Innovation. Vision.

Annual Report 2022

ARBN 606 168 594

In memoriam

We're saddened to report the loss of six valued and beloved employees and a former board director and Chairman during 2022 and at the start of 2023.

We thank all our people for the extraordinary effort that they have made to help their families rebuild their lives. Our support and sympathies are extended to the families of the late Madeline Gabiobu, Rai Gia, Jennifer Goma, Dessie Buka, Andrew Soro Mongagi and Brolin Kipma.

We also mourn with the people of East New Britain and Papua New Guinea for the loss of Rt Hon. Sir Rabbie Langanai Namaliu GCL KCMG PC. Following his distinguished political career, the late Sir Rabbie served as a non-executive board member and eventually as Chairman for Kina Securities from 2000 to 2017. We are extremely grateful to have had the privilege of his leadership and guidance. He performed his duties with great energy and the utmost professionalism. His achievements include leading the renewal of the Board and Management Team and guiding Kina Bank's growth and sustainable performance during his tenure as Chairman.

Madeline Gabiobu

Rai Gia

Jennifer Goma

Dessie Buka

Andrew Soro Mongagi

Brolin Kipma

"Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted."

Matthew 5:4

Rt. Hon. Sir Rabbie Namaliu

GLC KMCG PC

1947 - 2023

Financial Snapshot

Statutory NPAT
PGK 116.5 million
Up 65%*

Deposits
PGK 3,879 million
Up 28%

Revenue
PGK 366.5 million
Up 10%

Net Loan & Advances
PGK 2,159 million
Up 11%

Customers
207,946
Up 19%

Return on Equity (ROE)

FY22 **19.6%**

FY21 **12.3%**

Capital Adequacy

FY22 **22.5%**

FY21 **23.3%**

15.3% **Market Share Lending**

12.9^ **Market Share Deposits**

*impact of 45% increase in DTA, hence decrease in ITE

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We believe in the power of together.

We believe that bigger goals are possible when everyone is aligned.

We believe that smarter banking products become better with clever technology.

We believe that ideas come to life more easily when you work together.

And, we believe that hard work and ambition are a sure path to home ownership.

Thinking together is a fundamental part of how we make our values manifest. We're committed to constantly improving the prosperity of the people, communities and markets we serve.

We strive to be the bank that represents change – consistently challenging the status quo, not just by creating more choices, but by creating better choices.

We're also about building a better future for PNG. A better future for hard working Papua New Guineans and the businesses – large and small – that are critical to our countries progress. Because at its heart, our nation's progress is our own progress and that's wonderful news for our shareholders.

That's what we mean by 'together it's possible'.


Potential. Realised.

01 About Kina Securities Limited.

Kina Securities Limited and its related entities (KSL, Kina, the Kina Group, the Group, or the Company) was established in 1985 as a diversified financial services company offering banking products, funds administration and wealth advice across Papua New Guinea (PNG). Kina offers customers end-to-end financial solutions from savings accounts to business loans, investments to mortgages, financial advice and investment management. We are committed to delivering exceptional service and this is what sets us apart in the market. Since our inception, we have grown to reach over 650,000 people, administering 880,000 superannuation accounts for beneficiaries and having a total asset base of PGK 4.7 billion.

Kina Securities Limited has two key divisions. Kina Bank and Kina Wealth.

Kina Bank delivers home, business and corporate loans, everyday banking transactions, credit cards, merchant and payment facilities and banking services to smaller institutions.

Kina Wealth encompasses Kina Investment and Superannuation Services, Kina Funds Management and Kina Nominees servicing funds administration, wealth advice, stockbroking, funds management and nominee custodial services.

Kina's Corporate Governance Statement is available on the Company's website:

investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=corporate-governance

Managing Director/CEO **Gregory Pawson** (left) and Chairman **Isikeli (Keli) Taureka** (right).

02 Chairman's Message.

I am immensely proud of our people, who work hard on delivering on our purpose. We continue to provide competitive products and services to help improve the prosperity of our customers and our communities that we serve.

Dear Shareholders,

I am pleased to introduce Kina's Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 (2022).

2022 was a year of two halves. In the first half of the year, the national election slowed private sector demand as business and customers awaited the results. Post-election saw the private sector recover well and spending accelerating to support resources growth. In the second half, the economy recovered well and grew by 4.6% in 2022 driven by the resources sector, in particular income from mining activities, which grew by 13.5%.

For the Kina Group, the underlying net profit after tax increased by 10% to PGK 106.1 million (2021 PGK 96.2 million) underpinned by solid revenue growth in core banking products and digital services. The strong results demonstrate Kina's ability to execute on its revenue diversification strategy with 50% of income now derived from non-interest-bearing products. Our foreign exchange (FX) volumes increased by 19%, however the revenue was reduced by 8% due to lower margin currency transactions. Our Funds Administration business continued to record growth in revenue, consistent with increased funds under management. Pleasingly, our ROE was 17.9% and is now restored to the level it was prior to the 2020 capital raising, demonstrating our ability to deliver quality returns.

The bank's financial strength allowed us to grow our footings by 1% while investing to create a simpler and better banking experience for our customers. Looking back at the three years since we set out our strategy, there is a strong track record of success. The Board is supportive of our strategy: building on the progress we have made; diversifying our revenues to generate sustainable growth and returns through the economic cycle.

We paid a dividend of PGK 18.5 toea (AUD 7.0 cents) per share (K53.1m) in April 2022 in relation to the profit for the half year ended 31 December 2021. In September 2022, we paid a dividend of PGK 10.3 toea (AUD 4.1 cents) per share (K29.6m) in relation to the profit for the half year ended 30 June 2022. This demonstrates the Board's commitment to return earnings back to the owners of our business when growth is achieved.

Our total capital adequacy is 22.5% and this positions us well for future organic growth. In 2022, we managed our capital adequacy well in response to market conditions. Our prudent approach to managing capital has positioned us well for further growth opportunities in digital and the distribution network over 2023.

We are currently at the halfway mark on our 2025 strategy. I am proud of what we've achieved so far given the global pandemic and difficult economic conditions over this time. We have delivered market-leading digital products that make our customers' lives easier. Our team members are engaged, and gender diversity is a benchmark amongst ASX listed companies.

Kina is the challenger brand in a market where the leading bank has 65% market share. People in PNG are looking for an alternative Bank and this is reflected in our customer growth of 22% over the past three years.

Looking ahead, the Board will steer a prudent course for growth opportunities while safeguarding our strong balance sheet. The growth agenda must be value accretive for all our stakeholders supported by our purpose to deliver prosperity to the communities, which we serve. Other priorities in 2023 include utilising our digital capabilities alongside the diverse range of experience and skills of our people. I'm optimistic about the next two years in PNG and what this means for Kina. Strong economic growth of 4% is predicted with approval for two key mining projects likely to be progressed in 2023 and several LNG projects over the next 4-5 years will inject much needed economic growth in regional areas. Kina's commercial lending hub expansion to five regional areas will provide these growing communities with a customer centric Banking alternative.

The Board would like to thank all our staff at Kina. The Board commends all our people for their adaptability, passion and for bringing to life Kina's vision of becoming the most dynamic, forward-thinking financial services company in the Pan Pacific.

We have an extremely skilled leadership team, and the Board is pleased with the progress that has been made over the three years and have confidence that Greg and his capable team will continue to deliver value to all our stakeholders.

I would like to thank my Board of Directors for their ongoing support and solid leadership. Their excellent knowledge, diligence, and assistance in creating a strong, customer-focused organisation is paving the road for innovation and, in turn, improving the future of PNG.

Finally, I have had the honour of serving as Chair of Kina for the past five years. In that time, we have grown to become PNG's second largest Bank employing over 600 people and have reached nearly 650,000* customers. Kina is a business with significant potential for growth. The Board is confident that the 2025 strategy will support all of our stakeholders through challenges and opportunities in years to come. I'd like to thank our shareholders for their consistent support and commitment to Kina. As we head into the next phase of our strategy the value, we create for all communities confirms that 'together it's possible'.

Isikeli Taureka

Chairman
14 April 2022

*combined Kina and Mibank

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer's Message.

We have reached the halfway point in our 2025 strategy. We have achieved significant growth in our balance sheet, customers and developed capable people. 2023 will be the year that our growth aspiration will expand into different sectors, while we drive the sustainability agenda in PNG and continue to deliver value for all our stakeholders.

Steady, consistent and focused represents the Kina experience in 2022. Despite a challenging start to the year with a long-drawn-out election process impacting domestic business confidence, Kina was able to navigate through these constraints and deliver strong organic growth on our core banking products, execute on our digital solutions and focus on growth in targeted segments. Another material headwind for Kina is the announcement of the tax increase to corporate banks, creating negative investor sentiment. I would like to emphasise the growth momentum Kina has built over the past 3 years, and we will continue to deliver value to our shareholders despite this tax impediment.

In 2022, the Kina Group moved towards our 2025 strategic Bank to Market Marker model with digital revenues up 88%. Our digital footprint expansion with strategically aligned partners has enabled improved customer experiences and diversified revenue streams. Overall, revenue grew by 10% in a challenging market impacted by low business confidence in the first half of the year. Income grew to PGK 366 million (2021: PGK 334 million) with an increase in interest income of 8% and strong results in fees and commissions, up 30% reflecting growth in our digital channel fees. The digital channel growth continues to beat exceed our expectations due to high customer demands for greater accessibility and digital services for SME's.

Despite the headwinds of the first half, loan growth of 11% was achieved over the year. Total system growth in PNG was lower in 2022 at 5% compared to 2021, further demonstrating Kina's solid performance and moving our Lending marketing share to 16% from 15% in 2021. On the deposit side, growth of 27.7% was achieved due to a solid performance in low-cost transaction accounts with customer acquisition up 19%. Our Net Interest Margin (NIM) was 6%, within the target range of 6% and 8%. We were at the lower end of the range due to strong corporate deposit growth and targeted corporate lending.

This demonstrates the progress we have made against our strategic pillars. Detailed information about our progress can be found on page 19.

We launched several innovative products, new segments and partnerships in 2022. It's a credit to the outstanding work of all our staff at Kina with their commitment to execute first in market digital products such as WhatsApp Banking, Xero Feeds for our SME customers and our payment gateway platform. Our Private Bank and Corporate advisory services were launched providing a much-needed alternative in the market. And finally, our agile approach to partnerships remains strong with growth in MiBank customers and a newly co-located branch and other digital innovations has established Kina as the bank of choice for financial services.

In March 2023, we implemented a realigned structure that reflects our growth agenda and evolution of the 2025 strategy. We welcomed Rayeleene Elston as Executive General Manager of Lending to the team. Rayeleene brings over 30 years of experience in Business Banking and Retail lending. We have further enhanced our investment in our people, focusing on building leadership and execution capability with consistent KPI's across the Group.

In FY22, we implemented our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) strategy. Embedded in the Kina Group strategy is our Sustainable communities pillar, and the inaugural Sustainability report outlines our aspirations to be a leader in Sustainability throughout PNG, focusing on Inclusion, Transparency and protecting our Environment. You can read our inaugural Sustainability Report at investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=Reports-and-Presentations.

At Kina our focus remains on building on the strong momentum across our business to deliver on our strategic initiatives. I remain positive on the outlook for Kina in 2023. We are evolving our capabilities. Underpinned by the strong foundations of our strategy, we are investing in our technology and people so we can serve our customers in new ways that make their lives easier. A good example of this is our Electronic "Know your customer" identification (E-KYC) program which is a game changer in PNG. E-KYC will enable new customers to be 100% onboarded online with no need to visit a branch.

We have proved our ability to deliver sustainable growth against a backdrop of economic uncertainty and challenging policy constraints. Our ambitious plans to expand Business Banking, develop an expertise in Agri business and create a customer obsessed workforce will define our success in 2023. We take a balanced approach to our investment profile. Our aim is to diligently manage costs while maintaining our growth aspiration through a measured approach to risk management. We know achieving this balance will underpin our strategy and in turn, the value we create for our stakeholders.

I would like to thank our staff for all their hard work, resilience and passion in helping our customers and to our shareholders thank you for the support and confidence in Kina. I'm certain we are moving in the right direction to fulfilling our vision of being the most dynamic, progressive and accessible financial services organisation in the Pan Pacific region.

Greg Pawson

Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer
14 April 2022


Invest.
Return.

03 Our Segments.

SME Lending growth increased by 25%

Underlying NPAT growth of 10%

Personal account openings up 28%

Retail customer growth of 15%

Digital channel growth of 88%

Home loan growth of 19%

Kina Bank

Kina Bank delivers home, business and corporate loans, everyday banking transactions, credit cards, merchant and payment facilities and banking services to smaller institutions. In 2022, the focus was on delivering results in the Customer acquisition, Corporate and Home lending, SME and Digital.

Growing Digital revenues

During the year, we delivered on our objective of digital expansion with Digital channel growth up 88% year on year. This is a result of a consolidated effort to expand our EFTPOS fleet supported by our terminal of choice strategy. Currently, our market share in EFTPOS terminals is 25%.
Our investment in improving online functionality, website enhancements and ATM fleet has also contributed to this result.

Growing savings accounts and customers

It was pleasing to see a 28% growth in our low-cost savings account during 2022. This growth contributed to strong customer acquisition in both Consumer, up 19%, and Commercial customers, up 17%.

Growing the Loan Book by 11%

The business loan book grew by 9% over the year – a milestone achievement to exceed PGK 2 billion in lending. Heading into 2023, we expect further growth in our Commercial loan book with the onboarding of 10 new Business Advisors in key strategic regional locations.

The Home loan book also saw very positive growth of 19% with competitive offers, segmented offerings with Kina Private Bank and our Prime customer market.

Kina Wealth

Funds administration efficiency is the key

We maintained our leading position, and a differentiator for us here in PNG, as the country's leading funds administrator and fund manager. Our Funds Administration business continued to record growth, consistent with increased funds under management, securing revenues in excess of PGK 30 million.

Funds under administration business has delivered key strategic projects in 2022. A focus on operational disciplines has led to an increase in Service Level performance supporting revenue growth. Alongside efficiency improvements, the "Single View" platform was launched for two of the major super funds. Single View allows a Kina Bank customer to upload their Super account to their Kina Bank app enabling customers to view their Super Balances.

Strategic Overview.

Over the next three years our strategic intent is built on our banking and wealth capabilities to provide services and partnerships to create value for our communities. Supporting our strategic evolution are the key strategic pillars of Growth and Prosperity, Resilience, Service Excellence, Dynamic People and Sustainable Communities.

2020-21

Your trusted bank

+ Traditional banking
+ Digital banking

Retail **Commercial**

Corporate **SME**

Superannuation Partners

Banking Partners

Sell, service, grow, digitise

- Grow banking market share
- Digitise core business
- Digital customer solutions
- Test and learn partnerships and innovative business models

2022-24

Your trusted financial services partner

+ Traditional banking
+ Digital banking
+ Investment Banking Bank Services
+ Partnership Platform

Ecosystem Services

Corporate **Commercial**

Superannuation Partners

Banking Partners

InfrastructurePartner
API enabled

Digital Partners

Partnering to create and capture value (B2B, B2C)

- Maturing technology and infrastructure
- Maturing partnerships capability
- Targeted acquisitions
- Selectively scale new business models

2025

Your trusted partner in the Pan Pacific Region

+ Pan Pacific diversified investment bank

Markets

nasfund   Nambawan Super   MiBank

Kina Bank Modules and Partners

NiuPay   xero   Pei Beta   XChange

Digital Partners

YuTru

InfrastructurePartner
API enabled

Convene a marketplace of assets, capabilities and services (B2B, B2C)

- Geographical reach; digital-only bank
- Bank as a service – B2B
- Customer and partnership marketplace
- Diversified investment bank

Strategic Pillars.

Growth & Prosperity **Resilience** **Service Excellence**

Growth & Prosperity

Over the past three years, growth in our core products and digital channel has been accelerated. With our Digital first strategy, core digital channels, merchant payments, mobile banking and Visa fees contribute to the impressive growth over the past few years, growing revenues by 10%. The transition to the Bank to Market Marker model has enhanced growth in non-core digital segments. Partnerships with companies such as Pei Beta (bill payments), Pronto (integrated Point of Sale capability), YuTru (digital Identification) and Xero (Integrated Xero Bank feed for SME's) have confirmed that these adjunct services provide customer and shareholder value. Partnering to create value is now seeing these services contribute to non-interest income revenue.

Our website and online banking portals at kinabank.com.pg were significantly upgraded over the course of the year to global standards with improved navigation, graphics, calculators, and provision of online account opening and loan origination, and new private bank and corporate advisory tabs.

Our Bank as a Service model is also expanding our 15% strategic investment in MiBank, establishing a strong platform for Kina to expand into more communities creating shared value throughout PNG. In July 2022, we launched our first Co-branded Branch with MiBank enabling Kina Bank customers to utilise a MiBank branch. Another addition to our service offering in 2022 was the launch of our Business Advisory model, incorporating Lending, Business Partners and Digital teams to offer a "all of business" banking relationship from SME to commercial segments. We have experienced early success with this model onboarding the largest retailer in PNG and several significant Commercial customers who appreciate the high-quality service, advice and dedicated investment in technology.

Our aspiration to increase our market share to 25% across PNG is in sight. Market share growth in Lending has increased by 3% in three years and in deposits by 2%, In 2023, we are further expanding our Business Banking footprint, with ten new Business Advisors and five new commercial lending hubs in regional PNG. Having experienced growth as a strong challenger brand in Home lending, we believe Kina will offer SME's and Commercial sector a Banking alternative that will support growth throughout PNG.

Resilience

Kina has simplified its corporate structure over the past two years and the completion of a Non-Renounceable Rights Issue back in 2020 further strengthened the capital base. The total regulatory capital adequacy of 22.5% remains well above the (regulatory) minimum of 12%.

Alongside our strong balance sheet, our Reimagining Risk program of work was launched with a focus on renewed governance processes and an establishment of a target risk maturity for 2025. This included the development of our Strategic Intelligence capability, enabling Kina Group to identify strategic disruption risks and emerging growth opportunities. Other enhancements to our risk maturity include the development of risk appetite statements that appropriately align with the strategic goals while protecting the Bank's assets and improved risk modelling techniques to predict external factors on credit default.

Technology serves as the foundation for Kina's business strategy, which focuses on enhancing the customer experience. Over the past two years, we've made significant investment in our current technology, modernising the core banking platform, the development of API middleware and the ability to automate manual processes. We remain alert and dedicated to cyber security and the ability to manage security controls. Cyberattacks pose a constant risk to our operations, both in relation to our own digital platforms and indirectly to our supply chain. Further investment in software costs to strengthen infrastructure are expected to continue over the medium term.

Service Excellence

Customer obsession was the key theme in 2022 for our people at Kina. Our focus on listening to our customers and implementing change saw several key digital programs come to life to reduce our customers' pain points. The "Insight to action" approach was supported by our first in-branch customer satisfaction surveys in the last quarter of the year. As at 31 December 2022, we have received over 12,000 surveys and a Customer Satisfaction rating of 86%. This a pleasing result and as we expected the main customer pain point is waiting times in Branch queues. Incorporating this feedback with our insights to action program has accelerated

Dynamic People

Sustainability

our digitalisation program to enhance our customer service experience.

In 2022, the digitalisation program of work was extensive. To address the relevant pain points, we launched What's App banking, a well-used digital platform in PNG that allows greater access to financial services throughout PNG. We are in the final stages of our E-KYC program for superannuation customers to be onboarded digitally with no need to visit a branch. This is a game changer in PNG and will materially shift the market share dynamics over the medium term.

For our SME and Commercial customers improvements in our Telegraphic transfer online module provided greater efficiency, the launch of the XERO Bank feed, improvements in our Corporate Online Banking resulting in an increase in online transaction of 12%. We now have nearly 40% of our customers actively using our online platforms for their banking needs.

Dynamic People

Our people are at the centre of our business. Their passion and drive help our customers with their financial security and prosperity. Investing in capability is critical to the success of our strategy and through our leadership programs will help create the performance we are seeking. In 2022, we placed 80 leaders and emerging talent through Kina's leadership program. Our Senior Management cohort is the future of Kina and focusing on transformational leadership, diversity and inclusion will build a pipeline of Leaders that will amplify our five values.

In conjunction with key leadership skills, commercial acumen is another capability that will set Kina apart from other Banks in PNG. Customers are looking for knowledgeable staff who provide transparent and clear information on our financial products.
We launched the Financial Champions program in 2022 and have trained over 30 staff. This program will see our Financial Champions deliver financial literacy education to our staff and then to our customers. Supporting delivery on our purpose to constantly improve the prosperity of communities we serve.

Our career pathways program was piloted in 2022. The Funds Administration team were the first group to experience the program, which provides a clear competency framework and a pathway for career advancement. This highly successful pilot will be delivered in 2023.

Kina remains the most gender diverse Bank in PNG. Gender balance has been achieved in our executive and senior management teams. With the appointment of three new female executives, there is an equal gender balance on the senior leadership team with 50% also reflecting a strong pipeline of strong female PNG talent.

Sustainability

Over the past year and half, we have embarked on a full review of our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) frameworks to formulate a Sustainability strategy that aligns with our purpose, to build prosperity for the communities that we serve. This rigorous assessment of Kina's capabilities in ESG against the external frameworks of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SGD) and the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) alongside a thorough stakeholder materiality assessment supports our sustainability pillars. The materiality assessment included 65 interviews with staff, shareholders, customers and community groups as well as a review of 460 complaints and over 10,000 Customer surveys.

This work led to the creation of Kina's sustainability pillars, which are embedded across our five key strategic goals, Growth, Resilience, Service Excellence and Sustainable Communities. We have sharply refined our activities to focus on our three sustainability pillars, Inclusion, Transparency and our Environment. This report will highlight how we will executive against these pillars and what we will measure to help deliver on our purpose.

For further information please see the Kina sustainability report investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=asx-announcements.

04 Board of Directors.

Isikeli (Keli) Taureka

Non-exective Chairman
Chair of the Disclosure Committee

Mr Isikeli Taureka was appointed as a Director of Kina in April 2016.

As at 14 March 2022, Mr Taureka holds the position of Managing Director of Laba Holdings Limited which comprises shareholdings from four local areas supporting PNG LNG projects. Previously, he held the position of Managing Director of Kumul Consolidated Holdings which is the trustee and shareholder for the Government of PNG in major state-owned entities including Air Niugini, Water PNG, PNG Power Limited, Kumul Telikom Holdings, Ports PNG, Post PNG and Motor Vehicles Insurance Limited.

Isikeli previously held several senior executive roles with Chevron Corporation. Before joining Chevron,he was the Managing Director of the PNG-owned Post and Telecommunication Corporation and held senior management positions in the Bank of South Pacific Limited. Isikeli provides extensive knowledge and networks across PNG and Fiji.

He holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Papua New Guinea and is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Gregory Pawson

Managing Director/CEO

Mr Greg Pawson was appointed Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Kina in 2018. He joined the Group with an extensive knowledge of the financial services industry in Australia, New Zealand, Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Before his appointment, Greg was Regional Head of South Asia Pacific for the Westpac Group and held senior executive roles in retail banking, corporate financial services, financial planning, and funds management. His extensive banking experience includes more than 16 years at Westpac where he had accountability for Westpac's Country/Institutional, Retail and Commercial banking businesses operating in India, Singapore, Indonesia, PNG and Fiji, and the divestment of Westpac's retail businesses in the Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands. Prior to this role he was Westpac's General Manager Commercial Banking for three years leading the Australian Commercial banking customer segment with revenue in excess of $1.2 billion and responsible for 1,500 employees.

Greg holds a Master of Business Administration from the Australian Institute of Management Adelaide and is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Karen Smith-Pomeroy

Non-Executive Director
Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee, Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Disclosure Committee

Ms Karen Smith-Pomeroy was appointed as a Director of Kina on 12 September 2016.

Karen is an experienced non-executive director, with involvement across numerous industry sectors. Karen has many years of experience in the financial services sector, including a period of five years as Chief Risk Officer for Suncorp Bank.

Karen has specific expertise in risk and governance, deep expertise in credit risk and specialist knowledge of several industry sectors, including energy, property and agribusiness.

Karen is currently a non-executive director of Queensland Treasury Corporation and Stanwell Corporation Limited and is Chair of the Regional Investment Corporation and National Affordable Housing.

Karen holds accounting qualifications and is a Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants, a Senior Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA), a certificate member of the Governance Institute of Australia and a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Paul Hutchinson

Non-Executive Director
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Mr Paul Hutchinson was appointed as a Director of Kina on 16 August 2018.

Paul is currently employed by the University of Adelaide in the capacity of Program Director, responsible for large scale organisation restructuring and major projects.

Previously, Paul was the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Rural Bank (specialising in the provision of financial services to the agribusiness sector), Chief Operating Officer of New Zealand Post and held various other senior appointments with Westpac , National Australia Bank and Bank of New Zealand.

Paul's extensive background in strategy, finance, sales and distribution, commercial operations and risk management has been honed over 30 years in the financial services sector.

He is a Fellow of the Institute of Financial Services and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, having attended both the Company Directors Course and International Company Directors Course.

Dr Jane Thomason

Non-Executive Director
Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Dr Jane Thomason was appointed as a Director of Kina on 27 April 2018.

An entrepreneur and innovator, Jane has worked in international development implementation in the Asia Pacific region for 30 years. Her international career has included work for governments and donors including the Asian Development Bank, WHO, World Bank, USAID and AusAID.

Since 2017, she has focused on Fintech and Blockchain and is a thought leader in the applications of blockchain technology to solve social problems. She is the Co-Founder of the British Blockchain and Frontier Technology Association, Chair, Kasei Holdings Blockchain Securities), Aquis Stock Exchange, London, and is on the Editorial Board of both Frontiers in Blockchain and Journal of Metaverse.

Dr Thomason co-authored the books Blockchain Technologies for Global Social Change and Applied Ethics in a Digital Age. She is a Thinkers 360 in the Top 50 Global Thought Leaders and Influencers on Blockchain and Sustainability.

Dr Ila Temu

Non-Executive Director
Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Dr Ila Temu was appointed as a Director of Kina on 14 December 2020.

Ila was previously Country Manager for Barrick (Niugini) Limited (BNL), a role he held for some time until his retirement in September 2022. Dr Temu has held various senior roles with Placer Dome Niugini since 2000 including General Manager Government Relations, Director Corporate Affairs and Country Manager Tanzania. Prior to joining Placer Dome, Ila was Managing Director of Mineral Resources Development Company (MRDC), a state-owned organisation that held PNG's equity in major mining and petroleum projects throughout PNG.

