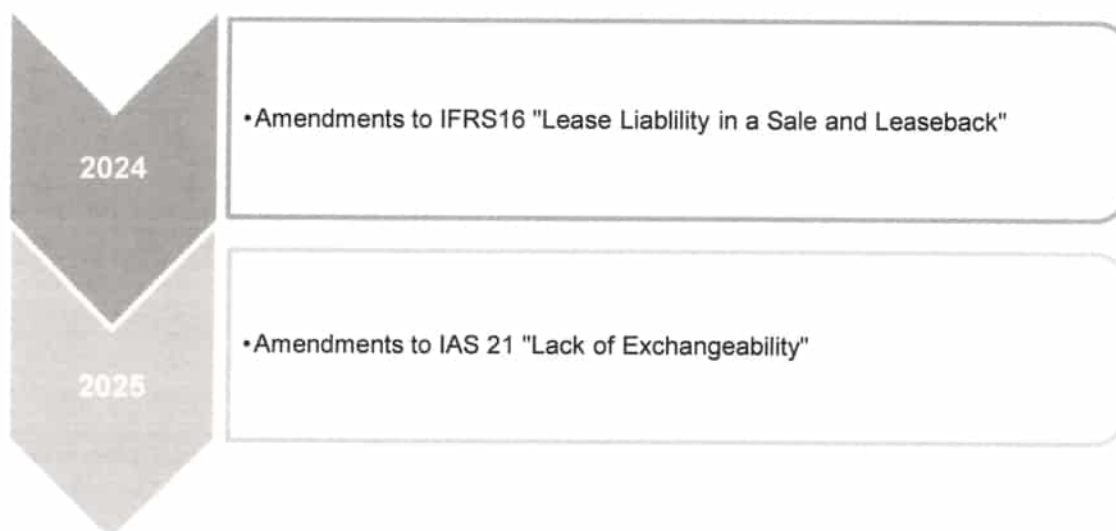
SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**2.2.2 Accounting standards, amendments or interpretations to be applied by the Company in the future**

The IASB published accounting standards and amendments, some of which have not been adopted by the European Union as at 31 December 2023. Their application is required for the financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024 at the earliest or on the date of their adoption by the European Union. They have thus not been applied to the Company as at 31 December 2023. These standards are expected to be applied according to the following schedule:

**AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 16 "Lease liability in a sale and leaseback"**

Published on 22 September 2022.

These amendments clarify the subsequent assessment of sale and leaseback transactions when the initial transfer of the property, plant or equipment meets the criteria of IFRS 15 for recognition as a sale. These amendments specify in particular how to subsequently assess the lease liability resulting from this sale and leaseback transactions, made of payments of variable leases that do not depend on an index or a rate.

This amendment has no impact on the Company financial statements as the Company does not have property, plant or equipment.

Amendments to IFRS 21 "Lack of exchangeability"

Published on 15 August 2023

These amendments specify the situations in which a currency is considered convertible, and the procedure for assessing the exchange rate of a non-convertible currency. They also detail the supplementary information to provide in the Notes to the financial statements for non-convertible currencies.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

These amendments will be consolidated in “IAS 21 — The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates” and “IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards” in March 2024.

The impact of these amendments for the Company is currently being analysed.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies**2.3.1 Foreign currency transactions**

The Company maintains its books in EUR, which is the currency of the capital.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation and realized exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the caption “*Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*” and “*Interest Expenses*”.

Revenues and expenses in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions.

The most important foreign currency positions for the Company are USD, JPY, GBP, HKD and CHF. The following foreign exchange rates were used:

	USD	JPY	GBP	HKD	CHF
31.12.2023	1.1050	156.3300	0.86905	8.6314	0.9260
31.12.2022	1.0666	140.6600	0.88693	8.3163	0.9847

2.3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise only cash repayable on demand.

Cash and cash equivalents in the Company are subject to impairment under IFRS 9 and are presented net of impairment (cf. Note 2.3.3.3).

2.3.3 Financial instruments**2.3.3.1 Classification of financial instruments**Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified under IFRS 9 based on the characteristics of their contractual cash flows and on how they are managed (business models).

For the debt instruments held, SGIS has defined its business model as “hold to collect” for the Fully Funded Swaps, for Cash and cash equivalents and for Loans and receivables. These assets are acquired in order to collect the contractual cash-flows attached to the assets. No sale has been made in the past years and no sale is anticipated in the future.

The Fully Funded Swaps (hereafter “FFS”) are economically assimilated to loans with embedded derivatives (the swap embedded in the FFS). This type of financial assets complies with the IFRS definition of debt instruments (fixed maturity, coupon calculated as a rate, no right nor interest/control in an entity). As these financial assets of SGIS contain embedded derivatives that modify the cash flows of the entire contract, the contract does not pass the Solely Payments of Principles and Interest (or “SPPI”) test and consequently these financial assets are mandatorily measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (“FVTPL”).

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents and Loans and receivables are SPPI compliant and are thus measured at amortised cost. Cash and cash equivalents and Loans and receivables are subject to impairment under IFRS 9 and are presented net of impairment.

The Options held, covering the Warrants issued, are Trading derivatives and thus measured at FVTPL.

Purchases and sales of financial assets recorded under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in the statement of financial position at the delivery-settlement date. Changes in fair value between the trade and settlement dates are recorded in the income statement or booked to shareholders' equity depending on the accounting category of the relevant financial assets. Loans and receivables are recorded in statement of financial position on the date they are paid or at the maturity date for invoiced services. The trade date is the date on which the contractual commitment becomes binding and irrevocable for the Company.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

These are financial liabilities held for trading purposes, which by default include derivative financial liabilities not qualifying as hedging instruments and non-derivative financial liabilities designated by the Company upon initial recognition to be carried at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option.

The Company has designated at fair value through profit or loss the notes issued because mirror transactions (Fully Funded Swaps or "FFS") that are used to hedge those notes are measured mandatorily at fair value through profit and loss and thus reduce the accounting mismatch.

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

These include the other non-derivative financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost.

2.3.3.2 Valuation of financial instrumentsDefinition of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In the absence of observable prices for identical assets or liabilities, the fair value of financial instruments is determined using another measurement technique that maximises the use of observable market input based on assumptions that market operators would use to set the price of the instrument in question.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of financial instruments include accrued interest as applicable.

For information purposes, in the notes to the financial statements, the fair value of financial instruments is classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used according to the following levels:

Level 1 (L1): instruments valued on the basis of quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Level 1 instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position include in particular shares listed in an active market, government or corporate bonds priced directly by external brokers/dealers, derivatives traded on organised markets (futures, options), and units of funds (including UCITS) whose net asset value is available on the statement of financial position date.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and if they reflect actual and regular market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Determining whether a market is inactive requires the use of indicators such as a sharp decline in trading volume and the level of activity in the market, a sharp disparity in prices over time and among the various above-mentioned market participants, or the fact that the latest transactions conducted on an arm's length basis did not take place recently enough.

Where a financial instrument is traded in several markets to which the Company has immediate access, its fair value is represented by the market price at which volumes and activity levels are highest for the instrument in question.

Transactions resulting from involuntary liquidations or distressed sales are usually not taken into account to determine the market price.

Level 2 (L2): instruments valued using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

These are instruments measured using a financial model based on observable market inputs. Prices published by an external source derived from the valuation of similar instruments are considered as data derived from prices.

Level 2 instruments include in particular non derivative financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position that are not directly quoted or do not have a quoted price on a sufficiently active market (e.g. corporate bonds, repos transactions, mortgage-backed securities, units of funds), and firm derivatives and options traded over-the-counter: interest rate swaps, caps, floors, swaptions, equity options, index options, foreign exchange options, commodity options and credit derivatives. The maturities of these instruments are linked to ranges of terms commonly traded in the market, and the instruments themselves can be simple or offer a more complex remuneration profile (e.g. barrier options, products with multiple underlying instruments), with said complexity remaining limited however. The valuation techniques used in this category are based on common methods shared by the main market participants.

Level 3 (L3): instruments valued using inputs that are not based on observable market data (referred to as unobservable inputs)

Level 3 instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position are predominantly instruments for which the sales margin is not immediately recognized in profit or loss.

In the context of SGIS, this sales margin is not applicable and hence not recognised because there is a corresponding offsetting margin on the funded swap.

Accordingly, Level 3 financial instruments include derivatives with longer maturities than those usually traded and/or with specifically tailored return profiles. Similarly, debt measured at fair value is classified as Level 3 where the valuation of the associated embedded derivatives is also based on unobservable inputs.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The main L3 complex derivatives are:

- Equity derivatives: options with long maturities and/or incorporating bespoke remuneration mechanisms. These instruments are sensitive to market inputs (volatility, dividend rates, correlations, etc.). In the absence of market depth and an objective approach made possible by regularly observed prices, their valuation is based on proprietary methods (e.g. extrapolation from observable data, historical analysis). Hybrid equity instruments (i.e. having at least one non-equity underlying instrument) are also classified as L3 insofar as correlations between the different underlyings are generally unobservable;
- Interest rate derivatives: long-term and/or exotic options, products sensitive to correlation between different interest rates, different exchange rates, or between interest rates and exchange rates, for example for quanto products (in which the instrument is settled in a currency different from the currency of the underlying); they are liable to be classified as L3 because the valuation inputs are unobservable due to the liquidity of the correlated pair and the residual maturity of the transactions (e.g. exchange rate correlations are deemed unobservable for the USD/JPY);
- Credit derivatives: L3 credit derivatives mainly include baskets of instruments exposed to time to default correlation (“N to default” products in which the buyer of the hedge is compensated as of the Nth default, which are exposed to the credit quality of the issuers comprising the basket and to their correlation, or CDO Bespoke products, which are Collateralised Debt Obligations created specifically for a group of investors and structured according to their needs), as well as products subject to credit spread volatility;
- Commodity derivatives: this category includes products involving unobservable volatility or correlation inputs (i.e. options on commodity swaps or instruments based on baskets of underlyings).

At the level of SG Group, valuation models are determined in order to fully embed the impact of IFRS 13 as described above and use appropriate parameters and methodologies in order to determine L3 instruments valuation. Counterparty credit risk estimates relies on Credit Value Adjustments (CVA) and Debit Value Adjustments (DVA) calculations.

Different calculation methods can exist regarding the CVA-DVA / OCA (Own Credit Adjustment) impact calculation: derived from the yield discounting methodology, other from the Monte-Carlo EPE/ENE (Expected Positive / Negative Exposure). The methodology for calculation of CVA-DVA (OCA not applicable to the Company) applied to SGIS (the same as the SG Group) is the yield discounting methodology.

The valuation methods used by the Company to establish the fair value of financial instruments are detailed below.

The fair values of financial instruments include accrued interest as applicable.

- For Unsecured Notes and Fully Funded Swaps

The fair value for both the unsecured Notes (liabilities) and the Fully Funded Swap (FFS) (assets) is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows with the risk-free curve. To take the credit adjustment into account, the risk-free curve is adjusted with Société Générale Group’s credit spread curve. A dedicated process has been implemented using Société Générale Group and SGIS operational teams’ input. This process is fully functional, constantly monitored as of today.

- For Secured and Repack Notes

Secured Notes are Notes which are collateralized with assets deposited on segregated or pooled accounts with external custodian (The Bank of New York Mellon S.A., Luxembourg Branch, hereafter “BNY Mellon Luxembourg”) and pledged in favor of the Note holders.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Repack Notes are Notes which allow investors to calibrate the funding yield of their structure by selecting a bond (the “Reference Bond”) issued by a third-party issuer (the “Reference Bond Issuer”).

The collateral assets are composed of eligible securities.

Should Société Générale defaults, the pledge on the assets is to be enforced; the Notes holders are exposed to credit risk of the collateral (external securities). Therefore, as Société Générale and SGIS are mere risk pass-through, the credit risk premium (external bonds issuers) shall not be adjusted with Société Générale credit spread. Thus, no additional credit adjustment is needed for the secured Notes.

The fair value of the Secured Notes and the Repack Notes and the associated FFS is computed, for each accounting period, by discounting the expected future cash flows by a composite Repo rate curve.

- For Warrants and Options

For financial instruments recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position, fair value is determined primarily on the basis of the prices quoted in an active market. These prices can be adjusted if none are available on the statement of financial position date or if the clearing value does not reflect transaction prices.

However, due especially to the varied characteristics of financial instruments traded over the counter on the financial markets, a large number of financial products traded by the Company does not have quoted prices in the markets.

The base models may not fully capture all factors relevant to the valuation of SGIS on these financial instruments such as credit risk (CVA), own credit (DVA) and/or funding costs (FVA). Therefore, SGIS applies various techniques (from the Group) to estimate the credit risk associated with its financial instruments measured at fair value.

The revaluation differences attributable to the Company’s credit risk are thus determined using valuation models which take into account the most recent financing terms and conditions on the markets along with the residual maturity of the related liabilities.

- For secured notes issued by the Company, as investors are not exposed to the Company’s risk, no own credit risk should impact the fair value of the instruments and as such, no adjustment has to be calculated.
- For unsecured notes, investors are not contractually exposed to the Company’s credit risk but to Société Générale Group’s own credit risk.

