



**CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA)  
CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Regulatory Disclosure Statement**

**For the year ended**

**31 December 2023**

**(Unaudited)**

**CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)**

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# CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED

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### Introduction

The Information contained in this document is for China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (“the Bank”) and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), and is prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (“BDR”), Part 6 of the Financial Institutions (Resolution) (Loss-absorbing Capacity Requirements – Banking Sector) Rules (“LAC Rules”), and disclosure templates issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”).

These banking disclosures are governed by the Group’s disclosure policy, which has been approved by the Board. The disclosure policy sets out the governance, control and assurance requirements for publication of the document. While the regulatory disclosures statement is not required to be externally audited, the document has been subject to independent review in accordance with the Group’s policies on disclosure and its financial reporting and governance processes.

The numbers in this document are expressed in thousands of Hong Kong Dollars, unless otherwise stated.

### Basis of preparation

Except where indicated otherwise, the financial information contained in this Banking Disclosure Statement has been prepared on the basis of regulatory scope of consolidation specified by the HKMA to the Bank. The basis of consolidation for regulatory purposes is different from that for accounting purposes. Information regarding subsidiaries that are not included in the consolidation for regulatory purposes is set out in the “Basis of consolidation” section in this document. The banking disclosure statement includes the information required under the BDR and the LAC Rules. According to the BDR and the LAC Rules, disclosure of comparative information is not required unless otherwise specified in the standard disclosure templates.

The capital adequacy ratios (“CAR”) were compiled in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules (“BCR”) issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”). In calculating the risk weighted assets, the Group adopted the Standardised (Credit Risk) Approach and the Standardised (Market Risk) Approach for credit risk and market risk respectively. For counterparty credit risk, the Group adopted the standardized (counterparty credit risk) approach (“SA-CCR”) to calculate its default risk exposures. For operational risk, the capital requirement is calculated using the Basic Indicator Approach.

### Basis of consolidation

The basis of consolidation for regulatory purposes is different from that for accounting purposes. Subsidiaries included in the consolidation for regulatory purposes are specified in a notice from the HKMA in accordance with Section 3C(1) of the BCR.

The CAR as at 31 December 2023 were computed on a consolidated basis, including the Bank and its subsidiaries, CCB Properties (Hong Kong) Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries (“CCBP Group”) and CCB (Asia) Insurance Broker Limited.

The main difference between the consolidation basis for accounting and regulatory purposes is that the former includes the Bank and all its subsidiaries and a joint venture whereas the latter excludes CCB Securities Limited (“CCBS”), CCB Nominees Limited (“CCBN”) and CCB (Asia) Trustee Company Limited (“CCBT”) which conduct non-banking related business. In accordance with the thresholds as determined in Part 3 of the BCR, the Bank’s shareholdings in CCBS, CCBN and CCBT were included in the total risk weighted assets of the Group.

The following entities are within the Group’s accounting scope of consolidation but are excluded from its regulatory scope of consolidation as at 31 December 2023.

### In HK\$ thousands

Name of company	Principal activities	Total assets	Total equity
CCB Securities Limited	Securities brokerage business	781,416	617,617
CCB Nominees Limited	Custodian and nominee services	10,360	9,668
CCB (Asia) Trustee Company Limited	Trustee and custodian business	129,958	117,746

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**KM1: Key Prudential Ratios**

The following table provides an overview of the Bank's key prudential ratios which were calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules and Banking (Liquidity) Rules, issued by the HKMA.

In HK\$ thousands		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		31 Dec 2023	30 Sep 2023	30 Jun 2023	31 Mar 2023	31 Dec 2022
<b>Regulatory capital (amount)</b>						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	68,248,400	66,332,482	65,283,775	64,410,242	62,787,383
2	Tier 1	76,026,001	74,110,083	73,061,376	72,187,843	70,564,984
3	Total capital	78,437,446	76,549,894	75,524,389	74,586,173	73,027,802
<b>RWA (amount)</b>						
4	Total RWA	362,197,487	350,981,407	353,281,949	344,055,468	348,726,726
<b>Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)</b>						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	18.84%	18.90%	18.48%	18.72%	18.00%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.99%	21.12%	20.68%	20.98%	20.24%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	21.66%	21.81%	21.38%	21.68%	20.94%
<b>Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)</b>						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	0.90%	0.89%	0.89%	0.86%	0.85%
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	3.40%	3.39%	3.39%	3.36%	3.35%
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	14.34%	14.40%	13.98%	14.22%	13.50%
<b>Basel III leverage ratio</b>						
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	528,628,739	512,467,950	508,345,477	488,648,619	494,129,626
14	LR (%)	14.38%	14.46%	14.37%	14.77%	14.28%
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)</b>						
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	97,100,101	90,359,063	86,648,398	85,335,426	82,554,261
16	Total net cash outflows	72,361,263	68,292,015	66,323,450	66,302,924	63,175,960
17	LCR (%)	134.67%	132.66%	130.80%	128.80%	130.86%
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)</b>						
18	Total available stable funding	320,355,171	309,478,766	292,234,358	284,286,611	289,102,419
19	Total required stable funding	222,367,035	217,048,871	220,425,834	221,888,243	216,915,478
20	NSFR (%)	144.07%	142.58%	132.58%	128.12%	133.28%

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**KM2(A): Key Metrics – LAC Requirements for the Group (at LAC Consolidation Group Level)**

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		31 Dec 2023	30 Sep 2023	30 Jun 2023	31 Mar 2023	31 Dec 2022
<b>Of the material entity at LAC consolidation group level</b>						
1	Internal loss-absorbing capacity available	78,437,446	76,549,897	75,524,389	74,586,173	73,027,802
2	Risk-weighted amount under the LAC Rules	362,197,487	350,981,407	353,281,949	344,055,468	348,726,726
3	Internal LAC risk-weighted ratio	21.66%	21.81%	21.38%	21.68%	20.94%
4	Exposure measure under the LAC Rules	528,628,739	512,467,950	508,345,477	488,648,619	494,129,626
5	Internal LAC leverage ratio	14.84%	14.94%	14.86%	15.26%	14.78%
6a	Does the subordination exemption in the antepenultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply? <sup>1</sup>	Not applicable				
6b	Does the subordination exemption in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply? <sup>1</sup>	Not applicable				
6c	If the capped subordination exemption applies, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity if no cap was applied <sup>1</sup>	Not applicable				

Note 1: The subordination exemptions under Section 11 of the Financial Stability Board (“FSB”) Total Loss-absorbing Capacity Term Sheet (“TLAC Term Sheet”) do not apply in Hong Kong under the LAC Rules.

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**KM2(B): Key Metrics – TLAC Requirements for Non-HK Resolution Entity (at Resolution Group Level)**

		(HK\$'million)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		31 Dec 2023	30 Sep 2023	30 Jun 2023	31 Mar 2023	31 Dec 2022
<b>Of the non-HK resolution entity at resolution group level</b>						
1	External loss-absorbing capacity available <sup>1</sup>	4,405,919	4,195,643	4,095,080	4,319,197	4,106,098
2	Total risk-weighted amount under the relevant non-HK LAC regime <sup>1</sup>	24,541,872	23,874,896	23,540,650	24,157,906	22,296,401
3	External loss-absorbing capacity as a percentage of risk-weighted amount <sup>1</sup>	17.95%	17.57%	17.40%	17.88%	18.42%
4	Leverage ratio exposure measure under the relevant non-HK LAC regime <sup>1</sup>	43,983,119	42,657,311	43,169,417	44,220,967	40,909,750
5	External loss-absorbing capacity as a percentage of leverage ratio exposure measure <sup>1</sup>	10.02%	9.84%	9.49%	9.77%	10.04%
6a	Does the subordination exemption in the antepenultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	Not applicable				
6b	Does the subordination exemption in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	Not applicable				
6c	If the capped subordination exemption applies, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity if no cap was applied	Not applicable				

Note 1: As LAC requirements under a regulatory regime in Mainland China are not yet implemented, so the values for rows 1 to 5 are reported using the values of total regulatory capital, risk-weighted amount and leverage ratio exposure measure of the non-HK resolution entity.

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### **OVA: Overview of risk management**

China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (“the Bank”) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”) have effective risk governance and management framework in place to comply with the requirements set out by the HKMA and other regulators. This framework is built around a structure that enables the Board and senior management to discharge their risk management-related responsibilities with appropriate delegation and controls. These risk management-related responsibilities are discharged by means of properly defined risk appetite in accordance with the Group’s business strategies and objectives, formulated risk policies that govern the execution of those strategies, and established procedures and limits for the approval, control, monitoring, and remedy of risks.

The Board has primary responsibility for risk governance of the Group. For effective management, the Board has delegated authority to several Board-level committees to carry out risk management tasks. The Board-level committees include Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Executive Committee, Risk Committee, Compliance Sub-Committee, and Strategy and Corporate Governance Committee. The Risk Committee, which is chaired by an independent non-executive director with a background in accounting, banking or other relevant financial industry or expertise in risk management, is responsible for examining the Group’s key risk management policies according to the overall strategy of the Group, and supervising and evaluating implementation and effect of these policies. It also reviews and recommends the risk appetite framework and statement to the Board of Directors.

Senior management has established several functional committees including Asset and Liability Committee, Fintech Committee, Safe Production Committee, Accountability Committee, Credit Committee, Risk Management Committee, and Internal Control, Compliance and Operations Committee. The functional committees and senior management are delegated with authority by the Board to oversee the Group’s corporate governance in their respective specific risk areas.

The Group adopts HKMA’s Eight Types of Inherent Risk approach in managing risk, with principal risks include credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, reputation risk, legal risk and strategic risk.

The Group has maintained effective risk management tools to ensure our business and operations are conducted under a sound and well-controlled environment. Such tools refer to relevant policies, procedures, and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control the various types of risk. The functional committees approve policies and procedures formulated by various working committees and functional management to identify, analyze, manage and control the risks through the use of reliable and up-to-date management and information systems. The Group has adopted a “Three Lines of Defense” risk management concept to ensure that roles within the organization are clearly defined in regard to risk management. The internal auditors perform risk-based audits to ensure the soundness of the governance and compliance with the relevant policies and procedures. The internal control of the Group is supervised and evaluated by Board-level Audit Committee through the assessment report from internal auditor and external auditor.