Ila has also held a number of board directorships/ memberships in PNG including the Employees Federation of PNG and Bank of South Pacific where he was Director for 13 years. He was Chairman of PNG Ports Corporation for five years, Chairman of Bank South Pacific (BSP) Capital for three years, and President of the Chamber of Mines and Petroleum for three years.

He is currently a Director of Kina Petroleum Ltd, Director of Kumul Petroleum Holdings Ltd, and a Council Member of the Divine Word University.

Andrew Carriline

Non-Executive Director
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Disclosure Committee

Mr Andrew Carriline was appointed as a Director of Kina on 16 August 2018.

Andrew is an experienced business executive, highly skilled at operating successfully in regulated environments. He was an executive at a major Australian bank, where until 2017 he was the Chief Risk Officer in the Institutional Bank, as well as Chairman of the bank's business in PNG. Since 2017 Andrew has accepted several non-executive roles in the 'for profit' and 'not-for-profit' sectors.

Before his focus on purely risk roles, Andrew practised corporate law in the public and private sectors and has held several senior legal and operational roles.

Andrew holds bachelor's degrees in law and commerce from UNSW and is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

05 Senior Executive Team.

Lesieli Taviri

Chief Operation Officer, Country Head and Acting Chief Information Officer

Lesieli joined Kina Bank in 2020 as Executive General Manager for Banking distribution and operations. In her role as Chief Operating Officer, she is responsible for running the operations of the Business, People and Culture teams and Payments functions.

Prior to joining Kina Bank, Lesieli was the CEO of Origin Energy, and she is one of PNG's most highly regarded executive leaders. She has held a number of high-profile board roles including Founding Chair of the Business Coalition for Women. She has served as Trustee Director on the Board of Nambawan Super for 6 years succeeding into the Deputy Chair role and leading the Transformation Board Committee.

Lesieli holds a Bachelor of Science, Computer Science from the Papua New Guinea University of Technology, she also holds a Master of Business Administration from the Torrens University of Australia. She is also a graduate member of the Australia and PNG Institute of Company Directors.

Rayeleene Elston

Executive General Manager Business Banking

Rayeleene joined Kina in February 2023 as Executive General Manager for Business Banking and Prime. In her role, she is responsible for the distribution of retail and business lending.

Prior to joining Kina Bank, Rayeleene had a 30-year career in Banking in Australia. Her career began in Retail Banking and she spent over 20 years as an Executive across Business Banking at National Australia Bank (NAB). Her last role at NAB was leading the Queensland central region Business Banking team that covered, Commercial, Corporate, SME and Agribusiness. Her previous role was General Manager for Community Branches at Heritage.

Rayeleene brings a deep knowledge of Business and Corporate Banking across a multiple products, credit and customer experience. She will be leading a key strategic project to Business Banking expansion into regional PNG over the next three years.

Johnson Kalo

Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

Johnson Kalo was appointed acting Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary in September 2022. He previously held the role of Chief Information Officer. Johnson has substantial industry experience in Papua New Guinea having previously held the positions of Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for BSP.

His previous roles also include independent Director of the Board of Credit Corporation and Executive Director of the Port Moresby Stock Exchange (PNGX). He is a fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia and an associate member of Certified Practising Accountants PNG. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Commerce from the University of Papua New Guinea and a Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Financial Investment from the Financial Services Institute of Australasia

Deepak Gupta

Executive General Manager Wealth

Deepak Gupta is Executive General Manager Business Partners and Wealth and is responsible for Wealth management and Corporate banking at Kina. He has held a variety of senior positions with Westpac, AMP and domestic New Zealand institutions.

In addition, Deepak has strong governance experience having held non-executive director roles on the boards of NZX and ASX-listed companies. He brings substantial experience and a track record of success and innovation across various areas in financial services including successful development of New Zealand's first institutional private equity fund for retail investors.

Deepak holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Administration from Victoria University, New Zealand, and an MBA from Massey University, New Zealand. He has a Certificate of Investment Analysis from the University of Otago, New Zealand and is a Fellow of the Institute of Finance Professionals New Zealand.

Karen Mathers

Chief Risk Officer

Karen is Group Chief Risk Officer and is responsible for overseeing Kina's strategy for holistic risk management and compliance. This includes best practice governance and regulatory management complying with the standards of the various supervisory authorities.

Karen has enjoyed a career in finance spanning over 25 years. She has held executive positions at ANZ Banking Group (Australia, and overseas) as Chief Finance, Chief Operating and Chief Risk Officer and is well versed in the multidisciplined divisions in Banking. With her unique skillset (accounting, law and risk management), she has had responsibilities that had oversight of all financial operations of the companies in a multitude of industries in Australia, Europe, Asia and the Pacific.

Karen is degree qualified as an accountant with post-graduate qualifications in commercial law and forensic accounting.

Asi Nauna

Chief of Staff

Asi joined Kina Bank in 2018 to assist with the acquisition of ANZ's Retail, SME and Commercial operations leading the integration of the SME and Commercial customer streams.

Asi was appointed Chief of Staff in March 2023 and is responsible for developing and delivering key strategic business priorities, the Environment, Social and Governance Strategy and Real estate divisions. She previously held the role of EGM Lending.

Prior to joining Kina Bank, Asi was ANZ's Associate Director, Institutional Banking.

In the last two years she has held a senior leadership role in our Business Partners and Wealth team, establishing herself as a dynamic and successful leader with a track record of delivering exceptional results.

Judith Ugava-Taunao

Executive General Manager Banking

Judith Ugava-Taunao joined Kina in June 2021 as Chief of Staff. She was appointed Executive General Manager Banking in March 2023. She is responsible for running the national branch network and a seamless banking experience to personal and small business customers. In her role, Judith leads the focus on customer service satisfaction in branch and through the contact centre, along with the development of digital concierge services.

For 18 years, Judith has built a career that spans across international borders and sectors. She has worked in international development, organisational transformation, and human resource development and leadership.

Prior to joining Kina Bank, she was at Oil Search where she served as the Vice President, Change Management Lead and as the General Manager for OSL's Citizen Development Program.

Ivan Vidovich

Chief Transformation Officer

Ivan joined Kina Bank in 2019. In the role of Chief Transformation Officer Ivan is responsible for Group Strategy and Planning, People and Culture, Digital Channels, Innovation, Design, Product and Marketing.

Ivan has 20 years senior leadership experience in Australia, Asia and Europe in the financial services and logistics industries with companies including Suncorp, TNT Express and DBS Bank, where he has managed large-scale sales and service operations, strategy, customer experience, innovation and multi-country integration and transformation programs.

He brings significant experience in people and culture transformational change and is a strong advocate of diversity and inclusion in the workplace.

Ivan holds a Bachelor of Arts from La Trobe University and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Nathaniel Wingti

Group Manager Treasury and Financial Markets

Nathan joined Kina in February 2016 as GM Treasury and Financial Markets. Prior to joining Kina, he spent 15 years at ANZ Bank where his last role was Head of Global Markets PNG and Balance Sheet Manager for ANZ across the Pacific. Nathan has 20 years' experience in foreign exchange, money markets and balance sheet management across the Pacific region having worked in PNG, Fiji and Australia.

Nathan holds a Bachelor of Business from the Queensland University of Technology. He has also completed the AFMA Dealer Accreditation Program and the PNG Institute of Directors Program.


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06 Remuneration Report.

1. Introduction and overview to shareholders

The Remuneration Report is focused on providing information to Kina Securities Limited shareholders about the Company's remuneration framework which is designed to support the delivery of targeted operating financial and non-financial results. Although Kina is not required to have the Remuneration Report audited and prepared in accordance with section 300A of the Australian Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), the level of disclosure meets the requirements of an Australian-incorporated company.

During the year, Kina reviewed its incentive plans to ensure that they align with market best practice and continue to attract, motivate and retain high calibre management and employees. As part of this review, it was determined that for all key management personnel except the CEO, the deferred component of Short Term Incentives (STIs) would be removed, and the total STI would be payable in cash. The Board will continue to evaluate the structure, eligibility, granting and vesting of fixed and variable remuneration arrangements for the company, including exercising provisions that exist to defer the payment of STIs.

2. Kina's Key Management Personnel (KMP)

This report covers the remuneration arrangements of Kina's Key Management Personnel (KMP) who are the people with the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Kina Group directly or indirectly. Kina's KMP comprise the non-executive directors, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (**MD&CEO**) and the direct reports to the MD&CEO, who are collectively called the Senior Executive Team. For the purposes of this report, 'executive' refers to the MD&CEO and the members of the Senior Executive Team (**Senior Executives**). The KMP disclosed in this Remuneration Report for 2022 were:

Non-executive directors (refer to section 4 of this Remuneration Report)

Name	Position held during the financial year ended 31 December 2022*
Isikeli Taureka	Non-executive Chairman
Andrew Carriline	Non-executive director
Paul Hutchinson	Non-executive director
Karen Smith-Pomeroy	Non-executive director
Ila Temu	Non-executive director
Jane Thomason	Non-executive director

MD&CEO and Senior Executive Team (direct reports to the MD&CEO)

Name	Position held during the financial year ended 31 December 2022*
Greg Pawson	MD&CEO
Chetan Chopra[1]	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Company Secretary
Deepak Gupta	Executive General Manager, Business Partners and Wealth
Karen Mathers[2]	Chief Risk Officer
Samantha Miller[3]	General Manager Corporate Affairs and Investor Relations
Johnson Kalo[4]	Chief Information Officer
Ivan Vidovich	Chief Transformation Officer
Nathan Wingti	Head of Treasury
Lesieli Taviri	Executive General Manager, Banking
Asi Nauna	Executive General Manager, Lending
Judith Ugava-Taunao	Chief of Staff

** The term as KMP was for the full year unless otherwise indicated.*

[1] resigned 3 September 2022
[2] appointed 1 January 2022
[3] appointed 14 March 2022
[4] appointed Acting CFO and Company Secretary 1 September 2022

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Board has established the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (**RNC**) to ensure the Company:

- has a Board with an effective composition, size and commitment to adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties and to bring transparency, focus and independent judgment to decisions regarding its composition
- has coherent remuneration policies and practices to attract and retain directors and Senior Executives who will create value for shareholders
- observes those remuneration policies and practices; and
- rewards executives fairly and responsibly having regard to the performance of both the Kina Group and its executives and the general external pay environment (including the level of fees for non-executive directors).

The RNC assists the Board in the performance of its constitutional and regulatory duties by:

- advising the Board on the remuneration of the MD&CEO, Senior Executive Team and employees holding Responsible Person positions (as defined in accordance with Banking Prudential Standard BPS310 Corporate Governance – Fit and Proper Requirements (BPS310), issued by the Bank of Papua New Guinea (**BPNG**)
- providing an objective, non-executive review of the effectiveness of Kina's remuneration policies and practices
- recommending to the Board for approval by shareholders, the amount and structure of non-executive directors' fees
- overseeing aspects of the 'Fit and Proper' requirements of BPNG BPS310; and
- identifying the mix of skills and individuals required to allow the Board to contribute to the successful oversight and stewardship of the Company.

To align remuneration, performance and strategy, the RNC regularly reviews:

- remuneration policy
- the structure and quantum of the remuneration of the MD&CEO, members of the Senior Executive Team, staff holding Responsible Person positions and selected risk and compliance staff; and
- the structure and level of non-executive directors' board fees and committee fees.

For more information on the RNC, refer to Kina's Corporate Governance Statement (available on Kina's website at investors.kinabank.com.pg/investors/?page=corporate-governance).

3. Executive remuneration

Remuneration policy and governance framework

The RNC reviews and determines Kina's remuneration policy and structure annually, for approval by the Board, to ensure it remains aligned to the Company's business needs and meets its remuneration principles. The RNC also engages external remuneration consultants to assist with this review as required. In particular, the RNC aims to ensure Kina's remuneration practices are:

- transparent, competitive and reasonable, enabling the Company to attract and retain key talent
- aligned to the Company's strategic and business objectives and values, and the creation of shareholder value; and
- acceptable to shareholders.

Remuneration Policy

The key tenets of Kina's Remuneration Policy include that:

- Remuneration should be set at levels that reflect the relative size of the position, the remuneration ranges for positions of equivalent 'size' in the relevant market, the performance of the person holding the position and any position-specific factors such as location or the strategic importance of the role.
- Remuneration levels must reflect what the Group can afford. The Board through the RNC will provide the MD&CEO with advice on affordability and this must be factored into the MD&CEO's annual review of remuneration.
- The levels of every role in the organisation shall be identified through a professional job evaluation exercise and endorsed by the selected Job Evaluation Panel.
- Pay structures and levels may be reviewed based on the organisational growth and maturity over a period; and from time to time benchmarked against identified market participants. This survey cycle period shall typically be not more than once in any two years.
- Remuneration packages may comprise a mix of base pay, performance-related pay and other benefits where this is consistent in the market with the structure of packages for similar sized roles, and must take into account the value of all such elements.
- Remuneration packages, including any performance-based component, must not compromise the independence of any risk and financial control officers of the Group.
- Where a remuneration package includes a variable performance-based component the package must be structured to:
  - motivate the employee to achieve personal goals that demonstrably contribute to the Group's overall strategic direction and medium to long-term financial performance objectives
  - encourage the employee to work within the Group's risk management framework and to comply with the Group's prudential policies
  - specify measurable, objective, verifiable performance targets which have to be met or exceeded before any additional payment is due
  - specify a measurement period that takes into account the time to observe the real outcomes of the employee's business activities and efforts
  - discourage the employee from taking extreme risks to achieve short-term performance targets that could jeopardise the financial stability and viability of the Group in the medium to long term
  - provide for the Board to set aside part or all of the performance-based payments due if in the Board's judgment this is necessary to protect the financial soundness of the Group or address unintended and unforeseen consequences when the performance-based measures were originally formulated
- Where a package includes equity or equity-linked deferred remuneration the package must be structured to prohibit the employee leveraging the equity in any way until it is fully vested. The Group will cancel the vested equity and rights to future equity of any employees found to be in breach of this provision of their employment agreement. The Board maintains complete discretion to award equity rights to employees, including the determination of vesting conditions and whether the equity rights vest and/or are awarded.
- On an overall basis, Kina Group would like to position itself between the 50th and 75th percentile of the defined market, with flexibility to adjust based on market dynamics and organisational strategy.

Under the Company's Securities Trading Policy, Relevant Persons (which includes all directors and officers of Kina (MD&CEO, CFO and Company Secretary) and all direct reports of the MD&CEO), are prohibited from entering into any hedging arrangements that limit the economic risk of holding Kina securities under Kina equity plans. This helps align the interests of directors, the Senior Executive Team and shareholders.

Remuneration components, approach and mix

To align the interests of Kina's Senior Executive Team with Kina's strategic goals and to assist in the attraction, motivation and retention of management and employees of Kina, the Board has determined that the remuneration packages of the MD&CEO and the Senior Executive Team should comprise the following components:

Fixed remuneration	Total fixed remuneration comprises base salary, other non-cash benefits and includes superannuation.
Short-term incentive award (STI Award)	The short-term incentive award (**STI Award**) provides participants with an opportunity to earn an incentive calculated as a percentage of their salary each year, conditional upon achievement of group and individual key performance indicators (**KPIs**) which may consist of financial and, if applicable non-financial performance measures For all participants, except the MD&CEO, the incentive earned will be paid 100% in cash. – MD&CEO 65% in cash and 35% in an offer of performance rights. – The cash portion of the incentive will be paid in the next pay cycle following confirmation of the performance outcomes being achieved. For the MD&CEO, the performance rights portion (**STI Performance Rights**) will be issued under Kina's Performance Rights Plan (**Plan**) in one tranche and will lapse upon resignation or termination, subject to the absolute discretion of the Board. The Board has the right to vary the STI Award.
Long-term incentive award (LTI Award)	The long-term incentive award (**LTI Award**) provides an opportunity for employees to receive an equity interest in Kina through the granting of Performance Rights (**LTI Performance Rights**) under the Plan. Under the LTI Award, LTI participants may be offered LTI Performance Rights that are subject to vesting conditions set by the Board. The Board has the absolute discretion to vary the LTI Award.
Retention award	Retention Awards are no longer applicable or awarded in the ordinary course of Kina's business.

Fixed Remuneration (FR)

The Senior Executive Team members may receive their fixed remuneration as cash, or cash with non-monetary benefits such as insurance, allowances and tax advisory services. FR is reviewed annually, or on promotion. It is benchmarked against market data for comparable roles in companies in a similar industry and with similar market capitalisation. The RNC aims to recommend to the Board a remuneration package that would position the respective member of the Senior Executive Team at or near the median for a corresponding role, with flexibility to take into account capability, experience, and value to the organisation and performance of the individual.

STI Award
Structure of LTI Award

Features	Description
Eligibility	The MD&CEO and Senior Executive Team are eligible to participate in the STI Award **(STI Participants).**
STI Award components	**Cash bonus:** 100% of the STI Participant's STI Award, except for MD&CEO with 65% of STI Award. **STI Performance Rights**: 35% of MD&CEO's STI Award.
Performance measures	Individual KPIs specific to each STI Participant are agreed at the start of each year. These KPIs consist of both financial and non-financial performance measures. No STI Award is payable unless a minimum Group Net Profit After Tax (**NPAT**) is achieved. The Board has the absolute discretion to vary this requirement. The Board allocates an annual pool to the STI Award each year. There are levels of targeted performance for allocation of the pool for 2022: Minimum (85% of budget) Threshold (85% – 100% budget): 50% Target (Budget 100%) 90% Stretch (100+ to 110%+) 100% Stretch (120%+) up to 120% The pool is then allocated in accordance with the maximum and target STI Award for each STI participant (which is detailed later) as a percentage of gross pay. The Board has the absolute discretion to vary the STI Award.
Calculation of STI Performance Rights	The number of STI Performance Rights granted is determined by dividing the award value by the 10-day volume weighted average price per share prior to 31 December of the year of award (**VWAP**).
Vesting of STI Performance Rights	STI Performance Rights are restricted from exercise until the second anniversary after the grant date and will vest on the second anniversary. These are not subject to any further measurement after award and allotment.

Period	Date granted	Vesting date
Financial Year (**FY**) ended 31 December 2019	01/04/2020	01/04/2022
FY ended 31 December 2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023
FY ended 31 December 2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024
FY ended 31 December 2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025

Forfeiture of STI Performance Rights	STI Performance Rights are subject to Kina's clawback policy. Under the clawback policy, unvested STI Performance Rights may be forfeited if the Board determines that adverse events or outcomes arise that should impact on the grant of STI Performance Rights to a STI Participant.
Payments and grants	Payment of the cash component under the STI Award will be made in April of each year after the release of the full year financial results to the ASX and PNGX.
Target STI and maximum STI that can be awarded	

	Target	Maximum
MD&CEO	100% of base salary	150% of base salary
CFO	40% of base salary	50% of base salary
Other Senior Executives	30% of base salary	45% of base salary

Long-term incentive Award (LTI Award)

The MD&CEO and the Senior Executive Team participate, at the Board's discretion, in the LTI Award comprising annual grants of Performance Rights. Further details are shown in the table below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Structure of LTI</th></tr>
<tr><th>Features</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Eligibility</td><td>Participants must be a permanent full-time or part-time employee or executive director of Kina or any of its subsidiaries (LTI Participants).</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTI components</td><td>The LTI Award will be delivered as performance rights (LTI Performance Rights) with each right conferring on its owner the right to be issued or transferred one (1) fully paid ordinary share in the Company.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance measures</td><td>Since 2016, the LTI Performance Rights will only vest subject to Board assessed satisfaction of the following conditions:
Meeting the required Total Shareholder Return (TSR) performance level based on peer group – 50% weighting
Over a three-year period, whereby:
<table>
<tr><th>Peer group relative TSR performance</th><th>Vesting outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>Below 50th percentile of peer group</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>At 50th percentile</td><td>50% vesting</td></tr>
<tr><td>Between 50th – 75% percentile</td><td>Pro rata between 50% to 100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>75% and above</td><td>100% vesting</td></tr>
</table>
Meeting Earnings Per Share (EPS) target level based on peer group – 50% weighting
Compound Annual Growth rate over a three-year period, whereby:
<table>
<tr><th>EPS performance</th><th>Vesting Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>< 5% compound annual growth</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>5%</td><td>50% vesting</td></tr>
<tr><td>>5% and < 10%</td><td>Pro rata between 50% to 100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>10%</td><td>100% vesting</td></tr>
</table>
In 2021, the Board worked with an independent advisor to identify the comparator group companies and the advisor calculates the vesting schedule.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation of LTI Performance Rights</td><td>Grants are approved annually. The number of LTI Performance Rights for each year will be determined by dividing the LTI Awards by the 10-day volume weighted average price per share prior to 31 December in the year of grant (VWAP).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vesting and exercise of LTI Performance Rights</td><td>While the grants are approved annually, they will vest no earlier than the third anniversary of the commencement of the performance period and subject to satisfaction of the vesting conditions and performance measures.

The performance periods for the outstanding awards are as follows:</td></tr>
</table>

Financial Year	Date granted	Performance Period	Measures	Vesting date (subject to performance testing)
2019	01/04/2020	01/04/2020 to 31/03/2023	EPS assessment compound till FY 2022 – 50% Relative TSR assessment compounded to FY 2022 – 50%	01/04/2023
2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2024	EPS assessment compound till FY 2023 – 50% Relative TSR assessment compounded to FY 2023 – 50%	01/04/2024
2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2025	EPS assessment compound till FY 2024 – 50% Relative TSR assessment compounded to FY 2024 – 50%	01/04/2025
2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2026	EPS assessment compound till FY 2025 – 50% Relative TSR assessment compounded to FY 2025 – 50%	01/04/2026

Forfeiture of LTI Performance Rights	Unvested LTI Performance Rights may be forfeited: • if the Board determines that any vesting condition applicable to the LTI Performance Right has not been satisfied in accordance with its terms or is not capable of being satisfied • in certain circumstances if the LTI Participant's employment is terminated; or • in other circumstances specified in the LTI Award under the Plan (for example, if the Board determines that the LTI Participant has committed an act of fraud or gross misconduct in relation to the affairs of Kina)
Lapse of LTI Performance Rights	Unless otherwise specified in the vesting conditions or otherwise determined by the Board, a LTI Performance Right lapses on the earliest of: • if the Board determines that any vesting condition applicable to the LTI Performance Right has not been satisfied in accordance with its terms or is not capable of being satisfied • the expiry of the exercise period (if any) • in circumstances of cessation of employment, i.e. either resignation or termination • in other circumstances specified in the LTI Award under the Plan (for example, if the Board determines that the LTI Participant has committed an act of fraud or gross misconduct in relation to the affairs of Kina); or • if the LTI participant purports to deal in the LTI Performance Right in breach of any disposal or hedging restrictions in respect of the Performance Right.
Target LTI and maximum LTI that can be awarded	see table below

	Target	Maximum
MD&CEO	50%	50%
CFO	40%	40%
Other Senior Executives	30%	30%

Calculation of Fair Value of LTI Performance Rights

Fair value of the LTI performance rights subject to TSR and EPS vesting conditions for financial reporting purposes is generally estimated based on Kina's ASX market share price at grant date and using a simulation pricing model applying the assumptions of price volatility, risk-free interest rates and dividend yields. Kina engages an independent valuation expert who performs the fair value calculations on the grants based on the valuation methodologies referenced above and below.

TSR

A Monte Carlo simulation approach is used to value the LTI Awards subject to the relative TSR performance condition as it incorporates an appropriate amount of flexibility with respect to different features of the award. This approach is assumed to follow Geometric Brownian motion under a risk-neutral measure as follows:

- simulates correlations between Kina's proxy and other peer companies as well as correlations between other companies in the peer group
- ranks simulated performances and the proportion of relative TSR award vested as calculated based on vesting schedule; and
- records present value of TSR-hurdle award vested.

The above process is repeated multiple times and the estimated fair value is the average of the results.

EPS

Fair value of awards subject to EPS is calculated using a risk-neutral assumption. The fair value is the difference between the share prices of the underlying asset, minus the expected present value of future dividends over the expected life if holders of the underlying asset are not entitled to receive future dividends. The fair value of the awards subject to EPS performance conditions will be equal to the share price of the underlying asset if holders are entitled to receive future dividends.

Performance-based and non-performance based components

All STI and LTI elements of the remuneration of the KMP who are executives are performance-based.

Participant		Cash salary/fees/short-term compensated absences $	Non-monetary benefits $	Total $
Greg Pawson	2022	603,508	189,407	792,914
	2021	591,300	206,709	798,009
Chetan Chopra[1]*	2022	276,923	135,727	412,650
	2021	400,000	126,431	526,431
Ivan Vidovich	2022	385,577	16,356	401,933
	2021	375,000	61,748	436,748
Deepak Gupta	2022	360,577	142,140	502,717
	2021	350,000	174,977	524,977
Johnson Kalo	2022	323,360	31,655	355,015
	2021	309,680	22,602	332,282
Nathan Wingti	2022	338,129	117,585	455,714
	2021	290,325	112,468	402,793
Asi Nauna	2022	240,654	26,814	267,468
	2021	226,454	15,924	242,378
Lesieli Taviri	2022	323,599	115,923	439,522
	2021	310,488	20,713	331,201
Karen Mathers	2022	400,000	15,546	415,546
	2021	-	-	-
Judith Ugava-Taunao	2022	222,310	24,418	246,728
	2021	124,195	8,839	133,033
Samantha Miller[2]*	2022	288,462	14,575	303,036
	2021	-	-	-

External Advisor Services

The Kina Performance Rights Plan is administered independently by Link Market Services Pty Ltd. Orient Capital Pty Limited is engaged to provide the assessment of EPS Growth and Relative TSR Performance in relation to the LTI Awards and valuation of the VWAP.

Holdings in Company Shares

The table below sets out the current holdings of Company Shares by KMP.

KMP Shareholding	Current Balance
Gregory Pawson	865,373
Chetan Chopra	352,720
Deepak Gupta	244,708
Nathan Wingti	51,127
Ivan Vidovich	26,923

* pro-rata based on start dates
[1] resigned 3 September 2022
[2] appointed 14 March 2022

3. Executive remuneration (continued)

Performance Rights holdings

The table below sets out the current holdings of Performance Rights (**PR**) by KMP.