SGIS valuation models therefore reflects the absence of credit risk, and structured bonds are not impacted by Own Credit Adjustments within the entity.

Deferred margin related to main unobservable inputs

The Company does not apply deferred margin related to its main unobservable inputs as margin on Notes and Warrants issued are offset by a similar margin on Fully Funded Swaps and Options purchased.

2.3.3.3 Impairments and provisions

Some financial assets involve credit risk which exposes the Company to a potential loss if the counterparties were to be unable to respect their financial commitments. The Company is remunerated for bearing this risk by a portion of the contractual interest that it receives on those assets; this is known as the credit margin.

This potential loss, or expected credit loss, is recognised in profit or loss without waiting for the occurrence of a default event on a specific counterparty.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For loans and receivables measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, the expected credit loss, as assessed by the Company, is recognised in profit or loss. On the statement of financial position, this potential loss is recognised as an impairment that reduces the carrying amount of assets measured at amortised cost. Impairments are written-back in case of a subsequent decrease of credit risk. No impairment is recognised on cash and cash equivalents, as the credit risk is immaterial. The Company does not have loan commitments or financial guarantees contracts.

Impairment and provisions for credit risk

To determine the amount of impairment or loss allowances to be recorded at each reporting date, these exposures are classified into one of three categories based on the increase in credit risk observed since initial recognition. An impairment or loss allowance shall be recognised for the exposures in each category as follows:

- Exposures classified in Stage 1: At the initial recognition date, the exposures are systematically classified in Stage 1, unless they are underperforming/credit-impaired on acquisition and during the lifetime of the credit. Stage 1 exposures are impaired for the amount of credit losses that the Company expects to incur within 12 months (12-month expected credit losses), based on past data and the current situation;
- Exposures classified in Stage 2: To identify Stage 2 exposures, the significant increase in credit risk is assessed by the Company, taking into account the counterparty's credit risk rating, the magnitude of the change in the counterparty's credit rating and the existence of payments delays of more than 30 days;
- Exposures classified in Stage 3 (doubtful outstanding): The Company determines whether or not there is objective evidence of impairment (default event).

Stage 2 and 3 exposures are impaired for the amount of credit losses that the Company expects to incur over the life of the exposures (lifetime expected credit losses), taking into consideration past data, the present situation and reasonable forecast changes in economic conditions, and relevant macroeconomic factors through to maturity.

Impairments / Reversal of impairments

Impairments / Reversal of impairments includes net reversals of impairment and loss allowances for credit risk, losses on irrecoverable loans and amounts recovered on amortised receivables.

2.3.3.4 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented on the statement of financial position when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to set off the recognised amounts must be enforceable in all circumstances, in both the normal course of business and in the event of default of one of the counterparties.

The financial instruments issued by the Company are subscribed by the investors through Société Générale as a lead manager during the issuance period and as a market maker for a secondary market. The instruments which are unsold are held by SG.

The treatment is applied based on IAS 32 paragraph 42: "A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity:

- Currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously."

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In December 2014, a cash netting clause was added in the legal framework with Société Générale Personne Morale and the Company consequently acquired a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount with the same counterparty (Société Générale). The assets (the Fully Funded Swaps) and the liabilities (the Notes) are settled (and intended to be settled) simultaneously.

In June 2017, the Company added a new cash netting clause in the legal framework with Société Générale Personne Morale and the Company consequently acquired a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount with the same counterparty (Société Générale). The assets (OTC Options) and the liabilities (the Warrants) are settled (and intended to be settled) simultaneously.

In application of IAS 32 - Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability, the Company proceeds to the accounting netting of the non-sold amounts. The impact of the off-setting for the non-sold Notes and the corresponding Fully Funded Swaps and impact of the off-setting for the non-sold Warrants and the corresponding options are described in Note 4.1 and Note 4.2.

2.3.4 Other assets and other liabilities

Settlement accounts for trades are included in other assets or other liabilities and are presented separately in distinctive captions on assets or liabilities side (cf. Note 6).

2.3.5 Shareholders' equity

Equity are the resources contributed to the Company by external shareholders as capital, as well as the cumulative and undistributed results (retained earnings).

The statement "Changes in Shareholders' Equity" presents the various changes that affect the components of equity over the reporting period.

2.3.6 Interest income and expense

Interest is recognized as expense or income over the life of the financing service granted or received, proportionally to the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income and expense are recorded in the statement of profit and loss under Interest and similar income and Interest and similar expense for all financial instruments measured using the effective interest method (instruments at amortised cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income).

The effective interest rate is taken to be the rate used to net discount future cash inflows and outflows over the expected life of the instrument in order to establish the net book value of the financial asset or liability.

The calculation of this rate considers the future cash flows estimated on the basis of the contractual provisions of the financial instrument without taking account of possible future credit losses and also includes commissions paid or received between the parties where these may be assimilated to interest, directly linked transaction costs, and all types of premiums and discounts.

Where a financial asset is classified in Stage 3 for impairment, subsequent interest income is measured at the effective interest rate applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset with an offsetting entry equal to the outstanding financial asset before impairment.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**2.3.7 Fee income and expense**

Fee income and Fee expense combine fees on services rendered and received, as well as fees on pledge security granted that cannot be assimilated to interest. Fees that can be assimilated to interest are integrated into the effective interest rate on the associated financial instrument and are recorded under Interest income and Interest expenses.

The Company recognizes fee income or expense for an amount equivalent to the remuneration for the service provided and depending on the progress transferring control of these services:

- Fees for ongoing services, such as custody fees and administration costs are recognized as income over the life of the service;
- Fees for one-off services, such as issuance and listing fees are recognized as income when the service is provided.

The possible mismatch between the payment date of the service provided and the date of execution of the service gives assets and liabilities depending on the type of contract and mismatch which are recognized under Other Assets and Other Liabilities. For example: supplier contracts generate trade payables, accrued expenses or prepaid expenses.

Income related to the issuance of Notes and Warrants falls under the scope of IFRS 15 and as such, is considered separately as income generated by 2 services when the Company performs its activities:

- The issuing fee recognized upfront for the initiation and the structuration of the issuance;
- Account and security servicing during the lifecycle of the security.

2.3.8 Other operating expenses

The Company records operating expenses according to the type of services to which they refer.

Other operating expenses mainly include lease payments, building maintenance and other costs, travel and business expenses, outsourcing and advisory fees and marketing and advertising expenses. Detail is provided in Note 12.

2.3.9 Income tax

Income tax includes current taxes and deferred taxes:

- Current taxes correspond to the amount of taxes due (or refundable) as calculated according to the taxable profit base for the reporting period;
- Deferred taxes correspond to the amount of taxes resulting from past transactions and that will be payable (or refundable) in a future reporting period.

2.3.9.1 Current tax

Current tax is based on the taxable profit and determined in accordance with the rules established by the local taxation authorities, upon which income taxes are payable. This tax expense also includes net allowances for tax adjustments pertaining to income tax.

Tax credits arising in respect of interest from loans and income from securities are recorded in the relevant interest account as they are applied in settlement of income taxes for the year. The related tax charge is included under Income tax in the statement of profit and loss.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**2.3.9.2 Deferred tax**

Deferred taxes are recognized whenever the Company identifies a temporary difference between the accounting base and tax base for assets and liabilities that will affect future tax payments or from tax loss carried forward.

The amount is based on the tax rate enacted or substantively enacted which is expected to apply when the asset is realized, or the liability settled. These deferred taxes are adjusted in the event of changes to tax rates. This amount is not discounted to present value. The Company off-sets its deferred tax assets against liabilities as there is both legal rights to offset its current tax assets and liabilities and it is the Company's intention to settle on a net basis.

2.3.10 Other commitments linked to secured notes

In relation to each Serie of Secured Notes, in order to secure its obligations in respect of such Notes, the Company enters into a pledge agreement which is governed by the Luxembourg act dated 5 August 2005 on financial collateral arrangements, as amended. Under each pledge agreement, the Company grants first ranking security over the Collateral Assets contained in one or more accounts held by the Company with BNY Mellon Luxembourg (or such other custodian or account bank as is specified in the applicable Final Terms, pursuant to the terms of a custodian agreement between, inter alia, the Company and the collateral custodian).

The security granted under each pledge agreement is granted either in favour of:

- (i) in the case of English Law Notes, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited or such other security trustee as is specified in the applicable Final Terms as security trustee on behalf of itself and the relevant Noteholders and the other relevant Secured Parties (as defined in the Additional Terms and Conditions for Secured Notes) or,
- (ii) in the case of French Law Notes, directly in favour of the relevant Noteholders and the other relevant Secured Parties as represented by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited or such other security agent as is specified in the applicable Final Terms as security agent.

Following the occurrence of a Secured Note Acceleration Event (as defined in the Additional Terms and Conditions for Secured Notes), all Noteholders whose Notes have become immediately due and payable is first entitled to claim for any outstanding amounts due to them under the terms of the Guarantee. If neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor (pursuant to the terms of the Guarantee) has paid all amounts due to Noteholders within a period of 3 Collateral Business Days following the occurrence of a Secured Note Acceleration Event, Noteholders may send a notice in writing to the Security Trustee (in the case of English Law Notes) or the Security Agent (in the case of French Law Notes) requesting that the relevant Pledge Agreement be enforced in accordance with the terms of the Base Prospectus.

The Company borrows the securities to be pledged from Société Générale Group. In accordance with IFRS 9, the borrowing of the securities to be pledged by the Company is not assimilated to the transfer of assets and thus does not result in recognition in the interim statement of financial position. The risks and rewards associated to the securities remain in Société Générale Group and as such are not presented in the Company's interim statement of financial position.

The pledged securities are accounted as an off balance-sheet commitment "Securities pledged". The committed amount is re-measured at each closing to reflect the value of the securities pledged.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**2.4 Geopolitical Crises and Macroeconomic Context**

2023 was a year of cumulative uncertainties, with the war in Ukraine, the situation in the Middle-East at the very end of the year and also earlier, tensions in the banking sector in the United States of America and Europe. Monetary policies were clearly restrictive. Focusing on inflation control, central banks increased interest rates rapidly and significantly.

In the euro area:

- the slowdown in economic activity observed during the first half of 2023 continued and was accentuated during the second half of the year;
- inflation remained high in 2023; it is expected to drop down to around 3% in 2024 and fall back to the target in the mid-term.

In the U.S.A., the economy performed better than expected by most forecasters.

Warning signs point to a sharper slowdown already apparent towards the end of the year.

In this context, the Group Société Générale updated the macroeconomic scenarios chosen for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and maintained some adjustments applied to its models.

These macroeconomic scenarios are taken into account in the credit loss measurement models including forward-looking data and are also used in tests of the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

The methodological framework defined by the Group Société Générale is applied at the level of the Company.

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents amount to KEUR 42 010 as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: KEUR 36 176) and are mainly composed of cash held with Société Générale Luxembourg and Société Générale.

As of 31 December 2023, and 2022, this caption only contained cash that was repayable on demand.

NOTE 4 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**4.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss**

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (Fully Funded Swaps)	51 118 092	38 757 924
- Trading derivatives (Options)	57 316	1 025 209
Total	51 175 408	39 783 133

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 4 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

As at 31 December 2023, financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (Fully Funded Swaps) amount to KEUR 51 118 092 (31 December 2022: KEUR 38 757 924) and replicate all the Notes issued by the Company (see Note 4.2). Differences between the fair value of Fully Funded Swaps and Notes arise due to late settlements.

As at 31 December 2023, Trading derivatives (Options) amount to KEUR 57 316 (31 December 2022: KEUR 1 025 209) and replicate all the Warrants issued by the Company (see Note 4.2). Differences between the fair value of Options and Warrants arise due to late settlements.

As at 31 December 2023, the impact of the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities (decrease in the balance sheet) is KEUR 27 385 976 for the non-sold Notes and the corresponding Fully Funded Swaps (31 December 2022: KEUR 28 592 180) and KEUR 4 020 277 for the non-sold Warrants and the corresponding Options (31 December 2022: KEUR 4 462 437) (see Note 4.2).