The Group is committed to fostering strong risk culture embedded with risk ownership, accountability and awareness of all staff. The risk policies and procedures are accessible by all staff through the Group’s internal electronic platform. On the other hand, all staff is required to adhere to risk policies, procedures and limits, and to avoid excessive risk-taking. This is monitored by regular information reporting on different risk areas to the functional committees, Board-level Committees and the Board.

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### **OVA: Overview of Risk Management (Continued)**

The Group maintains risk management systems to measure and monitor exposures, identify areas of high risk, and ensure that the magnitude of risk is within the tolerance level. In particular, the credit, market and operational risk management systems are also used for assessing the capital adequacy. Their features are as follows:

#### **(a) Credit risk measurement system**

The Group has established policies, procedures, and rating systems to identify, measure, monitor, control, and report on credit risk. In this connection, guidelines for management of credit risk have been laid down in the Group's respective credit policies and procedures. These policies and procedures stipulate delegated lending authorities, credit underwriting criteria, credit control and monitoring process, internal rating structure, credit recovery procedures and provisioning practices. They are reviewed and enhanced on an ongoing basis to cater for market changes, statutory requirements, and best practices in risk management processes.

The Group's credit risk management for the major types of credit risk is further elaborated in the latter section about credit risk.

#### **(b) Market risk measurement system**

The Group's market risk exposures arise from its trading book, with interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk being the major risks faced by the Group.

The Group has established relevant risk management policies, procedures, stress testing methodologies and risk limits in accordance with the Group's risk appetite to identify, measure and control market risk. These will be reviewed at least annually to ensure their effectiveness.

#### **(c) Operational risk measurement system**

The Group implements a centralized risk management framework and formulates operational risk management policy to provide a bank-wide definition of operational risks and set out the requirements on the identification, assessment, reporting, monitoring and mitigation of operational risk.

The Group implements the "Three Lines of Defense" in its operational risk management framework. Operational Risk Management under Legal and Compliance Division together with certain units involved in management of internal process, people and system are the second line of defense responsible for the design and implementation of the operational risk management policies, mechanism, tools and methodologies in their responsible areas.

Stress testing is an integral part of the Group's risk management. The Group regularly performs stress-tests on the principal risks, where appropriate, covering the Group's major portfolios such as lending and investments. Various stress testing methodologies and techniques including, sensitivity analysis, scenario analyses and reverse stress testing are adopted to assess the potential impact of stressed business conditions on the Group's financial positions, in particular, capital adequacy and liquidity. Whenever necessary, a prompt management response will be executed to mitigate potential impact.

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### OV1: Overview of RWA

The following table provides an overview of the capital requirements in terms of detailed breakdown of RWAs for credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Minimum capital requirement means the amount of capital required to be held for that risk based on its risk-weighted amount multiplied by 8%.

In HK\$ thousands		(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		As at 31 December 2023	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 December 2023
1	<b>Credit risk for non-securitization exposures</b>	<b>317,852,463</b>	<b>305,900,846</b>	<b>25,428,197</b>
2	Of which STC approach	317,852,463	305,900,846	25,428,197
2a	Of which BSC approach	-	-	-
3	Of which foundation IRB approach	-	-	-
4	Of which supervisory slotting criteria approach	-	-	-
5	Of which advanced IRB approach	-	-	-
6	<b>Counterparty default risk and default fund contributions</b>	<b>2,399,135</b>	<b>2,489,098</b>	<b>191,930</b>
7	Of which SA-CCR	2,121,528	2,003,034	169,722
7a	Of which CEM	-	-	-
8	Of which IMM(CCR) approach	-	-	-
8a	Of which counterparty default risk to CCPs in respect of derivative contracts	1,114	1,290	89
9	Of which others	276,493	484,774	22,119
10	<b>CVA risk</b>	<b>1,274,688</b>	<b>1,699,838</b>	<b>101,975</b>
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	-	-	-
12	Collective investment scheme ("CIS") exposures – LTA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	CIS exposures – MBA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	CIS exposures – FBA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches*	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	-
17	Of which SEC-IRBA	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA	-	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA	-	-	-
19a	Of which SEC-FBA	-	-	-
20	<b>Market risk</b>	<b>24,152,813</b>	<b>24,635,650</b>	<b>1,932,225</b>
21	Of which STM approach	24,152,813	24,635,650	1,932,225
22	Of which IMM approach	-	-	-
23	Capital charge for switch between exposures in trading book and banking book (not applicable before the revised market risk framework takes effect)*	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	<b>Operational risk</b>	<b>15,243,388</b>	<b>14,980,975</b>	<b>1,219,471</b>
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	-	-	-
25	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)</b>	<b>1,275,000</b>	<b>1,275,000</b>	<b>102,000</b>
26	Capital floor adjustment	-	-	-
26a	Deduction to RWA	-	-	-
26b	Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	-	-	-
26c	Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	-	-	-
27	<b>Total</b>	<b>362,197,487</b>	<b>350,981,407</b>	<b>28,975,798</b>

1. Items marked with an asterisk (\*) will be applicable only after their respective policy frameworks take effect.

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**L11: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories**

The following table shows the differences between the carrying values as reported in the Group's financial statements following the scope of accounting consolidation and the carrying values under the scope of regulatory consolidation, with a breakdown into regulatory risk categories of every item of the assets and liabilities reported in financial statements based on the scope of accounting consolidation as at 31 December 2023:

	As at 31 December 2023						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
subject to credit risk framework			subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework		
<b>In HK\$ thousands</b>							
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	46,954,109	46,954,109	46,954,109	-	-	-	-
Placements with banks	40,632,740	40,632,740	40,632,740	-	-	-	-
Financial assets held under reverse repurchase agreements	2,023,967	2,023,967	-	2,023,967	-	-	-
Advances to customers and trade bills	259,983,444	259,983,444	259,670,264	313,180	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,906,328	1,906,328	-	-	-	1,906,328	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (NB1)	128,717,611	128,717,611	128,717,611	9,955,627	-	-	-
Other assets measured at amortised cost	1,576,306	1,576,306	1,576,306	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments (NB2)	1,971,341	2,094,528	-	2,094,528	-	1,158,197	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	516,000	516,000	-	-	-	-
Interest in a joint venture	1,856,180	1,856,180	1,856,180	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	633,945	633,945	-	-	-	-	633,945
Fixed assets	2,219,069	2,217,603	2,217,603	-	-	-	-
Right-of-use assets	1,302,952	1,302,952	1,302,952	-	-	-	-
Other assets	4,079,683	4,148,758	3,038,904	373,802	-	-	736,052
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>493,857,675</b>	<b>494,564,471</b>	<b>486,482,669</b>	<b>14,761,104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,064,525</b>	<b>1,369,997</b>

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**L11: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories (Continued)**

	As at 31 December 2023						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
subject to credit risk framework			subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework		
<b>In HK\$ thousands</b>							
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits and balances with banks	10,014,023	10,014,023	-	-	-	-	10,014,023
Deposits from customers	381,073,831	381,835,376	-	-	-	-	381,835,376
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements (NB1)	9,370,572	9,370,572	-	9,370,572	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6,368,794	6,481,895	-	-	-	-	6,481,895
Other debt securities issued	660,058	660,058	-	-	-	-	660,058
Derivative financial instruments (NB2)	1,331,114	1,341,200	-	738,245	-	1,136,772	-
Lease liabilities	853,346	853,346	-	-	-	-	853,346
Current tax payable	447,954	445,648	-	-	-	-	445,648
Deferred tax liabilities	18,012	17,779	-	-	-	-	17,779
Other liabilities	6,257,308	6,311,741	-	294,544	-	-	6,017,197
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>416,395,012</b>	<b>417,331,638</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,403,361</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,136,772</b>	<b>406,325,322</b>

NB1: As the SFTs create both on-balance and off-balance exposures which are subject to both credit risk and counterparty credit risk frameworks, the amount shown in column (b) does not equal to the sum of the amounts shown in columns (c) and (d).

NB2: As the assets / liabilities arising from derivative contracts under the trading book are marked to market and subject to the risk that the counterparty may default its contractual obligations, the assets / liabilities are subject to both the market risk capital charge and the counterparty credit risk capital charge. Therefore, the amount shown in column (b) does not equal to the sum of the amounts shown in columns (d) and (f).

Compared with 31 December 2022, carrying values of items "subject to counterparty credit risk framework" on asset side increased by 23% mainly due to increase in financial assets held under reverse repurchase agreements.

Compared with 31 December 2022, carrying values of items "subject to market risk framework" on liabilities side increased by 46% mainly due to increase in derivative financial instruments.

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**LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements**

The following table shows the main sources of differences between the carrying values in financial statements and the exposure amounts used for the calculation of regulatory capital in respect of the assets and liabilities based on the scope of regulatory consolidation as at 31 December 2023:

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		Total	Items subject to:			
credit risk framework	securitization framework		counterparty credit risk framework	market risk framework		
<b>1</b>	<b>Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)</b>	493,194,474	486,482,669	-	14,761,104	3,064,525
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	(11,006,316)	-	-	(10,403,361)	(1,136,772)
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	482,188,158	486,482,669	-	4,357,743	1,927,753
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	91,228,446	19,417,451	-	-	-
5	Differences due to consideration of provisions	1,610,109	1,610,109	-	-	-
6	Differences due to specific regulatory adjustments and other differences	(2,099,707)	(1,384,440)	-	(715,267)	-
7	Differences due to potential exposures for counterparty credit risk	1,721,976	-	-	1,721,976	-
<b>8</b>	<b>Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes</b>	<b>574,648,982</b>	<b>506,125,789</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,364,452</b>	<b>1,927,753</b>

Compared with 31 December 2022, the total exposure in “market risk framework” decreased by 25% mainly due to decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and increase in derivative liabilities.

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**LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts**

The following table provides qualitative explanations on the differences observed between accounting carrying values (as defined in template LI1) and amounts considered for regulatory capital purposes (as defined in template LI2) under each risk framework.