First Name	Last Name	Award	Year	Grant Date	Vesting date	Value of PR granted (AUD)	VWAP period	VWAP $ applied	PR 3 1/12/2022
Gregory	Pawson	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	288,189	31/12/2021	0.8233	350,041
		STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	277,825	31/12/2022	0.7756	358,207
		LTI	2019	19/05/2020	01/04/2023	294,722	31/12/2019	1.4300	206,099
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	274,466	31/12/2021	0.8233	333,373
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	264,595	31/12/2022	0.7756	341,149
Chetan	Chopra	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	105,225	31/12/2021	0.8233	127,809
		STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	101,801	31/12/2022	0.7756	131,255
		LTI	2019	01/04/2020	01/04/2023	160,000	31/12/2019	1.4300	111,888
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	148,009	31/12/2021	0.8233	179,775
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	143,194	31/12/2022	0.7756	184,623
Michael	Van Dorssen	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	48,566	31/12/2021	0.8233	58,989
		LTI	2019	01/04/2020	01/04/2023	120,000	31/12/2019	1.4300	83,916
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	111,006	31/12/2021	0.8233	134,831
Deepak	Gupta	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	48,566	31/12/2021	0.8233	58,989
		STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	46,985	31/12/2022	0.7756	60,579
		LTI	2019	01/04/2020	01/04/2023	105,000	31/12/2019	1.4300	73,427
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	97,131	31/12/2021	0.8233	117,978
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	93,971	31/12/2022	0.7756	121,159
Nathan	Wingti	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	56,660	31/12/2021	0.8233	68,820
		STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	54,816	31/12/2022	0.7756	70,676
		LTI	2019	01/04/2020	01/04/2023	48,000	31/12/2019	1.4300	33,566
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	83,255	31/12/2021	0.8233	101,124
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	80,546	31/12/2022	0.7756	103,850
Gavin	Heard	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	25,902	31/12/2021	0.8233	31,461
		LTI	2019	01/04/2020	01/04/2023	66,000	31/12/2019	1.4300	46,154
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	61,053	31/12/2021	0.8233	74,157
Ivan	Vidovich	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	64,754	31/12/2021	0.8233	78,652
		STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	62,648	31/12/2022	0.7756	80,773
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	138,758	31/12/2021	0.8233	168,539
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	134,244	31/12/2022	0.7756	173,084
Adam	Downie	LTI	2019	01/04/2020	01/04/2023	90,000	31/12/2019	1.4300	62,937
Asi	Nauna	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	24,282	31/12/2021	0.8233	29,494
		STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	23,493	31/12/2022	0.7756	30,290
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	61,053	31/12/2021	0.8233	74,157
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	59,067	31/12/2022	0.7756	76,157
Johnson	Kalo	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	38,852	31/12/2021	0.8233	47,191
		STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	37,589	31/12/2022	0.7756	48,464
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	88,805	31/12/2021	0.8233	107,865
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	85,916	31/12/2022	0.7756	110,774
Lesieli	Taviri	STI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2023	16,189	31/12/2021	0.8233	19,663
		STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	37,589	31/12/2022	0.7756	48,464
		LTI	2020	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	88,805	31/12/2021	0.8233	107,865
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	85,916	31/12/2022	0.7756	110,774
Judith	Ugava-Taunao	STI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2024	15,662	31/12/2022	0.7756	20,193
		LTI	2021	01/04/2022	01/04/2025	59,067	31/12/2022	0.7756	76,157

Subsequent to, and in relation to, the year ended 31 December 2022 (**FY2022 Awards**), the Board approved the following STI and LTI Awards for eligible participants. The STI Performance Rights and LTI Performance Rights components of the FY2022 STI and LTI Awards for the MD&CEO are subject to shareholder approval at the 2023 AGM to be held on 9 June 2023.

First Name	Last Name	Award	Year	Grant Date	Vesting date	Value of PR granted (AUD)	VWAP period	VWAP $ applied	PR 3 1/12/2022
Gregory	Pawson	STI LTI	2022 2022	01/04/2023 01/04/2023	01/04/2025 01/04/2026	262,500 250,000	31/12/2022 31/12/2022	0.7756 0.7756	338,448 322,331
Johnson	Kalo	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025	81,600	31/12/2022	0.7756	105,209
Deepak	Gupta	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025	95,000	31/12/2022	0.7756	122,486
Nathan	Wingti	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025	90,000	31/12/2022	0.7756	116,039
Ivan	Vidovich	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025	135,000	31/12/2022	0.7756	174,059
Lesieli	Taviri	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025	115,600	31/12/2022	0.7756	149,046
Asi	Nauna	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025	60,000	31/12/2022	0.7756	77,359
Judith	Ugava-Taunao	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025	56,000	31/12/2022	0.7756	72,202
Karen	Mathers	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025	105,000	31/12/2022	0.7756	135,379

Employment agreements

KMP employment contracts

- All Senior Executive Team members' employment contracts are over a period of three years with a notice period of three months.

MD&CEO employment agreement

The MD&CEO's employment agreement is for a term of five years with a notice period of six months. Kina may terminate the MD&CEO's employment without notice or payment in lieu of notice in circumstances where the MD&CEO:

- is bankrupt or has made any arrangement or composition with his creditors or taken advantage of any legislation for relief of an insolvent debtor; or
- is convicted of any criminal offence, other than an offence which in the reasonable opinion of the Board does not affect his position as MD&CEO of Kina.

On termination of the MD&CEO's employment agreement, the MD&CEO will be subject to a restraint of trade period of 12 months.
The enforceability of the restraint clause is subject to all usual legal requirements.

3. Executive remuneration (continued)

Remuneration of employees

During the year, the number of employees or former employees (not being directors of the Company), receiving remuneration in excess of PGK100,000 per annum from the Group, stated in bands of PGK10,000, were as follows:

In PGK	2022	2021
1,820,000 - 1,830,000	**1***	-
1,530,000 - 1,540,000	**-**	1*
1,030,000 - 1,040,000	**-**	2
970,000 - 980,000	**2**	-
910,000 - 920,000	**1**	-
900,000 - 910,000	**-**	1
870,000 - 880,000	**2**	-
800,000 - 810,000	**1**	1
790,000 - 800,000	**1**	-
770,000 - 780,000	**1**	1
750,000 - 760,000	**-**	1
740,000 - 750,000	**-**	1
720,000 - 730,000	**1**	-
710,000 - 720,000	**-**	1
640,000 - 650,000	**-**	1
600,000 - 610,000	**2**	1
580,000 - 590,000	**2**	2
570,000 - 580,000	**-**	1
550,000 - 560,000	**1**	1
530,000 - 540,000	**1**	-
510,000 - 520,000	**1**	2
500,000 - 510,000	**1**	1
490,000 - 500,000	**-**	1
480,000 - 490,000	**1**	-
470,000 - 480,000	**1**	1
450,000 - 460,000	**1**	1
440,000 - 450,000	**-**	1

In PGK	2022	2021
420,000 - 430,000	**-**	1
400,000 - 410,000	**1**	-
390,000 - 400,000	**-**	1
380,000 - 390,000	**-**	1
360,000 - 370,000	**1**	-
350,000 - 360,000	**1**	-
330,000 - 340,000	**1**	2
320,000 - 330,000	**1**	2
310,000 - 320,000	**2**	1
300,000 - 310,000	**2**	1
280,000 - 290,000	**2**	1
270,000 - 280,000	**-**	1
250,000 - 260,000	**1**	2
220,000 - 230,000	**1**	3
210,000 - 220,000	**1**	1
200,000 - 210,000	**4**	1
190,000 - 200,000	**4**	4
180,000 - 190,000	**5**	7
170,000 - 180,000	**2**	5
160,000 - 170,000	**11**	8
150,000 - 160,000	**10**	9
140,000 - 150,000	**10**	6
130,000 - 140,000	**6**	11
120,000 - 130,000	**9**	6
110,000 - 120,000	**16**	16
100,000 - 110,000	**16**	21

*Impact of foreign exchange conversion.

4. Non-executive director arrangements

Remuneration policy

Non-executive directors receive a Board fee and fees for chairing or participating on Board Committees as shown in the table below. They do not receive performance-based awards or retirement allowances.

The fees are exclusive of superannuation.

Directors' fees are reviewed annually by the Board, taking into account comparable roles and market data provided by the Board's independent remuneration advisor.

Remuneration components

Kina's Board and Committee fee structure as at 31 December 2022 was:

Board fees	Chairman	Non-executive director/committee member
Board		
Board	$180,000 (excluding superannuation entitlements)	$90,000 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)
Committee fees		
Audit and Risk Committee	Committee Chair: $22,500 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)	Members: $11,250 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)
Remuneration and Nomination Committee	Committee Chair: $22,500 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)	Members: $11,250 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)
Disclosure Committee	No additional fees are paid	No additional fees are paid

Fee pool

Under the Company's Constitution, the Board decides the total amount paid to each non-executive director as remuneration for their services as a director of the Company. However, the total amount of fees (including statutory superannuation entitlements, if any) paid to the directors for their services (excluding, for these purposes, the remuneration of any executive director) must not exceed in aggregate in any financial year the amount fixed by the Company in a general meeting of shareholders.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022, this has been fixed at $1.28 million per annum (no change from the prior year, and the amount set out in the Company's Listing Prospectus). Any increase in the total amount payable by the Company to the non-executive directors as remuneration for services must be approved by shareholders in a general meeting.

The aggregate sum includes any special and additional remuneration for special exertions and additional services performed by a director as determined appropriate by the Board.

Committee fees

The Committee Chair fees are not duplicated for those directors who are appointed to Chair of more than one Committee or the Board.

Non-executive director remuneration details

The following payments were made to non-executive directors in the 2021 and 2020 financial years.

Director	Year		Short-term benefits	Post-employment benefits	Total
		Fees $	Non-monetary benefits $	Superannuation contributions $	$
Isikeli Taureka	2022 2021	180,000 180,000	- -	15,110 15,120	195,110 195,120
Andrew Carriline	2022 2021	112,500 112,500	- -	7,560 7,560	120,060 120,060
Paul Hutchinson	2022 2021	101,250 101,250	- -	7,560 7,560	108,810 108,810
Karen Smith-Pomeroy	2022 2021	131,310 131,310	- -	- -	131,310 131,310
Ila Temu	2022 2021	101,250 98,769	- -	9,012 5,415	110,262 104,184
Jane Thomason	2022 2021	112,500 112,500	- -	- -	112,500 112,500

Variable remuneration

Special remuneration

Directors may be paid such special or additional remuneration as the Board determines for performing extra services or making any special exertions for the benefit of Kina which, in the Board's opinion, are outside of the scope of ordinary duties of a director.

Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses

Directors may be reimbursed for travel and other expenses incurred in attending and returning from any Board, Board Committee or general meetings of Kina shareholders, or otherwise in connection with the business or affairs of the Kina Group.

Retirement benefits

There are no retirement benefit schemes for directors, other than statutory superannuation contributions.

Participation in incentive schemes

The non-executive directors are not entitled to participate in any Kina Group employee incentive scheme.

5. Related party transactions

Please refer to Note 29 to the financial statements, for further comments on related party transactions.

6. Directors' interests in shares

Directors are not required under the Constitution to hold any shares in the Company. As at the date of this Remuneration Report, t he Directors have the following interests in the shares in Kina (either directly or through beneficial interests or entities associated with the director).

Director	Number of Shares	Shareholding as at the date of this Remuneration Report (%)
Isikeli Taureka	65,000	0.02%
Greg Pawson	865,373	0.30%
Andrew Carriline	125,000	0.04%
Paul Hutchinson	80,299	0.03%
Karen Smith-Pomeroy	90,000	0.03%
Jane Thomason	35,000	0.01%
Ila Temu	-	0.00%


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07 Corporate Governance Statement.

Introduction

Kina Securities Limited and its related entities (**Kina**, the **Kina Group**, the **Group**, or the **Company**) places great emphasis on the continued development of a strong corporate governance, risk management and compliance culture. In an emerging marketplace, Kina seeks to be innovative as well as provide a safe and secure environment for its customers and clients, which in turn brings value to shareholders.

The Board of Directors of Kina Securities Limited (the **Board**) is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Kina Group, including adopting appropriate policies and procedures designed to ensure that Kina is properly managed to protect and enhance shareholder interests.

The Board monitors the operational and financial position and performance of Kina and oversees its business strategy, including approving the Company's strategic goals and considering and approving business plans, key governance, risk and operational policies and the annual budget.

Kina has a well-developed corporate governance framework and practices, for the operation and management of Kina, which incorporates resilient internal controls, risk management processes and governance policies and practices. The Board monitors adherence to this framework which enables the Group to comply with relevant laws, regulations and standards set down by the Bank of Papua New Guinea (**BPNG**), the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**), PNG's National Stock Exchange (**PNGX**), the PNG Companies Act 1997 (**Companies Act**), PNG Securities Act, Capital Markets Act 2015, and the Australian Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (**Corporations Act**).

This Corporate Governance Statement (**Statement**) sets out the key features of Kina's current corporate governance framework and reports against the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (*4th Edition*) (**ASX Principles and Recommendations**). The Statement is current as at **21 April 2023** and has been Board approved.

The Board considers and applies the ASX Principles and Recommendations, considering the circumstances of Kina. Unless otherwise noted, the Company has followed during the reporting period, all of the best practice recommendations set out in the ASX Principles and Recommendations. Where Kina's practices depart from a Recommendation, this Statement identifies the area of divergence and reasons for it, or any alternative practices adopted by Kina.

Governance framework

The core of Kina's corporate governance framework is the Company's Constitution and the Charters and Policies (Governance Documents), which are referenced in this Statement, and copies of which are available on the Company's website at: investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=corporate-governance.

The Governance Documents are reviewed regularly by the Board to ensure they comply with any updated laws or regulations, that they meet high governance standards and that they remain relevant to the Group and its operations.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

A listed entity should clearly delineate the respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management and regularly review their performance.

Board of Directors

The Role of the Board

The Board is committed to maximising performance, generating shareholder value and financial returns, and sustaining the growth and success of Kina. In conducting Kina's business in accordance with these objectives, the Board seeks to ensure that Kina is properly managed to protect and enhance shareholders' interests, and that Kina, its directors, officers and employees operate in a well governed environment.

The Board has adopted a Board Charter. The Board Charter sets out, amongst other things, the:

- role and responsibilities of the Board, including those matters specifically reserved to the Board;
- role and responsibilities of the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (**MD&CEO**), who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of Kina;
- procedures for management of potential and actual conflicts of interest; and
- guidance on Board performance evaluation, ethical standards and taking independent professional advice.

Board Responsibilities

The Board's first responsibility is to govern the Company in the interest of its shareholders; to protect and grow the value of its stakeholders' interests. The Board Charter establishes that the primary goal of the Board is to add value to the Company by:

- ensuring the long-term viability and sustainability of the Company;
- protecting the interests of shareholders by exercising effective control over the Company;
- providing strategic direction and leadership;
- bringing independent and informed judgment to bear on material decisions of the Company;
- setting the standards of behaviour and ethical values for the Company;
- establishing strong internal control and compliance systems;
- monitoring the effectiveness of the Company's overall risk management and control framework; and
- accounting to shareholders for the overall performance of the Company.

Under the terms of its Charter, the Board will:

- approve the Company's strategy, business plans and policy;
- establish the risk appetite within which management will implement the strategic direction;
- monitor the implementation of strategic plans against pre-determined performance indicators;
- identify key business risks and ensure measures are taken to mitigate those risks;
- ensure that effective internal control systems are in place to safeguard the Company's assets;
- establish and monitor terms of reference and procedures of all Board Committees;
- ensure compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and standards;
- approve the external auditor's fees;
- approve and monitor the progress of material capital investment decisions, including new products and services;
- appoint the MD&CEO, set executive remuneration and establish performance objectives;
- appoint the Company Secretary;
- review the compensation of directors and recommend changes to the non-executive directors' fee pool to shareholders;
- ensure succession plans are in place for all key positions in the Company;
- adopt a comprehensive suite of prudential and administrative policies;
- verify independently that the prudential and administrative policies are operating effectively;
- maintain effective and timely communications with shareholders;
- ensure the annual financial statements of the Company and other published reports and announcements are prepared according to the relevant standard;
- resolve that the financial statements and other published reports and announcements (where relevant) accurately represent the financial position of the Company;
- approve the annual report including the financial statements, dividend proposals and notices to shareholders for consideration at the Annual General Meeting; and
- assess applications for new and increased loan exposures where the amount or nature of the lending requires referral to the Board as set out in the Group's Credit Risk Management Framework and the Delegated Lending Authority Framework.

Delegations to Management

Day-to-day management and operations of the Company are delegated to Management. The MD&CEO has the authority to exercise all necessary powers, discretions and delegations authorised from time to time by the Board.

The Board has delegated to the MD&CEO responsibility for the following matters:

- selecting the senior management team;
- setting the terms and conditions of employment within Remuneration Policy parameters;
- evaluating the performance of management;
- implementing the strategic direction established by the Board;
- drafting the annual budget in consultation with the Audit and Risk Committee;
- managing the Group's day-to-day operations on time and within budget;
- maintaining effective internal risk controls; and
- managing the daily operations of the business in accordance with social, ethical and environmental policies set by the Board.

The MD&CEO's responsibilities are set out in the Board Charter. The MD&CEO is supported by the Group Executives, all of whom are listed on the Company's website at: investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=board-management.

The Board Charter, Charters of each Board Committee, and the Constitution are available on the Company's website at: investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=corporate-governance.

Director Appointment

As required by BPNG's Prudential Standards (Standards), Kina undertakes 'Fit and Proper' testing for candidates who will hold 'Responsible Person' positions on initial appointment, which includes directors and the Senior Executive Team.

This rigorous testing, in accordance with the Standards, is also carried out on an annual basis for all Responsible Persons including thorough background checks. When directors are proposed for election, or re-election at General Meetings of shareholders, the Notice of Meeting provides the following information about a candidate standing for election or re-election:

- biographical details;
- details of other directorships held by the candidate;
- a statement as to the independence of the candidate;
- details of any adverse information revealed as part of the checks performed about the director;
- details of any interest, position association or relationship that might impact on the ability of the director to be independent;
- the term of office currently served by the director; and
- a statement by the Board as to whether it supports the election or re-election of the candidate.

Prior to appointing a director, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee undertakes appropriate background checks on their qualifications, experience, education, character, bankruptcy history and criminal record.

Prior to appointment, candidates are required to provide the Chairman with details of other commitments and an indication of time involved, and to acknowledge that they will have adequate time to fulfil his or her responsibilities as a non-executive director of Kina.

Written Agreements with Directors and Senior Executives

Each non-executive director is provided with a Letter of Appointment, which sets out:

- the term of appointment;
- the time commitment envisaged, including any expectations regarding involvement with Committee work and any other special duties attaching to the position;
- remuneration, including superannuation entitlements;
- the requirement to disclose the director's interests and any matters which may affect the director's independence;
- the requirement to comply with key corporate policies, including Kina's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and its Securities Trading Policy;
- the Company's policy on when directors may seek independent professional advice at the expense of the Company (which generally should be whenever directors, especially non-executive directors, judge such advice necessary for them to discharge their responsibilities as directors);
- the circumstances in which the director's office becomes vacant;
- indemnity and insurance arrangements;
- ongoing rights of access to corporate information; and
- ongoing confidentiality obligations.

The MD&CEO and each Senior Executive Team member are also provided with a Letter of Appointment which sets out the information above (to the extent applicable), as well as:

- a description of their position, duties and responsibilities;
- the person or body to whom they report;
- the circumstances in which their service may be terminated (with or without notice);
- any entitlements on termination; and
- any circumstances in which their remuneration may be clawed back.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.

Mr. Johnson Kalo was appointed acting Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer on 1 September 2022. Mr. Kalo holds a Bachelor of Arts in Commerce from University of Papua New Guinea and a Post Grad Diploma in Applied Financial Investment from FINSIA. Mr Kalo is a member of Certified Practising Accountants PNG. The acting appointment was made permanent on 1 April 2023

Diversity

The Company's Diversity Policy emphasises Kina's commitment to the maintenance and promotion of a workplace that ensures equity and fairness and is free from discrimination, harassment, bullying and victimisation. Kina recognises the importance of embracing diversity, specifically in valuing the unique qualities, attributes, skills and experiences each employee brings to the workplace.

The Company's vision for diversity incorporates a number of different factors, including but not limited to gender, ethnicity and cultural background, disability, age and educational experience. The Diversity Policy provides a framework to help Kina achieve its diversity goals, while creating a commitment to a diverse work environment where staff are treated fairly and with respect and have equal access to workplace opportunities.

The Board has been focused on the improvement of diversity reporting which is regularly provided to the Board, and through the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, plans to set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its Board, Senior Executive Team and workforce generally, and disclose in relation to each reporting period: (a) the measurable objectives set for that period to achieve gender diversity; (b) the entity's progress towards achieving those objectives; and (c) the respective proportions of men and women on the Board, in senior executive positions and across the whole workforce (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes).

The numbers of females within Kina's workforce as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, including the Board and Senior Executive Team is set out below:

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Females	**Males**	**Total**	**Females**	**Males**	**Total**
Board	2	5	7	2	5	7
Senior Executive Team	5	4	9	4	5	9
Team Leaders	64	46	110	40	34	74
Other employees	292	230	522	344	257	601
Total employees	**363**	**285**	**648**	**390**	**301**	**691**

The Senior Executive Team are those individuals who report directly to the MD&CEO. Team Leaders are those individuals who have been appointed as Supervisors and Managers.

Kina was an inaugural member of the PNG Business Coalition for Women and, through the year, has provided specialist training to female team leaders to assist with their career development. Kina is a strong advocate for gender smart policies in the workplace and provides both maternity and paternity leave for its employees. This is complemented by the opportunity of flexible working arrangement when returning to work. Also, within the first six months of a child's life, new parents are provided with paid leave to enable time out of the workplace to feed babies.

In 2022, Kina renewed its subscription to the Bel isi PNG program, which provides safe housing and case management services for employees and family members who are survivors of domestic violence. Kina also trained 21 employees as family and sexual violence Contact Persons, providing more opportunities for survivors of violence to safely and confidentially reach out for assistance.
The management has incorporated and launched FSVU on the common learning platform to allow for an extended participation by the entire Kina employees.

The ratio of women to men at Kina is 56% female to 44% male (2021: 56% to 44%).

The Group will continue to promote awareness and understanding of workplace diversity principles and develop policies to help employees balance work, family and cultural responsibilities while at the same time removing barriers to career development.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee reviews and oversees the implementation of the Diversity Policy and will regularly consider the need to set specific gender diversity objectives.

Performance Evaluation

In accordance with the Standards, and as set out in the Board Charter, the performance of the Board, the directors and its Committees are assessed each year. The Board undertook a performance evaluation during 2022 in the form of a self-assessment survey. As in prior years, the Board undertook an internal skills analysis during the year. The findings were used to further refine the ongoing Board succession and renewal plan. The Board will continue to review individual, Committee and collective Board performance and ensure that composition,skills and experience of the directors is appropriate.

Performance evaluations, overseen by the Chairman and the Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee in the case of the MD&CEO, and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee in the case of the Senior Executive Team, are carried out on an annual basis and were completed in 2022

Principle 2: Structure the board to be effective and add value

The board of a listed entity should be of an appropriate size and collectively have the skills, commitment and knowledge of the entity and the industry in which it operates, to enable it to discharge its duties effectively and to add value

Board Composition

The Board currently comprises six non-executive directors (NEDs) and one executive director. The Company's Constitution provides for a minimum of three and a maximum of ten directors. The Board members have a diverse range of skills and experience which ensure they are able to add value to the Board's decisions, contribute effectively and act in the best interests of its shareholders. The Company's current executive director is Mr. Gregory Pawson, the MD&CEO of the Company.

Board Committees

The Board has the power to establish and delegate powers to Committees that are formed to facilitate effective decision-making. The Board, however, ultimately has full accountability for matters delegated by it to those Committees.

The Board has established an Audit and Risk Committee, a Remuneration and Nomination Committee and a Disclosure Committee. Each Committee has a separate Charter which sets out, in detail, the membership and powers of the Committee including its roles and responsibilities.

The Charters are reviewed at least annually, and copies are available on the Company's website at: investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=corporate-governance.

Other Committees may be established by the Board as and when required. Membership of Board Committees is based on the needs of Kina, relevant legislative and other requirements and the skills and experience of individual directors.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Board has established an Audit and Risk Committee to fulfil its responsibilities with respect to financial policies and financial processes, including internal and external audit matters, and risk management and compliance within the Company and its subsidiaries.

The objective of the Audit and Risk Committee is to assist the Board in the performance of its statutory and prudential duties and obligations and to satisfy itself that the Company:

- has effective policies and practices in place for the management and reporting of its financial information and results in compliance with relevant statutory and regulatory frameworks;
- has in place effective financial and other operational controls which assure the accuracy of financial information produced and reported;
- commissions and appropriately considers well researched advice on financial, taxation, insurance and other matters; and
- has in place an effective risk management framework, covering both financial and non-financial risks and that Kina's operations fall within the Board-approved risk appetite and tolerances; and undertakes a regular and objective review of the effectiveness of Kina's overall enterprise risk management framework.

As set out in its Charter, the Audit and Risk Committee must comprise at least three directors and all non-executive directors.

The Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee is appointed by the Board and must be an independent director. In accordance with the Standards, the Chair of the Board must not be a member of any Board Committee.

When appointing members of the Audit and Risk Committee, the Board shall have regard to the need for:

- at least one member to hold a recognised qualification in a finance-related discipline;
- all members to be financially literate; and
- all members to have a sound understanding of the concept of risk and the principles of managing risk.

The Audit and Risk Committee met eight times during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nomination Committee to ensure that the Company:

- has a Board of an effective composition, size and commitment to adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties and to bring transparency, focus and independent judgment to decisions regarding the composition of the Board;
- has coherent remuneration policies and practices to attract and retain directors and senior executives who will create value for shareholders;
- observes those remuneration policies and practices; and
- fairly and responsibly rewards Group Executives having regard to the performance of the Group, the performance of the Group Executives and the general external pay environment.

In its function as a Nominations Committee, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities in regard to:

- Board appointments, re-elections and performance;
- Board and Committee membership;
- directors' induction and continuing development;
- succession planning; and
- strategies to address Board diversity.

As set out in its Charter, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee must comprise at least three directors and all non-executive directors.