The movements in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)
	Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Trading derivatives	Total
As at 1 January 2023	38 757 924	1 025 209	39 783 133
Acquisition	43 969 898	2 868 449	46 838 347
Maturity/Disposal/Liquidation/Cancellation	(38 218 082)	(3 987 700)	(42 205 782)
Change in fair value and foreign exchange difference	5 402 148	(290 436)	5 111 712
Offsetting of Assets and Liabilities (Change)	1 206 204	441 794	1 647 998
As at 31 December 2023	51 118 092	57 316	51 175 408
	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)
	Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Trading derivatives	Total
As at 1 January 2022	40 322 401	714 838	41 037 239
Acquisition	40 385 254	35 456 241	75 841 495
Maturity/Disposal/Liquidation/Cancellation	(42 593 531)	(36 732 528)	(79 326 059)
Change in fair value and foreign exchange difference	(5 675 247)	1 475 158	(4 200 089)
Offsetting of Assets and Liabilities (Change)	6 319 047	111 500	6 430 547
As at 31 December 2022	38 757 924	1 025 209	39 783 133

4.2 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	31.12.2023 ('000 EUR)	31.12.2022 ('000 EUR)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (Fully Funded Swaps)	51 112 066	38 754 129
- Trading derivatives (Options)	57 148	1 025 105
Total	51 169 214	39 779 234

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 4 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has issued secured and unsecured Notes for a total amount of KEUR 51 112 066 (31 December 2022: KEUR 38 754 129):

- 22 973 unsecured Notes were issued (stock) for a total amount of KEUR 51 112 066 (31 December 2022: 21 324 unsecured Notes were issued (stock) for a total amount of KEUR 34 578 193);
- 426 secured Notes were issued (stock) for a total amount of KEUR 5 865 142 (31 December 2022: 514 secured Notes were issued (stock) for a total amount of KEUR 4 171 467).

In addition to the guarantee on first demand granted by Société Générale on unsecured and secured Notes, subscribers of the secured Notes issued by the Company benefit from additional collateral assets securing the payment due under the Notes terms, structured in form of a pledge governed by Luxembourg Law. This pledge may only be enforced following a default of the Company or Société Générale in its role of Guarantor.

Pledged collateral assets are deposited on an account held in the name of the Company with an authorised custodian not belonging to the Société Générale Group and are pledged in favour of the Notes holders.

As at 31 December 2023, securities deposited at BNY Mellon Luxembourg as collateral for secured issuances amount to KEUR 5 865 142 (31 December 2022: KEUR 5 280 150).

As at 31 December 2023, the Company also issued Warrants for a total amount of KEUR 57 148 (31 December 2022: KEUR 1 025 105). Refer to Note 13 for further details on Off-balance sheet items related to the Warrants activity.

As at 31 December 2023, the impact of the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities (decrease in the balance sheet) is KEUR 27 385 976 for the non-sold Notes and the corresponding Fully Funded Swaps (31 December 2022: KEUR 28 592 180) and KEUR 4 020 587 for the non-sold Warrants and the corresponding Options (31 December 2022: KEUR 4 462 437) (see Note 4.1).

The movements in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	('000 EUR) Designated at fair value through profit or loss	('000 EUR) Trading derivatives	('000 EUR) Total
As at 1 January 2023	38 754 129	1 025 105	39 779 234
Acquisition	43 969 897	2 868 449	46 838 346
Cancelled/Liquidation/Maturity Disposal	(37 792 481)	(3 987 700)	(41 780 181)
Change in fair value and foreign exchange difference	4 974 318	(290 437)	4 683 881
Offsetting of Assets and Liabilities (Change)	1 206 203	441 731	1 647 934
As at 31 December 2023	51 112 066	57 148	51 169 214

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 4 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)	('000 EUR)
	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Trading derivatives	Total
As at 1 January 2022	40 323 850	714 854	41 038 704
Acquisition	40 391 104	35 350 594	75 741 697
Cancelled/Liquidation/Maturity Disposal	(42 594 180)	(37 050 667)	(79 644 846)
Change in fair value and foreign exchange difference	(5 685 692)	1 898 824	(3 786 868)
Offsetting of Assets and Liabilities (Change)	6 319 047	111 500	6 430 547
As at 31 December 2022	38 754 129	1 025 105	39 779 234

4.3 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, financial liabilities at amortised cost are mainly composed of a convertible bond of KEUR 48 000, issued by the Company and fully subscribed by Société Générale Luxembourg, with maturity in 2024. Conversion may occur each year.

On this convertible bond, the Company pays to Société Générale Luxembourg both variable interests calculated on Euribor 3M plus a margin of 0.34% (total rate of 4.304% as at 31 December 2023) and activity related interests. Activity related interests means an amount equal to 100% of the activity related profit generated by the Company.

The convertible bond maturity shall be automatically extended by successive periods of one year, unless either the Issuer or the Holder has exercised its right to terminate the bond on the scheduled maturity date. The conversion option belongs to the Holder.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company also has amounts due to banks related to the Company's overdrafts current accounts for KEUR 7 (31 December 2022: KEUR 517).

NOTE 5 – LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, loans and receivables only consist in deposits with Société Générale Luxembourg, which represent the reinvestment of the Company's share capital, reserves and other available funds.

As at 31 December 2022, expected credit losses calculated on loans and receivables in accordance with IFRS 9 amounted to KEUR 1. As at 31 December 2023, the diminution of the expected credit losses resulted in a reversal of the IFRS9 impairment amounting to KEUR 0, as presented in the Caption reversal of Cost of Risk in the Statements of Profit and Loss.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 6 – OTHER ASSETS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, other assets and other liabilities are composed of settlement accounts, as presented below:

	('000 EUR) 31.12.2023	('000 EUR) 31.12.2022
Settlement accounts on securities transactions	1 926 198	159 410
Miscellaneous receivables	256 035	184 085
Total other assets	2 182 233	343 495
	('000 EUR) 31.12.2023	('000 EUR) 31.12.2022
Settlement accounts on securities transactions	1 931 936	164 000
Deferred income	5 218	2 950
Miscellaneous payables	258 347	193 281
Total other liabilities	2 195 502	360 231

Miscellaneous payables and receivables mainly consist of premium payables on Warrants and receivables on financial instruments replicating the Warrants issued.

NOTE 7 – TAXATION

The Company is liable for all taxes applicable to Luxembourg commercial companies.

Since 2007, the Company has been part of a tax integration group led by SG Luxembourg, as authorised by the article 164 bis LIR and has concluded a Tax Sharing Agreement (the "Agreement") with SG Luxembourg. Under the Agreement, the Company pays to SG Luxembourg, with respect to each financial year, an amount equal to the tax which would be levied on the profits of the Company in the absence of any tax consolidation with the Parent.

The rate of current tax applied as of 31 December 2023 is 22.95 % (31 December 2022: 24.94%). The current tax rate includes the corporate tax and the municipal tax.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, tax expenses amount to KEUR 16 (31 December 2022: KEUR 201).

NOTE 8 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**8.1 Share capital and share premium**

On 30 November 2020, 100 shares were sold by SG Luxembourg to Société Générale for a total amount of EUR 4 000. SG Luxembourg still held 49 907 shares amounting to EUR 1 996 280 for which it waived its entire voting rights. As at 31 December 2021, the subscribed and fully paid share capital amounted to EUR 2 000 320, divided into 50 008 shares with nominal value of EUR 40 each.

By resolution adopted on 14 January 2022, the Executive Board decided to increase the capital of the Company from EUR 2 000 320 to EUR 2 000 360 by the issue of a new share with a nominal value of EUR 40, subscribed by SG Luxembourg. In the context of the capital increase, the 2021 activity related interests amounting to KEUR 28 244 have been allocated to the Share premium. It was then paid to the shareholders in June 2022.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 8 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)

As at 31 December 2023, the subscribed and fully paid share capital is EUR 2 000 400, divided into 50 010 shares with nominal value of EUR 40 each.

The Company manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital amount may be increased, subject to the approval of the Shareholders, if the Company's activity evolves, incurring specific additional risks.

8.2 Reserves**8.2.1 Legal reserve**

In accordance with the Luxembourg law, the Company is required to allocate a minimum of 5% of its annual net profit to a Legal reserve until this reserve equals 10% of the subscribed share capital. This reserve may not be distributed.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the legal reserve amounts to KEUR 200.

8.2.2 Other reserves

Since 2013, the Company is fiscally integrated in its parent company Société Générale Luxembourg. Société Générale Luxembourg constitutes the Net Wealth Tax reserve for the Company. As a consequence, no additional Net Wealth Tax reserve has been constituted by the Company since 2013.

As at 31 December 2023, the amount of other reserves amounts is KEUR 0 (31 December 2022: KEUR (214)) and is mainly composed of the profit brought forward of KEUR 590 generated during the year ending as at 31 December 2022.

NOTE 9 – INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

	('000 EUR) 31.12.2023	('000 EUR) 31.12.2022
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	940	203
Interest income on loans and receivables	1 745	45
Total interest income	2 685	248
Interest expenses on financial liabilities at amortized cost (note 4.3)	(36 063)	(22 235)
Interest expenses on financial liabilities at fair value	(321)	(383)
Total interest expenses	(36 384)	(22 618)
Net interest margin	(33 699)	(22 370)

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 10 – COMMISSION INCOME

Commission income can be broken down as follows:

	('000 EUR) 31.12.2023	('000 EUR) 31.12.2022
Issuing upfront fees on Notes	42 133	27 048
Servicing fees on Notes	5 089	6 728
Commission on Warrants	709	739
Commission income	47 931	34 515

As at 31 December 2023, KEUR 5 218 are retained as deferred income under the caption "other liabilities" (2022: KEUR 2 950) (cf. Note 6).

NOTE 11 – PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	('000 EUR) 31.12.2023	('000 EUR) 31.12.2022
Wages and salaries	(252)	(234)
Social charges and associated costs	(26)	(29)
Pension related costs	(25)	(16)
Total	(303)	(279)

The Company had 3 full-time equivalents during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: 3).

The annual cost of pension is calculated and invoiced by Société Générale Luxembourg, based on SG Luxembourg's group total cost of pensions and according to the number of the Company's full time equivalent employees.

NOTE 12 – OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	('000 EUR) 31.12.2023	('000 EUR) 31.12.2022
Issuance fees	(11 109)	(9 536)
Other operating charges	(2 454)	(2 081)
Total	(13 563)	(11 617)

Issues fees mainly consist of listing fees, collateral monitoring agent fees, maintenance of registers fees and trading fees.

Other operating charges are mainly composed of operating costs related to the Company (including audit fees) as well as activities outsourced to Société Générale S.A. and Société Générale Luxembourg.

Remuneration of the Réviseur d'entreprises agréé

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 12 – OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (continued)

The fees paid by the Company to its Réviseur d'entreprises agréé were as follows:

	('000 EUR) 31.12.2023	('000 EUR) 31.12.2022
Statutory audit of the financial statements	194	210
Other assurance services	39	42
Total	233	252

NOTE 13 – OFF-BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2023, financial instruments to be issued (engagement taken before 31 December 2023 with value date after 31 December 2023) amount to KEUR 4 721 740 (31 December 2022: KEUR 3 383 129).

All the Warrants issued are fully hedged by concluding identically equipped OTC options with Société Générale.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 13 – OFF-BALANCE SHEET (continued)**Warrants issuance summary**

The Warrants issued as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 break down as follows:

Warrant Type	Category of Underlying	Type of Underlying	Option Type	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
				Quantity	Notional ('000 EUR)	Quantity	Notional ('000 EUR)
Basket warrant	Basket	Index	Call	-	-	-	-
Commodity Future Warrant	Future	Mutual Fund	Put	-	-	-	-
		Commodity Future	Call	-	-	-	-
			Put	-	-	1	10 501
		Bruts	Call	-	-	6	502 194
		Index	Call	-	-	-	-
Commodity Warrant	Commodity	Mutual Fund	Call	-	-	-	-
			Put	-	-	-	-
		Precious metals	Call	-	-	-	-
			Put	-	-	-	-
		Future Contract	Call	-	-	-	-
Currency Warrant	Currency	Currency	Call	42	317 609	-	-
			Put	47	271 723	-	-
		American	Call	-	-	-	-
		Depository Receipt	Put	-	-	-	-
		Mutual Fund	Call	2	102 479	1	74 186
		Ordinary Share	Call	522	9 474 493	11 691	269 708
			Put	250	2 437 384	3 412	4 466 777
	Equity	Own Share	Call	-	-	-	-
			Put	-	-	-	-
		Preference	Call	-	-	-	-
			Put	-	-	-	-
		REIT	Call	-	-	-	-
		Mutual Fund	Put	1	30 883	1	32 817
	Fund			-	-	-	-

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 13 – OFF-BALANCE SHEET (continued)

Warrant Type	Category of Underlying	Type of Underlying	Option Type	31 December 2023		31 December 2022			
				Quantity	Notional ('000 EUR)	Quantity	Notional ('000 EUR)	Fair Value ('000 EUR)	Fair Value ('000 EUR)
Real Estate Investment Trust	REIT	REIT	Call	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fund	Fund	Put	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Call	9	37 467	-	-	-	-
		Mutual Fund	Call	2	22 274	-	-	-	-
	Equity	Ordinary Share	Call	63	549 667	-	-	-	-
			Put	51	430 787	-	-	-	-
Index Warrant	Fund	Equity Fund	Call	1	-	-	-	-	-
			Call	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Index	Index	Call	365	11 165 363	417	13 301 522	531 574	-
			Put	337	13 234 333	250	9 706 138	69 953	-
Fund Warrant	Fund	Mutual Fund	Call	-	-	5	165 377	12	-
			Put	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Fund	Call	1	-	16	194 050	4 834	-
Total Call				1 008	21 669 353	1 252	21 525 553	806 335	
Total Put				686	16 405 110	592	14 183 416	218 770	
Total Warrants				1 694	38 074 464	1 844	35 708 969	1 025 105	

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company and several of its service providers are subsidiaries of the Société Générale Group and therefore benefit from Société Générale's internal control systems.