(a)	Material differences between the amounts in columns (a) and (b) in template LI1
	The basis of consolidation for regulatory purposes is different from the basis of consolidation for accounting purposes. Subsidiaries included in consolidation for regulatory purposes are specified in a notice from the HKMA in accordance with Section 3C of the Banking (Capital) Rules.
(b)	The main drivers for the differences between accounting values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes shown in template LI2
	<p>The differences are mainly attributable to the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Off-balance sheet credit exposures for regulatory purposes are derived by multiplying the principal amount of the exposures, after deducting any specific provisions applicable to the exposures, by the CCF;</li> <li>- The carrying values reported in the financial statement are after deduction of collective and specific provisions while the exposure amounts for regulatory purposes are net of specific provision only;</li> <li>- The exposure amounts for regulatory purposes are after the adjustment for the capital effect of recognized credit risk mitigation on the principal amounts;</li> <li>- Counterparty credit risk exposures for regulatory purposes consist of both the replacement cost and the potential future exposures which are calculated under SACCR approach</li> </ul>
(c)	Systems and controls applied to valuation estimates
	<p>(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value</p> <p>Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The Group measures fair value using the following hierarchy method:</p> <p>Level 1: fair values measured using quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments.</p> <p>Level 2: fair values measured using valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes quoted prices in active markets for similar financial instruments, or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.</p> <p>Level 3: fair values measured using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes inputs to valuation techniques not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.</p> <p>Where available, the most suitable measure for fair value is the quoted market prices in an active market. In the absence of active markets for most of the unlisted securities and over-the-counter derivatives, direct market prices of these financial instruments may not be available. The fair values of such instruments are therefore calculated based on established valuation techniques (i.e. Market Comparable Approach) by using observable and comparable market parameters or market prices provided by counterparties.</p>

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**LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts (Continued)**

(c)	<p>Systems and controls applied to valuation estimates (Continued)</p> <p>(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Continued)</p> <p>Independent price verification or reasonableness check is performed if fair values are determined by reference to externally quoted prices.</p> <p>Options and equity swaps traded over the counter are valued using broker quotes price. The fair value of foreign exchange contracts are valued by observable foreign exchange rates and forward points at the reporting date. Other derivative financial instruments, including interest rate swaps and currency swaps, are valued through estimated future cash flows and discounting with appropriate yield curves.</p> <p>For structured deposits, this class of instruments includes certain deposits received from customers that are embedded with derivatives. The valuation of the underlying deposits is derived by using net present value of expected cash flow taking the Group's own credit risk into account. The valuation method of the embedded derivative is the same as other derivatives mentioned as above.</p> <p>(ii) Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value</p> <p>Financial assets and liabilities that are not presented at their fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position mainly represent cash and balances with banks and central banks, placements with banks, financial assets held under reverse repurchase agreements, advances to customers and trade bills, and other assets measured at amortised cost. These financial assets are measured at amortised cost less ECL. Financial liabilities not presented at their fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position mainly represent deposits and balances of banks, deposits from customers, financial assets sold under repurchase agreements and other debt securities issued which are measured at amortised cost.</p> <p>i) Cash and balances with banks and central banks, placements with banks, financial assets held under reverse repurchase agreements, and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements</p> <p>These balances are mainly priced at market interest rates and mature within one year. Accordingly, the carrying values approximate the fair values.</p> <p>ii) Advances to customers and trade bills</p> <p>Majority of the advances to customers and trade bills are on floating rate terms, bear interest at prevailing market interest rate. Accordingly, their carrying values approximate the fair values.</p> <p>iii) Other assets measured at amortised cost and other debt securities issued</p> <p>The fair value of securities measured at amortised cost is determined using the same approach as those securities measured at fair value. Further details are described in Note 27 and Note 42. of the consolidated financial statements of China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited.</p>
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**PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments**

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the constituent elements of valuation adjustment.

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
		Equity	Interest rates	FX	Credit	Commodities	Total	Of which: In the trading book	Of which: In the banking book
1	Close-out uncertainty, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	<i>Mid-market value</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	<i>Close-out costs</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	<i>Concentration</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Early termination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Model risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Operational risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Investing and funding costs						-	-	-
9	Unearned credit spreads						-	-	-
10	Future administrative costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	<b>Total adjustments</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Valuation adjustments are made for assets measured at fair value, including non-derivative and derivative instruments. In the evaluation process of the valuation adjustment, the Bank would assess the market data input and model risk. Other elements are not taken into consideration as the impact is considered to be insignificant. There is no valuation adjustment as at 31 December 2023.

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**CC1: Composition of regulatory capital**

The following table sets out the detailed composition of the regulatory capital as at 31 December 2023:

As at 31 December 2023

In HK\$ thousands		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
<b>CET1 capital: instruments and reserves</b>			
1	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	28,827,843	4
2	Retained earnings	39,683,431	6
3	Disclosed reserves	943,958	7+8+9+10+11
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase-out arrangements from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	Minority interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
6	<b>CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	69,455,232	
<b>CET1 capital: regulatory deductions</b>			
7	Valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	633,945	3
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Excess of total EL amount over total eligible provisions under the IRB approach	-	
13	Credit-enhancing interest-only strip, and any gain-on-sale and other increase in the CET1 capital arising from securitization transactions	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
16	Investments in own CET1 capital instruments (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in CET1 capital instruments	-	
18	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable	Not applicable
23	of which: significant investments in the ordinary share of financial sector entities	Not applicable	Not applicable
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	Not applicable	Not applicable
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	Not applicable	Not applicable

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**CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (Continued)**

As at 31 December 2023

In HK\$ thousands		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
26	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	572,887	
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	-	
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	572,887	8
26c	Securitization exposures specified in a notice given by the MA	-	
26d	Cumulative losses below depreciated cost arising from the institution's holdings of land and buildings	-	
26e	Capital shortfall of regulated non-bank subsidiaries	-	
26f	Capital investment in a connected company which is a commercial entity (amount above 15% of the reporting institution's capital base)	-	
27	Regulatory deductions applied to CET1 capital due to insufficient AT1 capital and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	
28	<b>Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital</b>	1,206,832	
29	<b>CET1 capital</b>	68,248,400	
<b>AT1 capital: instruments</b>			
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	7,777,601	5
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	7,777,601	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	<i>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from AT1 capital</i>	-	
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
35	<i>of which: AT1 capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
36	<b>AT1 capital before regulatory deductions</b>	7,777,601	
<b>AT1 capital: regulatory deductions</b>			
37	Investments in own AT1 capital instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT1 capital instruments	-	
39	Insignificant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 capital	-	
42	Regulatory deductions applied to AT1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	
43	<b>Total regulatory deductions to AT1 capital</b>	-	
44	<b>AT1 capital</b>	7,777,601	
45	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)</b>	76,026,001	
<b>Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions</b>			
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	
47	<i>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from Tier 2 capital</i>	-	
48	Tier 2 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Tier 2 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
49	<i>Of which: capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	

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**CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (Continued)**

As at 31 December 2023

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
<b>In HK\$ thousands</b>			
50	Collective provisions and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	2,411,445	1+8
51	<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions</b>	2,411,445	
	<b>Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions</b>		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 capital instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital instruments and non-capital LAC liabilities	-	
54	Insignificant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold and, where applicable, 5% threshold)	-	
54a	Insignificant LAC investments in non-capital LAC liabilities of financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount formerly designated for the 5% threshold but no longer meets the conditions) (for institutions defined as "section 2 institution" under §2(1) of Schedule 4F to BCR only)	-	
55	Significant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
55a	Significant LAC investments in non-capital LAC liabilities of financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 capital	-	
56a	Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	-	
56b	Regulatory deductions applied to Tier 2 capital to cover the required deductions falling within §48(1)(g) of BCR	-	
57	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital</b>	-	
58	<b>Tier 2 capital (T2)</b>	2,411,445	
59	<b>Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	78,437,446	
60	<b>Total RWA</b>	362,197,487	
	<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)</b>		
61	<b>CET1 capital ratio</b>	18.84%	
62	<b>Tier 1 capital ratio</b>	20.99%	
63	<b>Total capital ratio</b>	21.66%	
64	<b>Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer plus higher loss absorbency requirements)</b>	3.40%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.90%	
67	of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	0.00%	
68	<b>CET1 (as a percentage of RWA) available after meeting minimum capital requirements</b>	14.34%	

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**CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (Continued)**

As at 31 December 2023

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
<b>In HK\$ thousands</b>			
<b>National minima (if different from Basel 3 minimum)</b>			
69	National CET1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
71	National Total capital minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>			
72	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1, AT1 and Tier 2 capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
73	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	510,000	2
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital</b>			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the BSC approach, or the STC approach and SEC-ERBA, SEC-SA and SEC-FBA (prior to application of cap)	2,411,445	1+8
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the BSC approach, or the STC approach, and SEC-ERBA, SEC-SA and SEC-FBA	4,019,069	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA	-	
<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)</b>			
80	<i>Current cap on CET1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable
81	<i>Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable
82	<i>Current cap on AT1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
83	<i>Amount excluded from AT1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-	
84	<i>Current cap on Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
85	<i>Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-	

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**CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (Continued)**

Notes to the Template

In HK\$ thousands

	Description	Hong Kong basis	Basel III basis
9	<b>Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)</b>	-	-
	<p><u>Explanation</u>  As set out in paragraph 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs") may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to follow the accounting treatment of including MSRs as part of intangible assets reported in the AI's financial statements and to deduct MSRs in full from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 9 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 9 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of MSRs to be deducted to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for MSRs and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.</p>		
10	<b>Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)</b>	633,945	-
	<p><u>Explanation</u>  As set out in paragraphs 69 and 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), DTAs of the bank to be realized are to be deducted, whereas DTAs which relate to temporary differences may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to deduct all DTAs in full, irrespective of their origin, from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 10 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 10 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of DTAs to be deducted which relate to temporary differences to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for DTAs arising from temporary differences and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.</p>		
18	<b>Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)</b>	-	-
	<p><u>Explanation</u>  For the purpose of determining the total amount of insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities, an AI is required to aggregate any amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures provided by it to any of its connected companies, where the connected company is a financial sector entity, as if such loans, facilities or other credit exposures were direct holdings, indirect holdings or synthetic holdings of the AI in the capital instruments of the financial sector entity, except where the AI demonstrates to the satisfaction of the MA that any such loan was made, any such facility was granted, or any such other credit exposure was incurred, in the ordinary course of the AI's business. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 18 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 18 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.</p>		