The Board has regard to diversity in constituting the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee may obtain information from, and consult with, Management and external advisers, as it considers appropriate. The Committee met seven times during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Disclosure Committee

The Board has established a Disclosure Committee, the purpose of which is to assist the Board in the performance of its statutory and regulatory obligations by:

- ensuring market sensitive and/or Company information is disclosed through the appropriate channel promptly and without delay; and
- providing assurance to the Board that all potentially market sensitive information has been considered for compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

The duties and responsibilities of the Disclosure Committee include to:

- assess whether information concerning the Company should be disclosed to the market;
- determine the substance of the market disclosure and when it must be made;
- where necessary, review market disclosures for accuracy and completeness and approve or recommend to the Board for approval;
- determine whether a trading halt or voluntary suspension of trading is required;
- respond to any request from ASX or PNGX to disclose market sensitive information to correct or prevent a false market;
- ensure that breaches of BPNG's Standards are communicated, where appropriate, to BPNG or other regulators in compliance with the relevant listing rules and/or continuous disclosure requirements; and
- oversee the Disclosure Officer's administration of the Continuous Disclosure Policy.

The Disclosure Committee has the power to:

- determine whether information should be disclosed to the market or any public forum; and
- authorise the disclosure of any information to the market or any public forum.

The Disclosure Committee has absolute right of access to any information held by the Kina Group. The Disclosure Committee shall comprise at least three members appointed by the Board. Members shall include the Chairman of the Board, the MD&CEO and the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee. The Committee Chair shall be appointed by the Chair of the Board. The Committee met twice during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Membership of and attendance at Board and Committee meetings

Membership of the Committees during the reporting period, the number of Board and Committee meetings held and the attendance at those meetings are set out in the table below. All directors are invited to and regularly attend all Committee meetings.

Director	Board Meetings		Audit & Risk Committee Meetings		Remuneration & Nomination Committee meetings		Disclosure Committee Meetings	
	A	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**
Isikeli Taureka	8[2]	8					2[2]	2
Gregory Pawson	8	8					2	2
Andrew Carriline	8	8	8	8	7	7	2	2
Paul Hutchinson	8	8	8	8				
Karen Smith-Pomeroy	8	8	8[2]	8	7	7	2	2
Ila Temu	8	7[1]			7	6		
Jane Thomason	8	8			7[2]	7		

A *meetings held that the director was eligible to attend*
B *meetings attended*

[1] these absences were known and approved prior to the meeting
[2] Chair

Board Skills Matrix

The Board seeks to have an appropriate mix of skills, experience, expertise and diversity to enable it to discharge its responsibilities and add value to the Company.

As of 21 April 2023, the directors collectively contribute the following key skills and experience:

Skills and experience	Explanation	Extent present among directors
Banking and/or financial services experience	Experience outside Kina in, with global business perspectives of, significant components of the financial services industry, including retail and commercial banking services and adjacent sectors, equity and debt capital markets, with strong knowledge of their economic drivers and the regulatory environment.	83%
Customer focus and outcomes	Experience in developing and overseeing the embedding of a strong customer-focused culture in large complex organisations, and a demonstrable commitment to achieving customer outcomes.	74%
Environment, social and sustainability	Understanding the potential risks and opportunities from an environmental and social perspective, and experience in developing and monitoring sustainability frameworks and related practices.	66%
Financial acumen	Good understanding of financial statements and drivers of financial performance for a business of significant size, including ability to assess the effectiveness of financial controls.	86%
Governance	Publicly listed company experience, extensive experience in and commitment to the highest standards of governance, experience in the establishment and oversight of governance frameworks, policies and processes.	77%
International experience	Senior leadership experience involving responsibility for operations across borders, and exposure to a range of political, cultural, regulatory and business environments in that position.	71%
Leadership and commercial acumen	Skills gained whilst performing at a senior executive level for a considerable length of time. Includes delivering superior results, running complex businesses, leading complex projects and issues, and leading workplace culture.	97%
People, culture and conduct	Experience at a senior executive level in people matters including building workforce capability, workplace cultures, management development, succession and setting a remuneration framework that attracts and retains a high calibre of executives, and promotion of diversity and inclusion.	86%
Risk and compliance	An understanding of compliance and experience in anticipating and evaluating macro, strategic, operational, financial, social, technological including digital disruption and cyber security risks that could impact the business. Recognising and managing these risks by developing sound risk management frameworks and providing oversight. Includes experience in managing compliance risks and regulatory relationships.	74%
Stakeholder engagement	Demonstrated ability to build and maintain key relationships with industry, government or regulators.	91%
Strategy	Experience in leading, developing, setting and executing strategic direction. Experience in driving growth and transformation, executing against a clear strategy.	86%
Technology and digital	Experience in businesses of a significant size with major technology focus, including adaptation to digital change and innovation, with knowledge of developments in Decentralised Finance (DeFi).	66%

Composition of the Board and details of directors

The Kina Board currently comprises seven directors, one of whom is Gregory Pawson, the MD&CEO. The remaining six directors are considered by the Board to be independent non-executive directors, comprising Isikeli Taureka (Chairman of the Board), Karen Smith-Pomeroy (Chair, Audit and Risk Committee), Jane Thomason (Chair, Remuneration and Nomination Committee), Andrew Carriline, Paul Hutchinson and Ila Temu.
The Board considers that each of the non-executive directors are 'independent' of the Company. Throughout the year, the Board therefore had a majority of independent non-executive directors.

Directors' Details

Name	Appointment date	Length of service	Non-executive	Independent
Isikeli Taureka	19 April 2016	6 years, 0 months	Yes	Yes
Karen Smith-Pomeroy	12 September 2016	6 years, 7 months	Yes	Yes
Gregory Pawson	1 January 2018	5 years, 4 months	No	No
Jane Thomason	27 April 2018	5 years, 0 months	Yes	Yes
Andrew Carriline	16 August 2018	4 years, 8 months	Yes	Yes
Paul Hutchinson	16 August 2018	3 years, 8 months	Yes	Yes
Ila Temu	14 December 2020	2 year, 4 months	Yes	Yes

The Board considers an independent director to be a non-executive director who is not a member of Kina's Senior Executive Team and who is free of any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with, or reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the independent exercise of their judgment.

At least annually, the Board reviews the independence of each director in light of their interests disclosed to the Board at each Board meeting and considers examples of interests, positions, associations and relationships that might cause doubts about the independence of a director including if the director:

- is, or has been, employed in an executive capacity by the entity or any of its child entities and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the Board;
- receives performance-based remuneration (including options or performance rights) from, or participates in an employee incentive scheme of, the entity;
- is, or has been within the last three years, in a material business relationship (e.g. as a supplier, professional adviser, consultant or customer) with the entity or any of its child entities, or is an officer of, or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship;
- is, represents, or has been within the last three years an officer or employee of, or professional adviser to, a substantial shareholder of the Company's securities;
- has close personal ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above; or
- has been a director of the entity for such a period that their independence from management and substantial shareholders may have been compromised.

The Board considers that each of the non-executive directors brings objective and independent judgment to Board deliberations and makes a valuable contribution to Kina through the skills and experience they bring to the Board and their understanding of Kina's business.

Board Chair

In accordance with the Board Charter, the Board Chair is an independent director. The roles and responsibilities of the Board Chair are contained within the Board Charter and the role of the Board Chair and MD&CEO may not be exercised by the same individual.

Director induction and education

Kina's induction program is designed to provide all new directors with a comprehensive view of the business. As part of the induction, new directors are given a detailed overview of Kina's operations, copies of governance and internal policies and procedures and instruction on the roles and responsibilities of the Board, its Committees and Senior Management.

The electronic Board portal utilised by the Board provides directors access to relevant Governance Documents, educational information, Board and Committee papers and provides a secure means of communication between directors and Senior Management. There is a strong emphasis on continued education and directors are expected to keep themselves updated on changes and trends within the business, in the financial sector, market environment and any changes and trends in the economic, political, social, global, environmental and legal climate generally.

Consistent with guidance on best-practice, all directors seek to complete a minimum of 20 hours during the year in ongoing professional development. Directors are encouraged to attend recognised courses, seminars and conferences and internal education sessions are scheduled at Board meetings throughout the year.

Principle 3: Instil a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly

A listed entity should instill and continually reinforce a culture across the organisation of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly.

Kina Group Purpose Statement

Kina's purpose is 'to constantly improve the prosperity of the people, communities, and markets that we serve'.

Kina Group Vision Statement

Our Vision is 'to be the most dynamic, progressive and accessible financial services organisation in the Pan Pacific region'.

This Vision is supported by our Strategic Priorities:

- **Growth and Prosperity:** multiple business lines providing customers with a full range of services, strong organic growth, value added services, and synergistic acquisitions;
- **Building Resilience:** strong company, well capitalised, well governed, managing risk versus rewards, and insulated against economic or market shocks;
- **Service Excellence:** digital from the inside and out, simple processes, great customer service, always first when it matters;
- **Dynamic People:** we love people, our culture is everything, our people are well trained, adaptable and care; and
- **Sustainable Communities:** we are in the business of doing good, building trust, and creating long-term value for all our stakeholders.

Kina's Culture

Our People are here to make a difference, not just for their day job. They are passionate about empowering customers to effect life change.

Kina's culture is underpinned by our Group Values, **FIRTH:**

Fairness
Imagination
Reflection
Togetherness
Honesty

Since the introduction of the FIRTH values, Kina has seen an increase in employee participation in FIRTH value moments which has helped them gain renewed perspective in our values and how they can be applied through the business. Our Learning Managements System was updated to include self-assessment and leader assessment of employee contribution to our Values and defined behaviours

Kina has articulated its Group Vision Statement, its Defining Purpose and its Culture in its Board Charter, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=corporate- governance.

Acting Ethically and Responsibly

The Board is committed to ensuring that Kina maintains the highest standards of integrity, honesty and fairness in its dealings with all stakeholders, and that Kina complies with all legal and other obligations.

Kina's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (Code) applies to all directors, employees of Kina and its subsidiaries (including subcontractors and consultants). The Code sets out certain minimum standards of conduct that Kina expects of its employees and directors including integrity, diligence, impartiality, equality and fairness. The Code sets out how employees and directors are to conduct themselves in order to meet these minimum standards. It is a requirement for all directors and officers to acknowledge the Code annually.

Whistleblower Policy

The Board has adopted a Protected Disclosure (Whistle-Blower) Policy. The Board wishes to promote an organisational culture that values open, transparent, ethical, legal, compliant behaviour and does not tolerate behaviour that departs from the high standards expected of Kina directors and employees.

This Policy is intended to reinforce that culture and to provide a safe, secure, confidential means whereby persons with concerns over any breaches including any unlawful conduct, misconduct, malpractices, violation of any legal or regulatory provisions that has, or may have occurred, can report it without fear of reprisal, discrimination or harassment of any kind. It is expected that the protected disclosures will be made in confidence and in the knowledge that it will be properly investigated and escalated to the appropriate level for it to be properly addressed.

Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy

The Board has adopted an Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy. The purpose of the Policy is to provide clarity of expectations, which helps to reinforce and strengthen the understanding of our responsibilities as well as those with whom we engage and also provide guidance in dealing with incidents or suspected incidents of bribery and corruption, should they occur.

The Policy complements Kina's other related policies, in particular, the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, Conflicts of Interests Policy, and the Gift and Entertainment Policy. The Policy harmonises with Kina's Core Values that emphasise principles of fairness, imagination, reflection, togetherness and honesty in our relationships and business dealings with both our internal and external stakeholders.

Principle 4: Safeguard the integrity of corporate reports

A listed entity should have appropriate processes to verify the integrity of its corporate reports.

Audit and Risk Committee

Details of the Audit and Risk Committee are set out on page 54 above.

Written Declarations

When the Board considers the statutory half-year and annual financial statements, the Board obtains a declaration[1], from the MD&CEO and CFO concerning the integrity of the financial statements and assurance as to the effective operation of the risk management and internal compliance and control systems.

Kina's financial reports for the half-year ended 30 June and the full year ended 31 December are respectively reviewed and audited by Deloitte, the Company's external auditor.

[1] (equivalent to the declaration required by section 295A of the Corporations Act and the statements required by Recommendation 4.2 of the Principles and Recommendations)

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

A listed entity should make timely and balanced disclosure of all matters concerning it that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of its securities.

Timely and Balanced disclosure

Kina is committed to observing its disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules, the PNGX Listing Rules, the (PNG) Companies Act, the Corporations Act, Capital Markets Act 2015, and the PNG Securities Act. The Board has adopted a Continuous Disclosure Policy and a Shareholder Communications Policy that implement Kina's commitment to providing timely, complete and accurate disclosure of information.

The Continuous Disclosure Policy sets out the roles and responsibilities of officers and employees in complying with Kina's continuous disclosure obligations and nominates those individuals who are responsible for determining whether or not information is required to be disclosed.

Shareholder Communications

The Shareholder Communications Policy promotes effective communication with shareholders and seeks to ensure that shareholders have equal and timely access to material information concerning Kina. The Policy sets out the investor relations program, a key tenet of which is to encourage effective shareholder participation.

In accordance with the Shareholder Communications Policy, Shareholders are encouraged to attend General Meetings of shareholders and shareholder information sessions and to submit written questions prior to those meetings. If they are unable to attend General Meetings of shareholders, shareholders are encouraged to vote by proxy or other means included in the Notice of Meeting.

Kina's website kinabank.com.pg contains information regarding the Company, the Board and Senior Executive Team, corporate governance, media coverage, ASX and PNGX Announcements, investor presentations and reports.

Kina's Investor Relations Program includes a number of scheduled and ad hoc interactions with institutional investors, private investors, sell-side and buy-side analysts and the financial media. At a minimum, so as to ensure that shareholders and other stakeholders have a full understanding of Kina's performance and strategies, Kina will convene analyst briefings twice a year on Kina's financial performance and objectives, following release of the half- year and full year financial results.

Shareholders may receive and send information electronically to and from both Kina and Kina's Share Registry. Other methods of communication are also available to shareholders and other stakeholders, including telephone and mail. Kina may consider the use of other reliable technologies as they become widely available.

Each director automatically receives a copy of each ASX and PNGX Announcement directly from the ASX Market Announcements Platform as soon as it has been released by ASX and PNGX.

In accordance with Kina's Continuous Disclosure Policy and Shareholder Communications Policy, any presentation to a new and substantive investor or analyst presentation, is released on the ASX Market Announcements Platform ahead of the presentation.

Principle 6: Respect the right of security holders

A listed entity should provide its security holders with appropriate information and facilities to allow them to exercise their rights as security holders effectively.

Kina values engagement with its shareholders, providing an understanding to the market of the Company's business, performance and governance. The Company uses the following procedures for engaging with its shareholders:

- **Periodic Reporting:** The Company produces financial statements for its shareholders and other interested parties twice per year and allows shareholders to receive these documents by mail or access them electronically (investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=Reports-and-Presentations).
- **Annual General Meeting:** Shareholders are encouraged to attend the Annual General Meeting each year and are provided with an explanatory memorandum on the resolutions proposed through the Notice of Meeting. If unavailable to attend, shareholders are encouraged to appoint a proxy to vote/attend on their behalf. The Company requires its external auditor to attend each Annual General Meeting and be available to answer questions from shareholders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and contents of the auditor's report.
- **Website:** The Kina website provides information on the Company's products and services as well as information useful to shareholders and market participants (kinabank.com.pg). In particular:
  - the Investor section (investors.kinabank.com.pg/investors); and
  - Corporate Governance section (investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=corporate-governance) directs shareholders to information likely to be of greatest interest to them.
- **Investor Relations:** On its website at investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=asx-announcements, the Company posts prompt and relevant communications for shareholders and the market generally to access, such as ASX and PNGX Announcements and financial results. Investors and shareholders can also contact the Company or its share registry, Link Market Services, directly by email or by mail and can in turn choose to receive communications electronically at investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=my-shareholding.

The Notice of Meeting for any general or annual meetings of Kina shareholders includes the statement that in accordance with Article 55.3 of the Constitution, the Chairman intends to demand a poll on each of the resolutions proposed at the Meeting.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

A listed entity should establish a sound risk management framework and periodically review the effectiveness of that framework.

Audit and Risk Committee

Details of the Audit and Risk Committee are set out on page 54 above.

Risk Management and Internal Controls

Risk is managed structurally through clearly defined risk management policies specific to certain parts of the business. These are interlinked and feed into a *Group Risk Management Framework*, which is overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee. The Board has approved and regularly reviews and updates the Group's *Risk Appetite Statement* and tolerance limits, as part of the Group Risk Management Framework, to ensure that all major areas of risk and risk management systems are appropriately monitored and accurately documented.

Kina has a dedicated Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) who is responsible for the Governance, Risk and Compliance attributes of the businesses. The CRO reports to the MD&CEO and the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee to ensure all material risks remain well managed.

The Audit and Risk Committee is supported by a number of approved risk management committees, including the Credit Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, Operational Risk and Compliance Committee and Executive Committee. The management committees have been established to nurture a strong and robust risk culture within the Group through the application of the three lines of defence risk model, and the implementation of key policies and frameworks.

Communication and education throughout the Group on the three lines of defence model emphasises each individual's role in the management of risk. During 2022, the Group's Risk Management Framework, including underlying policies, was reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee and, where relevant, by the Board.

A dedicated Compliance department is in place to ensure that Kina personnel are aware of the Group's prudential and legislative obligations and that these are maintained at all times. Risk within the Group is managed according to the appropriate risk parameters whilst promoting compliance of the limits set in the Board Approved Risk Appetite Statement. People risk is monitored including via an Occupational Health, Safety and Wellbeing regime, which is designed to maintain the safety of Kina's Employees and Customers. The Group's risk management activities comply with all relevant regulation including that of the BPNG Standards, relevant legislation and the Investment Promotion Authority (**IPA**), and the ASX and PNGX Listing Rules.

Kina also employs skilled credit managers who understand the PNG economic environment to ensure that the growing loan portfolio is maintained within an acceptable level of risk and within Kina's Board-approved risk appetite. All lending proposals are considered based on credit policy and within the risk appetite of the Group. Debt servicing assessment criteria is maintained to ensure Kina understands its level of credit risk while managing its impairment exposure.

Kina's risk management framework and internal control functions incorporate an Internal Audit function, which reports directly to the Audit and Risk Committee.

The Internal Audit function continues to be co-sourced with external providers, which brings the benefit of enhancing Kina personnel's existing knowledge and expertise. The Internal Audit function provides independent and objective assurance to the Board, via the Audit and Risk Committee. The annual Internal Audit Plan is formulated using a risk- based approach. Progress against the Internal Audit Plan is reported to the Committee on a quarterly basis.

The internal audit function determines an independent assessment of the effectiveness of Kina's Risk Management and internal control environment which is utilised in continual improvement measures of Kina's business processes.

Kina is exposed to the economic conditions of PNG through its normal course of business in lending monies to commercial businesses operating in PNG. Kina does not believe it currently has any material exposure to environmental or social (ESG) sustainability risks and the Company is currently working to develop further our ESG framework and processes.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

A listed entity should pay director remuneration sufficient to attract and retain high quality directors and design its executive remuneration to attract, retain and motivate high quality senior executives and to align their interests with the creation of value for security holders and with the entity's values and risk appetite.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Details of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are set out on page 55 above.

Remuneration

Kina is committed to a fair and responsible system of remuneration throughout the Group. Members of Senior Management are remunerated in a way that aims to attract and retain an appropriate level of talent and reflects their performance in relation to the delivery of corporate strategy and operational performance.

Remuneration for non-executive directors is set using advice from independent consultants and considers the level of fees paid to non-executive directors of similar corporations and the responsibilities and work/time requirements of the non-executive directors.

The Remuneration Report and further details about the remuneration policy of Kina are set out in the 2022 Annual Report.

Dealings in Company Securities

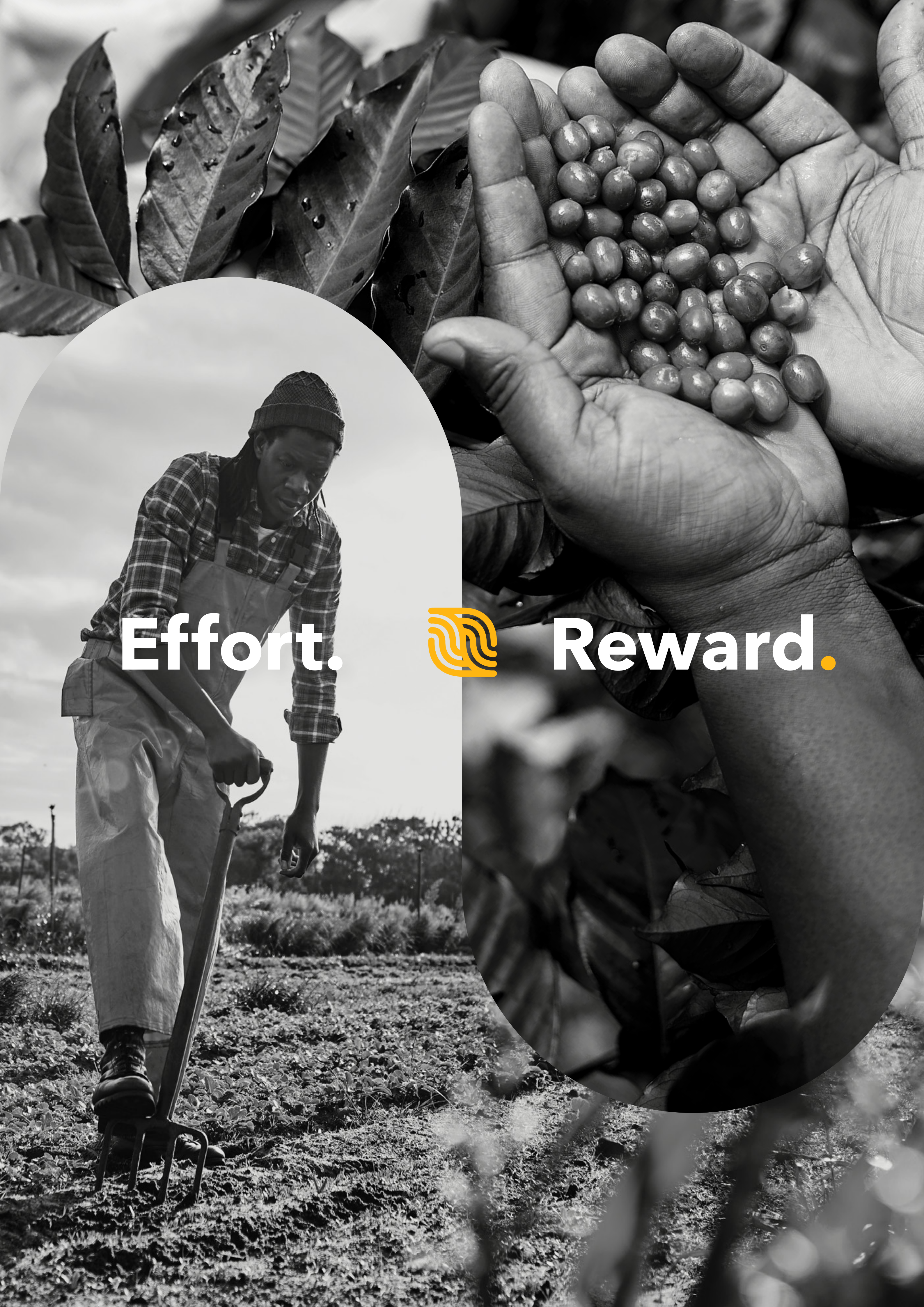
The Board has adopted a Securities Trading Policy that applies to Kina's equity-based remuneration scheme and explains the conduct that is prohibited under the PNG Securities Act, Capital Markets Act, and the Corporations Act.

The Securities Trading Policy:

- provides for certain Trading Windows when 'Relevant Persons' may trade provided the appropriate process has been adhered to;
- prohibits any Relevant Person from entering into a hedge transaction involving unvested equity held pursuant to an Employee, Senior Management or Director Equity Plan operated by Kina;
- prohibits any Relevant Person from entering into a hedge transaction involving unvested equity held pursuant to an Employee, Senior Management or Director Equity Plan operated by Kina;
- sets out the prohibitions against insider trading and prescribes certain requirements for dealing in Kina securities; and
- prohibits Relevant Persons from trading in Kina securities while in possession of material non-public information, which is information a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of Kina securities.

Principle 9: Additional Recommendations

Kina is registered in Papua New Guinea and is in the same time zone as Eastern Australia. All meetings of Kina's Board and its Committees are held at a reasonable time and in accordance with the COVID protocols implemented by the PNG Government.


Effort.
Reward.

08 Directors' Report.

The directors of Kina Securities Limited and its Subsidiaries ("the Group", "Company", "Kina") submit herewith the annual financial report of the Company and its Subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal continuing activities of the Company and its Subsidiaries during the year were the provision of commercial banking and financial services (including asset financing, provision of commercial and personal loans, money market operations and corporate advice), fund administration, investment management services and share brokerage.

The directors consider there are no unusual or other matters that warrant their comments and the Group's financial position and results from operations are properly reflected in these financial statements.

Operating results and review of operations

The net profit attributable to equity holders for the year for the Group was K116.5 million compared with K70.8 million in 2021.

The profit includes the following items:

- Net interest income of K181.2 million, compared with K177.3 million in the prior year to 31 December 2021.
- Net fee and commission income of K116.2 million compared with K89.3 million in the prior year.
- Operating income before impairment losses and other operating income of K366.5 million, up from K334.4 million in the prior year.
- Expected credit losses on financial instruments at amortised cost of K4.8 million, compared with K6.5 million in the prior year.
- Other operating expenses of K213.3 million, compared with K194.1 million in the prior period.

Dividends

The Company paid a dividend of PGK 18.5 toea (AUD 7.0 cents) per share (K53.1m) in April 2022 in relation to the profit for the half year ended 31 December 2021. In September 2022, the Company also paid dividend of PGK 10.3 toea (AUD 4.1 cents) per share (K29.6m) in relation to the profit for the half year ended 30 June 2022.

After balance sheet date events

Subsequent to balance sheet date, the directors declared a final dividend of PGK 16.1 toea (AUD 6.5 cents) per share (K46.2m) on underlying NPAT declared for the second half of financial year 2022.

See also note 39 for other subsequent events.

Donations

During the year the Group made donations totalling K124,996 (2021: K401,718)

Auditor's fees

Fees paid to the auditor during the year for professional services are shown in note 37 to the accounts. The external auditor is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Ltd.