14.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, securities prices, and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

The Company issues Notes and Warrants. The Notes are systematically hedged with FFS concluded with Société Générale, with strictly identical characteristics. In the same way, the Warrants issued are hedged with Options concluded with Société Générale, with strictly identical characteristics.

The risks associated with the investment in the Notes and Warrants depend on several factors. Such factors vary depending on the characteristics of the Notes and Warrants issued, in particular depending on the underlying, the maturity of the Notes, the Secured / Unsecured status of the Notes, the interest rates incurred, the volatility of the underlying, etc.

The main risks in relation to investments in Notes and Warrants issued by the Company are described in the Base Prospectus under the section "Risk Factor".

Because of its structure (perfect match between the assets and the liabilities), the impact of an immediate change of a market parameter would have no consequence on the net profit of the Company.

The Company is also exposed to structural interest rate risk, namely through the following transactions: reinvestment of available equity by participating interests or loans to the Company's treasury (SG Luxembourg) with hedged interest rate risk. The structural interest rate risk is monitored via the sensitivity of the economic value of the positions measured through modified duration.

Modified duration is calculated based on the change in the net present value of positions subsequent to a 1% change in the rate curve. Exposure monitoring is based on the determination of modified duration over the short (up to one year), medium (one to five years) and long (more than five years) term.

14.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will not be able to meet its contractual obligation.

The Company only contracts financial instruments with SG Luxembourg and Société Générale. Therefore, the credit risk of the Company is limited to the credit risk on SG Luxembourg and Société Générale. Should this situation evolve, specific limits would be proposed to limit the credit risk incurred.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, no financial assets were past due nor impaired.

All the Notes and Warrants issued by the Company benefit from a guarantee provided by Société Générale, meaning that payments in respect of the instruments issued by the Company are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Société Générale (the Guarantor).

As at 31 December 2023, the rating of Société Générale is A from Standard & Poor's and A1 from Moody's.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**14.3 Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the assets and liabilities of the Company. Due to the financial instruments contracted by the Company with Société Générale to hedge the financial instruments issued, the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

14.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet the payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due.

The Company does not face any material liquidity risk thanks to the perfect replication between the contractual obligations of:

- The financial instruments issued by the Company; and
- The financial assets replicating the financial instruments issued by the Company.

Analysis per remaining contractual maturities

As at 31 December 2023, analysis per remaining contractual maturities is as follows:

31.12.2023 - EUR' 000	< 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Without fixed maturity	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	42 010	-	-	-	-	42 010
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
- <i>Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>	4 125 291	6 937 558	19 617 291	20 437 952	-	51 118 092
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	7 211	25 313	24 793	-	-	57 316
Loans and receivables	48 035	200	800	1 000	-	50 035
Other assets	2 182 233	-	-	-	-	2 182 233
Total assets	6 404 779	6 963 071	19 642 884	20 438 952	-	53 449 686
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	331	82 410	-	-	-	82 741
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
- <i>Designated at fair value through profit or loss</i>	4 129 857	6 936 107	19 615 243	20 430 859	-	51 112 066
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	6 902	25 246	25 000	-	-	57 148
Other liabilities	2 195 502	-	-	-	-	2 195 501
Tax liabilities	13	-	-	-	-	13
Total liabilities	6 332 604	7 043 763	19 640 244	20 430 859	-	53 447 470

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

As at 31 December 2022 analysis per remaining contractual maturities is as follows:

31.12.2022 - EUR' 000	< 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Without fixed maturity	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	36 176	-	-	-	-	36 176
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
- <i>Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>	3 359 065	5 269 282	16 320 598	13 808 979	-	38 757 924
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	441 726	357 417	226 066	-	-	1 025 209
Loans and receivables	48 023	200	800	1 000	-	50 023
Other assets	343 495	-	-	-	-	343 495
Total assets	4 228 485	5 626 899	16 547 464	13 809 979	-	40 212 827
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	517	70 068	-	-	-	70 585
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
- <i>Designated at fair value through profit or loss</i>	3 360 079	5 220 409	16 334 968	13 838 673	-	38 754 129
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	441 621	357 417	226 067	-	-	1 025 105
Other liabilities	360 231	-	-	-	-	360 231
Tax liabilities	-	201	-	-	-	201
Total liabilities	4 162 448	5 648 095	16 561 035	13 838 673	-	40 210 251

14.5 Fair Value measurement

According to the fair value hierarchy established by IFRS 13, Level 3 (L3) comprises products valued using inputs that are not based on observable market data (referred to as unobservable inputs).

For these products, fair value is determined using models based on valuation techniques commonly used by market participants to measure financial instruments, such as discounted future cash flows for Notes or the Black & Scholes formula for certain options and using valuation parameters that reflect current market conditions as at the statement of financial position date. These valuation models are validated independently by the experts from the Market Risk Department of the Group's Risk Division.

Furthermore, the parameters used in the valuation models, whether derived from observable market data or not, are checked by the Finance Division of Société Générale, in accordance with the methodologies defined by the Market Risk Department.

The Notes and the related FFS are classified as Level 3 when the valuation of the associated embedded derivatives (underlying of the Notes) is also based on unobservable market data.

On each element of an identified list of unobservable parameters, it comes to determining the uncertainty of marking, and cross sensitivities with this uncertainty for a confidence interval of the value of the positions.

In parallel, marking the levels of each of these parameters is collected and reported in the Note.

The methods for determining the level of uncertainty, as well as calculating the confidence interval from sensitivities depend on each parameter.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 are determined at the end of each month and occur in case of a modification within a parameter (e.g. no longer linked to the deal, modification of the observability rule of the parameter)

Estimates of Level 3 instruments and other most significant unobservable inputs as at 31 December 2023 (by type of underlyings):

Type of underlyings	Assets		Main products	Valuation techniques used	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs Min & Max
	In million EUR	Liabilities In million EUR				
Equity / funds	17 159	17 154	Simple and complex derivatives on funds, equities or baskets on stocks	Various option models on funds, equities or baskets on stocks	Equity volatilities	[1.0% ; 623.3%]
					Equity dividends	[0.0% ; 16.0%]
					Unobservable correlations	[-80.1% ; 99.9 %]
					Hedge funds volatilities	[7.6% ; 7.6%]
					Mutual funds volatilities	[1.7% ; 26.8%]
Rates and Forex	5 913	5 913	Hybrid forex / interest rate or credit / interest rate derivatives	Hybrid forex interest rate or credit interest rate option pricing models	Correlations	[-80.00% ; 85.0%]
			Forex derivatives	Forex option pricing models	Forex volatilities	[1.0% ; 31.0%]
			Interest rate derivatives whose notional is indexed on the prepayment behaviour on European collateral pools	Prepayment modeling	Constant prepayment rates	[0.0% ; 20.0%]
			Inflation instruments and derivatives	Inflation pricing models	Inflation/ inflation correlations	[72.0% ; 90.0%]
Credit	3 901	3 901	Collateralized Debt Obligations and index tranches	Recovery and base correlation projection models	Time to default correlations	[0% ; 100%]
			Other credit derivatives	Credit default models	Recovery rate variance for single name underlyings	[0% ; 100%]
					Time to default correlations	[0% ; 100%]
					Quanto correlations	[0% ; 100%]
Commodity	-	-	Derivatives on commodities baskets	Option models on commodities	Unobservable credit spreads	[0.0 bps ; 82.4 bps]
					Commodities correlations	0
Total	26 973	26 968				

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Unobservable inputs add a degree of uncertainty in the valuation of Level 3 instruments. However, by its very nature, and considering mirror transactions are concluded with Société Générale to hedge the financial liabilities issued by the Company, the Company has no market risk exposure. The impact of an immediate change in an unobservable parameter would have no consequence on the net profit or net equity of the Company. Moreover, changes in an unobservable parameter would have by underlying a minor effect on both assets and liabilities.

The fair values together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

31.12.2023 – EUR' 000	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	42 010	42 010
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
- <i>Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>	51 118 092	51 118 092
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	57 316	57 316
Loans and receivables *	50 035	49 915
Other assets	2 182 233	2 182 233
Total assets	53 449 686	53 449 566
Financial liabilities at amortised cost *	82 741	82 744
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
- <i>Designated at fair value through profit or loss</i>	51 112 066	51 112 066
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	57 148	57 148
Other liabilities	2 195 501	2 195 501
Tax liabilities	13	13
Total liabilities	53 447 470	53 447 473
31.12.2022 - EUR' 000	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	36 176	36 176
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
- <i>Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>	38 757 924	38 757 924
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	1 025 209	1 025 209
Loans and receivables *	50 023	49 873
Other assets	343 495	343 495
Total assets	40 212 827	40 212 677
Financial liabilities at amortised cost *	70 585	70 602
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
- <i>Designated at fair value through profit or loss</i>	38 754 129	38 754 128
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	1 025 105	1 025 105
Other liabilities	360 231	360 232
Tax liabilities	201	201
Total liabilities	40 210 251	40 210 268

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

* For Loans and receivables and Financial liabilities at amortised cost, the fair values are calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows under a EUR risk free curve adjusted with Société Générale Group credit spread curve (EUR swap curve from Bloomberg and Société Générale credit spread curve provided by Risk department Paris). Determining fair value is dependent on many factors and can be an estimate of what value may be obtained in the open market at any point in time.

The fair value hierarchy of IFRS 13

As at 31 December 2023, the Company determined the fair values of its financial instruments on the basis of the following hierarchy:

31.12.2023 - EUR' 000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>				
- <i>Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>		24 163 037	26 955 055	51 118 092
<i>Commodities instruments</i>	-	5 139	-	5 139
<i>Credit derivatives/securities</i>	-	1 095 924	3 611 352	4 707 276
<i>Equity and index securities</i>	-	17 428 536	17 146 422	34 574 958
<i>Foreign exchange instruments/securities</i>	-	847 056	330 314	1 177 370
<i>Interest rate instruments/securities</i>	-	4 652 926	5 582 430	10 235 356
<i>Other financial instruments</i>	-	133 456	284 537	417 993
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>		39 589	17 727	57 316
<i>Equity and Index instruments</i>	-	34 167	12 848	47 015
<i>Foreign exchange instruments / securities</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Other financial instruments</i>	-	5 422	4 879	10 301
<i>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</i>				
- <i>Designated at fair value through profit or loss</i>		24 163 037	26 949 029	51 112 066
<i>Commodities instruments</i>	-	5 139	-	5 139
<i>Credit derivatives/securities</i>	-	1 095 924	3 611 352	4 707 276
<i>Equity and index securities</i>	-	17 427 697	17 140 396	34 568 093
<i>Foreign exchange instruments/securities</i>	-	847 056	330 314	1 177 370
<i>Interest rate instruments/securities</i>	-	4 652 926	5 582 430	10 235 356
<i>Other financial instrument</i>	-	134 295	284 537	418 832
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>		39 024	18 124	57 148
<i>Equity and Index instruments</i>	-	38 611	13 118	51 729
<i>Foreign exchange instruments / securities</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Other financial instruments</i>	-	413	5 006	5 419

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the Company determined the fair values of its financial instruments on the basis of the following hierarchy:

31.12.2022 - EUR' 000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		13 596 360	25 161 564	38 757 924
<i>Commodities instruments</i>	-	30 733	-	30 733
<i>Credit derivatives/securities</i>	-	803 553	3 465 041	4 268 594
<i>Equity and index securities</i>	-	8 793 626	17 551 097	26 344 723
<i>Foreign exchange instruments/securities</i>	-	629 111	259 004	888 115
<i>Interest rate instruments/securities</i>	-	3 212 257	3 643 974	6 856 231
<i>Other financial instruments</i>	-	127 080	242 448	369 528
- Trading derivatives		1 000 904	24 306	1 025 209
<i>Equity and Index instruments</i>	-	994 397	17 630	1 012 027
<i>Foreign exchange instruments / securities</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Other financial instruments</i>	-	6 507	6 676	13 182
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss		13 592 564	25 161 564	38 754 129
<i>Commodities instruments</i>	-	30 733	-	30 733
<i>Credit derivatives/securities</i>	-	803 734	3 465 041	4 268 775
<i>Equity and index securities</i>	-	8 791 638	17 551 097	26 342 735
<i>Foreign exchange instruments/securities</i>	-	629 220	259 004	888 224
<i>Interest rate instruments/securities</i>	-	3 210 159	3 643 974	6 854 133
<i>Other financial instrument</i>	-	127 080	242 448	369 529
- Trading derivatives		1 000 799	24 306	1 025 105
<i>Equity and Index instruments</i>	-	994 292	17 630	1 011 922
<i>Foreign exchange instruments / securities</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Other financial instruments</i>	-	6 507	6 676	13 183

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table describes the variation in Level 3 by financial instruments (in KEUR):

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Balance at 01.01.2023	Acquisitions (Issuance)	Change in fair value	Reimbursements	Transfers from L2 to L3	Transfers from L3 to L2	Offsetting of the assets and liabilities	Balance 31.12.2023
Designated at fair value through P&L	25 161 564	8 669 759	(2 681 285)	(2 791 786)	58 227	(4 355 907)	2 888 409	26 948 981
Equity and index instrument	17 551 097	5 591 484	3 561 408	(10 859 490)	35 592	(4 194 698)	5 454 954	17 140 347
Commodity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit derivatives	3 465 041	921 363	(4 646 477)	3 917 299	23 466	(138 201)	68 863	3 611 354
Foreign exchange instruments	259 004	176 752	(103 001)	(24 028)	1 003	(3 937)	24 520	330 313
Interest rate instruments	3 643 974	1 833 905	(1 465 856)	4 264 285	(1 834)	(13 175)	(2 678 869)	5 582 430
Others financial instruments	242 448	146 255	(27 359)	(89 852)	-	(5 896)	18 941	284 537
Trading derivatives	24 306	18 124	43 046	(2 595 349)	-	-	2 527 997	18 124
Equity and index instruments	17 630	13 118	32 988	(2 786 943)	-	-	2 736 325	13 118
Foreign exchange instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial instruments	6 676	5 006	10 058	191 594	-	-	(208 328)	5 006

The above figures are valued on the liabilities side at fair value through profit or loss. Variations of Level 3 of financial instruments in assets are not presented because the figures are similar.

Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2

The consensus data provided by external counterparties are considered observable if the underlying market is liquid and if the prices provided are confirmed by actual transactions. For high maturities, these consensus data are not observable. This is the case for the implied volatility used for the valuation of options with maturities of more than five years. However, when the residual maturity of the instrument falls below five years, its fair value becomes sensitive to observable parameters.

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 can occur in case of a modification within a parameter (no longer linked to the deal, modification of the observability rule of the parameter, etc...).

14.6 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss or fraud caused by defects or failures in internal procedures or systems, human error or external events, including IT risk and management risk. Particular attention is paid to compliance risk, which receives enhanced monitoring.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Company participates in the effort to strengthen the management and monitoring of operational risk led by the Société Générale Group. This effort is guided by the Operational Risk Department, which reports to the Société Générale Group Risk Department, and is relayed by different Group operational risk monitoring units responsible for implementing the policies and directives issued by the Société Générale Group and monitoring and controlling operational risks.

The monitoring arrangement mainly relies on four processes supervised by the operational risk departments: periodic risk and control self-assessment (RCSA), collect of internal data on losses due to operational errors with exhaustive real-time reporting of incidents, pattern analyses, and permanent control system.

These procedures are supplemented by a crisis management unit and a business continuity plan.

NOTE 15 – RELATED PARTIES

During the year, the Company entered into transactions with related parties. Those transactions along with related balances as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are presented below. Related parties are considered to be a party that has the ability to control the Company or exercise significant influence over the Company in making financial or operational decisions. The Company has a related party relationship with SG Luxembourg, its parent company (SG) and with its Executive Board Members, Supervisory Board Members and Executive Officers. As disclosed below in the table, the Company entered into transactions with SG Luxembourg, its parent company (SG) and other SG Group entities.

The issued Notes are sold to Société Générale as market maker, such Notes being expected to be subscribed *in fine* by third party investors, either for their own account or via distribution network. Moreover, all Notes are guaranteed by Société Générale.

Also, the Company borrows securities from Société Générale, which serve as collateral for the secured Notes issued by the Company.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 15 – RELATED PARTIES (continued)

As at 31 December 2023 EUR' 000	Société Générale (Parent Company)	SG Luxembourg	Other SG Group entities
Cash and cash equivalents	38 451	2 002	704
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- <i>Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>	51 118 092	-	-
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	57 316	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	50 035	-
Other assets	2 182 232	-	-
Total assets	53 396 091	52 037	704
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	294 444	84 679	314 875
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
- <i>Designated at fair value through profit or loss*</i>	-	-	-
- <i>Trading derivatives*</i>	-	-	-
Other liabilities	256 240	2 108	-
Tax liabilities	-	-	-
Total liabilities	550 684	86 787	314 875
Interest income	-	1 745	-
Commission income	47 931	-	-
Total revenues	47 931	1 745	-
Interest expenses	-	(38 331)	-
Personnel expenses	-	(303)	-
Other operating charges	(1 049)	(5 468)	-
Total expenses	(1 049)	(44 102)	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	46 882	(42 357)	-
Financial commitments	4 721 740	-	-
Financial commitments-collateral to be returned	5 865 142	-	-

*The financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss appearing on the statement of financial position are the financial instruments issued by the Company and subscribed by investors, who are not related parties.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 15 – RELATED PARTIES (continued)

As at 31 December 2022 EUR' 000	Société Générale (Parent Company)	SG Luxembourg	Other SG Group entities
Cash and cash equivalents	33 211	1 363	20
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- <i>Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>	38 757 924	-	-
- <i>Trading derivatives</i>	1 025 210	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	50 023	-
Other assets	343 495	-	-
Total assets	40 159 840	51 386	20
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	26	70 069	517
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
- <i>Designated at fair value through profit or loss*</i>	-	-	-
- <i>Trading derivatives*</i>	-	-	-
Other liabilities	347 975	5 616	-
Tax liabilities	-	-	-
Total liabilities	348 001	75 685	517
Interest income	5	255	-
Commission income	34 515	-	-
Total revenues	34 520	255	-
Interest expenses	(107)	(20 280)	-
Personnel expenses	-	(279)	-
Other operating charges	(836)	(6 014)	(1 343)
Total expenses	(943)	(26 573)	(1 343)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	33 577	(26 318)	(1 343)
Financial commitments	3 383 129	-	-
Financial commitments-collateral to be returned	5 280 150	-	-

* The financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss appearing on the statement of financial position are the financial instruments issued by the Company and subscribed by investors, who are not related parties.

SG Issuer S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

NOTE 16 – REMUNERATION, ADVANCES AND LOANS GRANTED TO MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OR SUPERVISORY BODY

The independent director of the Company, earned a remuneration of EUR 28 000 for his services related to the year ended 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: EUR 28 000).

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, no other payment, advance or loans were given to members of the administrative or supervisory body.

NOTE 17 – INFORMATION ON LITIGATIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2020, SG Issuer, as the Issuer of Notes linked to the credit risk of a French corporate, and Société Générale, as the Guarantor, were brought before the Courts of Paris (alongside other French financial institutions) by end investors to obtain compensation for the financial loss they suffered on their investment in these securities. The French corporate was the subject of a “safeguard procedure”, which constitutes a credit event under the terms of the Notes which had a strong impact on the value of the Notes. These investors rely on unfounded allegations according to which SG Issuer and Société Générale were aware of the difficulties of the French corporate when setting up and marketing these Notes and that in doing so, they failed to meet their regulatory obligations (to act in an honest, fair and professional manner, to provide information on the product risks and to determine the suitability of the Notes for retail investors).

On 27 July 2021, the Company received a new letter from end investors in order to obtain compensation for the financial loss they suffered on their investment in securities issued by the Company. This letter relates to the same litigation described above.

For this litigation, along with any other litigation relating to securities issued by SG Issuer, SG Issuer is entitled to an indemnification by Société Générale in respect of any sum due by SG Issuer regarding potential damages or attorneys' fees. There are no decisions to be made in 2023 concerning the current litigation. Litigation is in progress with the courts.

NOTE 18 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

By resolution adopted on 15 January 2024, the Executive Board decided to increase the capital of the Company from EUR 2 000 400 to EUR 2 000 440 by the issue of a new share with a nominal value of EUR 40, subscribed by Société Générale Luxembourg S.A.. After this increase, the subscribed and fully paid share capital is EUR 2 000 440, divided into 50 011 shares with a nominal value of EUR 40 each. Such increase resulted in an allocation of EUR 34 360 868,70 to the share premium account.

APPENDIX III

**REPRODUCTION OF THE PRESS RELEASE DATED 3 MAY 2024
CONTAINING THE GUARANTOR'S CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

The information set out below is a reproduction of the press release dated 3 May 2024 containing the Guarantor's consolidated financial results for the first quarter ended 31 March 2024.

RESULTS AT 31 MARCH 2024

Press release

Paris, 3 May 2024

QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarterly revenues of EUR 6.6 billion, stable vs. Q1 23 (-0.4%), driven by very good performances of Global Banking and Investor Solutions, Private Banking and International Retail Banking, an increase in revenues and net interest income in France compared with Q4 23, despite a shift from sight deposits to remunerated savings, and a stabilisation of margins as well as the normalisation of used car sales' results at Ayvens

Cost-to-income ratio at 74.9% in Q1 24, operating expenses down -1.5% vs. Q1 23, transformation charges of around EUR 350 million

Cost of risk at 27 basis points in Q1 24, provision outstanding on performing loans of EUR 3.3¹ billion

Group net income of EUR 680 million

Reported ROTE at 4.1%

SOLID CAPITAL AND LIQUIDITY PROFILE

CET 1 ratio of 13.2%² at end-Q1 24, around 300 basis points above the regulatory requirement

Liquidity Coverage Ratio at 159% at end-Q1 24

Provision for distribution of EUR 0.32³ per share, at end-March 2024

Launch after the AGM of the 2023 share buy-back programme of around EUR 280 million

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE EXECUTION OF THE STRATEGIC ROADMAP

Agreements for the disposals of Societe Generale Equipment Finance⁴, Société Générale Marocaine de Banques and La Marocaine Vie⁵

Streamlining project of the French head office to simplify its operations and structurally improve its operating efficiency

Launch of Bernstein, a new leader in research and cash equities, allowing the Group to offer its clients a wide range of international services on the whole equity value chain

Slawomir Krupa, the Group's Chief Executive Officer, commented:

"We are progressing in the execution of our strategic plan. Our operating performance improved thanks to a strong contribution from Global Banking and Investor Solutions and solid revenues from International Retail Banking. The rebound of retail banking in France is underway with an increase in the net interest income compared to last quarter, despite an increase in deposit beta in the French market. Similarly, the stabilisation of Ayvens's margins has already begun, in a context of normalisation of used car sales prices. Costs are under control, in line with the trajectory presented at our Capital Markets Day. Our capital position is stronger. In terms of strategic initiatives, we launched the Bernstein joint venture, creating a new leader in research and cash equity and we announced the planned disposals of Societe Generale Equipment Finance and subsidiaries in Morocco. These first positive results demonstrate the mobilisation of all the teams to shape a more synergetic and efficient model, a source of sustainable profitability."

¹ Excluding SG Equipment Finance, SG Marocaine de Banques and La Marocaine Vie in application of IFRS 5 accounting norm

² Phased-in ratio, proforma including Q1 24 results

³ Based on a pay-out ratio of 50% of the Group net income, at the high-end of the 40%-50% payout ratio, as per regulation, restated from non-cash items and after deduction of interest on deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes

⁴ As announced in the press release dated 11 April 2024

⁵ As announced in the press release dated 12 April 2024

1. GROUP CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

In EURm	Q1 24	Q1 23	Change	
Net banking income	6,645	6,671	-0.4%	-4.8%*
Operating expenses	(4,980)	(5,057)	-1.5%	-6.3%*
Gross operating income	1,665	1,614	+3.2%	+0.0%*
Net cost of risk	(400)	(182)	x 2.2	x 2.1*
Operating income	1,265	1,432	-11.7%	-15.1%*
Net profits or losses from other assets	(80)	(17)	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(274)	(328)	-16.4%	-12.2%*
Net income	917	1,092	-16.0%	-22.8%*
O.w. non-controlling interests	237	224	+5.8%	-12.8%*
Group net income	680	868	-21.7%	-25.5%*
ROE	3.6%	5.0%		
ROTE	4.1%	5.7%		
Cost to income	74.9%	75.8%		

Asterisks* in the document refer to data at constant perimeter and exchange

Societe Generale's Board of Directors, which met on 2 May 2024 under the chairmanship of Lorenzo Bini Smaghi, examined the Societe Generale Group's results for Q1 24.

Net banking income

Net banking income stood at EUR 6.6 billion, globally stable vs. Q1 23 (-0.4%).

Revenues of **French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance** were down by -3.5% vs. Q1 23 at EUR 2.0bn in Q1 24. The net interest income continued to be impacted by short-term hedges (around EUR -0.3 billion) and by the shift from sight deposits to financial savings and interest-bearing deposits which share continues to increase. Assets under management from **Private Banking and Insurance** strongly increased which contributed to higher financial fees for the pillar by around +10% in Q1 24 vs. same quarter of last year. Lastly, **BoursoBank** pursues its strong growth with 457k new clients in Q1 24 and a cost of acquisition which still weighs on service fees.

Global Banking and Investor Solutions posted a solid performance, with quarterly revenues of EUR 2.6 billion, down -5.1% relative to a historically high Q1 23 performance. Revenues **at Global Markets and Investor Services** were down by -8.8% vs. Q1 23 owing notably to Global Markets which posted however very solid revenues at EUR 1.6bn, down by -7.0% compared to a high Q1 23 base. This decline lies with fixed-income activities, down by -17% amid less conducive market conditions than last years, equity activities posting a higher performance by +3% thanks notably to strong results of equity derivatives. The **Financing and Advisory** business posted solid revenues of EUR 859 million, up by +3.5% in Q1 24 vs. Q1 23, with strong activity in Asset Finance, good commercial momentum in Natural Resources and a rebound in Debt Capital Markets, while volumes remain low in merger and acquisition activities as well as in Equity Capital Markets. **Global Transaction & Payment Services'** revenues were up by +7.8% relative to Q1 23, driven by a robust commercial performance and higher margins in Cash Management activities.