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**CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (Continued)**

Notes to the Template (Continued)

In HK\$ thousands

	Description	Hong Kong basis	Basel III basis
19	<b>Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)</b>	-	-
	<p><u>Explanation</u>            For the purpose of determining the total amount of significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities, an AI is required to aggregate any amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures provided by it to any of its connected companies, where the connected company is a financial sector entity, as if such loans, facilities or other credit exposures were direct holdings, indirect holdings or synthetic holdings of the AI in the capital instruments of the financial sector entity, except where the AI demonstrates to the satisfaction of the MA that any such loan was made, any such facility was granted, or any such other credit exposure was incurred, in the ordinary course of the AI's business. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 19 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 19 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.</p>		
39	<b>Insignificant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)</b>	-	-
	<p><u>Explanation</u>            The effect of treating loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies which are financial sector entities as CET1 capital instruments for the purpose of considering deductions to be made in calculating the capital base (see note re row 18 to the template above) will mean the headroom within the threshold available for the exemption from capital deduction of other insignificant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments may be smaller. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 39 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 39 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.</p>		
54	<b>Insignificant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold and, where applicable, 5% threshold)</b>	-	-
	<p><u>Explanation</u>            The effect of treating loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies which are financial sector entities as CET1 capital instruments for the purpose of considering deductions to be made in calculating the capital base (see note re row 18 to the template above) will mean the headroom within the threshold available for the exemption from capital deduction of other insignificant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments and noncapital LAC liabilities may be smaller. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 54 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 54 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.</p>		
<p>Remarks:            The amount of the 10% threshold and 5% threshold mentioned above is calculated based on the amount of CET1 capital determined in accordance with the deduction methods set out in BCR Schedule 4F. The 15% threshold is referring to paragraph 88 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010) and has no effect to the Hong Kong regime.</p>			

**Abbreviations:**

CET1: Common Equity Tier 1

AT1: Additional Tier 1

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**CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet**

The table below identifies the differences between the scope of accounting consolidation and the scope of regulatory consolidation, and to show the link between the balance sheet in its published financial statements and the numbers that are used in the composition of regulatory capital disclosure template set out in Template CC1.

As at 31 December 2023

In HK\$ thousands	(a) Balance sheet as in published financial statements	(b) Under regulatory scope of consolidation	(c) Reference
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	46,954,109	46,954,109	
Gross cash and balances with banks and central banks	46,954,767	46,954,767	
Collective provision	(658)	(658)	1
Placements with banks	40,632,740	40,632,740	
Gross placement with banks	40,633,132	40,633,132	
Collective provision	(392)	(392)	1
Financial assets held under reverse repurchase agreements	2,023,967	2,023,967	
Advances to customers and trade bills	259,983,444	259,983,444	
Gross advances to customers and trade bills	264,296,798	264,296,798	
Collective provision	(1,606,264)	(1,606,264)	1
Specific provision	(2,707,090)	(2,707,090)	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,906,328	1,906,328	
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	128,717,611	128,717,611	
Gross Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	128,718,902	128,718,902	
Collective provision	(1,291)	(1,291)	1
Other assets measured at amortised cost	1,576,306	1,576,306	
Gross other assets measured at amortised cost	1,577,801	1,577,801	
Collective provision	(1,495)	(1,495)	1
Derivative financial instruments	1,971,341	2,094,528	
Investment in subsidiaries	-	516,000	
Financial sector entities	-	510,000	2
Commercial entities	-	6,000	
Interest in a joint venture	1,856,180	1,856,180	
Deferred tax assets	633,945	633,945	3
Fixed assets	2,219,069	2,217,603	
Right-of-use assets	1,302,952	1,302,952	
Other assets	4,079,683	4,148,758	
Gross other assets	4,080,878	4,148,767	
Collective provision	(1,195)	(9)	1
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>493,857,675</b>	<b>494,564,471</b>	

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**CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (Continue)**

As at 31 December 2023

In HK\$ thousands	(a) Balance sheet as in published financial statements	(b) Under regulatory scope of consolidation	(c) Reference
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits and balances with banks	10,014,023	10,014,023	
Deposits from customers	381,073,831	381,835,376	
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	9,370,572	9,370,572	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6,368,794	6,481,895	
Other debt securities issued	660,058	660,058	
Derivative financial instruments	1,331,114	1,341,200	
Lease Liabilities	853,346	853,346	
Current tax payable	447,954	445,648	
Deferred tax liabilities	18,012	17,779	
Other liabilities	6,257,308	6,311,741	
Other liabilities	6,028,859	6,083,292	
Collective provisions	228,449	228,449	1
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>416,395,012</b>	<b>417,331,638</b>	
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	28,827,843	28,827,843	4
Other equity instruments	7,777,601	7,777,601	5
Reserves	40,857,219	40,627,389	
Retained earnings		39,683,431	6
General reserve		750,956	7
Regulatory reserve		572,887	8
Other reserve		15,913	9
Investment revaluation reserve		(458,060)	10
Merger reserve		62,262	11
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>77,462,663</b>	<b>77,232,833</b>	
<b>TOTAL EQUITY and LIABILITIES</b>	<b>493,857,675</b>	<b>494,564,471</b>	

Notes:

Collective provisions are equivalent to the amount of expected credit loss ("ECL") provided under *Stage 1: 12 month ECL* and *Stage 2: Lifetime ECL but not credit impaired* for financial accounting purposes.

Specific provisions are equivalent to the amount of ECL provided under *Stage 3: lifetime ECL and credit impaired* for financial accounting purposes.

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**CCA(A): Main features of regulatory capital instruments and Non-capital LAC Debt instruments**

Instruments that meet both regulatory capital and LAC requirement

		CET1 capital HKD ordinary shares	CET1 capital RMB ordinary shares	AT1 Perpetual capital instruments	AT1 Perpetual capital instruments
1	Issuer	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	Not applicable	Not applicable	XS2092236434	XS2142208573
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	English Law (subordination governed by Hong Kong Law)	English Law (subordination governed by Hong Kong Law)
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for non-capital LAC debt instruments governed by non-Hong Kong law)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	<i>Regulatory treatment</i>				
4	Transitional Basel III rules <sup>#</sup>	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules <sup>+</sup>	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo*/group/ solo & group (for regulatory capital purposes)	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group
6a	Eligible at solo / LAC consolidation group / solo and LAC consolidation group (for LAC purposes)	Solo and LAC consolidation group	Solo and LAC consolidation group	Solo and LAC consolidation group	Solo and LAC consolidation group
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares	Ordinary shares	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in million, as of 31-Dec-2023)	HKD6,511 million	HKD22,317 million	HKD3,901 million	HKD3,876 million
8a	Amount recognised in loss-absorbing capacity (Currency in million, as of 31-Dec-2023)	HKD6,511 million	HKD22,317 million	HKD3,901 million	HKD3,876 million
9	Par value of instrument	HKD40 each	RMB40 each	USD500 million	USD500 million
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	Since incorporation	15-Aug-2013	13-Dec-2019	26-Mar-2020

**CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**  
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**CCA(A): Main features of regulatory capital instruments and Non-capital LAC Debt instruments (Continued)**

Instruments that meet both regulatory capital and LAC requirement (Continued)

		CET1 capital HKD ordinary shares	CET1 capital RMB ordinary shares	AT1 Perpetual capital instruments	AT1 Perpetual capital instruments
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Not applicable	Not applicable	13-Dec-2024. Redemption in whole at 100%	26-Mar-2025. Redemption in whole at 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Any distribution payment date after first call date	Any distribution payment date after first call date
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>				
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Not applicable	Not applicable	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Not applicable	Not applicable	Year 1-5: 4.31% per annum payable semiannually in arrear; Year 5 onwards: resettable on year 5 and every 5 years thereafter at then prevailing 5-year US Treasury yield plus 2.66%	Year 1-5: 3.18% per annum payable semiannually in arrear; Year 5 onwards: resettable on year 5 and every 5 years thereafter at then prevailing 5-year US Treasury yield plus 2.45%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Yes
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Not applicable	Not applicable	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Not applicable	Not applicable	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Not applicable	Not applicable	Non-convertible	Non-convertible

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**CCA(A): Main features of regulatory capital instruments and Non-capital LAC Debt instruments (Continued)**

Instruments that meet both regulatory capital and LAC requirement (Continued)

		CET1 capital HKD ordinary shares	CET1 capital RMB ordinary shares	AT1 Perpetual capital instruments	AT1 Perpetual capital instruments
24	If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25	If convertible, fully or partially	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26	If convertible, conversion rate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
30	Write-down feature	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event	Upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event
32	If write-down, full or partial	Not applicable	Not applicable	Partial	Partial
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Not applicable	Not applicable	Permanent	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
34a	Type of subordination	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual

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**CCA(A): Main features of regulatory capital instruments and Non-capital LAC Debt instruments (Continued)**

Instruments that meet both regulatory capital and LAC requirement (Continued)

		CET1 capital HKD ordinary shares	CET1 capital RMB ordinary shares	AT1 Perpetual capital instruments	AT1 Perpetual capital instruments
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Subordinated to depositors, general creditors, creditors in respect of Tier 2 capital securities of the Issuer and all other subordinated creditors; pari passu with Additional Tier 1 capital securities; and senior to holders of ordinary shares or other instruments expressed to rank junior to the capital securities by operation of law or contract.	Subordinated to depositors, general creditors, creditors in respect of Tier 2 capital securities of the Issuer and all other subordinated creditors; pari passu with Additional Tier 1 capital securities; and senior to holders of ordinary shares or other instruments expressed to rank junior to the capital securities by operation of law or contract.
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Footnote:

- # Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H of the Banking (Capital) Rules
- + Regulatory treatment of capital instruments not subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H of the Banking (Capital) Rules
- \* Include solo-consolidated

Information relating to the disclosure of the full terms and conditions of the capital instruments issued can be viewed on the website:  
[https://www.asia.ccb.com/hongkong/aboutus/financial\\_results/regulatory\\_disclosures.html](https://www.asia.ccb.com/hongkong/aboutus/financial_results/regulatory_disclosures.html)

**CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)**

**TLAC1(A): LAC Composition of Material subsidiary (at LAC Consolidation Group Level)**

		(a)
	<b>Regulatory capital elements of internal loss-absorbing capacity and adjustments</b>	
1	Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital	68,248,400
2	Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital before LAC adjustments	7,777,601
3	AT1 capital instruments ineligible as internal loss-absorbing capacity as not issued directly or indirectly to, and held directly or indirectly by, the resolution entity or non-HK resolution entity in the material subsidiary's resolution group	-
4	Other adjustments	-
5	AT1 capital eligible under the LAC Rules	7,777,601
6	Tier 2 ("T2") capital before LAC adjustments	2,411,445
7	Amortized portion of T2 capital instruments that are internal LAC debt instruments issued directly or indirectly to, and held directly or indirectly by, the resolution entity or non-HK resolution entity in the material subsidiary's resolution group	-
8	T2 capital instruments ineligible as internal loss-absorbing capacity as not issued directly or indirectly to, and held directly or indirectly by, the resolution entity or non-HK resolution entity in the material subsidiary's resolution group	-
9	Other adjustments	-
10	T2 capital eligible under the LAC Rules	2,411,445
11	<b>Internal loss-absorbing capacity arising from regulatory capital</b>	<b>78,437,446</b>
	<b>Non-regulatory capital elements of internal loss-absorbing capacity</b>	
12	Internal non-capital LAC debt instruments issued directly or indirectly to, and held indirectly or indirectly by, the resolution entity or non-HK resolution entity in the material subsidiary's resolution group	-
17	<b>Internal loss-absorbing capacity arising from non-capital LAC debt instruments before adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Non-regulatory capital elements of internal loss-absorbing capacity: adjustments</b>	
18	<b>Internal loss-absorbing capacity before deductions</b>	<b>78,437,446</b>
19	Deductions of exposures between the material subsidiary's LAC consolidation group and group companies outside that group that correspond to non-capital items eligible for internal loss-absorbing capacity	-
20	Deduction of holdings of its own non-capital LAC liabilities	-
21	Other adjustments to internal loss-absorbing capacity	-
22	<b>Internal loss-absorbing capacity after deductions</b>	<b>78,437,446</b>

**CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**  
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**TLAC1(A): LAC Composition of Material subsidiary (at LAC Consolidation Group Level) (Continued)**

		(a)
	<b>Risk-weighted amount and exposure measure under the LAC Rules for internal loss-absorbing capacity purposes</b>	
23	Risk-weighted amount under the LAC Rules	362,197,487
24	Exposure measure under the LAC Rules	528,628,739
	<b>Internal LAC ratios and buffers</b>	
25	<b>Internal LAC risk-weighted ratio</b>	21.66%
26	<b>Internal LAC leverage ratio</b>	14.84%
27	<b>CET1 capital (as a percentage of RWA under the Banking (Capital) Rules ("BCR")) available after meeting the LAC consolidation group's minimum capital and LAC requirements</b>	14.34%
28	Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of RWA under the BCR)	3.40%
29	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%
30	Of which: institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.90%
31	Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	-

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**TLAC2: Material subsidiary – Creditor Ranking at Legal Entity Level**

		Creditor ranking				Sum of values in columns 1 to 2
		1 (most junior)	1 (most junior)	2 (most senior)	2 (most senior)	
1	Is a resolution entity or a non-HK resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Ordinary shares (Note 1)		Additional Tier 1 capital instruments		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	6,511,043	22,316,800	3,901,108	3,876,493	36,605,444
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	6,511,043	22,316,800	3,901,108	3,876,493	36,605,444
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as internal loss-absorbing capacity	6,511,043	22,316,800	3,901,108	3,876,493	36,605,444
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year $\leq$ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years $\leq$ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years $\leq$ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	-	-	-
10	Subset of row 6 with residual maturity $\geq$ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	6,511,043	22,316,800	3,901,108	3,876,493	36,605,444

Note 1: Issued and fully paid ordinary shares.

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**CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in countercyclical capital buffer**

The CCyB is calculated as the weighted average of the applicable CCyB ratios in effect in the jurisdictions in which banks have private sector credit exposures. The Group's CCyB ratio as at 31 December 2023 was 0.895% as the majority of its private sector credit exposures are attributed to Hong Kong whereas JCCyB is 1.00%. United Kingdom whose applicable JCCyB has been updated to 2.00% effective from 05 July 2023.

The table below provides an overview of the geographical distribution of private sector credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the Group's CCyB ratio:

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023			
		(a)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Geographical breakdown by Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect (%)	RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio	AI-specific CCyB ratio (%)	CCyB amount
1	Hong Kong SAR	1.000%	231,710,274		
2	Australia	1.000%	14,077		
3	Germany	0.750%	1,934,556		
4	Netherlands	1.000%	7,343,878		
5	United Kingdom	2.000%	1,189,533		
6	Sum of above		242,192,318		
7	Total (including those exposures in jurisdictions with zero JCCyB ratio)		271,510,115	0.895%	3,241,668

Notes:

1. The geographical allocation of private sector credit exposure is determined with reference to the principle set out in the HKMA Return of International Banking Statistics, on the "Ultimate Risk" basis.

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**LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets against leverage ratio exposure measure**

Below shows the reconciliation from the total assets in the published financial statements to the LR exposure measure.

In HK\$ thousands

	<b>Item</b>	<b>Value under the LR framework As at 31 December 2023</b>
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	493,857,675
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	516,000
2a	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting standard but excluded from the LR exposure measure	-
3a	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
4	Adjustments for derivative contracts	1,203,525
5	Adjustment for SFTs (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	10,069,556
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet ("OBS") items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of OBS exposures)	24,560,665
6a	Adjustment for specific and collective provisions that are allowed to be excluded from exposure measure	(228,449)
7	Other adjustments	(1,350,233)
8	<b>Leverage ratio exposure measure</b>	<b>528,628,739</b>

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**LR2: Leverage ratio**

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023	As at 30 September 2023
<b>On-balance sheet exposures</b>			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	494,237,928	476,884,024
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(1,206,832)	(1,402,937)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)	493,031,096	475,481,087
<b>Exposures arising from derivative contracts</b>			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	1,308,749	1,502,172
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	1,866,117	1,608,435
6	Gross-up for collateral provided in respect of derivative contracts where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	-	-
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
11	Total exposures arising from derivative contracts	3,174,866	3,110,607
<b>Exposures arising SFTs</b>			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	11,651,559	11,449,407
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	756,201	784,573
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	Total exposures arising from SFTs	12,407,760	12,233,980
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	91,439,639	97,991,293
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(66,878,974)	(72,081,279)
19	Off-balance sheet items	24,560,665	25,910,014
<b>Capital and total exposures</b>			
20	Tier 1 capital	76,026,001	74,110,083
20a	Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions	533,174,387	516,735,688
20b	Adjustments for specific and collective provisions	(4,545,648)	(4,267,738)
21	Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions	528,628,739	512,467,950
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
22	Leverage ratio	14.38%	14.46%

# CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED

## Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)

### **LIQA: Liquidity risk management**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not be able to fund the increase in assets or meet obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses. This may be caused by market disruption or liquidity squeeze whereby the Group may only unwind specific exposures at significantly discounted values.

The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure sufficient cash flows to meet all financial commitments and to capitalise on opportunities for business expansion. This includes the Group's ability to meet deposit withdrawals either on demand or at contractual maturity, to repay borrowings as they mature, to comply with the statutory liquidity ratio, and to make new loans and investments as opportunities arise.

To achieve this purpose, the Bank adopts a prudent risk appetite in setting liquidity risk tolerance. Risk appetite is set in the form of liquidity risk limits and metric framework.

The Bank has established a set of liquidity risk management policies which set out the liquidity risk management framework of the Bank according to the requirements of HKMA's Supervisory Policy Manuals "Regulatory Framework for Supervision of Liquidity Risk (LM1)" and "Sound Systems and Controls for Liquidity Risk Management (LM2)".

### **Liquidity risk management framework**

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for having an effective liquidity risk management framework in place. Risk Committee ("RC") is one of the committees set up under the Board. The duties of RC are to approve a risk management framework that is sound and in line with the Group's business objectives and risk profile, to approve key liquidity risk management policies and to ensure that the liquidity management framework and policies are duly implemented and maintained by the Group.

Risk Management Committee ("RMC") is set up under the Risk Committee and the Executive Committee to oversee the Group's overall asset quality as well as resolve all important risk-related or governance issues including those on liquidity risk. The RMC is responsible for providing guidance and overseeing the Group's liquidity risk management strategy and development; review or approve liquidity risk management policies and review the Bank's liquidity risk position.

Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") is a functional committee set up under the Executive Committee to oversee the liquidity risk management in light of the business strategy.

Regular meetings of various committees are held to review the compliance status of liquidity measurements and the needs for change in strategy and policy. Daily liquidity management is performed by the Treasury. Risk Management Division is responsible for the daily monitoring of the liquidity limits and measurements, and submits regular reports of the liquidity profile to ALCO and RMC. Internal Audit periodically performs independent reviews to ensure effectiveness of the Group's liquidity risk management framework and implementation of the established policies.

### **Funding Strategies**

The objective of the Bank's funding strategy is to strive for a balance between business growth opportunities and funding stability. The Bank seeks to maintain diversified and stable funding sources with an appropriate mix of liabilities including customer deposits, interbank borrowings, issuance of negotiable certificates of deposit and debt instruments.

The annual budgeted statement of financial position of the Bank, which contains a plan for the composition of various sources of liabilities, is approved by the Board of Directors in each calendar year. Various considerations such as the target business growth, market sentiment, target financial ratios and regulatory requirements would be taken into account in the process of budgeting.

# CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED

## Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)

### LIQA: Liquidity risk management (Continued)

#### **Funding Strategies (Continued)**

To manage currency mismatch and avoid over-reliance on the currency swap market, the Bank sets limits on swapped fund ratios of major currency positions which are subject to daily monitoring. The swapped fund ratios limit the extent of one currency's assets being funded by other currencies through the swap market. The extent of diversification in tenors of funding is governed by liquidity metrics such as net stable funding ratio ("NSFR") and medium-funding ratio. A medium-term funding ratio highlights the extent to which medium-term assets are being financed by the roll-over of short-term liabilities. To mitigate the risk of contagion from other CCB group entities when they are under liquidity stress, the Bank sets intragroup liquidity limits.