Remuneration of employees

During the year, the number of employees or former employees (not being directors of the Company), receiving remuneration in excess of K100,000 per annum from the Group stated in bands of K10,000 was as follows:

In PGK	2022	2021
1,820,001 - 1,830,000	**1***	-
1,530,001 - 1,540,000	**-**	1*
1,030,001 - 1,040,000	**-**	2
970,001 - 980,000	**2**	-
910,001 - 920,000	**1**	-
900,001 - 910,000	**-**	1
870,001 - 880,000	**2**	-
800,001 - 810,000	**1**	1
790,001 - 800,000	**1**	-
770,001 - 780,000	**1**	1
750,001 - 760,000	**-**	1
740,001 - 750,000	**-**	1
720,001 - 730,000	**1**	-
710,001 - 720,000	**-**	1
660,001 - 670,000	**-**	-
640,001 - 650,000	**-**	1
600,001 - 610,000	**2**	1
580,001 - 590,000	**2**	2
570,001 - 580,000	**-**	1
550,001 - 560,000	**1**	1
530,001 - 540,000	**1**	-
510,001 - 520,000	**1**	2
500,001 - 510,000	**1**	1
490,001 - 500,000	**-**	1
480,001 - 490,000	**1**	-
470,001 - 480,000	**1**	1
450,001 - 460,000	**1**	1
440,001 - 450,000	**-**	1
420,001 - 430,000	**-**	1
400,001 - 410,000	**1**	-
390,001 - 400,000	**-**	1
380,001 - 390,000	**-**	1
360,001 - 370,000	**1**	-
350,001 - 360,000	**1**	-
330,001 - 340,000	**1**	2
320,001 - 330,000	**1**	2
310,001 - 320,000	**2**	1
300,001 - 310,000	**2**	1
280,001 - 290,000	**2**	1
270,001 - 280,000	**-**	1
250,001 - 260,000	**1**	2
230,001 - 240,000	**-**	-
220,001 - 230,000	**1**	3
210,001 - 220,000	**1**	1

In PGK	2022	2021
200,001 - 210,000	**4**	1
190,001 - 200,000	**4**	4
180,001 - 190,000	**5**	7
170,001 - 180,000	**2**	5
160,001 - 170,000	**11**	8
150,001 - 160,000	**10**	9
140,001 - 150,000	**10**	6
130,001 - 140,000	**6**	11
120,001 - 130,000	**9**	6
110,001 - 120,000	**16**	16
100,000 - 110,000	**16**	21

* Increase in fixed base salary and impact of foreign exchange conversion.

Directors’ remuneration

Directors’ fees paid during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	PGK’000	**PGK’000**
Non-Executive Directors		
I. Taureka	**455**	**451**
K. Smith-Pomeroy	**333**	**360**
J. Thomason	**285**	**309**
P. Hutchinson	**257**	**278**
A. Carriline	**285**	**306**
I. Temu	**258**	**274**
Total	**1,873**	**1,978**
Managing Director		
G. Pawson		
- Salaries	**1,817***	**1,533***
- Other benefits including leave entitlements	**452**	**454**
	2,269	**1,987**
Total	**4,142**	**3,965**

*increase in fixed base salary and impact of foreign exchange conversion.

Signed at Port Moresby on behalf of the board on 30 March 2023.

Mr Isikeli Taureka

Director and Chairman

Mr Greg Pawson

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Directors’ Declaration.

The directors declare that:

- in the directors’ opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable
- in the directors’ opinion, the attached consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the PNG Companies Act 1997, including compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors. On behalf of the directors

Mr Isikeli Taureka

Director and Chairman
Port Moresby, 30 March 2023

Mr Greg Pawson

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Port Moresby, 30 March 2023

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Independent Auditors' Report to the shareholders of Kina Securities Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Kina Securities Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements, give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of their financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 1997 *(amended 2014)*.

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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Papua New Guinea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for 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 Matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter
Expected credit loss on loans and advances As at 31 December 2022, the Group has recognised a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) amounting to K42.50m on loans and advances held at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9) as	Our audit procedures, in conjunction with our specialists, included, but were not limited to: **Control design and implementation:** We tested the design and implementation of controls over the impairment provision including controls over:

Key Audit Matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter
disclosed in Note 3(b). Loans and advances subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements include the commercial lending portfolio, residential lending portfolio, personal loan portfolio and loan commitments. Significant management judgement was necessary in determining the loss allowance, including: • The application of the requirements of IFRS 9 as reflected in the Group's ECL model, particularly in light of the current economic environment; • Identification of exposures with a significant movement in credit quality to determine whether 12-month or lifetime expected credit loss should be recognised; and • Assumptions used in the ECL model such as determination of significant increase in credit risk, definition of default, probability of default, loss given default and forward-looking macroeconomic factors as disclosed in Note 3(b).	• The accuracy of data input into the system used for determining the past due status and approval of credit facilities; and • The ongoing monitoring and identification of loans displaying indicators of impairment and whether they are migrating on a timely basis to appropriate default stages including generation of days past due reports. **Assessing impairment model adequacy:** We assessed the appropriateness of management's internally developed model in determining the loss allowance for ECL. Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • Assessing whether the ECL model adequately addresses the requirements of the IFRS 9; • Assessing, on a sample basis, the individual exposures to determine if they are classified into appropriate default stages and aging categories for the purpose of determining the loss allowance for ECL; • Assessing the reasonableness of the assumptions driving Probabilities of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD); and • Assessing the adequacy of management overlays to the modelled loss allowance for ECL by recalculating the coverage provided by the loss allowance (including overlays) to the loan book, taking into account recent history, performance and de-risking of the relevant portfolios. We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in Note 3(b) and Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.
Impairment of non-current assets including goodwill As at 31 December 2022 the Group has recognised goodwill amounting to K92.7m, arising from the acquisitions of Maybank (PNG) Limited and Maybank Property (PNG) Limited as disclosed in Note 38. In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, Cash Generating Units (CGUs) including goodwill are required to be tested for impairment at least annually. The impairment test requires significant judgement due to assumptions required in preparing a discounted cash flow model (value in use). These assumptions include:	In conjunction with our valuation specialists, our procedures included, but were not limited to: • Evaluating the appropriateness of management's key controls over the impairment assessment process, including the identification of potential indicators of impairment such as the carrying value exceeding the market capitalisation; • Assessing the reasonableness of cash flow projections and growth rates against external economic and financial data and the Group's own historical performance;

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Key Audit Matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter
• Forecasting future cash flows for the CGU taking into accounting regulatory and macroeconomic factors; • Discount rates; and • Terminal value growth rates.	• Comparing historical performance against prior years' budgets and forecasts to assess management's historical forecasting accuracy; • Assessing the key assumptions and methodology used by management in the impairment model, in particular the discount rate and the terminal growth rate; and • Testing the mathematical accuracy of the impairment model. We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.
Information technology The Group's business operations are heavily reliant on IT systems for processing large volumes of transactions as well as automated calculations supporting both internal and external financial reporting. These systems are vital to the ongoing operations of the business and to the integrity of the financial reporting process and as a result, the assessment of IT systems forms a key component of our audit and is considered a key audit matter.	In conjunction with our IT specialists, our procedures included but were not limited to: • Obtaining understanding of the IT environment and identification of the key systems relevant to financial reporting; • Testing the design and implementation of IT controls including but not limited to access administration, change management and segregation of duties; and • Responding to deficiencies identified by designing and performing additional procedures which included the identification and testing of compensating controls and varying the nature, timing and extent of the substantive procedures performed.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, and the annual report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, 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.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and use our professional judgement to determine the appropriate action.

Responsibilities of the Directors 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 International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act 1997 *(amended 2014)* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and the Company 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 the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing 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 the International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with the directors 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.

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We also provide the directors of the Company 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 directors, 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 auditors' 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with section 200 of the Companies Act 1997 *(amended 2014),* in our opinion:

- We obtained all information and explanations that were required; and
- Proper accounting records have been kept by the Group and the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Our firm carries out other services for the Group and the Company in the areas of assurance, Information Technology (IT) and advisory in relation to risk management. The provision for these other services has not impaired our independence as auditors of the Group and the Company.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Benjamin Lee and David Rodgers.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Benjamin Lee
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Registered under Accountants Act 1996

Port Moresby 30 March 2023

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

David Rodgers
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Registered Company Auditor in Australia

Brisbane 30 March 2023

Statements of Comprehensive Income.

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Interest income	5	**224,600**	206,935	**223,949**	206,842
Interest expense	5	**(43,389)**	(29,623)	**(42,991)**	(29,533)
Net interest income		**181,211**	177,312	**180,958**	177,309
Fee and commission income	6	**116,324**	89,391	**82,908**	58,459
Fee and commission expense	6	**(110)**	(55)	**(110)**	(69)
Net fee and commission income		**116,214**	89,336	**82,798**	58,390
Foreign exchange income		**60,339**	65,632	**61,843**	66,316
Dividend income	7	**469**	562	**74**	50
Net gains from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	15	**3,610**	817	**3,737**	467
Other income	8	**4,657**	703	**9,190**	4,117
Operating income before impairment losses and other operating expenses		**366,500**	334,362	**338,600**	306,649
Expected credit losses on financial instruments at amortised cost	3b	**(4,825)**	(6,519)	**(4,160)**	(6,665)
Administrative and operating expenses	9	**(213,257)**	(194,127)	**(203,322)**	(186,127)
Other one-off expenses	31	**-**	(27,700)	**-**	(27,700)
Profit before tax		**148,418**	106,016	**131,118**	86,157
Income tax expense	10	**(31,930)**	(35,206)	**(26,704)**	(29,634)
Net profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company		**116,488**	70,810	**104,414**	56,523
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company		**116,488**	70,810	**104,414**	56,523

		2022	2021
Earnings per share – basic (toea)	27 b	**40.60**	24.68
Earnings per share – diluted (toea)	27 b	**40.35**	24.39

The notes on pages 16 to 79 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Financial Position.

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**12**	**433,488**	408,334	**397,376**	366,302
Central bank bills	**13**	**1,215,763**	795,362	**1,215,763**	795,362
Regulatory deposits	**14**	**383,083**	212,874	**383,083**	212,874
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**15**	**15,262**	11,652	**10,508**	6,771
Loans and advances to customers	**16**	**2,158,921**	1,950,447	**2,154,963**	1,944,273
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	**17**	**152,650**	112,107	**152,650**	112,107
Due from subsidiaries	**29**	**-**	-	**38,113**	65,518
Current income tax assets	**23**	**952**	31	**-**	-
Deferred tax assets	**11**	**32,094**	16,988	**31,246**	16,474
Investments in subsidiaries	**18**	**-**	-	**248**	248
Property, plant and equipment	**19**	**82,839**	90,467	**82,839**	90,467
Goodwill	**38**	**92,786**	92,786	**92,786**	92,786
Intangible assets	**20**	**32,493**	48,663	**32,493**	48,364
Other assets	**21**	**79,669**	45,947	**76,847**	42,393
		4,680,000	3,785,658	**4,668,915**	3,793,939
Liabilities					
Due to other banks		**2,060**	4,701	**2,060**	4,701
Due to customers	**22**	**3,878,835**	3,036,921	**3,896,958**	3,079,454
Current income tax liabilities	**23**	**5,148**	11,697	**5,130**	11,493
Due to subsidiaries	**29**	**-**	-	**30,507**	9,612
Employee provisions	**24**	**14,111**	10,906	**12,717**	9,802
Lease Liabilities	**25**	**41,713**	48,851	**41,713**	48,851
Other liabilities	**26**	**126,803**	95,959	**122,088**	94,917
		4,068,670	3,209,035	**4,111,173**	3,258,830
Net assets		**611,330**	576,623	**557,742**	535,109
Shareholders' equity					
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares	**27 a**	**394,693**	394,693	**394,693**	394,693
Share-based payment reserve	**27 c**	**4,504**	3,587	**4,504**	3,587
Retained earnings		**212,133**	178,343	**158,545**	136,829
Total equity		**611,330**	576,623	**557,742**	535,109

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Isikeli Taureka

Director and Chairman

Mr Greg Pawson

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 16 to 79 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity.

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Consolidated	Attributable to the equity holders of the Group			
	Share Capital	Share-Based Payment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**394,693**	**2,774**	**179,567**	**577,034**
Profit for the year	-	-	70,810	70,810
Employee share scheme – vested rights	-	(3,476)	-	(3,476)
Employee share scheme – value of employee services	-	4,289	-	4,289
Dividend paid	-	-	(72,034)	(72,034)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**394,693**	**3,587**	**178,343**	**576,623**
Profit for the year	-	-	116,488	116,488
Employee share scheme – vested rights	-	(1,360)	-	(1,360)
Employee share scheme – value of employee services	-	2,277	-	2,277
Dividend paid	-	-	(82,698)	(82,698)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**394,693**	**4,504**	**212,133**	**611,330**

Parent	Attributable to the equity holders of the Parent			
	Share Capital	Share-Based Payment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**394,693**	**2,774**	**152,340**	**549,807**
Profit for the year	-	-	56,523	56,523
Employee share scheme – vested rights	-	(3,476)	-	(3,476)
Employee share scheme – value of employee services	-	4,289	-	4,289
Dividend paid	-	-	(72,034)	(72,034)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**394,693**	**3,587**	**136,829**	**535,109**
Profit for the year	-	-	104,414	104,414
Employee share scheme – vested rights	-	(1,360)	-	(1,360)
Employee share scheme – value of employee services	-	2,277	-	2,277
Dividend paid	-	-	(82,698)	(82,698)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**394,693**	**4,504**	**158,545**	**557,742**

Statements of Cash Flows.

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Interest received		**215,812**	206,779	**215,162**	206,686
Interest paid		**(29,974)**	(33,943)	**(29,576)**	(33,853)
Foreign exchange gain		**60,339**	65,632	**61,843**	66,316
Dividend received		**469**	562	**74**	50
Fee and commission income received		**118,472**	87,978	**82,839**	58,459
Fee and commission expense paid		**(110)**	(55)	**(110)**	(69)
Net trading and other operating income		**6,177**	1,415	**6,565**	2,588
Recoveries on loans previously written-off		**935**	1,750	**935**	1,750
Support fees charged from subsidiaries		**-**	-	**-**	1,890
Cash payments to employees and suppliers		**(171,979)**	(179,188)	**(112,229)**	(239,076)
Income tax paid		**(54,436)**	(28,918)	**(47,838)**	(22,419)
Cash flows from operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**145,705**	122,012	**177,665**	42,322
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
- net (increase)/ decrease in regulatory deposits		**(170,208)**	(27,163)	**(170,208)**	(27,163)
- net increase in loans and advances to customers		**(210,776)**	(336,052)	**(210,776)**	(336,053)
- net decrease/ (increase) in other assets		**(35,491)**	14,904	**(36,208)**	17,850
- net increase in due to customers		**828,498**	476,206	**804,090**	479,979
- net (decrease)/ increase due to other banks		**(2,640)**	(684)	**(2,640)**	(684)
- net (decrease)/ increase in other liabilities		**23,245**	(2,201)	**19,276**	(2,164)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**28c**	**578,333**	247,022	**581,199**	174,087
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, equipment and software		**(14,005)**	(28,431)	**(14,005)**	(28,431)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		**306**	148	**306**	148
Net movement in investment securities	**28b**	**(452,937)**	(50,494)	**(452,937)**	(50,144)
Other one-off expenses	**31**	**-**	(8,407)	**-**	(8,407)
Refund of deposit from Westpac	**32**	**-**	84,567	**-**	84,567
Net cash inflow/(outflow) generated from/(used in) investing activities		**(466,636)**	(2,617)	**(466,636)**	(2,267)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividend paid		**(82,698)**	(72,034)	**(82,698)**	(72,034)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) generated from/(used) in financing activities		**(82,698)**	(72,034)	**(82,698)**	(72,034)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**28,999**	172,371	**31,865**	99,786
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents		**(3,845)**	(4,184)	**(791)**	(98)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**408,334**	240,147	**366,302**	266,614
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**28a**	**433,488**	408,334	**397,376**	366,302

Notes to the Financial Statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 General information

The Company and its subsidiaries are incorporated in Papua New Guinea. The Group's business activities include provision of banking services, personal and commercial loans, money market operations, provision of share brokerage, fund administration, investment management services, asset financing, and corporate advice.

Effective 9 July 2021, Kina Securities Limited amalgamated with Kina Bank Limited (KBL), Kina Ventures Limited (KVL) and Kina Properties Limited (KPL) and is now known as Kina Securities Limited.

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

1.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Papua New Guinea Companies Act 1997.

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2023.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

1.3 Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting period

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof effective for the current financial year, and which have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, that are relevant to the Group include:

- impact of the initial application of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- impact of the initial application of COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions–Amendment to IFRS 16

Impact of the initial application of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The Group has adopted the Phase 2 amendments Interest Rate Benchmark Reform–Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16. Adopting these amendments enables the Group to reflect the effects of transitioning from interbank offered rates (IBOR) to alternative benchmark interest rates (also referred to as 'risk free rates' or RFRs) without giving rise to accounting impacts that would not provide useful information to users of financial statements. The Group has determined that there is no material impact arising as a result of initial application of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

Impact of the initial application of COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions–Amendment to IFRS 16

The Group has applied the amendment to IFRS 16 (as issued by the Board in May 2021) that extends practical expedient to apply to reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022. The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession applying IFRS 16 as if the change were not a lease modification.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

1.3 Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting period (continued)

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change
- any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 (a rent concession meets this condition if it results in reduced lease payments on or before 30 June 2022 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2022)
- there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease

The Group determined that there is no material impact.

1.4 New and revised IFRS standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following revised IFRS standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 17 (including the June 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	Insurance Contracts
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
Amendments to IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework
Amendments to IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment–Proceeds before Intended Use
Amendments to IAS 37	Onerous Contracts–Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018- 2021 Cycle	Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases, and IAS 41 Agriculture
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	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the future period.

1.5 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its controlled entities (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has the power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated profit or loss account from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI (other comprehensive income) are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests (NCI), if any. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Group and to the NCI even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation, with the exception of foreign currency gains and losses on intragroup monetary items denominated in a foreign currency of at least one of the parties.

1.6 Segment reporting

Operating segments are presented on a basis that is consistent with information provided internally to the Group's key decision makers. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer. The Group has two reportable segments, which are the two business divisions – Banking & Finance and Wealth Management.

1.7 Foreign currency translation

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

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.8 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those measured or designated as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) are recognised as 'Interest income' or 'Interest expense' in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation of the EIR includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. For financial assets at FVTPL transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss at initial recognition.

The interest income/expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortised cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)). For financial assets originated or purchased credit-impaired (POCI) the EIR reflects the ECLs in determining the future cash flows expected to be received from the financial asset.

1.9 Fee and commission income

The Group recognises fee and commission income from following major services it provides to customers;

- **Investment and portfolio management -** The Group manages investments for a number of superannuation funds and corporate clients. These services are provided by the Group on monthly basis and therefore billed accordingly. Revenue is recognised as and when the bill is raised i.e. when performance obligation is satisfied.
- **Fund administration -** The Group earns a fee through administration of funds for its customers based on the fee rates agreed under the terms of the contract. The services are billed to customers on monthly basis at which point revenue is recognised, i.e. at the time when performance obligation is satisfied.
- **Share brokerage -** The Group generates share brokerage from trading services for customers on Port Moresby Stock Exchange ("PNGX") and Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX"). Revenue is recognised upon settlement of the trade which is commensurate with when the performance obligation is satisfied.

- **Loan fee and bank commission -** The Group charges various loan fee and commissions to its customers during the tenure of the loan unrelated to establishment of the loan facility. Revenue is recognised when services promised under the contract are rendered and performance obligations are satisfied.
- **Digital banking fees –** The Group increases the services it provides through digital access solutions giving customers convenient ways to do transactions. The services include online banking, utility top ups, cashless transactions using payment platforms and card transactions.

1.10 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right- of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, at the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if any; and
- the exercise price, if any, under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.11 Taxation

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

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 country where the Company and its 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 authority.

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

The deferred tax liability in relation to investment property that is measured at fair value is determined assuming the property will be recovered entirely through sale.

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

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

1.12 Business combinations

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

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

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

The excess of (a) over (b) is considered as goodwill:

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

(b) the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently re-measured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such re- measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

1.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

In the statement of financial position, cash and bank balances comprise cash (i.e. cash on hand and demand deposits) and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term (generally with original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather for investment or other purposes.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

1.14 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Recognised financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at FVTPL

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortised cost;
- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- all other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Group assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Group's business model for managing the asset. The Group classifies and measures at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, assets where contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Group determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Group's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument, therefore the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Group determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Group reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss.

Reclassification

If the business model under which the Group holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Group's financial assets. During the current financial year there was no change in the business model under which the Group holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on Modification and de-recognition of financial assets described below.

Impairment

The Group measures and recognises loss allowances for ECLs on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Loans and advances;
- Investment in Government Inscribed Stocks;
- Other financial assets;
- Loan commitments issued; and
- Financial guarantee contracts issued.

ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL. More details on the determination of a significant increase in credit risk and determination of ECL are provided in note 3.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Group monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The Group's accounting policy is not to use the practical expedient that financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date are deemed not to have had a significant increase in credit risk. As a result, the Group monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated when the financial instrument was first recognised. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable. Irrespective of the outcome of this assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Definition of default

The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk (see note 3).

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- the borrower is past due more than a specified number of days depending upon the type of loan arrangement on any material credit obligation to the Group; or
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the recovery of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit- impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties;
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses; or
- the facility is overdue by more than specified number of days.

The Group assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortised cost are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Group considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted the asset is deemed credit impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a de-recognition event. The Group may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Group's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision; and
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Group or a contract that will or may be settled in the Group's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Group is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities are classified as 'other financial liabilities' as the Group does not have any financial liabilities that are classified or designated as at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including deposits and borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a group entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and not arising from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the Group's revenue recognition policies.

Financial guarantee contracts not designated at FVTPL are presented as provisions on the consolidated statement of financial position and the re-measurement is presented in other revenue.

The Group has not designated any financial guarantee contracts as at FVTPL.

1.15 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the basis of straight line to write-off the cost of such assets to their residual values over their estimated lives as follows:

Furniture and fittings	11.25% to 15%
Building improvements	10%
Motor vehicles	30%
Office equipment	15% to 30%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate at each balance date. Gains and losses on disposal (being the difference between the carrying value at the time of sale or disposal and the proceeds received) are taken into account in determining operating profit for the year. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to statement of comprehensive income, when the expenditure is incurred.

1.16 Intangible assets and other non-financial assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as described in note 38 Goodwill having an indefinite useful life 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 accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

Other non-financial assets

Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets cash- generating units (CGU).

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Customer deposits

A customer deposit relationship asset was recognized with the acquisition of Maybank (PNG) Limited in 2015. Also, the acquisition of Australian and New Zealand (ANZ) Bank's retail, commercial and SME banking businesses in PNG on 23 September 2019 gave rise to the recognition of core customer deposit intangible (note 20), representing the value, or avoided cost, of having a deposit base from consumer and business transaction accounts, savings accounts, term deposits and other money market accounts that provide a cheaper source of funding than alternative sources of funding. Customer deposit relationship is amortised using the straight-line method over a period of five years and three years on the Maybank and ANZ acquisition respectively, and is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Customer deposit relationship is also assessed for any indication of impairment at each reporting date and whenever there is an indicator that these maybe impaired.

Software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognized as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of five years.

1.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations can be made.

1.18 Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave and other short term obligations when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within twelve months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Liabilities recognized in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

The contributions in relation to employees of the Group who contribute to defined contribution pension plans are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

Cash bonus

The Group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

1.19 Share capital and other equity accounts Share capital

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

Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are declared by the Company's directors.

Reserves

Capital reserve comprises accumulated gains on historic asset revaluation. Share-based payment reserve comprises the fair value of unvested performance rights as at the reporting date.

1.20 Earnings per share Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year (note 27(b)).

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

1.21 Fiduciary activities

The Group provides custodian, trustee, corporate administration, investment management and advisory services to third parties, which involve the Group making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these consolidated financial statements. Details of such investments held under trust may be found in note 30.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas involving significant estimates or judgments are:

- Significant increase in credit risk – note 3
- Estimated allowance for loans and advances to customers – note 16 and 3(b)
- Estimated goodwill impairment – note 38
- Estimated useful life of intangible asset – note 20
- Estimation of the fair value of performance right grants and the number of grants expected to vest – note 27(c).

3. Financial risk management

By its nature the Group's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments. The Group accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates and for various periods and seeks to earn above-average interest margins by investing these funds in high quality assets. The Group seeks to increase these margins by consolidating short-term funds and lending for longer periods at higher rates whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due. The Group raises its interest margins by obtaining above-average margins, net of provisions, through lending to commercial and retail borrowers with a range of credit standing.

The Group also enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. This activity generally requires the Group to take foreign currency positions in order to exploit short-term movements to the foreign currency market. The Board places trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken in relation to both overnight and intra-day market positions.

Risk in the Group is managed by a system of delegated limits. These limits set the maximum level of risks that can be assumed by each operational unit and the Group as a whole. The limits are delegated from the Board of Directors to executive management and then to the respective operational managers.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices, will reduce the Group's income or the value of its portfolios.

The group is exposed to the following type of market risks:

(i) Foreign exchange risk;

(ii) Interest rate risk; and

(iii) Equity price risk.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies from time to time and resulting from these activities, exposures in foreign currencies arise. Though there are no specific hedging activities to mitigate any currency risk, this exposure is monitored by management on an ongoing basis.

Exposure

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in PGK, was as follows:

PGK '000	USD	AUD	SGD	GBP	EUR	NZD	JPY	Others
31-Dec-22								
Cash balance	257	40	2	70	152	566	179	29
Due from other banks	62,043	47,743	407	331	1,285	920	302	2,070
	62,300	**47,783**	**409**	**401**	**1,437**	**1,486**	**481**	**2,099**
31-Dec-21								
Cash balance	264	303	71	32	193	630	206	77
Due from other banks	92,485	62,546	212	203	1,739	532	215	2,266
	92,749	**62,849**	**283**	**235**	**1,932**	**1,162**	**421**	**2,343**

There were no material liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

a) Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in US/PGK exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from US dollar denominated financial instruments.

	Impact on statement of comprehensive income in	
	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
USD/PGK – exchange rate – increase 10% (2021:10%)	**(176)**	(8,408)
USD/PGK – exchange rate – decrease 10% (2021:10%)	**(215)**	10,276

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in the statements of financial position arises from the potential for a change in interest rate to have an adverse effect on the earnings in the current and future years. As interest rates and yield curves change over time the Group may be exposed to a loss in earnings due to the effects of interest rates on the components of the statements of financial position. Sensitivity to interest rates arises from mismatches in re-pricing dates, cash flows and other characteristics of the assets and their corresponding liability funding.