International Retail, Mobility and Leasing Services' revenues increased by +3.9% vs. Q1 23. Those of **International Retail Banking** stood at EUR 1.0 billion, which is stable compared to the Q1 23 performance, on the back of robust commercial activity in both regions. Revenues for the **Mobility and Leasing Services** businesses grew by +8.1%, mainly due to the EUR 417 million contribution

from LeasePlan, while Ayvens' margins continued to stabilise and the used car sale's market keeps on normalising.

The **Corporate Centre** recorded revenues of EUR -137 million in Q1 24.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses came to EUR 4,980 million in Q1 24, down -1.5% vs. Q1 23. The cost-to-income ratio stood at 74.9%, down relative to Q1 23 (75.8%) and Q4 23 (78.3%).

They include EUR 254 million for the integration of LeasePlan and EUR 352 million in transformation costs, up EUR +106 million compared to Q1 23, notably due to transformation plan in the French head office, the transformation of Ayvens following the LeasePlan acquisition, as well as the ongoing projects in Global Banking and Investor Solutions. The Group recorded EUR 302 million in IFRIC 21 charges in Q1 24, down by EUR -608 million relative to Q1 23 as a result of the end of the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund. Restated from these items, the operating expenses increased moderately by EUR +171 million in Q1 24 vs. Q1 23 (by ~+3.4%, a level below inflation for the period).

Cost of risk

The cost of risk stood at 27 basis points in Q1 24, or EUR 400 million, which is within the guidance of between 25 and 30 basis points for 2024. It breaks down as a EUR 499 million provision for doubtful loans (around 34 basis points) which includes the impact of the entry into defaults of several market-specific files in France and a EUR -99 million reversal of performing loan outstanding (around -7 basis points), notably related to reversals on the Russian offshore portfolio that is continuing to amortise.

The Group's provisions on performing loans amounted to EUR 3,286 million, down EUR -286 million relative to 31 December 2023, mainly due to the application of IFRS 5 accounting norms for activities under disposal.

The gross coverage ratio stood at 2.85%¹ at 31 March 2024. The net coverage ratio on the Group's non-performing loans stood at 82%² at 31 March 2024 (after netting of guarantees and collateral). At 31 March 2024, the Group again reduced its offshore exposure to Russia to around EUR 0.7 billion of EAD (Exposure at Default), compared with EUR 0.9 billion at end 2023 (-22%). The maximum risk exposure on this portfolio is estimated at around EUR 0.2 billion before provision. Total provisions stood at EUR 0.1 billion at end-March 2024. Furthermore, the Group divested the LeasePlan subsidiary in Russia in February 2024 and no longer operates any business locally in the country.

Net profits or losses from other assets

Pursuant notably to IFRS 5, the Group recorded in Q1 24 a net loss from other assets of EUR 84 million in the Corporate Centre mainly following the announcement of the agreement for the disposals of Société Générale Marocaine de Banques, including its subsidiaries and La Marocaine Vie³.

¹ Ratio calculated according to European Banking Authority (EBA) methodology published on 16 July 2019, excluding loans outstanding of companies currently being disposed of in compliance with IFRS 5 (in particular Société Générale Equipment Finance, SG Marocaine de Banques and La Marocaine Vie)

² Sum of S3 provisions guarantees and collateral divided by gross book value of NPL

³ As announced in the press release dated 12 April 2024

Group net income

Group net income stood at EUR 680 million in Q1 24¹, i.e. Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE) of 4.1%.

Financial structure

At 31 March 2024, the Group's **Common Equity Tier 1** ratio stood at 13.2%², or around 300 basis points above the regulatory requirement. Likewise, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was well above regulatory requirements at 159% at end-March 2024 (an average of 167% for the quarter), while the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) stood at 117% at end-March 2024.

All liquidity and solvency ratios are well above the regulatory requirements.

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	Requirements
CET 1 ⁽¹⁾	13.2%	13.1%	10.22%
CET 1 fully loaded	13.2%	13.0%	10.22%
Tier 1 ratio ⁽¹⁾	15.8%	15.6%	12.14%
Total Capital ⁽¹⁾	18.7%	18.2%	14.71%
Leverage ratio	4.2%	4.3%	3.6%
TLAC (%RWA) ⁽¹⁾	32.5%	31.9%	22.28%
TLAC (%leverage) ⁽¹⁾	8.6%	8.7%	6.75%
MREL (%RWA) ⁽¹⁾	34.2%	33.7%	27.24%
MREL (%leverage) ⁽¹⁾	9.1%	9.2%	6.08%
End of period LCR	159%	160%	>100%
Period average LCR	167%	155%	>100%
NSFR	117%	119%	>100%

In EURbn	31/03/2024	31/12/2023
Total consolidated balance sheet	1,591	1,554
Group shareholders' equity	67	66
Risk-weighted assets	388	389
o.w credit risk	326	326
Total funded balance sheet ³	961	970
Customer loans	468	497
Customer deposits	606	618

As of 18 April 2024, the parent company had issued a total of EUR 28.5 billion in medium/long-term debt, of which EUR 17.4 billion of vanilla notes. The subsidiaries had issued EUR 3.3 billion. In all, the Group has issued a total of EUR 31.8 billion in medium/long-term notes.

The Group is rated by four rating agencies: (i) FitchRatings - long-term rating "A-", positive outlook, senior preferred debt rating "A", short-term rating "F1" (ii) Moody's - long-term rating (senior preferred debt) "A1", stable outlook, short-term rating "P-1" (iii) R&I - long-term rating (senior preferred debt) "A", stable outlook; and (iv) S&P Global Ratings - long-term rating (senior preferred debt) "A", stable outlook, short-term rating "A-1".

¹ After recognition of a quarterly income tax of EUR 274m, adjusted based on an estimated annual Effective Tax Rate of around 23%, in application of IFRS 34

² Phased-in ratio, proforma including Q1 24 results

³ Items restated in application of IFRS 5 regarding the announced disposals of SG Equipment Finance and Moroccan activities have been netted in "Other assets" (EUR 22bn in customer loans and EUR 9bn in client deposits)

ESG

Societe Generale has set itself a new alignment target on the aviation sector as part of its work with the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA). The Group is targeting a -18% reduction in carbon emissions intensity by 2030 vs. 2019 (i.e., 775g of CO₂e per RTK in 2030 vs. 943g CO₂e per RTK in 2019), the base year selected to eliminate the effects of the Covid crisis on aviation transport, using the Pegasus Guidelines methodology¹².

Societe Generale is a founding member of the Pegasus Guidelines, in partnership with RMI (Rocky Mountain Institute) and four other banks. This first-of-its-kind framework enables banks to measure and disclose their aviation lending portfolios' emissions in a consistent and comprehensive manner.

Furthermore, BRD and International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, completed a landmark synthetic risk transfer (SRT) transaction: IFC will provide a risk guarantee on a portfolio of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) granted by BRD. This transaction is part of the agreement signed in early 2024 between Societe Generale and IFC to strengthen support for sustainable finance projects and contribute to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Evidence of its leadership, Societe Generale was again singled out for a number of prestigious awards, including IFR's "Bank for Sustainability" for having "successfully accelerated and embedded change across its businesses" and Global Finance's "World's Best Bank for Sustainable Finance 2024". These awards are recognition of the efforts made by the Group to transform, build, accelerate and embed ESG into all aspects of its operations.

¹ This target corresponds to an alignment score lower than the Mission Possible Partnership Prudent (MPP PRU) scenario. An alignment of the portfolio with a 1.5°C trajectory would have led to an intensity target of 781 gCO₂e/RTK

3. FRENCH RETAIL, PRIVATE BANKING AND INSURANCE

In EURm	Q1 24	Q1 23	Change
Net banking income	2,010	2,083	-3.5%
<i>Net banking income excl. PEL/CEL</i>	<i>2,011</i>	<i>2,093</i>	<i>-3.9%</i>
Operating expenses	(1,728)	(1,837)	-5.9%
Gross operating income	282	246	+14.6%
Net cost of risk	(247)	(89)	x2.8
Operating income	35	157	-77.7%
Net profits or losses from other assets	0	5	-100.0%
Group net income	27	121	-77.7%
RONE	0.7%	3.1%	
Cost to income	86.0%	88.2%	

SG Network, Private Banking and Insurance

Average outstanding loans of SG Network decreased by -1.2% vs. Q4 23 (-5% vs. Q1 23) to EUR 199 billion. Outstanding loans to corporate and professional clients rose by +1.2% vs. Q1 23, excluding government-guaranteed PGE loans, driven by short-term lending (PGE loans being down by -33% vs. Q1 23). In line with a proactive recovery in home loan origination, home loan production grew sharply doubling vs. Q4 23, off a low point.

Average outstanding deposits, which include corporate and professional clients of the SG Network, amount to EUR 233 billion in Q1 24. Deposits are stable compared to Q4 23 despite a continued shift from sight deposits to interest-bearing deposits and financial savings (-5.0% vs. Q1 23).

As a result, the average loan to deposit ratio came to 85.4% in Q1 24, stable vs. Q1 23.

Private Banking activities, which include French and International activities, posted record assets under management (AuM) of EUR 149 billion in Q1 24. The net asset gathering pace (net new money divided by AuM) rose by an average of +6%, with net asset inflows totalling EUR 2.1 billion at Q1 24. Net banking income came at EUR 375 million in Q1 24, an increase of +2.5% vs. Q1 23.

Insurance, which includes French and international activities, posted solid commercial performances. Life insurance outstanding increased by +6% vs. Q1 23 to reach a record EUR 141 billion at end-March 2024. The unit-linked portion of 39% remains at a high level and rose by +2 percentage points vs. Q1 23. Gross savings life insurance inflows amounted to EUR 6.1 billion in Q1 24, up by +68% vs. Q1 23.

Protection insurance premiums were by +4% vs. Q1 23, with strong commercial momentum in property and casualty premiums.

BoursoBank

The number of clients at France's leading online bank reached 6.3 million at end-March 2024, representing an increase of 1.4 million net vs. Q1 23, thanks to the high onboarding (457 000 new clients in the first quarter of 2024). The churn rate stayed at a low level and continued to decrease this quarter.

For the fifth consecutive year, BoursoBank ranked No. 1 for client satisfaction in the French banking sector¹.

¹ Jointly with another bank, Bain and Company March 2024

Whereas BoursoBank's average loan outstandings (EUR 15 billion in Q1 24) are down -2.5% vs. Q1 23, due to the selective origination policy endorsed until last year, home loans production began its rebound (+13% vs. Q4 23). Consumer loan outstandings were down -1.7% vs. Q4 23 (-11.9% vs. Q1 23).

Average outstanding savings, including deposits and financial savings, registered a sharp rise to EUR 58 billion (+14% vs. Q1 23). Deposits increased by +18% vs. Q1 23 on back of record deposit inflows, enabling gain in market share. Life insurance savings outstandings increased by +4.0% vs. Q1 23 to EUR 12 billion (with the unit-linked share accounting for 46%, +4.4 percentage points vs. Q1 23), and a sharp rebound in organic gross insurance inflows in Q1 24 (+20% vs. Q1 23).

At end-March 2024, BoursoBank posted an increase in revenues of +20% (excluding PEL/CEL and new client acquisition costs) compared with Q1 23.

Net banking income

In Q1 24, revenues came to EUR 2,010 million, down -3.9% vs. Q1 23, excluding PEL/CEL.

Net interest income excluding PEL/CEL for French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance increased by +3.1% vs. Q4 23 at EUR 822 million (-2.9% vs. Q1 23). The pace of the increase is at the lower-end of the range of the projected scenarios notably following decreasing sight deposits outstanding due to the shift towards interest-bearing deposits and financial savings. Fees including insurance revenues were up by +1.6% relative to Q1 23 and +8.0% vs. Q4 23.

Operating expenses

In Q1 24, operating expenses came to EUR 1,728 million, down -5.9% vs. Q1 23. Operating expenses include around 80 million euros of transformation costs. The cost-to-income ratio reached 86.0% in Q1 24 and improved by 2.2 percentage points vs. Q1 23.

Cost of risk

In Q1 24, the cost of risk amounted to EUR 247 million or 41 basis points, which was higher than in Q4 23 (27 basis points) and Q1 23 (14 basis points), due notably to entry into default of specific market files in France.

Group net income

In Q1 24, Group net income totalled EUR 27 million.

