

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Equity
 Share capital
 Reserves
 Accumulated profits
Total equity attributable to owner of the Bank

Liabilities
 Derivative liabilities
 Amounts due to intermediate holding company
 Amounts due to related corporations
 Deposits of non-bank customers
 Bills and drafts payable
 Current tax payable
 Other liabilities
Total liabilities

Total equity and liabilities

Assets
 Cash on hand and balances with central bank
 Singapore government treasury bills and securities
 Derivative assets
 Amounts due from intermediate holding company
 Deferred tax assets
 Balances and placements with bankers and agents
 Other securities
 Loans and advances to customers
 Property and equipment
 Other assets
Total assets

Off-balance sheet items
 - Contingent liabilities
 - Commitments

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Interest income
 Interest expense
Net interest income
 Net fees and commission income
 Dealing profits
 Other income
Income before operating expenses
 Staff costs
 Other operating expenses
Operating profit before impairment loss on financial assets
 Impairment loss of financial assets
Profit before income tax
 Income tax expense
Profit for the year

CITIBANK SINGAPORE LIMITED

As at 31 December

2023	2022
S\$'000	S\$'000
1,527,731	1,527,731
(406,304)	(381,534)
2,728,140	2,817,340
3,849,567	3,963,537

98,207	51,220
8,686,658	9,555,533
96,870	112,763
39,178,520	40,178,305
39,406	43,915
88,345	69,372
1,074,863	1,028,775
49,262,869	51,039,883
53,112,436	55,003,420

1,043,222	922,019
3,306,611	4,398,260
29,111	27,545
23,825,589	21,249,486
9,506	10,763
1,324,640	1,638,925
5,609,574	8,058,400
17,340,610	18,010,566
23,407	21,104
600,166	666,352
53,112,436	55,003,420

39	249
34,202,731	32,692,039

CITIBANK SINGAPORE LIMITED

Year ended 31 December

2023	2022
S\$'000	S\$'000
2,529,325	1,260,742
(1,768,292)	(568,551)
761,033	692,191
400,816	400,907
350,840	258,925
4,783	3,712
1,517,472	1,355,735
(408,356)	(371,844)
(577,730)	(561,819)
531,386	422,072
(35,286)	(30,394)
496,100	391,678
(85,300)	(73,717)
410,800	317,961

The notes to the accounts form an integral part of the audited financial statements and a full understanding of the statements and the state of affairs of the Bank cannot be achieved without reference to the complete set of the Bank's audited financial statements. Notes to the accounts can be obtained upon request from our branch.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

The table below shows the composition of the Bank's regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios, determined according to the requirements of MAS Notice to Banks No. 637:

Tier 1 capital

Ordinary share capital
 Disclosed reserves/others
 Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital

Common Equity Tier 1 capital

Additional Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital

Tier 2 capital

General provisions

Net Tier 2 capital

Total eligible capital

Risk Weighted Assets

Capital ratios

Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio
 Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio
 Total capital adequacy ratio

The Bank's capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are computed in accordance with MAS Notice to Banks No. 637. The Basel III capital adequacy requirements apply with effect from 1 January 2013 in Singapore.

Pursuant to Paragraph 9 of the Banking Act, the Bank is required to maintain a paid-up capital and capital funds of not less than \$1,500,000,000. The Bank's capital funds is the aggregate of its paid-up capital and its published reserves, which includes foreign currency translation reserve and accumulated profits, as disclosed in Note 5 of the Bank's audited financial statements.

The Bank has complied with the requirement prescribed by the MAS throughout the year.

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO AND NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO

Public disclosure of the Bank's Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio are performed in accordance with the requirements under MAS Notice 651 and MAS Notice 653 respectively. Effective Q4-2019 these disclosures are included as part of the MAS637 disclosure document and are available in the Bank website at <https://www.citibank.com.sg/static/cb-financialstrength/>

Directors

Tibor Pandi	Brendan Carney	Lew Allen
Bill Chua Teck Huat	Cheng Ai Phing	

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Member of the Bank
 Citibank Singapore Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Citibank Singapore Limited ("the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages FSI to FS73.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 ("the Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Basel III

2023

S\$'000

1,527,731	1,527,731
2,321,836	2,435,806
(9,506)	(10,763)
3,840,061	3,952,774

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3,840,061	3,952,774
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73,252	75,945
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73,252	75,945
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3,913,313	4,028,719
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18,934,637	17,227,291
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20.28%	22.94%
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20.28%	22.94%
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20.67%	23.39%
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Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained all other information, prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

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 controls that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Bank have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

KPMG LLP
 Public Accountants and
 Chartered Accountants

Singapore
 28 March 2024

财务状况表

权益
股本
储备
累积收益
归属于本行所有者权益合计

负债
衍生负债
应付中间控股公司款项
应付关联公司的款项
非银行客户的存款
应付票据和汇票
当前应纳税额
其他负债
负债总额

权益和负债总额

资产
库存现金和中央银行余额
新加坡政府国库券和证券
衍生资产
应收中间控股公司款项
递延税资产
银行和代理的余额和存款
其他证券
对客户的贷款和垫款
不动产和设备
其他资产
资产总额

表外项目
- 或有负债
- 承付款项

损益表

利息收入
利息支出
净利息收入
净费用和佣金收入
交易利润
其他收入
营业费用前收入
人员费用
其他营业费用
金融资产减值损失前的营业利润
金融资产减值损失
所得税前利润
所得税费用
年度利润