These mismatches are actively managed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), which meets regularly to review the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates of the financial position and cash flows of the Group.

The following table risks summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risks:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	
	Carrying amount	**Average Interest rate (% p.a.)**
Assets	**PGK '000**	
Cash and cash equivalents	433,488	0.00%
Central bank bills	1,215,763	5.38%
Loans and advances to customers	2,158,921	7.66%
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	152,650	9.93%
Liability		
Due to customers	3,878,835	1.15%

	Year ended 31 December 2021	
	Carrying amount	**Average Interest rate (% p.a.)**
Assets	**PGK '000**	
Cash and cash equivalents	408,334	0.03%
Central bank bills	795,362	5.86%
Loans and advances to customers	1,950,447	8.40%
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	112,107	11.48%
Liability		
Due to customers	3,036,921	0.91%

Sensitivity

Given the profile of assets and liabilities at 31 December 2022 and prevailing interest rates, a 200 basis points increase/decrease in market rates in relation to lending will result in a maximum possibility of K1,639,739. (2021: K4,586,584) decrease/increase in net interest income at a Group level.

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk due to the listed shares traded on stock exchange. To manage its price risks arising from financials assets at fair value through profit or loss, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group. The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are publicly traded on the Port Moresby Stock Exchange (PNGX).

Sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period. If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, net profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 and net assets as of balance date would have been affected by K763,103 (2021: K582,621).

	Impact on statement of comprehensive income in	
	2022	**2021**
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Equity prices – increase 5% (2021:5%)	**763**	583
Equity prices – decrease 5% (2021:5%)	**(763)**	(583)

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group's main income generating activity is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related commitments to lend such as loan or credit card facilities) and investments in debt securities. The Group considers all elements of credit risk exposure such as counterparty default risk, geographical risk and sector risk for risk management purposes.

(i) Credit risk management

The Group's credit committee is responsible for managing the Group's credit risk by:

- Ensuring that the Group has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective system of internal control, to consistently determine adequate allowances in accordance with the Group's stated policies and procedures, IFRS and relevant supervisory guidance.
- Identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk across the Group, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Creating credit policies to protect the Group against the identified risks including the requirements to obtain collateral from borrowers, to perform robust ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and to continually monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, industry, credit rating, geographic location etc.
- Establishing a robust control framework regarding the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.
- Developing and maintaining the Group's risk grading to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of default. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews.
- Developing and maintaining the Group's processes for measuring ECL including monitoring of credit risk, incorporation of forward looking information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensuring that the Group has policies and procedures in place to appropriately maintain and validate models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Establishing a sound credit risk accounting assessment and measurement process that provides it with a strong basis for common systems, tools and data to assess credit risk and to account for ECL. Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Group in the management of credit risk.

The internal audit function performs regular audits making sure that the established controls and procedures are adequately designed and implemented.

(ii) Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in note 1 the Group monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increase of credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL. The Group's credit risk management function uses external and internal information to generate a 'base case' scenario of future forecast of relevant economic variables along with a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities.

The Group applies probabilities to the forecast scenarios identified. The base case scenario is the single most-likely outcome and consists of information used by the Group for strategic planning and budgeting. The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using a statistical analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

(iv) Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are (1) Probability of default (PD), (2) Loss given default (LGD) and (3) Exposure at default (EAD). These figures are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and they are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information.

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated as at a point in time. The calculation is based on rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These models are based on market data (where available), as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors.

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from any collateral.

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The Group's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortisation profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilisation of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default.

(v) Groupings based on shared risks characteristics

In determining the ECL, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such as instrument type, credit risk grade, collateral type, the value of collateral relative to financial asset (loan-to-value (LTV) ratios) etc. The groupings are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that each group is comprised of homogenous exposures.

(vi) Credit quality

The Group monitors credit risk per class of financial instrument. The table below outlines the classes identified, as well as the financial statement line item and the note that provides an analysis of the items included in the financial statement line for each class of financial instrument:

Class of financial instrument	Financial statement line	Note
Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost	Cash and cash equivalents	Note 12
Treasury and central bank bills at amortised cost	Central bank bills	Note 13
Regulatory deposits at amortised cost	Regulatory deposits	Note 14
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	Loans and advances to customers	Note 16
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	Note 17
Bank guarantees	Contingent liabilities	Note 33
Other financial assets	Other assets	Note 21

An analysis of the Group's **credit risk concentrations** per class of financial asset is provided in the following tables. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For documentary letters of credit and bank guarantee, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

		Consolidated
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK' 000
Concentration by sector		
Cash on hand	**151,370**	115,451
With central bank (exchange settlement account)	**160,392**	123,895
With other banks	**121,726**	168,988
Total	**433,488**	408,334
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**319,423**	243,502
Offshore*	**114,065**	164,832
Total	**433,488**	408,334

*bank accounts maintained in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Japan, India and Turkey

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

		Parent
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
Cash on hand	151,370	115,451
With central bank (exchange settlement account)	160,392	123,895
With other banks	85,614	126,956
Total	397,376	366,302
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	328,423	273,241
Offshore*	68,953	93,061
Total	397,376	366,302

**bank accounts maintained in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Japan, India and Turkey*

		Consolidated
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Treasury and central bank bills at amortised cost		
Concentration by sector		
With central banks	1,215,763	795,362
Total	1,215,763	795,362
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	1,215,763	795,362
Total	1,215,763	795,362

		Parent
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Treasury and central bank bills at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
With central banks	1,215,763	795,362
Total	1,215,763	795,362
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	1,215,763	795,362
Total	1,215,763	795,362

		Consolidated
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Regulatory deposits at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
With central banks	383,038	212,874
Total	383,038	212,874
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	383,038	212,874
Total	383,038	212,874

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

		Parent
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Regulatory deposits at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
With central banks	**383,038**	212,874
Total	**383,038**	212,874
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**383,038**	212,874
Total	**383,038**	212,874

		Consolidated
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
Individuals:		
– Mortgages	**553,845**	547,260
– Unsecured lending	**59,467**	30,158
– Corporate entities:		
– Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	**3,874**	16,159
– Mining	**16,233**	14,859
– Manufacturing	**18,806**	15,937
– Electrical, Gas & Water	**6,684**	7,272
– Building and Construction	**171,237**	93,107
– Wholesale & Retail	**694,077**	597,854
– Hotel & Restaurants	**79,030**	93,877
– Transport & Storage	**23,214**	10,218
– Financial Intermediation	**837**	-
– Real Estate/Renting/Business Services	**316,094**	336,717
– Equipment Hire	**43,623**	27,900
– Other Business	**211,309**	191,543
– Personal Banking	**3,088**	5,685
Total	**2,201,418**	1,988,547
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**2,201,418**	1,988,547
Total	**2,201,418**	1,988,547

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

	Parent	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
Individuals:		
– Mortgages	553,845	547,260
– Unsecured lending	59,467	30,158
– Corporate entities:		
– Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	3,874	16,159
– Mining	16,233	14,859
– Manufacturing	18,806	15,937
– Electrical, Gas & Water	6,684	7,272
– Building and Construction	171,237	93,107
– Wholesale & Retail	694,077	597,854
– Hotel & Restaurants	79,030	93,877
– Transport & Storage	23,214	10,218
– Financial Intermediation	837	-
– Real Estate/Renting/Business Services	316,094	336,717
– Equipment Hire	43,623	27,900
– Other Business	206,333	185,016
– Personal Banking	3,088	5,685
Total	2,196,442	1,982,019
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	2,196,442	1,982,019
Total	2,196,442	1,982,019

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
Sovereign	154,881	113,746
Total	154,881	113,746
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	154,881	113,746
Total	154,881	113,746

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

		Parent
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
Sovereign	**154,881**	113,746
Total	**154,881**	113,746
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**154,881**	113,746
Total	**154,881**	113,746

		Consolidated
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Bank guarantees	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
Corporate entities:		
– Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	**4,616**	18,199
– Wholesale & Retail	**3,800**	13,210
– Building and Construction	**11,812**	9,857
– Transport & Storage	**2,426**	129
– Other Business	**3,090**	5,433
Total	**25,744**	46,829
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**25,744**	46,829
Total	**25,744**	46,829

		Parent
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Bank guarantees	PGK '000	PGK '000
Concentration by sector		
Corporate entities:		
– Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	**4,616**	18,199
– Wholesale & Retail	**3,800**	13,210
– Building and Construction	**11,812**	9,857
– Transport & Storage	**2,426**	129
– Other Business	**3,090**	5,433
Total	**25,744**	46,829
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**25,744**	46,829
Total	**25,744**	46,829

The amount of bank guarantees disclosed above represent notional amount guaranteed being the maximum exposure to credit risk

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

An analysis of the Group's **credit risk exposure per class of financial asset and "stage"** without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements is provided in the following table. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

					Consolidated
					31 December 2022
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Cash and cash equivalents	433,488	-	-	-	433,488
Treasury and central bank bills	1,215,997	-	-	-	1,215,997
Regulatory deposits	383,083	-	-	-	383,083
Loans and advances	1,899,383	110,370	178,079	13,586	2,201,418
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	154,881	-	-	-	154,881
Other financial assets	83,659	-	-	-	83,659
Bank guarantees	25,744	-	-	-	25,744
Total gross carrying amount	**4,196,235**	**110,370**	**178,079**	**13,586**	**4,498,270**
Loss allowance	(23,681)	(5,458)	(19,579)	-	(48,718)
Net carrying amount	**4,172,554**	**104,912**	**158,500**	**13,586**	**4,449,552**

					Consolidated
					31 December 2021
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Cash and cash equivalents	408,334	-	-	-	408,334
Treasury and central bank bills	795,362	-	-	-	795,362
Regulatory deposits	212,874	-	-	-	212,874
Loans and advances	1,749,548	152,442	71,667	14,890	1,988,547
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	113,746	-	-	-	113,746
Other financial assets	49,937	-	-	-	49,937
Bank guarantees	46,829	-	-	-	46,829
Total gross carrying amount	**3,376,630**	**152,442**	**71,667**	**14,890**	**3,615,629**
Loss allowance	(25,680)	(10,447)	(7,602)	-	(43,729)
Net carrying amount	**3,350,950**	**141,995**	**64,065**	**14,890**	**3,571,900**

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

					Parent
					31 December 2022
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Cash and cash equivalents	397,376	-	-	-	397,376
Treasury and central bank bills	1,215,997	-	-	-	1,215,997
Regulatory deposits	383,038	-	-	-	383,038
Loans and advances	1,895,673	110,248	176,935	13,586	2,196,442
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	154,881	-	-	-	154,881
Other financial assets	80,901	-	-	-	80,901
Bank guarantees	25,744	-	-	-	25,744
Total gross carrying amount	**4,153,610**	**110,248**	**176,935**	**13,586**	**4,454,379**
Loss allowance	(23,682)	(5,456)	(18,562)	-	(47,700)
Net carrying amount	**4,129,928**	**104,792**	**158,373**	**13,586**	**4,406,679**

					Parent
					31 December 2021
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Cash and cash equivalents	366,302	-	-	-	366,302
Treasury and central bank bills	795,362	-	-	-	795,362
Regulatory deposits	212,874	-	-	-	212,874
Loans and advances	1,745,860	151,457	69,812	14,890	1,982,019
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	113,746	-	-	-	113,746
Other financial assets	46,383	-	-	-	46,383
Bank guarantees	46,829	-	-	-	46,829
Total gross carrying amount	**3,327,356**	**151,457**	**69,812**	**14,890**	**3,563,515**
Loss allowance	(25,680)	(10,443)	(7,252)	-	(43,375)
Net carrying amount	**3,301,676**	**141,014**	**62,560**	**14,890**	**3,520,140**

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

This table summarises the **loss allowance** as of the year end by class of exposure/asset.

		Consolidated
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loss allowance by classes	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**42,497**	38,100
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	**2,231**	1,639
Other financial assets	**3,990**	3,990
Total	**48,718**	43,729

		Parent
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loss allowance by classes	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**41,479**	37,746
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	**2,231**	1,639
Other financial assets	**3,990**	3,990
Total	**47,700**	43,375

Other financial assets comprise of miscellaneous receivables from individuals on which lifetime ECL has been recognised. No ECL has been recognised on other classes of financial assets either due to negligible probability of default or the assets being fully collateralized by high quality liquid assets.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Table below summarises the movement in ECL during the year by class of financial assets:

					Consolidated
	Balance at 01 January 2022	Additional ECL recognised	Write- offs	Bad debt Recoveries	Balance at 31 December 2022
Loss allowance by classes	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	38,100	4,323	(857)	931	42,497
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	1,639	592	-	-	2,231
Other financial assets	3,990	-	-	-	3,990
Total	**43,729**	**4,916**	**(857)**	**931**	**48,718**

					Consolidated
	Balance at 01 January 2021	Additional ECL recognised	Write- offs	Bad debt Recoveries	Balance at 31 December 2021
Loss allowance by classes	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	35,345	6,555	(5,550)	1,750	38,100
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	1,674	9	(44)	-	1,639
Other financial assets	4,038	-	(48)	-	3,990
Total	**41,057**	**6,564**	**(5,642)**	**1,750**	**43,729**

					Parent
	Balance at 01 January 2022	Additional ECL recognised	Write- offs	Bad debt Recoveries	Balance at 31 December 2022
Loss allowance by classes	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	37,746	3,659	(857)	931	41,479
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	1,639	592	-	-	2,231
Other financial assets	3,990	-	-	-	3,990
Total	**43,375**	**4,251**	**(857)**	**931**	**47,700**

					Parent
	Balance at 01 January 2021	Additional ECL recognised	Write- offs	Bad debt Recoveries	Balance at 31 December 2021
Loss allowance by classes	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	34,845	6,701	(5,550)	1,750	37,746
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	1,674	9	(44)	-	1,639
Other financial assets	4,038	-	(48)	-	3,990
Total	**40,557**	**6,710**	**(5,642)**	**1,750**	**43,375**

					Consolidated
					31 December 2022
Loss allowance - Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Loss allowance as at 01 January	**19,983**	**10,527**	**7,590**	**-**	**38,100**
Changes in the loss allowance					
- Transfer to stage 1	2,677	(2,619)	(58)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(1,190)	1,234	(44)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(2,701)	(6,120)	8,821	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(857)	-	(857)
New financial assets originated or purchased	12,263	3,886	9,889	-	26,038
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(13,572)	(1,450)	(5,762)	-	(20,784)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**17,460**	**5,458**	**19,579**	**-**	**42,497**

					Consolidated
					31 December 2021
Loss allowance - Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Loss allowance as at 01 January	**12,058**	**19,777**	**3,510**	**-**	**35,345**
Changes in the loss allowance					
- Transfer to stage 1	637	(616)	(21)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(3,436)	3,453	(17)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(209)	(4,240)	4,449	-	-
- Write-offs	-	(4,703)	(766)	-	(5,469)
New financial assets originated or purchased	22,052	8,751	3,547	-	34,350
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(11,119)	(11,895)	(3,112)	-	(26,126)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**19,983**	**10,527**	**7,590**	**-**	**38,100**

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

					Parent
					31 December 2022
Loss allowance – Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Loss allowance as at 01 January	**19,985**	**10,525**	**7,236**	**-**	**37,746**
Changes in the loss allowance					
– Transfer to stage 1	2,677	(2,619)	(58)	-	-
– Transfer to stage 2	(1,190)	1,234	(44)	-	-
– Transfer to stage 3	(2,701)	(6,120)	8,821	-	-
– Write-offs	-	-	(857)	-	(857)
New financial assets originated or purchased	12,263	3,886	8,871	-	25,020
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(13,572)	(1,450)	(5,408)	-	(20,430)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**17,462**	**5,456**	**18,561**	**-**	**41,479**

					Parent
					31 December 2021
Loss allowance – Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Loss allowance as at 01 January	**12,058**	**19,718**	**3,069**	**-**	**34,845**
Changes in the loss allowance					
– Transfer to stage 1	637	(616)	(21)	-	-
– Transfer to stage 2	(3,436)	3,453	(17)	-	-
– Transfer to stage 3	(209)	(4,224)	4,433	-	-
– Write-offs	-	(4,704)	(766)	-	(5,470)
New financial assets originated or purchased	22,054	8,751	3,451	-	34,256
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(11,119)	(11,853)	(2,913)	-	(25,885)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**19,985**	**10,525**	**7,236**	**-**	**37,746**

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

					Consolidated
					31 December 2022
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Gross carrying amount as at 01 January	**1,749,549**	**152,441**	**71,667**	**14,890**	**1,988,547**
Changes in the gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	41,924	(39,095)	(2,829)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(70,988)	72,997	(2,009)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(44,382)	(64,450)	108,832	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(857)	-	(857)
New financial assets originated or purchased	581,710	8,615	17,725	-	608,050
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(358,430)	(20,138)	(14,450)	(1,304)	(394,322)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**1,899,383**	**110,370**	**178,079**	**13,586**	**2,201,418**

					Consolidated
					31 December 2021
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Gross carrying amount as at 01 January	**1,417,091**	**184,262**	**29,673**	**19,050**	**1,650,076**
Changes in the gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	39,492	(39,106)	(386)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(70,073)	70,901	(828)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(6,279)	(34,912)	41,191	-	-
- Write-offs	-	(4,704)	(766)	-	(5,470)
New financial assets originated or purchased	646,922	22,163	5,009	912	675,006
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(277,604)	(46,163)	(2,226)	(5,072)	(331,065)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**1,749,549**	**152,441**	**71,667**	**14,890**	**1,988,547**

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

					Parent
					31 December 2022
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Gross carrying amount as at 01 January	**1,745,858**	**151,459**	**69,812**	**14,890**	**1,982,019**
Changes in the gross carrying amount					
– Transfer to stage 1	41,924	(39,095)	(2,829)	-	-
– Transfer to stage 2	(70,988)	72,997	(2,009)	-	-
– Transfer to stage 3	(44,382)	(64,450)	108,832	-	-
– Write-offs	-	-	(857)	-	(857)
New financial assets originated or purchased	578,000	8,492	17,068	-	603,560
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(354,739)	(19,155)	(13,082)	(1,304)	(388,280)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**1,895,673**	**110,248**	**176,935**	**13,586**	**2,196,442**

					Parent
					31 December 2021
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Gross carrying amount as at 01 January	**1,414,258**	**183,885**	**27,621**	**19,050**	**1,644,814**
Changes in the gross carrying amount					
– Transfer to stage 1	39,492	(39,106)	(386)	-	-
– Transfer to stage 2	(70,073)	70,901	(828)	-	-
– Transfer to stage 3	(6,204)	(34,756)	40,960	-	-
– Write-offs	-	(4,704)	(766)	-	(5,470)
New financial assets originated or purchased	643,231	21,181	4,464	912	669,788
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(274,846)	(45,942)	(1,253)	(5,072)	(327,113)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**1,745,858**	**151,459**	**69,812**	**14,890**	**1,982,019**

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Investments in Government Inscribed Stock

In relation to Investment in Government Inscribed Stocks which continue to be classified as Stage 1, there have been no significant movements in the carrying amount during the year except due to derecognition.

The table below provides an analysis of the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers by **past due status**.

				Consolidated
		Year ended 2022		**Year ended 2021**
	Gross carrying amount	**Loss allowance**	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
Loans and advances to customers	**PGK '000**	**PGK '000**	PGK '000	PGK '000
0-29 days	**1,899,939**	**17,460**	1,727,938	17,082
30-59 days	**64,459**	**3,284**	54,961	5,127
60-89 days	**46,028**	**2,173**	32,132	2,288
90-180 days	**41,223**	**4,299**	61,225	4,861
More than 181 days	**149,769**	**15,281**	112,292	8,742
Total	**2,201,418**	**42,497**	1,988,547	38,100

				Parent
		Year ended 2022		**Year ended 2021**
	Gross carrying amount	**Loss allowance**	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
Loans and advances to customers	**PGK '000**	**PGK '000**	PGK '000	PGK '000
0-29 days	**1,896,229**	**17,460**	1,724,250	17,082
30-59 days	**64,401**	**3,284**	54,053	5,127
60-89 days	**45,964**	**2,173**	32,057	2,288
90-180 days	**41,112**	**4,271**	61,209	4,857
More than 181 days	**148,736**	**14,291**	110,449	8,392
Total	**2,196,442**	**41,479**	1,982,018	37,746

Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Group holds collateral or other credit enhancements to mitigate credit risk associated with financial assets. The main types of collateral and the types of assets these are associated with are listed in the table below.

Exposure type	**Type of collateral held**
Mortgage lending	Mortgage over residential property
Personal lending	Mortgage over residential property / bill of sale
Corporate lending	Mortgage over commercial property
Investment securities	Sovereign guarantee
Lease receivables	Charge over property and equipment
Bank guarantee and documentary letters of credit	Charge over cash deposit

In addition to the collateral included in the table above, the Group holds other types of collateral and credit enhancements, such as second charges, floating charges and guarantees for which specific values are not generally available.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Mortgage lending

The Group holds mainly residential properties as collateral for the mortgage loans it grants to customers. In some cases it does hold cash as collateral. It monitors its exposure to retail mortgage lending using a Loan To Discounted Value (LTDV) ratio. At origination, the Group lends based on a discounted collateral value which is calculated at 80% of the market value at that time. This becomes the Value definition for the LTDV. The Group then lends up to 100% of this Value. The following table reflects the exposure by ranges based on this methodology. The Group believes that this methodology provides further risk reduction in case of changes in market value. For credit-impaired loans the value of collateral is based on the most recent valuations.

		Consolidated
	Year ended 2022	Year ended 2021
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
Mortgage lending	PGK '000	PGK '000
LTDV ratio		
Less than 50%	**67,922**	67,153
51-75%	**73,712**	79,259
75-90%	**58,677**	47,391
90-100%	**148,867**	185,421
More than 100%	**204,667**	168,040
Total	**553,845**	547,264

		Parent
	Year ended 2022	Year ended 2021
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
Mortgage lending	PGK '000	PGK '000
LTDV ratio		
Less than 50%	**67,922**	67,153
51-75%	**73,712**	79,259
75-90%	**58,677**	47,391
90-100%	**148,867**	185,421
More than 100%	**204,667**	168,040
Fully cash covered	-	-
Total	**553,845**	547,264

		Consolidated
	Year ended 2022	Year ended 2021
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
Credit impaired – Mortgage lending	PGK '000	PGK '000
LTDV ratio		
Less than 50%	**9,501**	3,502
51-75%	**14,806**	7,161
75-90%	**9,082**	1,077
90-100%	**6,829**	3,182
More than 100%	**31,602**	9,314
Total	**71,820**	24,236

	Parent	
	Year ended 2022	Year ended 2021
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
Credit impaired – Mortgage lending	PGK '000	PGK '000
LTDV ratio		
Less than 50%	**9,501**	3,502
51-75%	**14,806**	7,161
75-90%	**9,082**	1,077
90-100%	**6,829**	3,182
More than 100%	**31,602**	9,314
Total	**71,820**	24,236

Personal lending

The Group's personal lending portfolio consists of secured and unsecured loans as follows:

	Consolidated and Parent	
	Year ended 2022	Year ended 2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Secured	**553,845**	547,260
Unsecured	**59,467**	30,158
Total	**613,312**	577,418

For secured loans, the Group requires formal valuation of collateral to be performed prior to approval of the loan facility. The valuation is conducted by the external firm of valuers independent of the Group who are required to meet certain minimum standards as per the Group's policy. Collateral value determined by the valuer is further discounted by 20-30% before determining the facility limit. The discounted value of the collateral must exceed the facility limit by at least 12.5% to allow for sufficient buffer should there be any adverse movement in value due change in macroeconomic indicators.

The collateral value is updated when the facility is classified as stage 3 or at least every 2 years. The Group monitors the collateral value on an ongoing basis and in event of any indicator which may result in significant decline will require the fresh valuation to be performed. As at 31 December 2022, the portfolio of secured personal lending is entirely secured by eligible collateral.

For unsecured loans, the Group takes a higher level of return to reflect the credit risk. However, credit risk standards are maintained to ensure a reasonable standard of debt servicing is proven.

Corporate lending

The most relevant indicator of corporate customers' creditworthiness is an analysis of their financial performance and their liquidity, leverage, management effectiveness and growth ratios. In addition, the Group also requires collaterals and guarantees to secure the corporate loans. Similar to personal lending, collaterals are required to be valued by independent firm of valuers before the facility is approved. Approved facility limit is equal to or less than the assessed value of the collateral discounted by 10-50% to allow for sufficient buffer should there be any adverse movement in the value due to change in macroeconomic indicators. Collateral values are updated at least every 2 years if there are any changes to the loan facilities or if the facility is classified as stage 3 loan. The Group monitors the collateral value on an ongoing basis and in event of any indicator which may result in significant decline will require the fresh valuation to be performed. As at 31 December 2022, the portfolio of the corporate lending is fully collateralized by eligible collateral.

Investment securities

The Group holds Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks measured at amortised cost with a carrying amount of K152,649,962 (2021: K112,107,469) which are collateralized by sovereign guarantee

Bank guarantee and documentary letters of credit

Bank guarantees and documentary letters of credit are fully collateralized by charge over the cash deposits.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's liquidity and funding risks are governed by a policy framework which is approved by the Board of Directors. Liquidity and funding positions and associated risks are overseen by the ALCO. The following outlines the Group's approach to liquidity and funding risk management focusing on conditions brought on by the current global economic environment:

- ensuring the liquidity management framework is compatible with local regulatory requirements,
- daily liquidity reporting and scenario analysis to quantify the Group's positions,
- targeting commercial and corporate customers' liability compositions,
- intense monitoring of detail daily reports to alert management and directors of abnormalities, and
- arranging back up facilities to protect against adverse funding conditions and to support day-to-day operations.