4. GLOBAL BANKING AND INVESTOR SOLUTIONS

In EURm	Q1 24	Q1 23	Change	
Net banking income	2,623	2,764	-5.1%	-5.0%*
Operating expenses	(1,757)	(2,072)	-15.2%	-15.0%*
Gross operating income	866	692	+25.1%	+24.9%*
Net cost of risk	19	(5)	n/s	n/s
Operating income	885	687	+28.8%	+28.4%*
Group net income	690	546	+26.4%	+25.9%*
RONE	18.6%	13.8%		
Cost to income	67.0%	75.0%		

Net banking income

Global Banking and Investor Solutions continued to deliver a strong performance in the first quarter, posting revenues of EUR 2,623 million, down -5.1% with respect to a record Q1 23.

Global Markets & Investor Services recorded durably robust revenues of EUR 1,764 million in Q1 24, down -8.8% on a high Q1 23 owing to an unfavourable base effect notably following very strong market revenues and revaluations of equity participations in the Securities Services business in Q1 23.

Global Market posted a solid performance overall with revenues at EUR 1,603 million in Q1 24, down by -7.0% vs. Q1 23 amid a normalising market environment notably for Fixed income and Currencies.

The Equities business posted a very good performance, recording Q1 24 revenues of EUR 870 million, up +3.1% vs. Q1 23. The business was driven by the rise in equity indices and by strong commercial momentum in derivatives.

Fixed Income and Currencies registered a good performance with revenues of EUR 733 million, notably owing to supportive client activity in the investment solutions business. However, revenues contracted by -16.7% compared with Q1 23 owing to less conducive market conditions, with lower volatility on rates, which notably impacted flow activities.

Securities Services' revenues decreased by -23.3% at EUR 161 million due to a base effect in Q1 23 linked to revaluations and dividends of equity participations. Excluding the impact of these one-off items, revenues were down by -4.8% vs. Q1 23. Assets under Custody and Assets under Administration amounted to EUR 4,944 billion and EUR 582 billion, respectively.

The Financing and Advisory business posted robust revenues of EUR 859 million, up +3.5% vs. Q1 23.

The **Global Banking and Advisory business** continued to record solid revenues, up +2.1% relative to Q1 23. The business was notably driven by strong demand in the Asset-Backed Products platform and good commercial momentum in the Natural Resources platform. In the Investment Banking business, activity continued to rebound in the Debt Capital Markets business, but volumes remain low in the Merger & Acquisitions and Equity Capital Markets activities.

Global Transaction & Payment Services turned in a very robust performance compared with last year, posting a +7.8% increase in revenues driven by strong commercial momentum and still favourable market conditions.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses came to EUR 1,757 million in Q1 24 and included around EUR 150 million in transformation costs. Operating expenses were down by a sharp -15.2% relative to Q1 23 notably due to the end of contribution to the Single Resolution Fund which weighed on operating expenses in the amount of EUR 491 million in Q1 23. Accordingly, the cost-to-income ratio came to 67.0% in Q1 24.

Cost of risk

In Q1 24, the cost of risk recorded a net reversal of EUR 19 million, representing -5 basis points vs. 1 basis point in Q1 23 owing to the write backs of Stage 1 and 2 provisions on the Russian offshore portfolio.

Group net income

Group net income was **EUR 690 million** in Q1 24, up by +26.4% vs. Q1 23.

Global Banking and Investor Solutions reported **RONE of 18.6% for the quarter.**

5. INTERNATIONAL RETAIL, MOBILITY AND LEASING SERVICES

In EURm	Q1 24	Q1 23	Change	
Net banking income	2,149	2,068	+3.9%	-13.2%*
Operating expenses	(1,352)	(1,088)	+24.3%	+2.6%*
Gross operating income	797	980	-18.7%	-30.9%*
Net cost of risk	(181)	(91)	+98.9%	+82.5%*
Operating income	616	889	-30.7%	-43.0%*
Net profits or losses from other assets	4	(1)	n/s	+19.2%*
Group net income	272	476	-42.9%	-52.2%*
RONE	10.4%	20.8%		
Cost to income	62.9%	52.6%		

International Retail Banking¹ recorded loan outstandings of EUR 66 billion, up +1.6% relative to Q1 23 (+5.8%* vs. Q1 23). Outstanding deposits totalled EUR 81 billion, an increase of +2.5% compared with Q1 23 (+7.3%* vs. Q1 23).

In **Europe**, outstanding loans totalled EUR 41 billion at end-March 2024, stable vs. Q1 23 but up +6.3%* at constant perimeter and exchange rates. Loans were up across both client segments, individual and corporate clients, in both countries (+11.7%* vs. Q1 23 in Romania and +4.9%* vs. Q1 23 in the Czech Republic). Outstanding deposits rose by +2.3% vs. Q1 23 (+8.5%* vs. Q1 23), to total EUR 54 billion at end-March 2024. The increase was driven by Romania (+13.6%* vs. Q1 23) and corporate clients in the Czech Republic (+17.1%* vs. Q1 23).

Africa, Mediterranean Basin and French Overseas Territories¹ recorded robust commercial performances. Loan outstandings were up by +5.1%* and deposits +4.8%* relative to end-March 2023, totalling EUR 25 billion and EUR 27 billion respectively.

Mobility and Leasing Services recorded a solid performance. **Ayvens**' earning assets grew by +12.5% to EUR 53 billion at end-March 2024 vs. EUR 47 billion at end-March 2023 (+1.4% vs. end-December 2023).

The **Consumer Finance** business posted loans outstanding of EUR 24 billion at end-March 2024. They were slightly down -2.3% relative to end-March 2023, due to a still uncertain economic and inflationary environment.

The **Equipment Finance** business showed solid commercial momentum with leasing outstandings continuing to increase by +2.7% vs. Q1 23 (to EUR 15 billion in Q1 24) and by +34.6% for deposits (to EUR 2 billion in Q1 24).

Net banking income

In **Q1 24**, International Retail, Mobility and Leasing Services' revenues increased by +3.9% vs. Q1 23 to EUR 2,149 million, driven by a EUR 417 million contribution to revenues by LeasePlan during the quarter (as LeasePlan was only integrated from the end of May 2023, no revenue was recognised in Q1 23).

International Retail Banking's net banking income was stable for the quarter at EUR 1,033 million vs. Q1 23 and up by +3.4%* at constant perimeter and exchange rate.

¹ Including outstandings in Morocco

Europe posted solid revenues of EUR 490 million during the first quarter of 2024, up by +1%* vs. Q1 23 (-3.2% including FX impact). This performance demonstrates the ongoing increase in net interest income in Romania (up by +4.3%* vs. Q1 23), and its normalisation in Czech Republic.

Net banking income in **Africa, Mediterranean Basin and French Overseas Territories** rose by +5.9%* vs. Q1 23 to stand at EUR 543 million in Q1 24, driven by a +8.1%* increase in net interest income vs. Q1 23 and +8.4%* in fees.

Mobility and Leasing Services' revenues grew by +8.1% in Q1 24 vs. Q1 23, to EUR 1,116 million.

Ayvens recorded a +14.0% increase in net banking income in Q1 24 vs. Q1 23 with margins¹ at 522 basis points², up by +3.7% vs. Q4 23 in euros. The average result for used car sales (UCS) was at a high level of EUR 1,661 per unit in Q1 24 (excluding the impact of reduction in depreciation costs and Purchase Price Allocation) amid a normalising used car market (compared with EUR 1,706 in Q4 23 and EUR 3,102 in Q1 23). In this context of normalisation, fleet revaluation and impact of reduction in depreciation costs were limited during the quarter (EUR 18 million in Q1 24 vs. EUR 174 million in Q1 23).

The integration of LeasePlan is on schedule, with first revenue synergies of EUR 20 million generated during the quarter, on track to achieve the EUR 120 million target for 2024.

Net banking income for the **Consumer Finance** business decreased by -5.2% in Q1 24 relative to Q1 23. Revenues from the **Equipment Finance** business were down by -2.0% vs. Q1 23.

Operating expenses

In **Q1 24**, operating expenses came to EUR 1,352 million, up by +24.3% vs. Q1 23 (+2.6%* at constant perimeter and exchange rates). They were impacted by LeasePlan costs of around EUR 250 million and by transformation costs of around EUR 70 million. The cost-to-income ratio stood at 62.9% in Q1 24.

International Retail Banking's operating expenses grew by +2.5% in Q1 24 to EUR 650 million vs. Q1 23 amid an inflationary environment.

Operating expenses for **Mobility and Leasing Services** rose by +54.6% over the quarter to EUR 702 million notably due to LeasePlan integration and associated transformation costs. They decreased by -4.2%* vs. Q1 23 at constant exchange rates.

Cost of risk

In **Q1 24**, the cost of risk at EUR 181 million increased to 43 basis points vs. a particularly low level of 27 basis points in Q1 23.

Group net income

In **Q1 24**, Group net income came to EUR 272 million, a -42.9% contraction vs. Q1 23. RONE stood at 10.4% in Q1 24. RONE was 12.3% in International Retail Banking, and 9.2% in Mobility and Leasing Services in Q1 24.

¹ Excluding non-recurring items and Purchase Price Allocation (impact of setting the financial components of the LeasePlan acquisition price)

² Annualised and as a percentage of average earning assets

6. CORPORATE CENTRE

In EURm	Q1 24	Q1 23
Net banking income	(137)	(244)
Operating expenses	(143)	(60)
Gross operating income	(280)	(304)
Net cost of risk	9	3
Net profits or losses from other assets	(84)	(21)
Impairment losses on goodwill	-	-
Income tax	83	73
Group net income	(309)	(275)

The Corporate Centre includes:

- the property management of the Group's head office,
- the Group's equity portfolio,
- the Treasury function for the Group,
- certain costs related to cross-functional projects, as well as several costs incurred by the Group that are not re-invoiced to the businesses.

Net banking income

The Corporate Centre's net banking income totalled EUR -137 million in Q1 24 vs. EUR -244 million in Q1 23.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses totalled EUR -143 million in Q1 24 vs. EUR -60 million in Q1 23. They comprise in particular around EUR 50 million of transformation charges.

Net losses from other assets

Pursuant to IFRS 5, the Group recognised a **EUR -84 million** expense notably due to the disposals of subsidiaries Société Générale Marocaine de Banques and La Marocaine Vie which were announced on 12 April 2024.

Group net income

The Corporate Centre's net income totalled EUR -309 million in Q1 24 vs. EUR -275 million in Q1 23.

7. 2024 AND 2025 FINANCIAL CALENDAR

2024 and 2025 Financial communication calendar

May 22 nd , 2024	Combined General Meeting
May 27, 2024	Dividend detachment
May 29, 2024	Dividend payment
August 1 st , 2024	Second quarter and first half 2024 results
October 31 st , 2024	Third quarter and nine month 2024 results
February 6 th , 2025	Fourth quarter and full year 2024 results

The Alternative Performance Measures, notably the notions of net banking income for the pillars, operating expenses, cost of risk in basis points, ROE, ROTE, RONE, net assets, tangible net assets, and the amounts serving as a basis for the different restatements carried out are presented in the methodology notes, as are the principles for the presentation of prudential ratios.

This document contains forward-looking statements relating to the targets and strategies of the Societe Generale Group.

These forward-looking statements are based on a series of assumptions, both general and specific, in particular the application of accounting principles and methods in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) as adopted in the European Union, as well as the application of existing prudential regulations.

These forward-looking statements have also been developed from scenarios based on a number of economic assumptions in the context of a given competitive and regulatory environment. The Group may be unable to:

- anticipate all the risks, uncertainties or other factors likely to affect its business and to appraise their potential consequences;
- evaluate the extent to which the occurrence of a risk or a combination of risks could cause actual results to differ materially from those provided in this document and the related presentation.

Therefore, although Societe Generale believes that these statements are based on reasonable assumptions, these forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including matters not yet known to it or its management or not currently considered material, and there can be no assurance that anticipated events will occur or that the objectives set out will actually be achieved. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results anticipated in the forward-looking statements include, among others, overall trends in general economic activity and in Societe Generale's markets in particular, regulatory and prudential changes, and the success of Societe Generale's strategic, operating and financial initiatives.

More detailed information on the potential risks that could affect Societe Generale's financial results can be found in the section "Risk Factors" in our Universal Registration Document filed with the French Autorité des Marchés Financiers (which is available on <https://investors.societegenerale.com/en>).

Investors are advised to take into account factors of uncertainty and risk likely to impact the operations of the Group when considering the information contained in such forward-looking statements. Other than as required by applicable law, Societe Generale does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information or statements. Unless otherwise specified, the sources for the business rankings and market positions are internal.