The funding support provided by China Construction Bank Head Office is one of the key sources of liquidity backstop during times of liquidity stress.

#### **Liquidity cushion**

The Bank's liquidity cushion consists of cash, balances at central banks, high quality and other marketable securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, mainland policy banks and corporates. Liquidity cushion being held by the Bank consists of High Quality Liquid Assets for purposes of determining the Bank's liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") and other marketable debt securities.

The extent of the Bank's maturity mismatch and the sufficiency of liquidity cushion are governed by various liquidity metrics and measurement tools such as maturity mismatch limits and liquidity stress test.

The marketability of the Bank's liquidity cushion is periodically reviewed in keeping with market conditions. The size of the liquidity cushion being maintained must be sufficient to meet intraday payments and settlement obligations on a timely basis under both normal and stressed conditions.

#### **Stress scenario analysis**

Liquidity Stress Testing is regularly conducted to project the Bank's cash flows under stress scenarios for evaluation of the sufficiency of the liquidity cushion. The stress scenarios cover institution-specific crisis scenario, general market crisis scenario and combined crisis scenario. The cash flows under each stress scenario are determined by applying a set of prescribed stress assumptions to the Bank's cash flow projection. Customer behavioural patterns of some products including customer deposits are applied in the stress test. The stress test results are regularly reported to the RMC and ALCO. The definition of liquidity cushion being held by the Bank is consistent with the definition of High Quality Liquid Assets and other marketable debt securities for purposes of determining the Bank's Liquidity Coverage Ratio. The liquidity cushion should be able to cover projected cash outflows under various prescribed stress scenarios.

#### **Contingency Funding Plan (CFP)**

The Bank has a CFP that sets out the Bank's strategies for identifying the occurrence of a liquidity event and the operational procedures for addressing such emergency situation if it really takes place. The CFP contains a set of early warning indicators that helps to identify any emerging liquidity risks at an early stage. The CFP also includes detailed action steps and properly assigned responsibilities within the liquidity risk management framework. The list of potential funding sources, with due consideration of their reliability, priority and the expected available time during liquidity crisis, is included.

The extent of liquidity shortfalls estimated from stress testing under various scenarios beyond the level of liquidity cushion is a factor in determining severity levels and strategies to be adopted under the CFP. The Bank developed Business Continuity Plan ("BCP") to handle bank-wide disaster and major crisis including bank run situations. The CFP constitutes an integral part of the BCP as bank run event may lead to liquidity drain.

The Bank has not entered into any agreement or arrangement under which the Bank has to fulfil contingent funding obligations.

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**LIQA: Liquidity risk management (Continued)**

**Liquidity measurements**

**Maturity analysis**

The maturity analysis lists out the assets and liabilities by their remaining maturities into different time buckets. The gap amount for each time bucket represents the liquidity exposure after netting the assets and liabilities maturing in the same bucket. The Bank maintains daily gap limits for time buckets to manage liquidity risk. For some liabilities without prescribed maturity date such as demand deposits from customers, the liabilities are listed in the bucket of "Repayable on Demand", resulting in a larger negative gap in this time bucket. The Bank considers this is an inherent risk to a consumer and commercial bank that offers demand deposit products to customers. By experience demand deposits have stable outstanding and the negative gap does not materialise into an immediate outflow of liquidity. However, to mitigate the liquidity risk, inter-bank and other borrowing facilities, as well as contingency funding plan are in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand. Apart from customer deposits, the Bank has other sources to fund the earning assets, such as inter-bank borrowings, certificates of deposit issued, funding support from the parent bank and CCBA's share capital.

Below table sets out the on- and off-balance sheet items, broken down into maturity buckets and the resultant liquidity gaps.

In HK\$ thousands	As at 31 December 2023											
	Total amount	Next day	2 to 7 days	8 days to 1 month	> 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 months up to 6 months	> 6 months up to 1 year	> 1 year up to 2 years	> 2 years up to 3 years	> 3 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Balancing amount
Currency notes and coins	182,122	182,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount receivable arising from securities financing transactions	2,023,967	-	2,023,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount receivable arising from derivative contracts	1,826,433	29,990,267	22,779,283	36,930,532	36,392,644	17,438,404	25,675,831	736,442	440,630	375,769	154,533	-
Due from MA for a/c of Exchange Fund	713,919	713,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from banks	86,957,965	20,976,243	10,420,074	14,662,359	18,722,829	5,113,792	1,924,019	8,120,196	7,018,453	-	-	-
Debt securities, prescribed instruments and structured financial instruments held	134,008,185	104,566,156	2,922,188	311,047	3,925,663	4,766,880	6,244,556	4,825,729	4,913,901	752,161	779,904	-
Loans and advances to non-bank customers	264,072,876	2,685,131	13,065,536	45,997,280	25,154,640	19,626,316	27,346,898	25,233,751	25,446,812	24,080,026	45,678,340	9,758,146
Other assets	3,750,383	1,455,127	303,313	90,122	47,702	2,129,346	21,300	59,794	101,945	415,645	149,364	-1,023,275
<b>Total on-balance sheet assets</b>	<b>493,535,850</b>	<b>160,568,965</b>	<b>51,514,361</b>	<b>97,991,340</b>	<b>84,243,478</b>	<b>49,074,738</b>	<b>61,212,604</b>	<b>38,975,912</b>	<b>37,921,741</b>	<b>25,623,601</b>	<b>46,762,141</b>	<b>8,734,871</b>
<b>Total off-balance sheet claims</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>60,000,000</b>

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**LIQA: Liquidity risk management (Continued)**

**Liquidity measurements (Continued)**

**Maturity analysis (Continued)**

In HK\$ thousands	As at 31 December 2023											
	Total amount	Next day	2 to 7 days	8 days to 1 month	> 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 months up to 6 months	> 6 months up to 1 year	> 1 year up to 2 years	> 2 years up to 3 years	> 3 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Balancing amount
Deposits from non-bank customers	380,743,943	134,440,343	23,069,961	63,535,939	135,436,369	17,863,954	6,397,377	-	-	-	-	
Amount payable arising from securities financing transactions	9,370,572	-	2,837,324	-	2,747,982	1,806,407	1,978,859	-	-	-	-	
Amount payable arising from derivative contracts	1,155,233	29,684,795	22,771,615	37,159,053	36,265,464	17,315,479	25,495,188	571,620	383,823	341,180	108,369	
Due to banks	10,064,093	3,688,946	4,657,954	1,657,284	21,206	21,031	17,672	-	-	-	-	
Debt securities, prescribed instruments and structured financial instruments issued and outstanding	7,144,955	135,047	343,938	1,735,192	3,790,197	287,094	853,487	-	-	-	-	
Other liabilities	5,905,531	2,500,792	390,329	205,855	93,830	1,976,746	109,732	189,723	152,917	213,636	71,396	575
Capital and reserves	77,185,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,185,299
<b>Total on-balance sheet liabilities</b>	<b>491,569,626</b>	<b>170,449,923</b>	<b>54,071,121</b>	<b>104,293,323</b>	<b>178,355,048</b>	<b>39,270,711</b>	<b>34,852,315</b>	<b>761,343</b>	<b>536,740</b>	<b>554,816</b>	<b>179,765</b>	<b>77,185,874</b>
<b>Total off-balance sheet obligations</b>	<b>40,218,690</b>	<b>124,171</b>	<b>572,785</b>	<b>341,766</b>	<b>1,125,365</b>	<b>12,878,707</b>	<b>5,920,169</b>	<b>2,334,970</b>	<b>10,164,746</b>	<b>6,750,494</b>	<b>5,517</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Contractual Maturity Mismatch</b>		<b>-10,005,129</b>	<b>-3,129,545</b>	<b>-6,643,749</b>	<b>-95,236,935</b>	<b>-3,074,680</b>	<b>20,440,120</b>	<b>35,879,599</b>	<b>27,220,255</b>	<b>18,318,291</b>	<b>46,576,859</b>	
<b>Cumulative Contractual Maturity Mismatch</b>		<b>-10,005,129</b>	<b>-13,134,674</b>	<b>-19,778,423</b>	<b>-115,015,358</b>	<b>-118,090,038</b>	<b>-97,649,918</b>	<b>-61,770,319</b>	<b>-34,550,064</b>	<b>-16,231,773</b>	<b>30,345,086</b>	

# CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED

## Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)

### LIQ1: Liquidity coverage ratio - for category 1 institution

The average LCR for each quarter is based on the arithmetic mean of its LCR as at the end of each working day for each quarter for the Bank as required by the HKMA for its regulatory purposes. LCR measures the extent of liquid assets covering total net cash outflow due within 30 days arising from on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures including contingent funding obligations.

The average LCR of the Bank was maintained at a healthy level in 2023.

The Bank's High Quality Liquidity Assets ("HQLA") consists of cash, balances at central banks and high quality marketable securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, mainland policy banks and non-financial corporate debt securities. The Bank's primary sources of funds were retail and corporate customer deposits. The funding base was also supplemented by wholesale funding such as issuance of certificates of deposit, term debts and short-term interbank money market borrowing.

The Bank's customer deposits are mainly denominated in HKD and USD. To meet customers' loan demand, the Bank swaps surplus HKD funding into USD and other foreign currencies. This results in some currency mismatch in the LCR.

The currency mismatch between the HQLA and the net cash outflow in the calculation of LCR is controlled and monitored via individual currency LCR limits. The HQLA mix is further governed by concentration caps and limits in accordance with statutory requirements and internal policy requirements for risk management purposes.

The Bank closely monitors all its exchange traded and over-the-counter derivative exposures arising from customer transactions and their corresponding hedging activities. Collateral may be required to be posted to counterparties depending on the marked-to-market position of the derivative contracts. Nonetheless, such exposures are not material and hence the impact of the relevant cash outflows was minimal to the LCR levels.

The Bank manages its liquidity independently of other members of the CCB Group and has not granted any liquidity facility to any group member. However, CCB Head Office provides strong liquidity support to the Bank which forms an important part of the Bank's funding sources.