The Group is monitoring its liquidity contingency plans, lending requirements and guidelines which include:

- the monitoring of issue severity/stress levels with high level diligence,
- early warning signals indicative of an approaching issue and a mechanism to monitor and report these against signals,
- action plans and courses of action to account for early warning signals as noted above,
- management reporting at a higher level,
- maintenance of contractual obligations in regards to deposits, and
- assigned responsibilities for internal and external written communications

Maturities of financial assets and liabilities

The table below presents a maturity analysis of the Group's financial liabilities including issues financial guarantee contracts and corresponding analysis of financial assets held to manage the inherent liquidity risk using undiscounted contractual cash flows associated with those assets and liabilities.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk

							Consolidated
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contract value	Total carrying value
31 December 2022	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000
Cash and cash equivalents	433,479	-	-	-	-	433,479	433,479
Central bank bills	74,900	193,340	975,290	-	-	1,243,530	1,199,368
Regulatory deposits	383,083	-	-	-	-	383,083	383,083
Total financial assets	**891,462**	**193,340**	**975,290**	**-**	**-**	**2,060,092**	**2,015,930**
Due to other banks	2,060	-	-	-	-	2,060	2,060
Due to customers	2,782,132	396,063	714,868	5,114	-	3,898,177	3,878,835
Other liabilities	92,225	-	-	-	-	92,225	92,225
Total financial liabilities	**2,876,417**	**396,063**	**714,868**	**5,114**	**-**	**3,992,462**	**3,973,120**
Issued financial guarantee contracts	761	140	14,853	9,990	-	25,744	N/A
Issued loan commitments	3,607	302	159	-	-	4,069	N/A
Total	**4,368**	**442**	**15,012**	**9,990**	**-**	**29,812**	**N/A**
31 December 2021							
Cash and cash equivalents	408,334	-	-	-	-	408,334	408,334
Central bank bills	95,000	65,000	670,000	-	-	830,000	795,362
Regulatory deposits	212,874	-	-	-	-	212,874	212,874
Total financial assets	**716,209**	**65,000**	**670,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,451,209**	**1,416,570**
Due to other banks	4,701	-	-	-	-	4,701	4,701
Due to customers	2,451,325	335,136	250,131	11,725	-	3,048,317	3,036,921
Other liabilities	72,311	-	-	-	-	72,311	72,311
Total financial liabilities	**2,528,337**	**335,136**	**250,131**	**11,725**	**-**	**3,125,329**	**3,113,933**
Issued financial guarantee contracts	450	7,696	24,591	14,092	-	46,829	N/A
Issued loan commitments	160,667	7,252	704	-	-	168,623	N/A
Total	**161,117**	**14,948**	**25,295**	**14,092**	**-**	**215,452**	**N/A**

3. Financial risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk

							Parent
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contract value	Total carrying value
31 December 2022	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000
Cash and cash equivalents	397,367	-	-	-	-	397,367	397,367
Central bank bills	74,900	193,340	975,290	-	-	1,243,530	1,199,368
Regulatory deposits	383,083	-	-	-	-	383,083	383,083
Due from subsidiaries	35,760	-	-	-	-	35,760	35,760
Total financial assets	**891,110**	**193,340**	**975,290**	**-**	**-**	**2,059,740**	**2,015,578**
Due to other banks	2,060	-	-	-	-	2,060	2,060
Due to customers	2,800,256	396,063	714,868	5,114	-	3,916,301	3,896,958
Other liabilities	87,658	-	-	-	-	87,658	87,658
Due to subsidiaries	30,507	-	-	-	-	30,507	30,507
Total financial liabilities	**2,920,481**	**396,063**	**714,868**	**5,114**	**-**	**4,036,526**	**4,017,183**
31 December 2021							
Cash and cash equivalents	366,302	-	-	-	-	366,302	366,302
Central bank bills	95,000	65,000	670,000	-	-	830,000	795,362
Regulatory deposits	212,874	-	-	-	-	212,874	212,874
Due from subsidiaries	65,518	-	-	-	-	**65,518**	65,518
Total financial assets	**739,695**	**65,000**	**670,000**	**-**	**-**	1,474,695	**1,440,057**
Due to other banks	4,701	-	-	-	-	4,701	4,701
Due to customers	2,493,857	335,136	250,131	11,725	-	3,090,849	3,079,454
Other liabilities	71,326	-	-	-	-	71,326	71,326
Due to subsidiaries	9,612	-	-	-	-	9,612	9,612
Total financial liabilities	**2,579,496**	**335,136**	**250,131**	**11,725**	**-**	**3,176,488**	**3,165,093**

The liquidity gap in 'up to 1 month bucket' is due to assumption that current and saving deposits amounting to K2,127m (31 December 2021: K1,667m) included within 'due to customers' mature within one month since these are on demand and do not have any fixed or determinable maturity.

4. Capital adequacy

Kina Securities Limited ("KSL") as the consolidated Company is required to comply with prudential standard PS1/2003

`Capital Adequacy` issued by the Bank of Papua New Guinea ("BPNG"). BPNG is the Government authority responsible for the prudential supervision of Banks and financial institutions in Papua New Guinea. The prudential guidelines issued by BPNG follow the prudential guidelines set by the Bank of International Settlements under the terms of the Basel Accord (Basel 1)

KSL calculates and reports its capital adequacy in respect of the bank.

Prudential Standard PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy' is intended to ensure KSL maintains a level of capital which:

(i) Is adequate to protect the interest of depositors and creditors,

(ii) Is commensurate with risk profile and activities of KSL, and

(iii) Provide public confidence in KSL as a financial institution and the overall banking system

PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy` prescribes ranges of capital ratios to measure whether KSL is under, adequately, or well capitalised and also prescribes a leverage ratio. The minimum capital adequacy ratios prescribed under PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy` are:

(i) Tier 1 risk based ratio of 8%,

(ii) Total risk-based capital of 12%,and

(iii) Leverage capital of 6%.

As at 31 December 2022, KSL's capital ratios were in compliance with the BPNG Minimum capital adequacy requirements as follows:

	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Risk weighted assets	**2,080,590**	1,900,018
Capital : tier 1	**326,605**	340,265
Capital : tier 2	**142,496**	94,560
Capital : tier 1 and tier 2	**469,101**	434,825
Capital adequacy ratios		
Tier 1 capital	**15.7%**	18.3%
Total capital ratio	**22.5%**	22.9%
Leverage capital ratio	**7.5%**	9.2%

The measure of capital used for the purpose of prudential supervision is referred to as base capital. Total base capital varies from the capital shown in the statements of financial position and is made up of tier 1 (core) and tier 2 (supplementary) capital, after deducting the value of investments in other banks and financial institutions. Tier 1 capital is obtained by deducting intangible assets including deferred tax assets from equity capital and audited retained earnings (or accumulated losses). Tier 2 capital cannot exceed the amount of tier 1 capital, and can include subordinated loan capital, specified assets revaluation reserves, un-audited profits (or losses) and a small percentage of general loan provisions.

The Leverage Capital is calculated as Tier 1 Capital (less inter-group loans) divided by Total Assets. Risk-weighted assets are derived from on-statements of financial positions assets. On-statements of financial position assets are weighted for credit risk by applying weightings (0, 20, 50 and 100 percent) according to risk classification criteria set by the BPNG, for example cash and money market instruments have a zero risk weighting which means that no capital is required to support the holding of these assets.

5. Net interest income

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Interest income				
Cash and short-term funds	54,747	44,243	54,096	44,150
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	13,143	13,013	13,143	13,013
Loans and advances to customers	156,710	149,679	156,710	149,679
	224,600	206,935	223,949	206,842
Interest expense				
Banks and customers	(43,389)	(29,623)	(42,991)	(29,533)
	(43,389)	(29,623)	(42,991)	(29,533)
Net interest income	181,211	177,312	180,958	177,309

6. Net fee and commission income

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Fees and commission income				
Investment and portfolio management	10,019	9,628	-	-
Fund administration	22,225	21,161	-	-
Shares brokerage	2,093	1,667	1,512	1,199
Loans fees and bank commissions	30,083	21,950	30,083	21,950
Digital banking fees	44,268	23,550	44,268	23,550
ATM and other transaction fees	7,636	11,435	7,045	11,760
	116,324	89,391	82,908	58,459
Fee and commission expenses	(110)	(55)	(110)	(69)
Net fee and commission income	116,214	89,336	82,798	58,390

7. Dividend income

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Dividend income from investments				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	469	562	74	50
	469	562	74	50

8. Other income

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Profits from disposal of property and equipment	**249**	105	**249**	105
Unrealised gains/losses	**2,638**	297	**3,064**	(70)
Support fees from subsidiaries (note 29)	**-**	-	**3,657**	1,890
Office space recharge (note 29)	**-**	-	**-**	1,529
Management fees (note 29)	**-**	-	**470**	378
Other	**1,770**	301	**1,750**	285
	4,657	703	**9,190**	4,117

9. Other operating expenses

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Staff costs	**85,778**	75,607	**80,388**	70,658
Acquisition costs relating to business combination	**-**	30	**-**	30
Administrative expenses	**58,904**	56,350	**55,820**	53,582
Depreciation and amortization	**38,203**	36,398	**38,203**	36,398
Operating lease	**4,978**	5,325	**4,857**	5,289
Software maintenance and support charges	**6,556**	4,910	**5,634**	4,831
Auditor's remuneration (note 36)	**1,921**	1,590	**1,707**	1,452
Other	**16,917**	13,918	**16,713**	13,885
	213,257	194,127	**203,322**	186,127
Break-up of staff costs:				
Salaries, wages and other benefits	**79,510**	67,360	**74,339**	62,622
Superannuation costs	**3,991**	4,055	**3,772**	3,844
Cost of employee share based incentive plan	**2,277**	4,192	**2,277**	4,192
Total staff costs	**85,778**	75,607	**80,388**	70,658

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had 664 (2021: 685) employees and 3 (2021: 4) consultants. The Parent had 615 (2021: 633) employees and 3 (2021: 4) consultants.

10. Income taxes

The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Profit before tax	148,418	106,016	131,118	86,157
Prima facie tax at 30% (2021: 30%)	44,525	31,805	39,336	25,847
Tax effect of:				
Permanent differences	(1,937)	5,569	(1,986)	5,935
Prior year adjustment	(243)	(2,168)	(231)	(2,148)
Impact of increase in tax rate on deferred taxes	(10,415)	-	(10,415)	-
Income tax expense	**31,930**	35,206	**26,704**	29,634
Represented by:				
Current tax	46,971	35,712	41,476	30,153
Deferred taxes	(15,041)	(506)	(14,772)	(519)
Income tax expense	**31,930**	35,206	**26,704**	29,634

In December 2022, during the PNG Government's announcement of 2023 national budget, an increase in the corporate income tax rate from 30% to 45% on commercial banks was announced and is effective 1 January 2023. Deferred taxes arise from temporary differences are actually measured on the expected tax rate at which those underlying temporary differences will reverse in the future. Therefore, if the tax rate is expected to increase in the subsequent reporting period then the differed taxes would need to be measured using that higher tax rate that is expected to apply in the future when those underlying temporary differences reverse. The Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities have therefore been measured at the revised tax rate of 45% in line with accounting standards. This has resulted in an increase in net deferred tax asset of PGK 10.4m and a tax credit of PGK 10.4m included in the statutory net profit after tax.

11. Deferred taxes

a) Net deferred tax assets where there is a right to offset:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Allowance for losses	26,130	16,167	25,824	16,060
Employee benefit provision	8,168	3,272	7,750	2,941
Lease liability	18,771	14,655	18,771	14,655
	53,068	34,094	52,345	33,656
Depreciation and amortisation	(20,597)	(16,500)	(20,597)	(16,500)
Others	(377)	(606)	(501)	(682)
	(20,974)	(17,106)	(21,098)	(17,182)
Net deferred tax asset	**32,094**	16,988	**31,246**	16,474

b) The movement on deferred tax account is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Balance at beginning of year	**16,988**	16,482	**16,474**	15,956
Statement of comprehensive income credit/(charge)	**15,106**	506	**14,772**	518
Balance at end of year	**32,094**	16,988	**31,246**	16,474
Represented by:				
Deferred tax assets (note 11(a))	**53,068**	34,094	**52,345**	33,656
Deferred tax liabilities (note 11(a))	**(20,974)**	(17,106)	**(21,098)**	(17,182)
	32,094	16,988	**31,246**	16,474

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Cash on hand	**151,370**	115,451	**151,370**	115,451
Exchange settlement accounts	**160,392**	123,895	**160,392**	123,895
Due from other banks	**121,726**	168,988	**85,614**	126,956
	433,488	408,334	**397,376**	366,302

13. Central bank bills

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Central bank and treasury bills				
Less than 90 days	**268,240**	160,000	**268,240**	160,000
Over 90 days	**975,290**	670,000	**975,290**	670,000
Unearned discount	**(27,767)**	(34,638)	**(27,767)**	(34,638)
	1,215,763	795,362	**1,215,763**	795,362

Central bank bills are debt securities issued by the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG) and are measured at amortised cost.

14. Regulatory deposits

Regulatory deposit of the Group as at 31 December 2022 amounted to K383,083,700 (2021: K212,874,480). This represents mandatory balance required to be maintained in a non-interest bearing account with the Central Bank - Bank of Papua New Guinea. Regulatory deposits are measured at amortised cost. Regulatory deposit of the parent as at 31 December 2022 amounted to K383,083,700 (2021: K212,874,480).

15. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Equity securities				
– Listed	**4,910**	5,036	**184**	183
– Unlisted	***10,352**	6,616	***10,324**	6,588
	15,262	11,652	**10,508**	6,771

**The increase was attributable to the increase in value of MiBank investment*

The movement in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is reconciled as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Balance at beginning of year	**11,652**	10,682	**6,771**	6,151
Gains from changes in fair value	**3,610**	817	**3,737**	467
Additions	**-**	153	**-**	153
Balance at end of year	**15,262**	11,652	**10,508**	6,771

The fair value of the listed equities is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used is the current market prices. These financial instruments are categorized as level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. Unlisted equities are categorized within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

16. Loans and advances to customers

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Loans to individuals	**613,312**	577,417	**613,312**	577,417
Loans to corporate entities	**1,588,106**	1,411,130	**1,583,130**	1,404,602
Gross loans and advances to customers	**2,201,418**	1,988,547	**2,196,442**	1,982,019
Expected credit losses	**(42,497)**	(38,100)	**(41,479)**	(37,746)
	2,158,921	1,950,447	**2,154,963**	1,944,273

Details of gross loans and advances to customers are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Overdrafts	**80,108**	78,489	**80,108**	78,489
Property mortgage	**627,468**	547,260	**627,468**	547,260
Asset financing	**71,792**	30,293	**71,792**	30,293
Business and other loans	**1,422,050**	1,332,503	**1,417,074**	1,325,977
	2,201,418	1,988,547	**2,196,442**	1,982,019

16. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Movements in expected credit losses are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Balance at beginning of year	**38,100**	35,345	**37,746**	34,845
Impairment losses during the year	**4,323**	6,555	**3,659**	6,701
Loans written off	**(857)**	(5,550)	**(857)**	(5,550)
Bad debt recoveries	**931**	1,750	**931**	1,750
Balance at end of year	**42,497**	38,100	**41,479**	37,746

17. Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Government Inscribed Stocks principal balance	**155,000**	115,000	**155,000**	115,000
Unamortised premium	**333**	170	**333**	170
Unamortised discount	**(3,318)**	(4,048)	**(3,318)**	(4,048)
Accrued interest	**2,866**	2,624	**2,866**	2,624
Gross Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	**154,881**	113,746	**154,881**	113,746
Expected credit losses	**(2,231)**	(1,639)	**(2,231)**	(1,639)
	152,650	112,107	**152,650**	112,107

The movement in Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Balance at beginning of year	**112,107**	114,519	**112,107**	114,519
Additions / (maturities)	**40,000**	(3,000)	**40,000**	(3,000)
Amortised discount/(premium)	**893**	598	**893**	598
Accrued interest	**242**	(45)	**242**	(45)
Write back / (addition) of expected credit losses	**(593)**	35	**(593)**	35
	152,650	112,107	**152,650**	112,107

Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks are measured at amortised cost. Included within the balance is an amount of K nil (31 December 2021: K nil) which has been pledged with a third party against repurchase agreement transaction.

18. Investments in subsidiaries

	Consolidated			Parent
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	%	%	**Amount (K)**	Amount (K)
Kina Funds Management Limited (KFM)	**100**	100	**2**	2
Kina Investment and Superannuation Services Limited (KISS)	**100**	100	**2**	2
Kina Wealth Management Limited (KWML)	**100**	100	**2**	2
Kina Nominees Limited (KNL)**	**100**	100	**500,002**	500,002
Kina Securities (Fiji) PTE Limited	**100**	100	**197**	197
Total Investment at cost			**500,205**	500,205
Provision for impairment			(251,677)	(251,677)
Balance as at 31 December			**248,528**	248,528

*All the subsidiaries are incorporated in Papua New Guinea and in Fiji. The results of the operations of above subsidiaries have been consolidated in the Group's financial statements.

19. Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated	Furniture & Fittings	Building improvements	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Land & Building	Work in Progress	Right- of-use assets	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Cost								
Balance 31 December 2020	**4,810**	**18,578**	**5,627**	**43,034**	**2,129**	**1,074**	**63,503**	**138,755**
Additions	-	4,214	164	8,119	-	1,268	12,060	25,825
Transfer in (out)	-	-	-	72	-	(72)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	**(951)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,056)**	**(5,007)**
Balance 31 December 2021	**4,810**	**22,792**	**4,840**	**51,225**	**2,129**	**2,270**	**71,507**	**159,573**
Additions	4	1,044	538	7,748	-	1,297	3925	14,556
Transfer in (out)	-	2,132	-	-	-	(2,132)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(1,132)	(79)	-	-	(11,259)	(12,470)
Balance 31 December 2022	**4,814**	**25,968**	**4,246**	**58,894**	**2,129**	**1,435**	**64,173**	**161,659**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance 31 December 2020	**(2,489)**	**(5,712)**	**(3,514)**	**(20,718)**	**-**	**-**	**(20,048)**	**(52,481)**
Charge during the year	(667)	(2,300)	(1,159)	(5,262)	-	-	(11,187)	(20,575)
Disposals	-	-	908	-	-	-	3,042	3,950
Balance 31 December 2021	**(3,156)**	**(8,012)**	**(3,765)**	**(25,980)**	**-**	**-**	**(28,193)**	**(69,106)**
Charge during the year	(594)	(2,653)	(746)	(5,932)	-	-	(12,144)	(22,069)
Disposals	-	-	1,132	35	-	-	11,188	12,355
Balance 31 December 2022	**(3,750)**	**(10,665)**	**(3,379)**	**(31,877)**	**-**	**-**	**(29,149)**	**(78,820)**
Book value								
Balance 31 December 2022	**1,064**	**15,303**	**867**	**27,017**	**2,129**	**1,435**	**35,024**	**82,839**
Balance 31 December 2021	1,654	14,780	1,075	25,245	2,129	2,270	43,314	90,467

Parent	Furniture & Fittings	Building improvements	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Land & Building	Work in Progress	Right- of-use assets	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Cost								
Balance 31 December 2020	**4,810**	**18,578**	**5,627**	**43,034**	**2,129**	**1,074**	**63,503**	**138,755**
Additions	-	4,214	164	8,119	-	1,268	12,060	25,825
Transfer in (out)	-	-	-	72	-	(72)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	**(951)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,056)**	**(5,007)**
Balance 31 December 2021	**4,810**	**22,792**	**4,840**	**51,225**	**2,129**	**2,270**	**71,507**	**159,573**
Additions	4	1,044	538	7,748	-	1,297	3925	14,556
Transfer in (out)	-	2,132	-	-	-	(2,132)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(1,132)	(79)	-	-	(11,259)	(12,470)
Balance 31 December 2022	**4,814**	**25,968**	**4,246**	**58,894**	**2,129**	**1,435**	**64,173**	**161,659**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance 31 December 2020	**(2,489)**	**(5,712)**	**(3,513)**	**(20,718)**	**-**	**-**	**(20,049)**	**(52,481)**
Charge during the year	(667)	(2,300)	(1,159)	(5,262)	-	-	(11,187)	(20,575)
Disposals	-	-	908	-	-	-	3,042	3,950
Balance 31 December 2021	**(3,156)**	**(8,012)**	**(3,764)**	**(25,980)**	**-**	**-**	**(28,194)**	**(69,106)**
Charge during the year	(594)	(2,653)	(746)	(5,932)	-	-	(12,144)	(22,069)
Disposals	-	-	1,132	35	-	-	11,188	12,355
Balance 31 December 2022	**(3,750)**	**(10,665)**	**(3,378)**	**(31,877)**	**-**	**-**	(29,150)	**(78,820)**
Book value								
Balance 31 December 2022	**1,064**	**15,303**	**868**	**27,017**	**2,129**	**1,435**	**35,024**	**82,839**
Balance 31 December 2021	1,654	14,780	1,076	25,245	2,129	2,270	43,314	90,467

20. Intangible assets

Consolidated	Software	Customer deposit relationship / intangible	Work in Progress	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Cost				
Balance 31 December 2020	**42,785**	**22,468**	**10,972**	**76,225**
Additions	1,154	-	13,512	14,666
Transfer in (out)	15,136	-	(15,136)	-
Balance 31 December 2021	**59,075**	**22,468**	**9,348**	**90,891**
Additions	1,907	-	1,546	3,453
Transfer in (out)	1,945	-	(1,945)	-
Disposals	-	-	(3,475)	(3,475)
Balance 31 December 2022	**62,927**	**22,468**	**5,474**	**90,869**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance 31 December 2020	**(15,071)**	**(11,705)**	**-**	**(26,776)**
Charge during the year	(9,223)	(6,229)	-	(15,452)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2021	**(24,294)**	**(17,934)**	**-**	**(42,228)**
Charge during the year	(11,614)	(4,533)	-	(16,147)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2022	**(35,908)**	**(22,468)**	**-**	**(58,376)**
Book value				
Balance 31 December 2022	**27,019**	**-**	**5,474**	**32,493**
Balance 31 December 2021	34,781	4,534	9,348	48,663

Parent	Software	Customer deposit relationship	Work in Progress	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Cost				
Balance 31 December 2020	**42,785**	**22,468**	**10,673**	**75,926**
Additions	1,154	-	13,512	14,666
Transfer in (out)	15,136	-	(15,136)	-
Balance 31 December 2021	**59,075**	**22,468**	**9,049**	**90,592**
Additions	1,907	-	1,546	3,453
Transfer in (out)	1,945	-	(1,945)	-
Disposals	-	-	(3,176)	(3,176)
Balance 31 December 2022	**62,927**	**22,468**	**5,474**	**90,869**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance 31 December 2020	**(15,071)**	**(11,705)**	**-**	**(26,776)**
Charge during the year	(9,223)	(6,229)	-	(15,452)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2021	**(24,294)**	**(17,934)**	**-**	**(42,228)**
Charge during the year	(11,614)	(4,534)	-	(16,148)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2022	**(35,908)**	**(22,468)**	**-**	**(58,376)**
Book value				
Balance 31 December 2022	**27,019**	**-**	**5,474**	**32,493**
Balance 31 December 2021	34,781	4,534	9,049	48,364

The acquisition of Australian and New Zealand (ANZ) Bank's retail, commercial and SME banking businesses in PNG on 23 September 2019 gave rise to the recognition of core customer deposit intangible.

The intangible assets were estimated to have a useful life of five years and three years respectively based on the license term of software and expected length of customer deposit relationship and core deposit intangible. Customer deposit relationship and core deposit intangible was fully amortised in 2022.

21. Other assets

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Prepayments	5,631	5,684	5,615	5,673
Security deposits and bonds	9,127	5,545	9,079	5,497
Other debtors	68,901	38,708	66,143	35,213
	83,659	49,937	80,837	46,383
Less: Expected credit losses	(3,990)	(3,990)	(3,990)	(3,990)
	79,669	45,947	76,847	42,393
Movement of expected credit loss on other assets is as follows:				
Balances at beginning of year	(3,990)	4,038	(3,990)	4,038
Write-off	-	(48)	-	(48)
Balance at end of year	(3,990)	(3,990)	(3,990)	(3,990)

22. Due to customers

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Corporate customers	3,072,938	2,356,300	3,091061	2,398,833
Retail customers	805,897	680,621	805,897	680,621
	3,878,835	3,036,921	3,896,958	3,079,454

23. Current income tax (assets) liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Balance at beginning of year	11,666	4,883	11,494	3,761
Paid during the year	(54,505)	(28,918)	(47,840)	(22,419)
Current provision	47,279	37,862	41,706	32,300
Prior year under provision	(244)	(2,160)	(230)	(2,148)
Balance at end of year	4,196	11,666	5,130	11,494
Net current income tax (assets) liabilities is represented by:				
Current income tax asset	(952)	(31)	-	-
Current income tax liability	5,148	11,697	5,130	11,494
	4,196	11,666	5,130	11,494

24. Employee provisions

Consolidated				2022
	Opening balance	Additions	Payments	Closing balance
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Provision for Annual Leave	4,306	4,933	(4,576)	4,663
Provision for Long Service Leave	2,251	2,623	(129)	4,745
Provision for Salaries	-	55,406	(55,405)	1
Provision for Bonus	4,349	7,313	(6,960)	4,702
Total	**10,906**	**70,275**	**(67,070)**	**14,111**

Parent				2022
	Opening balance	Additions	Payments	Closing balance
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Provision for Annual Leave	3,944	4,712	(4,314)	4,342
Provision for Long Service Leave	1,902	2,424	(129)	4,197
Provision for Salaries	-	51,538	(51,537)	1
Provision for Bonus	3,956	6,875	(6,654)	4,177
Total	**9,802**	**65,549**	**(62,634)**	**12,717**

		2022
Represented by:	Consolidated	Parent
Short term provisions	9,366	8,520
Long term provisions	4,745	4,197
Total employee provision	**14,111**	**12,717**

Consolidated				2021
	Opening balance	Additions	Payments	Closing balance
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Provision for Annual Leave	4,698	2,351	(2,743)	4,306
Provision for Long Service Leave	2,093	511	(353)	2,251
Provision for Salaries	37	48,539	(48,576)	-
Provision for Bonus	4,709	7,110	(7,470)	4,349
Total	**11,538**	**58,511**	**(59,142)**	**10,906**

24.Employee provisions (continued)

Parent	Opening balance	Additions	Payments	Closing balance
2021				
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Provision for Annual Leave	4,366	2,165	(2,587)	3,944
Provision for Long Service Leave	1,719	533	(350)	1,902
Provision for Salaries	37	44,807	(44,844)	-
Provision for Bonus	4,470	6,644	(7,158)	3,956
Total	**10,593**	**54,149**	**(54,940)**	**9,802**

		2021
Represented by:	**Consolidated**	**Parent**
Short term provisions	8,655	7,900
Long term provisions	2,251	1,902
Total employee provision	**10,906**	**9,802**

25. Lease Liabilities

Details of associated lease liabilities recognised in respect of the right of use assets are presented below:

Consolidated	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	**11,732**	14,365
One to five years	**32,289**	34,327
More than five years	**5,364**	10,430
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	**49,385**	59,122
Lease liabilities included in statement of financial position at 31 December		
Current	**11,872**	14,408
Non-current	**29,841**	34,442
	41,713	48,851
Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income		
Interest on lease liabilities	**3,522**	3,752
Expense relating to short-term leases	**8,024**	7,061
	11,546	10,813
Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows		
Total cash outflow for leases	**20,746**	20,130

Total cashflows for leases is recorded under Cash payments to employees and suppliers in the statement of cash flows

Parent	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	**11,732**	14,365
One to five years	**32,289**	34,327
More than five years	**5,364**	10,430
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	**49,385**	59,122
Lease liabilities included in statement of financial position at 31 December		
Current	**11,872**	14,408
Non-current	**29,841**	34,442
	41,713	48,851
Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income		
Interest on lease liabilities	**3,522**	3,752
Expense relating to short-term leases	**7,777**	7,061
	11,299	10,813
Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows		
Total cash outflow for leases	**20,746**	20,130

Total cashflows for leases is recorded under Cash payments to employees and suppliers in the statement of cash flows

26. Other liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Accruals	**27,344**	13,971	**26,994**	13,877
Unclaimed money and stale cheques	**17,663**	13,380	**17,663**	13,380
Bank cheques	**10,420**	7,943	**10,420**	7,943
Accounts payable	**6,493**	2,324	**6,347**	2,267
Unearned commission income	**521**	1,309	**521**	1,309
Lease incentive payable	**3,442**	4,083	**3,442**	4,083
Advance payments	**30,301**	31,528	**30,301**	31,528
Other liabilities	**30,619**	21,421	**26,399**	20,530
Balance at end of year	**126,803**	95,959	**122,087**	94,917

27. Issued and paid ordinary shares

a) Movement

The Company does not have authorised capital and ordinary shares have no par value.
The table below provides the annual balances in share capital.