8. APPENDIX 1: FINANCIAL DATA

GROUP NET INCOME BY CORE BUSINESS

In EURm	Q1 24	Q1 23	Variation
French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	27	121	-77.7%
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	690	546	+26.4%
International Retail, Mobility and Leasing Services	272	476	-42.9%
Core Businesses	989	1,143	-13.5%
Corporate Centre	(309)	(275)	-12.4%
Group	680	868	-21.7%

MAIN EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

In EURm	Q1 24	Q1 23
Operating expenses - Total one-off items and transformation charges	352	246
Transformation charges	352	246
<i>Of which French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance</i>	81	150
<i>Of which Global Banking & Investor Solutions</i>	154	29
<i>Of which International Retail, Mobility and Leasing Services</i>	69	67
<i>Of which Corporate Centre</i>	47	0
Other one-off items - Total	(80)	0
Net profits or losses on other assets - Disposals	(80)	0

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

In EUR m	31.03.2024	31.12.2023
Cash, due from central banks	217,727	223,048
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	531,406	495,882
Hedging derivatives	9,450	10,585
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	89,666	90,894
Securities at amortised cost	28,363	28,147
Due from banks at amortised cost	82,980	77,879
Customer loans at amortised cost	459,254	485,449
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	(973)	(433)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts assets	400	459
Tax assets	4,545	4,717
Other assets	73,061	69,765
Non-current assets held for sale	28,581	1,763
Investments accounted for using the equity method	228	227
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	60,927	60,714
Goodwill	4,946	4,949
Total	1,590,561	1,554,045

In EUR m	31.03.2024	31.12.2023
Due to central banks	10,642	9,718
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	399,512	375,584
Hedging derivatives	17,530	18,708
Debt securities issued	166,617	160,506
Due to banks	113,207	117,847
Customer deposits	530,947	541,677
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	(6,432)	(5,857)
Tax liabilities	2,274	2,402
Other liabilities	95,428	93,658
Non-current liabilities held for sale	18,151	1,703
Insurance contracts related liabilities	144,868	141,723
Provisions	4,236	4,235
Subordinated debts	15,798	15,894
Total liabilities	1,512,778	1,477,798
Shareholder's equity	-	-
Shareholders' equity, Group share	-	-
Issued common stocks and capital reserves	21,277	21,186
Other equity instruments	9,847	8,924
Retained earnings	35,196	32,891
Net income	680	2,493
Sub-total	67,000	65,494
Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses	342	481
Sub-total equity, Group share	67,342	65,975
Non-controlling interests	10,441	10,272
Total equity	77,783	76,247
Total	1,590,561	1,554,045

9. APPENDIX 2: METHODOLOGY

1 -The financial information presented for the first quarter 2024 was examined by the Board of Directors on May 2nd, 2024 and has been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the European Union and applicable at that date. This information has not been audited.

2 - Net banking income

The pillars' net banking income is defined on page 42 of Societe Generale's 2024 Universal Registration Document. The terms "Revenues" or "Net Banking Income" are used interchangeably. They provide a normalised measure of each pillar's net banking income taking into account the normative capital mobilised for its activity.

3 - Operating expenses

Operating expenses correspond to the "Operating Expenses" as presented in note 5 to the Group's consolidated financial statements as of December 31st, 2023. The term "costs" is also used to refer to Operating Expenses. The Cost/Income Ratio is defined on page 42 of Societe Generale's 2024 Universal Registration Document.

4 - Cost of risk in basis points, coverage ratio for doubtful outstandings

The cost of risk is defined on pages 43 and 770 of Societe Generale's 2024 Universal Registration Document. This indicator makes it possible to assess the level of risk of each of the pillars as a percentage of balance sheet loan commitments, including operating leases.

In EURm		Q1 24	Q1 23
French Retail Banking	Net Cost Of Risk	247	89
	Gross loan Outstandings	238,394	252,689
	Cost of Risk in bp	41	14
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	Net Cost Of Risk	(19)	5
	Gross loan Outstandings	162,457	177,590
	Cost of Risk in bp	(5)	1
International Banking, Mobility and Leasing Solutions	Net Cost Of Risk	181	91
	Gross loan Outstandings	167,892	134,988
	Cost of Risk in bp	43	27
Corporate Centre	Net Cost Of Risk	(9)	(3)
	Gross loan Outstandings	23,365	16,537
	Cost of Risk in bp	(15)	(6)
Societe Generale Group	Net Cost Of Risk	400	182
	Gross loan Outstandings	592,108	581,804
	Cost of Risk in bp	27	13

The **gross coverage ratio for doubtful outstandings** is calculated as the ratio of provisions recognised in respect of the credit risk to gross outstandings identified as in default within the meaning of the regulations, without taking account of any guarantees provided. This coverage ratio measures the maximum residual risk associated with outstandings in default ("doubtful").

5 - ROE, ROTE, RONE

The notions of ROE (Return on Equity) and ROTE (Return on Tangible Equity), as well as their calculation methodology, are specified on pages 43 and 44 of Societe Generale's 2024 Universal Registration Document. This measure makes it possible to assess Societe Generale's return on equity and return on tangible equity.

RONE (Return on Normative Equity) determines the return on average normative equity allocated to the Group's businesses, according to the principles presented on page 44 of Societe Generale's 2024 Universal Registration Document.

Group net income used for the ratio numerator is book Group net income adjusted for "Interest paid and payable to holders of deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes, issue premium amortisation". For ROTE, income is also restated for goodwill impairment.

Details of the corrections made to book equity in order to calculate ROE and ROTE for the period are given in the table below:

ROTE calculation: calculation methodology

End of period (in EURm)	Q1 24	Q1 23
Shareholders' equity Group share	67,342	68,747
Deeply subordinated and undated subordinated notes	(10,166)	(10,823)
Interest payable to holders of deeply & undated subordinated notes, issue premium amortisation ⁽¹⁾	(71)	(102)
OCI excluding conversion reserves	696	640
Distribution provision ⁽²⁾	(256)	(421)
Distribution N-1 to be paid	(999)	(1,803)
ROE equity end-of-period	56,545	56,238
Average ROE equity	56,522	56,072
Average Goodwill ⁽³⁾	(4,006)	(3,652)
Average Intangible Assets	(2,956)	(2,876)
Average ROTE equity	49,560	49,544
Group net Income	680	868
Interest paid and payable to holders of deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes, issue premium amortisation	(166)	(163)
Cancellation of goodwill impairment	-	-
Adjusted Group net Income	514	705
ROTE	4.1%	5.7%

RONE calculation: Average capital allocated to Core Businesses (in EURm)

In EURm	Q1 24	Q1 23	Change
French Retail , Private Banking and Insurance	15,471	15,586	-0.7%
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	14,835	15,793	-6.1%
International Retail, Mobility and Leasing Services	10,420	9,160	+13.8%
Core Businesses	40,726	40,539	+0.5%
Corporate Center	15,796	15,533	+1.7%
Group	56,522	56,072	+0.8%

¹ Interest net of tax

² The dividend to be paid is calculated based on a pay-out ratio of 50%, restated from non-cash items and after deduction of interest on deeply subordinated notes and on undated subordinated notes

³ Excluding goodwill arising from non-controlling interests

6 - Net assets and tangible net assets

Net assets and tangible net assets are defined in the methodology, page 45 of the Group's 2024 Universal Registration Document. The items used to calculate them are presented below:

End of period (in EURm)	Q1 24	2023	2022
Shareholders' equity Group share	67,342	65,975	66,970
Deeply subordinated and undated subordinated notes	(10,166)	(9,095)	(10,017)
Interest of deeply & undated subordinated notes, issue premium amortisation ⁽¹⁾	(71)	(21)	(24)
Book value of own shares in trading portfolio	54	36	67
Net Asset Value	57,158	56,895	56,996
Goodwill	(4,004)	(4,008)	(3,652)
Intangible Assets	(2,958)	(2,954)	(2,875)
Net Tangible Asset Value	50,196	49,933	50,469
Number of shares used to calculate NAPS ⁽²⁾	799,161	796,244	801,147
Net Asset Value per Share	71.5	71.5	71.1
Net Tangible Asset Value per Share	62.8	62.7	63.0

7 - Calculation of Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The EPS published by Societe Generale is calculated according to the rules defined by the IAS 33 standard (see page 44 of Societe Generale's 2024 Universal Registration Document). The corrections made to Group net income in order to calculate EPS correspond to the restatements carried out for the calculation of ROE and ROTE.

The calculation of Earnings Per Share is described in the following table:

Average number of shares (thousands)	Q1 24	2023	2022
Existing shares	802,980	818,008	845,478
Deductions			
Shares allocated to cover stock option plans and free shares awarded to staff	5,277	6,802	6,252
Other own shares and treasury shares	0	11,891	16,788
Number of shares used to calculate EPS⁽⁴⁾	797,703	799,315	822,437
Group net Income (in EUR m)	680	2,493	1,825
Interest on deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes (in EUR m)	(166)	(759)	(596)
Adjusted Group net income (in EUR m)	514	1,735	1,230
EPS (in EUR)	0.64	2.17	1.50

8 - The Societe Generale Group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital is calculated in accordance with applicable CRR2/CRD5 rules. The fully loaded solvency ratios are presented pro forma for current earnings, net of dividends, for the current financial year, unless specified otherwise. When there is reference to phased-in ratios, these do not include the earnings for the current financial year, unless specified otherwise. The leverage ratio is also calculated according to applicable CRR2/CRD5 rules including the phased-in following the same rationale as solvency ratios.

¹ Interest net of tax

² The number of shares considered is the number of ordinary shares outstanding as at end of period, excluding treasury shares and buybacks, but including the trading shares held by the Group.

⁴ The number of shares considered is the average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, excluding treasury shares and buybacks, but including the trading shares held by the Group.

9 – Funded balance sheet, loan to deposit ratio

The funded balance sheet is based on the Group financial statements. It is obtained in two steps:

- A first step aiming at reclassifying the items of the financial statements into aggregates allowing for a more economic reading of the balance sheet. Main reclassifications:
 - Insurance: grouping of the accounting items related to insurance within a single aggregate in both assets and liabilities.
 - Customer loans: include outstanding loans with customers (net of provisions and write-downs, including net lease financing outstanding and transactions at fair value through profit and loss); excludes financial assets reclassified under loans and receivables in accordance with the conditions stipulated by IFRS 9 (these positions have been reclassified in their original lines).
 - Wholesale funding: Includes interbank liabilities and debt securities issued.
 - Financing transactions have been allocated to medium/long-term resources and short-term resources based on the maturity of outstanding, more or less than one year.
 - Reclassification under customer deposits of the share of issues placed by French Retail Banking networks (recorded in medium/long-term financing), and certain transactions carried out with counterparties equivalent to customer deposits (previously included in short term financing).
 - Deduction from customer deposits and reintegration into short-term financing of certain transactions equivalent to market resources.
- A second step aiming at excluding the contribution of insurance subsidiaries, and netting derivatives, repurchase agreements, securities borrowing/lending, accruals and “due to central banks”.

The Group **loan/deposit ratio** is determined as the division of the customer loans by customer deposits as presented in the funded balance sheet.

NB (1) The sum of values contained in the tables and analyses may differ slightly from the total reported due to rounding rules.

(2) All the information on the results for the period (notably: press release, downloadable data, presentation slides and supplement) is available on Societe Generale’s website www.societegenerale.com in the “Investor” section.

Societe Generale

Societe Generale is a top tier European Bank with more than 126,000 employees serving about 25 million clients in 65 countries across the world. We have been supporting the development of our economies for nearly 160 years, providing our corporate, institutional, and individual clients with a wide array of value-added advisory and financial solutions. Our long-lasting and trusted relationships with the clients, our cutting-edge expertise, our unique innovation, our ESG capabilities and leading franchises are part of our DNA and serve our most essential objective - to deliver sustainable value creation for all our stakeholders.

The Group runs three complementary sets of businesses, embedding ESG offerings for all its clients:

- **French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance**, with leading retail bank SG and insurance franchise, premium private banking services, and the leading digital bank BoursoBank.
- **Global Banking and Investor Solutions**, a top tier wholesale bank offering tailored-made solutions with distinctive global leadership in equity derivatives, structured finance and ESG.
- **International Retail, Mobility & Leasing Services**, comprising well-established universal banks (in Czech Republic, Romania and several African countries), Ayvens (the new ALD I LeasePlan brand), a global player in sustainable mobility, as well as specialized financing activities.

Committed to building together with its clients a better and sustainable future, Societe Generale aims to be a leading partner in the environmental transition and sustainability overall. The Group is included in the principal socially responsible investment indices: DJSI (Europe), FTSE4Good (Global and Europe), Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index, Refinitiv Diversity and Inclusion Index, Euronext Vigeo (Europe and Eurozone), STOXX Global ESG Leaders indexes, and the MSCI Low Carbon Leaders Index (World and Europe).

For more information, you can follow us on Twitter/X [@societegenerale](https://twitter.com/societegenerale) or visit our website societegenerale.com.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE ISSUER

SG Issuer
15, avenue Emile Reuter
L-2420 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE GUARANTOR

Société Générale
29, boulevard Haussmann
75009 Paris
France

ISSUER'S AUDITORS

Ernst & Young Société Anonyme
35E, avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

**Ernst & Young et
Autres**
Tour First
TSA 14444
92037 Paris-La
Défense Cedex
France

Deloitte & Associés
6, place de la Pyramide
92908 Paris-La Défense
Cedex
France

GUARANTOR'S AUDITORS

WARRANT AGENT

THE CENTRAL DEPOSITORY (PTE) LIMITED

4 Shenton Way
#02-01 SGX Centre 2
Singapore 068807

LEGAL ADVISERS TO THE ISSUER

(as to Singapore law)

ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP
One Marina Boulevard #28-00
Singapore 018989