The composition of the Bank's HQLA was:

	Weighted amount (average value) at quarter ended	
	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Level 1 assets	86,885,088	82,069,368
Level 2A assets	3,898,942	3,517,607
Level 2B assets	6,316,071	4,772,088
<b>Total weighted amount of HQLA</b>	<b>97,100,101</b>	<b>90,359,063</b>

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**LIQ1: Liquidity coverage ratio - for category 1 institution (Continued)**

The below template presents the details of LCR, high quality liquid assets (“HQLA”), and a breakdown of cash outflows and inflows.

In HK\$ thousands		Quarter ended 31 December 2023 (74 data points)		Quarter ended 30 September 2023 (73 data points)	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Basis of disclosure: Hong Kong office		Unweighted value (average)	Weighted value (average)	Unweighted value (average)	Weighted value (average)
<b>A. HQLA</b>					
1	Total HQLA		<b>97,100,101</b>		<b>90,359,063</b>
<b>B. CASH OUTFLOWS</b>					
2	Retail deposits and small business funding, of which:	<b>186,828,826</b>	<b>13,429,205</b>	<b>178,392,399</b>	<b>12,831,081</b>
3	Stable retail deposits and stable small business funding	2,610,103	78,303	2,952,091	88,563
4	Less stable retail deposits and less stable small business funding	82,799,314	8,279,932	79,410,054	7,941,005
4a	Retail term deposits and small business term funding	101,419,409	5,070,970	96,030,254	4,801,513
5	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding), and debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI, of which:	<b>144,715,923</b>	<b>86,103,567</b>	<b>143,343,563</b>	<b>89,394,707</b>
6	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
7	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding) not covered in row 6	144,715,923	86,103,567	143,293,528	89,344,672
8	Debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI and redeemable within the LCR period	-	-	50,035	50,035
9	Secured funding transactions (including securities swap transactions)		1,618,094		2,118,297
10	Additional requirements, of which:	<b>39,851,990</b>	<b>9,216,649</b>	<b>37,923,254</b>	<b>8,542,551</b>
11	Cash outflows arising from derivative contracts and other transactions, and additional liquidity needs arising from related collateral requirements	1,612,605	1,612,605	1,230,140	1,230,140
12	Cash outflows arising from obligations under structured financing transactions and repayment of funding obtained from such transactions	-	-	-	-
13	Potential drawdown of undrawn committed facilities (including committed credit facilities and committed liquidity facilities)	38,239,385	7,604,044	36,693,114	7,312,411
14	Contractual lending obligations (not otherwise covered in Section B) and other contractual cash outflows	5,155,057	5,155,057	8,072,426	8,072,426
15	Other contingent funding obligations (whether contractual or non-contractual)	179,759,530	367,483	182,344,020	366,197
16	Total Cash Outflows		<b>115,890,055</b>		<b>121,325,259</b>
<b>C. CASH INFLOWS</b>					
17	Secured lending transactions (including securities swap transactions)	1,213,822	193,039	3,261,451	1,153,805
18	Secured and unsecured loans (other than secured lending transactions covered in row 17) and operational deposits placed at other financial institutions	109,609,904	40,611,041	118,366,541	48,401,249
19	Other cash inflows	69,303,520	2,724,712	67,752,593	3,478,190
20	Total Cash Inflows	<b>180,127,246</b>	<b>43,528,792</b>	<b>189,380,585</b>	<b>53,033,244</b>
<b>D. LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (ADJUSTED VALUE)</b>					
21	Total HQLA		<b>97,100,101</b>		<b>90,359,063</b>
22	Total Net Cash Outflows		<b>72,361,263</b>		<b>68,292,015</b>
23	LCR (%)		<b>134.67%</b>		<b>132.66%</b>

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**LIQ2: Net stable funding ratio – for category 1 institution**

**For the quarter ended 31 December 2023:**

In HK\$ thousands		Quarter ended 31 December 2023				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<b>Basis of disclosure: Hong Kong office</b>		<b>Unweighted value by residual maturity</b>				<b>Weighted amount</b>
		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	
<b>A. Available stable funding (“ASF”) item</b>						
1	Capital:	79,023,851	-	-	-	79,023,851
2	<i>Regulatory capital</i>	79,023,851	-	-	-	79,023,851
2a	<i>Minority interests not covered by row 2</i>	-	-	-	-	-
3	<i>Other capital instruments</i>	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and small business funding:	-	186,191,844	3,978,461	-	171,278,614
5	<i>Stable deposits</i>	-	2,506,790	-	-	2,381,451
6	<i>Less stable deposits</i>	-	183,685,054	3,978,461	-	168,897,163
7	Wholesale funding:	-	205,843,666	4,446,759	-	69,641,808
8	<i>Operational deposits</i>	-	-	-	-	-
9	<i>Other wholesale funding</i>	-	205,843,666	4,446,759	-	69,641,808
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	11,777,259	821,796	-	410,898
12	<i>Net derivative liabilities</i>	-	-	-	-	-
13	<i>All other funding and liabilities not included in the above categories</i>	-	11,777,259	821,796	-	410,898
14	<b>Total ASF</b>					320,355,171
<b>B. Required stable funding (“RSF”) item</b>						
15	Total HQLA for NSFR purposes				109,425,385	12,491,211
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	56,240	184,619,269	37,100,195	151,897,941	200,362,534
18	<i>Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA</i>	-	2,023,967	-	-	202,397
19	<i>Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions</i>	-	100,441,135	4,223,285	19,408,285	36,586,098
20	<i>Performing loans, other than performing residential mortgage, to non-financial corporate clients, retail and small business customers, sovereigns, the Monetary Authority for the account of the Exchange Fund, central banks and PSEs, of which:</i>	-	76,837,029	28,150,135	82,565,782	122,674,497
21	<i>With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach</i>	-	-	-	-	-

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**LIQ2: Net stable funding ratio – for category 1 institution (Continued)**

**For the quarter ended 31 December 2023 (Continued):**

In HK\$ thousands		Quarter ended 31 December 2023				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		<b>Unweighted value by residual maturity</b>				<b>Weighted amount</b>
<b>Basis of disclosure: Hong Kong office</b>		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	
22	<i>Performing residential mortgages, of which:</i>	-	823,318	730,047	34,313,375	23,337,539
23	<i>With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach</i>	-	734,899	689,788	33,027,560	22,180,257
24	<i>Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities</i>	56,240	4,493,820	3,996,728	15,610,499	17,562,003
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	7,037,744	2,752,640	1,103	6,042	7,728,024
27	<i>Physical traded commodities, including gold</i>	-				-
28	<i>Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs</i>	468,600				398,310
29	<i>Net derivative assets</i>	971,220				971,220
30	<i>Total derivative liabilities before adjustments for deduction of variation margin posted</i>	467,663				23,383
31	<i>All other assets not included in the above categories</i>	5,130,261	2,752,640	1,103	6,042	6,335,111
32	Off-balance sheet items				215,700,754	1,785,266
33	<b>Total RSF</b>					222,367,035
34	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>144.07%</b>

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**LIQ2: Net stable funding ratio – for category 1 institution (Continued)**

**For the quarter ended 30 September 2023:**

In HK\$ thousands		Quarter ended 30 September 2023				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<b>Basis of disclosure: Hong Kong office</b>		<b>Unweighted value by residual maturity</b>				<b>Weighted amount</b>
		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	
<b>A. Available stable funding (“ASF”) item</b>						
1	Capital:	77,191,390	-	-	-	77,191,390
2	<i>Regulatory capital</i>	77,191,390	-	-	-	77,191,390
2a	<i>Minority interests not covered by row 2</i>	-	-	-	-	-
3	<i>Other capital instruments</i>	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and small business funding:	-	179,463,589	3,795,841	32,914	165,105,960
5	<i>Stable deposits</i>	-	2,791,180	-	-	2,651,621
6	<i>Less stable deposits</i>	-	176,672,409	3,795,841	32,914	162,454,339
7	Wholesale funding:	-	203,692,191	945,323	-	66,485,817
8	<i>Operational deposits</i>	-	-	-	-	-
9	<i>Other wholesale funding</i>	-	203,692,191	945,323	-	66,485,817
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	7,401,630	103,204	643,997	695,599
12	<i>Net derivative liabilities</i>	-	-	-	-	-
13	<i>All other funding and liabilities not included in the above categories</i>	-	7,401,630	103,204	643,997	695,599
14	<b>Total ASF</b>	-	-	-	-	309,478,766
<b>B. Required stable funding (“RSF”) item</b>						
15	Total HQLA for NSFR purposes	-	-	-	109,483,782	11,529,414
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	50,089	161,522,440	44,846,406	149,440,931	196,315,284
18	<i>Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA</i>	-	-	-	-	-
19	<i>Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions</i>	-	84,973,825	6,027,809	18,248,494	34,008,472
20	<i>Performing loans, other than performing residential mortgage, to non-financial corporate clients, retail and small business customers, sovereigns, the Monetary Authority for the account of the Exchange Fund, central banks and PSEs, of which:</i>	-	74,150,290	32,413,399	78,729,670	120,202,064
21	<i>With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach</i>	-	-	-	-	-

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**LIQ2: Net stable funding ratio – for category 1 institution (Continued)**

**For the quarter ended 30 September 2023 (Continued):**

In HK\$ thousands		Quarter ended 30 September 2023				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<b>Basis of disclosure: Hong Kong office</b>		<b>Unweighted value by residual maturity</b>				<b>Weighted amount</b>
		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	
22	<i>Performing residential mortgages, of which:</i>	-	826,541	737,094	35,966,786	24,420,644
23	<i>With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach</i>	-	737,395	696,589	34,664,710	23,249,053
24	<i>Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities</i>	50,089	1,571,784	5,668,104	16,495,981	17,684,104
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities					
26	Other assets:	7,012,187	2,048,814	568	5,203	7,237,661
27	<i>Physical traded commodities, including gold</i>	-				-
28	<i>Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs</i>	526,813				447,791
29	<i>Net derivative assets</i>	1,000,664				1,000,664
30	<i>Total derivative liabilities before adjustments for deduction of variation margin posted</i>	760,482				38,024
31	<i>All other assets not included in the above categories</i>	4,724,228	2,048,814	568	5,203	5,751,182
32	Off-balance sheet items				217,368,462	1,966,511
33	<b>Total RSF</b>					217,048,870
34	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					142.58%

The NSFR of the Bank was maintained at a healthy level in 2023. Net stable funding ratio means the ratio of the amount of the Bank's available stable funding ("ASF") to the amount of the Bank's required stable funding ("RSF").