	Number of shares	Share captial
	'000	PGK '000
Balance as at 31 December 2020	286,936	394,693
Share issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	286,936	394,693
Share issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**286,936**	**394,693**

b) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year. The group has no significant dilutive potential ordinary shares. Consequently, basic earnings per ordinary share equals diluted earnings per share.

		Consolidated
	2022	2021
Net profit attributable to shareholders – PGK'000	**116,488**	70,813
Weighted average number of ordinary shares basic earnings	**286,936**	286,936
Weighted average number of ordinary shares diluted earnings	**288,695**	290,339
Basic earnings per share (in toea)	**40.60**	24.68
Diluted earnings per share (in toea)	**40.35**	24.39

c) Share-based payment reserve

Kina operates both a Short Term Incentive (STI) and Long Term Incentive (LTI) plan. The purpose of these Plans is to assist in the reward, retention and motivation of key management personnel and align the interests of management and shareholders. The plans are commensurate with those adopted by major banks in Australia and the Pacific and is managed by an independent Plan manager.
The operation of both the STI and LTI plans are explained below:

Short term incentive plan (STI Plan)

The STI plan provides participants with an opportunity to earn an incentive calculated as a percentage of their salary each year, conditional upon them achieving specified performance targets. Under the plan 65% of any award granted is paid as a cash bonus, with the remaining 35% awarded as a grant of performance rights to shares. The granted performance rights are restricted from exercise and subject to the Company's clawback policy and subject to the rules of the Plan.

The following STI plan arrangements were in place during the year ended 31 December 2022

Date of grant	1 April 2022	1 April 2021
Number of share rights granted	849,901	871,109
Market value at grant date	AUD 658,408	AUD 717,185
Vesting date	1 April 2024	1 April 2023
Vesting conditions	Continued service	Continued service

Long term incentive plan (LTI plan)

The LTI plan provides participants with an opportunity to receive an equity interest in Kina through the granting of performance rights. LTI plan participants may be offered performance rights that may be subject to vesting conditions as set out by the Board. The selection of participants is at the discretion of the Board.

A performance right is a contractual right to receive one ordinary share in Kina, subject to performance and vesting conditions being met. Each vested performance right represents a right to one ordinary share. If the participant leaves Kina any unvested Performance Rights will be forfeited (unless the Board determines otherwise).

The following LTI plan arrangements were in place during the year ended 31 December 2022

Date of grant	1 April 2022	1 April 2021	1 April 2020
Number of share rights granted	1,297,727	1,399,664	617,987
Market value at grant date	AUD 1,006,516	AUD 1,152,341	AUD 883,722
Fair value at grant date	AUD 629,398	AUD 811,805	AUD 349,163
Vesting date	1 April 2025	1 April 2024	1 April 2023
Vesting conditions	Continued service	Continued service	Continued service
	50% target TSR	50% target TSR	50% target TSR
	50% target EPS growth	50% target EPS growth	50% target EPS growth

The estimated fair value of share rights issued on 1 April 2022 under the LTI plan was AUD 0.49, compared to the grant date market value per share of AUD 0.7756. Fair value is generally estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model taking into account the share price at grant date, the vesting period, share price volatility, risk-free interest rate and market performance conditions.

Retention incentive

The retention plan is a once off award of performance rights to assist in the retention of key eligible participants. No retention rights were granted during the year.

Movement in outstanding share rights

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Outstanding rights at beginning of year	**4,164,980**	3,661,485
New rights granted	**2,146,628**	2,270,773
Rights vested and shares issued/purchased	**(1,276,220)**	(1,767,278)
Outstanding rights at end of year	**5,035,388**	4,164,980

The fair value at grant date of share rights awarded under the incentive schemes is recognized as an expense over the expected vesting period with a corresponding increase in the share based payments reserve in equity. The movement in the Share Based Premium Reserve is as below:

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Brought forward from previous year	**3,587**	2,774
Expense arising from share incentive plans	**2,277**	4,192
Rights vested	**(1,360)**	(3,379)
Rights forfeited or lapsed	**-**	-
Total	**4,504**	3,587

28. Statements of cash flows

a) For the purposes of the statements of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Cash and cash equivalents (note 12)	**433,488**	408,334	**397,376**	366,302
	433,488	408,334	**397,376**	366,302

b) Movement in investment securities is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent
	2022	2021	**Movement**
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**
Central bank bills	**1,181,124**	767,594	**413,530**
Government Inscribed Stocks	**152,769**	113,362	**39,407**
	1,333,893	880,956	**452,937**

c) Reconciliation of net profit after tax for the year to net cash flows from operating activities is presented below:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Net profit after tax	**116,488**	70,810	**104,414**	56,523
Profit from disposal of property and equipment	**(249)**	(105)	**(249)**	(105)
Depreciation and amortization (note 19 and 20)	**38,203**	36,398	**38,203**	36,398
(Premium)/discount amortization (note 17)	**893**	598	**893**	598
Share-based payment expense	**917**	813	**917**	813
Net (losses)/gains from changes in fair values of financial assets (note 15)	**(3,610)**	(817)	**(3,737)**	(467)
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payable	**(7,469)**	6,783	**(6,363)**	7,733
Decrease in deferred income tax (note 11b)	**(15,106)**	(506)	**(14,772)**	(519)
Other one-off expenses (note 31)	**-**	8,407	**-**	8,407
Foreign translation loss/(gain) on Nostro bank account	**3,845**	4,184	**791**	98
Changes in net assets and liabilities:				
Increase in assets:	**(416,120)**	(347,913)	**(369,739)**	(407,413)
Increase in liabilities:	**860,541**	468,370	**830,841**	472,021
Net cash inflow generated from operating activities	**578,333**	247,022	**581,199**	174,087

29. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The Group is controlled by Kina Securities Limited ("KSL") incorporated in Papua New Guinea, which owns 100% of the ordinary shares of its subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions. These transactions were carried out on normal commercial terms and at normal market rates. The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at 31 December 2022, and related expenses and income for the year ended are as follows:

a) Directors and management transactions

From time to time during the year, Directors and Senior Management of the Parent and subsidiaries had deposits in the Group on normal terms and conditions. Brokerage rates for buying and selling shares for the Senior Management and staff are discounted.

A listing of the members of the Board of Directors is shown in the Annual Report. In 2022, the total remuneration of the Directors was K4,142,855 (2021: K3,965,065).

Key management personnel (KMP) of the group includes directors and the executive general managers (EGMs) during the year.

The table below shows the Group specified EGM remuneration in aggregate (in K'000).

	No of KMP	Salary	Bonus	Super	Equity Options	Other benefits	Total
2022	**11***	**9,597**	**3,433**	**-**	**917**	**1,720**	**15,667**
2021	11**	8,305	3,707	-	813	2,083	14,908

b) Subsidiary transactions and balances

The Company maintains an intercompany account with subsidiary undertakings, which are interest bearing at the rate of KSL cost of funds plus 12.50 (2021: 12.50) basis points, unsecured and with no fixed term of repayment. Details as follows:

	Transactions				Balance outstanding			
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses	Due from		Due to	
	2022	2022	2021	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	PGK'000	**PGK'000**	PGK'000	PGK'000	**PGK'000**	PGK'000	**PGK'000**	PGK'000
KFM	**1,151**	**-**	784	-	**35,340**	62,349	**-**	-
KISS	**2,286**	**221**	3,254	150	**-**	-	**(30,507)**	(9,612)
KWM	**-**	**-**	-	-	**356**	224	**-**	-
KNL	**-**	**-**	-	-	**64**	64	**-**	-
KSL Fiji	**-**	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
	3,437	**221**	4,038	150	**35,760**	62,637	**(30,507)**	(9,612)

** 1 resigned as of 3 September 2022*
** *2 resigned as of 12 November 2021, 1 position replaced as of 22 November 2021*

30. Investments under trust

The Group acts as trustee holding or placing of assets on behalf of superannuation funds and individuals. As the Group acts in a fiduciary capacity, these assets are not assets of the Group and, therefore, are not included in its statements of financial position. The Group is also engaged in investing client monies. A corresponding liability in respect of these monies is also excluded from the statements of financial position. Investments under trust at year end are:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000	**PGK '000**	PGK '000
Clients funds held for shares trading	**12,963**	4,200	**4,200**	4,200
	12,963	4,200	**4,200**	4,200

31. Other one-off expenses

In September 2021, the PNG Independent Consumer and Competition Commission (ICCC) did not approve the acquisition of the Pacific business from Westpac. In accordance with the requirements of IFRS, the Group has expensed relevant associated costs to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. A total of PGK 27.7m, comprising costs incurred directly by Kina (PGK 8.4m) and the costs incurred by Westpac (PGK 19.3m), has been charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

32. Refund of deposit from Westpac

As part of the supposed purchase price, the Group made an advance payment of PGK 111m (AUD 42m) to Westpac in 2020 and it refunded PGK 84.6m (AUD 32m) to Kina and retained PGK 26.4m (AUD 10m) as a cost reimbursement in 2021. No further transactions were performed in the current reporting period.

33. Segment reporting

The segment information provided to the management for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Banking & Finance	Wealth Management	Total
	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000
Interest income	224,348	252	224,600
Interest expense	(43,389)	-	(43,389)
Foreign exchange income	61,843	(1,504)	60,339
Fee and commission income	82,799	33,415	116,214
Other revenue	8,876	(140)	8,736
Total external income	**334,477**	**32,023**	**366,500**
Other operating expenses	(165,120)	(9,934)	(175,054)
Provision for impairment	(4,160)	(665)	(4,825)
Depreciation and amortisation	(38,203)	-	(38,203)
Total external expenses	**(207,483)**	**(10,599)**	**(218,082)**
Profit before inter-segment revenue and expenses	**126,994**	**21,424**	**148,418**
Inter-segment income	4,127	-	4,127
Inter-segment expense	-	(4,127)	(4,127)
Profit before tax	**131,121**	**17,297**	**148,418**
Income tax expense	(26,705)	(5,225)	(31,930)
Profit after tax	**104,416**	**12,072**	**116,488**
Total assets	**4,624,312**	**55,688**	**4,680,000**
Total assets include:			
Additions to non-current assets	**14,084**	**-**	**14,084**
Total liabilities	**(4,062,544)**	**(6,126)**	**(4,068,670)**

Banking and finance segments include the operations of Kina Bank while Wealth Management includes fund management and fund administration business.

33. Segment reporting (continued)

The segment information provided to the management for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Banking & Finance	Wealth Management	Total
	PGK'000	PGK'000	PGK'000
Interest income	206,932	3	206,935
Interest expense	(29,623)	-	(29,623)
Foreign exchange income	66,316	(683)	65,633
Fee and commission income	58,389	30,946	89,335
Other revenue	837	1,246	2,083
Total external income	**302,851**	**31,512**	**334,363**
Other operating expenses	(177,428)	(8,002)	(185,430)
Provision for impairment	(6,665)	146	(6,519)
Depreciation and amortisation	(36,398)	-	(36,398)
Total external expenses	**(220,491)**	**(7,856)**	**(228,347)**
Profit before inter-segment revenue and expenses	**82,360**	**23,656**	**106,016**
Inter-segment income	3,797	-	3,797
Inter-segment expense	-	(3,797)	(3,797)
Profit before tax	**86,157**	**19,859**	**106,016**
Income tax expense	(29,634)	(5,572)	(35,206)
Profit after tax	**56,523**	**14,287**	**70,810**
Total assets	**3,706,504**	**79,154**	**3,785,658**
Total assets include:			
Additions to non-current assets	**(28,431)**	**-**	**(28,431)**
Total liabilities	**(3,206,686)**	**(2,349)**	**(3,209,035)**

There is only one segment for the Parent entity and the information is the same as the primary statements.

34. Contingent liabilities

Litigations and claims

Contingent liabilities exist in respect of actual and potential claims and proceedings that have not been determined. An assessment of the Group's likely loss has been made on a case by case basis for the purposes of the financial statements and specific provisions are made where appropriate. As at 31 December 2022, the Group is a party to some litigation before the courts, however, management does not believe these will result in any material loss to the Group. There was no litigation matter of a material nature that is not already provided for in the financial statements.

Other contingent liabilities

The Bank guarantees the performance of customers by issuing bank guarantees to third parties. The risk involved is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers, therefore these transactions are subject to the same credit origination, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements applied to customers applying for loans. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amount does not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. The credit risk of these facilities may be less than the notional amount but as it cannot be accurately determined, the credit risk has been taken as the contract notional amount.

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Bank guarantee	**25,744**	46,829
	25,744	46,829

35. Commitments

Capital commitments

There was a total of K2,793,486 relating to commitments under contracts for capital expenditure at balance sheet date (31 December 2021: K3,822,580).

Loan commitments

There was a total of K229.8m relating loan commitment at balance sheet date (31 December 2021: K168.6m).

36. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Group measures fair values in accordance with IFRS 13, which defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Group also uses a fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, which gives highest priority to quoted prices.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. A Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the instrument. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Where possible, fair value is determined by reference to a quoted market price for the instrument valued. The group does not hold any material financial instruments for which quoted prices are not available other than investment in unlisted shares which are classified in Level 3 category.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped by fair value hierarchy level.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

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

				Consolidated
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Investment securities measured at FVTPL				
- Investment in shares – Listed	4,910	-	-	4,910
- Investment in shares – Unlisted	-	-	10,352	10,352
Total assets	**4,910**	**-**	**10,352**	**15,262**

				Parent
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Investment securities measured at FVTPL				
- Investment in shares – Listed	184	-	-	184
- Investment in shares – Unlisted	-	-	10,323	10,323
Total assets	**184**	**-**	**10,323**	**10,508**

36. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The following tables present the Group's and the parent's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2021.

				Consolidated
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Investment securities measured at FVTPL				
- Investment in shares – Listed	5,036	-	-	5,036
- Investment in shares – Unlisted	-	-	**6,616**	6,616
Total assets	**5,036**	**-**	**6,616**	**11,652**

				Parent
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000	PGK '000
Investment securities measured at FVTPL				
- Investment in shares – Listed	183	-	-	183
- Investment in shares – Unlisted	-	-	**6,588**	6,588
Total assets	**183**	**-**	**6,588**	**6,771**

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities

The group holds investment in unlisted securities amounting to K10,351,782 (31 December 2021: K6,616,782) in level 3 category. During the year, there were additions or disposals in these securities. The increase is entirely attributable to gain arising on revaluation of these investments.

The parent holds investment in unlisted securities amounting to K10,323,495 (31 December 2021: K6,588,495) in level 3 category. During the year, there were additions or disposals in these securities. The increase is entirely attributable to gain arising on revaluation of these investments.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

For the financial instruments not measured at fair value as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, there is no material difference between the fair value and carrying value of the Group's and the Parent's financial assets and liabilities.

37. Auditors' remuneration

		Consolidated
	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Audit and audit related	**1,919**	1,590
Other services	**-**	-
	1,919	1,590

		Parent
	2022	2021
	PGK '000	PGK '000
Audit and audit related	**1,707**	1,452
Other services	**-**	-
	1,707	1,452

38. Goodwill

On September 2015, the Group, through Kina Ventures Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Kina Securities Limited, acquired all of the shares in Maybank (PNG) Limited and Maybank Property (PNG). Maybank (PNG) and Maybank Property (PNG) are the PNG subsidiaries of Malaysia's largest bank. The acquisition strengthened Kina Bank's investment in PNG as it is an excellent fit for its expansion program.

The goodwill arising on this acquisition was recorded at K92.8 million. The goodwill was attributable to Maybank (PNG) Limited's strong position and synergies expected to arise after the Group's acquisition of the new subsidiary. None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

For the purpose of impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the Group's banking business as an independent cash generating unit (CGU). The banking CGU including goodwill was tested for impairment as at 31 December 2022 by comparing the CGU's carrying amount with its recoverable amount and no impairment loss was recognised.

The recoverable amount is determined based on a value-in-use calculation which uses post-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the directors discounted by a cost of equity of 16% applicable to banking business. Given a banking business is generally valued on equity basis, the use of post-tax cash flows and discount rate is considered more appropriate. The projected cash flows cover a period of 5 years beyond which they are extrapolated using an estimated growth rate of 3%. The key approved budgets the cashflow models are derived from assume an average growth rate in net profit after tax (NPAT) over the forecast period of 6.3%.

Sensitivity analysis

Under above assumptions, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeds its carrying amount by K128 million. As disclosed in note 10, during the year the corporate income tax has been increased from 30% to 45% applicable to banking institutions and effective 1 January 2023. The Group has assumed the new tax rate in the forecast cash flows which has resulted in significant impact on the forecasts. Had the tax rate been 30%, the recoverable amount would have exceeded the carrying amount by K386m.

The Group has conducted an analysis of sensitivity of the impairment test to changes in the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount assuming a corporate income tax rate of 45%. The directors believe that the following represent reasonably possible changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of the banking CGU is based would result in the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount:

- If all other assumptions remain the same, should the discount rate be increased to 19%, the carrying value will exceed the recoverable amount by K12 million.
- If all other assumptions remain the same, should the average NPAT growth rate be reduced to 3.3%, the carrying value will exceed the recoverable amount by K13 million.

39. Events after the statements of financial reporting date

Declaration of dividend

Subsequent to the financial reporting date, the directors declared a final dividend of PGK 16.1 toea (AUD 6.5 cents) per share (K46.2m).


Plan.
Prosper.

09 Shareholder Information.

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in the Report is set out below. The information is current as of 31 March 2023.

(a) The distribution of holders of quoted securities (fully paid ordinary shares)

Range	Securities	%	No. of holders	%
1 to 1,000	305,562	0.11	510	9.81
1,001 to 5,000	3,416,523	1.19	1,169	22.48
5,001 to 10,000	6,777,085	2.36	847	16.29
10,001 to 100,000	78,249,357	27.27	2,359	45.36
100,001 and over	198,187,373	69.07	316	6.08
Total	**286,935,900**	**100**	**5,202**	**100**

(b) The distribution of holders of unquoted securities (performance rights)

Range	Securities	%	No. of holders	%
1 to 1,000	-	-	-	-
1,001 to 5,000	-	-	-	-
5,001 to 10,000	-	-	-	-
10,001 to 100,000	269,162	5.23	4	28.57
100,001 and over	4,876,101	94.77	10	71.43
Total	**5,145,263**	**100.00**	**14**	**100.00**

(c) Number of holders for each class of equity securities on issue

Class of equity security	Securities	No. of holders
Quoted securities (fully paid ordinary shares)	286,935,900	878
Unquoted securities (performance rights)	5,145,263	14

(d) Unmarketable Parcel of Shares
The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares is 281, holding 95,290 securities.

(e) Substantial Shareholders

Name	Number of shares	% of total shares issued
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	49,858,927	17.38

(f) Stock Exchanges
The Company's ordinary fully paid shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and the Papua New Guinea National Stock Exchange (PNGX).

(g) Voting Rights
Each ordinary shareholder present at a general meeting (whether in person, by proxy or by representative), is entitled to one vote on a show of hands, or on a poll, for each fully paid ordinary share held.

(h) 20 largest holders of quoted securities (fully paid ordinary shares)

Rank	Name	Number of shares	% of total shares issued
1	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	49,858,927	17.38
2	Comrade Trustee Services Limited (DFRBF A/C)	7,951,328	2.77
3	Mineral Resources CMCA Holdings Limited	5,312,834	1.85
4	National Nominees Limited	5,295,526	1.85
5	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	4,611,845	1.61
6	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd (DRP)	4,492,145	1.57
7	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd (IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP)	3,996,884	1.39
8	Kykuit Pty Ltd	3,650,006	1.27
9	Airwolf Limited	2,885,390	1.01
10	Sky Finance Limited	2,656,642	0.93
11	Perpetual Shipping Limited	2,500,000	0.87
12	Gas Resources PNG LNG Plant Limited	2,139,037	0.75
13	Garmaral Pty Ltd	2,032,615	0.71
14	Mr Ivan Lu	2,025,172	0.71
15	Mr Robert Rockefeller	2,025,000	0.71
16	Kina Asset Management No 1 Limited	2,000,000	0.70
17	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	1,818,221	0.63
18	Columbus Asset Management Pty Ltd (YATES INVESTMENT A/C)	1,800,000	0.63
19	GEAT Incorporated (GEAT-PRESERVATION FUND A/C)	1,570,500	0.55
20	Capital Nominees Limited	1,383,872	0.48
	Total Top 20	**110,005,944**	**38.34**
	Balance of Register	**176,929,956**	**61.66**
	Total fully paid ordinary shares on issue	**286,935,900**	**100.00**

(i) On-market buy-back
There is no current on-market buy-back.

(j) Securities purchased on-market during the reporting period

	Number of shares purchased	Average purchase price
To satisfy the entitlements of holders of performance rights under the Kina Performance Rights Plan	621,442	$0.86

10 Corporate Directory.

Directors

Isikeli Taureka (Chairman)
Greg Pawson (CEO)
Karen Smith-Pomeroy
Dr Jane Thomason
Paul Hutchinson
Andrew Carriline
Dr Ila Temu

Company Secretary

Johnson Kalo

Share Registry

Papua New Guinea

PNG Registries Ltd
Level 4, Cuthbertson Haus
PO Box 1265, Port Moresby
Papua New Guinea
Telephone: (675) 321 6377
Facsimile: (675) 321 6379
Email: brenda.igo@linkgroup.com

Australia

Link Market Services Limited
Level 21, 10 Eagle St
Brisbane QLD 4000
Telephone: 1300 554 474 (within Australia)
+61 1300 544 474 (outside Australia)

Auditor

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Ltd
Level 9 Deloitte Haus
MacGregor St
PO Box 1275, Port Moresby
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea
Telephone: +675 308 7000
Facsimile: +675 308 7001
www.deloitte.com/pg

Stock Exchange Listing

ASX Code: KSL
PNGX Code: KSL
www.kinabank.com.pg

Registered Office

Head Office

Level 9, Kina Bank Haus Douglas St
PO Box 1141, Port Moresby
National Capital District 121
Papua New Guinea
Telephone: +675 308 3888 or
+675 308 3800

Alotau Branch

Chascorp Haus,
Section 10, Allotment 9,
Office 6, Ground Floor, Alotau
PO Box 723, Alotau Milne Bay Province
Papua New Guinea

Boroko Branch

Turumu St Boroko
PO Box 1718, Boroko, 111
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Goroka Branch

Cnr of Fox & Elizabeth St
Ground Floor, Gouna Plaza
PO Box 767, Goroka 441
Eastern Highlands Province
Papua New Guinea

Habour City Branch

Portion 13 Section 44
Allotment 30
Off Poreporena Freeway
PO Box 1141, Port Moresby 121
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Hides Branch

Block 8 – HGDC Para Camp,
Tari, Hela Province
Papua New Guinea

Jacksons Branch

Jacksons International Airport
PO Box 1152, Port Moresby 121
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Kimbe Branch

Cnr San Remo Drive and Talasea Rd
PO Box 466, Kimbe 621
West New Britain Province
Papua New Guinea

Kina Bank Centre

Level 1, Kada Gunan Building
Habour City
PO Box 1141, Port Moresby
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Kokopo Branch

Peter Torot Street,
Tabubar Kokopo,
PO Box 419, Kokopo
East New Britain Province
Papua New Guinea

Lae Market Branch

Cnr Cedarbank St and Aircorps Rd
Second St, Top Town
PO Box 674,Lae Morobe Province
Papua New Guinea

Lae Top Town Branch

Ground Floor, Nambawan Super Haus
2nd St Top Town
PO Box 682, Lae Morobe Province
Papua New Guinea

Lihir Branch

Block 830, Wide Rd, Londolovit
PO Box 223, Lihir
New Ireland Province
Papua New Guinea

Madang Branch

Section 20, Lot 08
Coastwatcher's Ave
PO Box 181, Madang 511
Madang Province
Papua New Guinea

Mt Hagen Branch

Hagen Dr
PO Box 121, Mt Hagen 281
Western Highlands Province
Papua New Guinea

Port Moresby Branch

Cnr Musgrave St and Champion Parade
PO Box 143, Port Moresby 121
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Vision City Branch

Ground Floor, Sir John Guise Drive
PO Box 1141, National Capital District 121
Papua New Guinea

Waigani Cameron Rd Branch

Cnr Waigani Dr and Cameron Rd
PO Box 252, Waigani 131
National Capital District 121
Papua New Guinea

Waigani Drive Branch

Cnr Waigani and Islander Dr
PO Box 1141, Port Moresby
National Capital District 121
Papua New Guinea

Wewak Branch

Centre St, PO Box 1069, Wewak 531
East Sepik Province
Papua New Guinea

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