花旗银行新加坡有限公司

截至12月31日

2023 S\$'000	2022 S\$'000
1,527,731 (406,304)	1,527,731 (381,534)
2,728,140	2,817,340
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53,112,436	55,003,420

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34,202,731	32,692,039

花旗银行新加坡有限公司

截至12月31日止年度

2023 S\$'000	2022 S\$'000
2,529,325 (1,768,292)	1,260,742 (568,551)
761,033	692,191
400,816	400,907
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4,783	3,712
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531,386 (35,286)	422,072 (391,678)
496,100 (85,300)	391,678 (73,717)
410,800	317,961

账目附注是经审计财务报表的组成部分，如未参考银行经审计的全套财务报表则无法充分了解报表和银行状况。如有需要，可向我们的分行索取账目附注。

资本充足率

下表内容为本银行监管资本与资本充足率，并依据新加坡金融管理局第637号通知而确定：

一级资本

普通股股本
公开储备/其他
普通股一级资本监管调整总额

额外的一级资本

一级资本

二级资本
普通准备金
二级资本净额

合格资本总额

风险加权资产

资本比率

普通股一级资本充足率
一级资本充足率
总资本充足率

截至2023年和2022年12月31日的银行资本充足率是根据新加坡金融管理局（MAS）向银行发出的第637号通知进行计算。巴塞尔协议III资本充足率要求自2013年1月1日起于新加坡生效。

根据《银行法》第9条，银行必需维持至少15亿的实收资本和资本金。银行的资本金是实收资本及已公布准备金的总和，其中包括外币转换准备金和累积利润，如银行审计财务报表附注5所披露。

银行全年都遵守了新加坡金融管理局规定的要求。

独立审计师报告

银行成员
花旗银行新加坡有限公司

财务报表审计报告

意见

我们已审计花旗银行新加坡有限公司（简称为“银行”）的财务报表，包括截至2023年12月31日的财务状况表、当年的损益表、综合收入表、股本变动表和现金流量表，以及包括重要会计政策摘要在内的财务报表附注，载于FS1至FS73页。

我们认为，所附财务报表已根据《1967年公司法》（简称为“公司法”）和新加坡《财务报表准则》（“FRSs”）的规定适当编制，可就截至2023年12月31日的银行财务状况及截至该日的年度财务绩效、股本及现金流量变动提供真实且公平的观点。

巴塞尔协议 III

巴塞尔协议 III
2023
S\$'000

1,527,731	1,527,731
2,321,836	2,435,806
(9,506)	(10,763)
3,840,061	3,952,774

3,840,061 3,952,774

73,252	75,945
73,252	75,945

3,913,313 4,028,719

18,934,637 17,227,291

20.28%	22.94%
20.28%	22.94%
20.67%	23.39%

意见的依据

我们按照新加坡审计标准（“SSAs”）进行审计。我们在该标准下的责任在报告的“财务报表审计中的审计师责任”部分有进一步描述。根据新加坡会计与企业管理局《公共会计师和会计实体职业行为和道德守则》（简称“ACRA 守则”）以及与我们审计新加坡财务报表有关的道德要求，我们应独立于银行，我们已根据这些要求及《ACRA 守则》履行所有其他道德责任。我们相信，我们所获得的审计证据是充分和适当的，可以为我们的意见提供依据。

其他信息

管理层对年报中的其他信息负责。其他信息是指年报中除财务报表和我们就此发表的审计师报告之外的所有信息。

在本审计师报告发布之前，我们已取得所有其他信息。

我们关于财务报表的意见不涵盖其他信息，并且我们对此不表达任何形式的保证结论。

就我们对财务报表的审计而言，我们的责任是阅读其他信息，并在此过程中考虑其他信息是否与财务报表或我们在审计过程中获得的知识存在重大不一致，或似乎存在重大误报。如果根据我们所做的工作，我们认为这些其他信息存在重大错报，我们必须报告这一事实。在这方面，我们无需要报告任何事项。

管理层和董事对财务报表的责任

管理层负责根据《公司法》和FRSs规定编制真实和公正的财务报表，并负责制定和维持一套内部会计控制制度，以充分合理保证资产免受未经授权的使用或处置造成的损失；并负责交易得到适当授权，并在必要时进行记录，以便编制真实和平等的财务报表，并保持资产的问责制。

在编制财务报表过程中，管理层负责评估银行继续作为持续经营企业的能力，酌情披露与持续经营有关的事项，并使用持续经营会计基础，除非管理层打算清算银行或停止业务，或除此做法外别无选择。

董事的责任包括监督银行的财务报表过程。

财务报表审计中的审计师责任

我们的目标是对整个财务报表是否免于因欺诈或错误导致的重大错报获取合理保证，并签发包括我们意见的审计师报告。合理保证是一种高层次的保证，但无法保证按照 SSAs 进行的审计始终能够发现存在的重大错报。错报是由于欺诈或错误造成的，如果单独或累计的错报可被合理预期影响用户根据财务报表作出的经济决定，则可被认为是重大错报。

作为根据 SSAs 进行审计的一部分，我们在整个审计过程中作出专业判断，并保持专业怀疑态度。

除其他事项外，我们与董事沟通审计的计划范围和时间安排以及重大审计结果，包括我们在审计期间发现的内部控制的所有重大缺陷。

关于其他法律和监管要求的报告

我们认为，《公司法》要求银行保存的会计和其他记录均已按照该法的规定妥善保存。

KPMG LLP
公共会计师和
特许会计师

新加坡
2024年3月28日