ASF is the sum of weighted amounts of the Bank's capital and on-balance sheet liabilities. The Bank's liabilities include customer deposits, certificates of deposit and medium term debts issued and interbank money market borrowing.

RSF is the sum of weighted amounts of the Bank's on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet obligations. The Bank's assets include loans to customers, interbank money market lending and debt securities held. The Bank's off-balance sheet obligations mainly involve potential drawdown of undrawn committed facilities.

# CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED

## Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)

### **CRA: General information about credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from a borrower's or counterparty's inability to meet its obligations. Credit risk exists in the Group's loans, leases, credit cards, trade finance and treasury transactions. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangements such as loan commitments, trade-related contingencies and transaction-related contingencies.

The Group has appointed the intermediate holding company, China Construction Bank Corporation, as its credit adviser. Risk Management Division is responsible for providing centralized management and control of different types of risks including credit risk. Whereas credit approval matters are handled by the Credit Division, both divisions are independent of the business units, and supervised by the Deputy Chief Executive overseeing Risk Management. In addition, functional committees, namely Risk Management Committee and Credit Committee are set up under the Executive Committee and the Risk Committee to provide guidance in the respective risk areas. The Risk Management Committee is a central forum for overseeing the Group's overall asset quality as well as resolving all the important risk or governance issues on credit risk. It is chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive overseeing Risk Management, and the other Regular Members are the Head of Risk Management Division, the Head of Credit Division, Head of Finance Division, the Head of Legal & Compliance Division, Deputy Head of Risk Management Division and the Head of Market Risk. The Credit Committee is responsible for loan quality maintenance, authority delegation, credit related policymaking and maintenance, credit approval and credit risk management issues. It is chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive overseeing Risk Management, and the other Members are the Head of Risk Management Division, the Head of Credit Division, Deputy Head of Risk Management Division, Deputy Head of Credit Division, Chief Approver and designated individual credit approver(s).

Overall, credit risks of the Group are managed through the following processes:

- Ensuring the Group's risk profile is in line with the risk appetite and strategies set by the Bank.
- Establishing credit policies and procedures of the Group and issuing lending and monitoring guidelines to credit officers and business units. Credit policies and procedures are constantly revisited and updated whenever warranted to accommodate portfolio development, market changes and regulatory requirements.
- Making appropriate lending authority delegation via the Credit Committee according to the risk, size and nature of the transactions.
- Maintaining the internal risk rating system for measurement of credit risk exposures. The Group adopts a two dimensional risk rating methodology for the corporate portfolio, for which risk ratings are assigned to the obligor and facility separately. This system provides granularity in the rating scale and hence more refined risk differentiation for better risk and reward analysis and enhanced risk quantification. For a certain part of the consumer portfolio, in-house scoring models are also adopted to measure the credit risk involved.
- Monitoring and controlling large exposures, connected lending, product and industry concentration based on established policies and internal risk limits to ensure prudent credit decisions are made and that the Group complies with statutory requirements and supervisory guidelines.
- Monitoring criticized loans and managing recoveries of problem assets. Collection and problem asset management are separately handled by specialized teams with the relevant experience and expert knowledge.
- Assessing collective and individual loan impairment losses and allowances regularly to ensure the adequacy of impairment allowances.
- Managing and monitoring the Group's loan quality.

# CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED

## Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)

### **CRA: General information about credit risk (Continued)**

- Supervising the stress-testing programme to provide a forward-looking assessment of the Group's risk exposures under stressed conditions, and enable the Group to project tail risks on a bank-wide basis, to quantify such potential losses and the impact on the Bank in terms of profitability, liquidity and capital adequacy.
- Coordinating and driving credit related initiatives throughout the Group to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

#### (a) Credit risk for advances

In addition to underwriting standards, the Group manages credit risks through an effective and prudent credit approval process. In making credit recommendations and decisions, only officers with appropriate banking experience and product knowledge are delegated credit approval authorities. There is a post-approval review process where applicable to ensure quality of the credit decisions made, to identify negative trends which need attention or actions, and to ensure adherence to existing policies and procedures.

In the approval process, the credit officers assess the purpose and structure of the loan, the ability of a particular borrower or counterparty to service the proposed facilities, as well as the nature of the underlying collateral where applicable. Credit approval guidelines are issued from time to time to enhance the credit acceptance process as appropriate.

The Group categorizes its loans and leases into either consumer or corporate and commercial credits and monitors their risks separately as discussed below:

Consumer credits are grouped by products and their risk attributes for purposes of evaluating credit risk, and on-going monitoring of asset quality. Standard credit underwriting criteria are established and exceptional approvals for deviations from such criteria are required and monitored.

Corporate and commercial credits are evaluated for customers' default risk, taking into consideration the related credit enhancements. To support the credit assessment, internal risk ratings will be assigned to customers. These risk ratings are monitored regularly and updated upon any changes in the borrower's or counterparty's financial position, repayment ability and the related credit enhancements.

#### (b) Credit risk for treasury transactions

The credit risk of the Group's investment in debt securities and treasury hedging transactions is managed by the use of both internal and external credit ratings and credit limits set on individual counterparties. Internal and external credit ratings, and news on each counterparty are closely tracked and monitored.

#### (c) Credit-related commitments

The risks involved in credit-related commitments and contingencies are essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are therefore subject to the same credit approval, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans.

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**CRA: General information about credit risk (Continued)**

(d) Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group obtains collateral in respect of loans advanced to mitigate the credit risk of the transactions and has established policies and guidelines on the eligibility and valuation of collateral and other credit enhancements. However, the approval of credits will be based on the assessment of debt servicing ability rather than solely dependent on collateral or other credit enhancements. The main collateral types and credit enhancements include charges over properties, standby letters of credit issued by banks, securities, deposits, account receivables, vehicles and guarantees.

(e) Risk concentration

The Group sets various risk limits to control exposure to countries, individual counterparties, industries, intra-group exposures and loan portfolios to avoid excessive risk concentration.

The Group has adopted a “Three Lines of Defense” risk management concept to ensure that roles within the organization are clearly defined in regard to credit risk management. The internal auditors conduct periodic reviews and independent audits of the Group’s credit portfolio and credit risk management process. The purpose is to ensure due compliance with established credit policies and procedures, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the credit management process and control mechanism. The results of these reviews and audits are regularly reported to the Board level Audit Committee for effective oversight and monitoring.

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**CR1: Credit quality of exposures**

The table below provides an overview of the credit quality of on- and off-balance sheet exposures as at 31 December 2023:

	In HK\$ thousands	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		Gross carrying amounts of		Allowances / impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on STC approach exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB approach exposures	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of specific provisions	Allocated in regulatory category of collective provisions		
1	Loans	2,824,983	351,294,219	(4,314,413)	2,707,090	1,607,323	-	349,804,789
2	Debt securities	-	130,054,836	(2,786)	-	2,786	-	130,052,050
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	40,429,886	(228,449)	-	228,449	-	40,201,437
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824,983</b>	<b>521,778,941</b>	<b>(4,545,648)</b>	<b>2,707,090</b>	<b>1,838,558</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>520,058,276</b>

**CR2: Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities**

The table below provides information on the changes in defaulted loans and debt securities, including any changes in the amount of defaulted exposures, movements between non-defaulted and defaulted exposures, and reductions in the defaulted exposures due to write-offs as at 31 December 2023 and 30 June 2023 respectively:

In HK\$ thousands		(a)
		Amount
1	<b>Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period (30 June 2023)</b>	<b>2,778,894</b>
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted within the reporting period	94,354
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written off	(48,265)
5	Other changes	-
6	<b>Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the current reporting period (31 December 2023)</b>	<b>2,824,983</b>

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#### **CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures**

The Group has laid down guidelines for determining the impairment loss allowances.

At each of the reporting period end, the carrying amount of the Group's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If internal and external sources of information indicate such evidence exists, the carrying amount is reduced to the estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

The approach and treatment of impairment allowance of different types of assets are elaborated in note 8 (a) (x) "Expected credit loss measurement" of the consolidated financial statements of China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited.

Loans and receivables with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Group has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider.

Renegotiated loans and receivables are subject to ongoing monitoring to determine whether they remain impaired or past due. The original loan that is renegotiated is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value if the original loan agreement is cancelled and a new agreement made on substantially different terms.

#### **Credit risk exposures by geographical areas:**

<b>Geographical areas (In HK\$ thousands)</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>
Hong Kong	333,240,153
China	138,475,049
Others	52,888,722
Total	524,603,924

#### **Credit Risk exposures by residual maturity:**

<b>Residual maturity (In HK\$ thousands)</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>
Less than 1 year	301,519,105
Between 1 and 5 years	155,213,119
More than 5 years	67,348,574
Undated	523,126
Total	524,603,924

**CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**  
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**CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures (Continued)**

**Credit Risk exposures by industry sectors:**

<b>Industry sector (In HK\$ thousands)</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>
Financial concerns	208,232,557
Individual others	50,425,440
Information technology	31,706,043
Manufacturing	20,534,826
Property development	2,938,374
Property investment	64,498,194
Recreational activities	324,613
Stockbrokers	1,372,920
Transport and transport equipment	17,537,599
Wholesale and retail trade	15,189,308
Others	111,844,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>524,603,924</b>

The credit quality of credit exposures can be analyzed as follows:

**Analysis of exposures that are "neither past due nor impaired", "past due but not impaired" and "impaired":**

<b>Credit exposures (In HK\$ thousands)</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>
Neither past due nor impaired	521,392,295
Past due but not impaired	386,646
Impaired	2,824,983
<b>Total</b>	<b>524,603,924</b>

**Aging analysis of exposures which were past due:**

<b>Exposures that are past due but not impaired (In HK\$ thousands)</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>
Overdue 3 months or less	386,646
Overdue more than 3 months	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,646</b>

**Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and not impaired exposures:**

<b>Restructured exposures (In HK\$ thousands)</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>
Not impaired	-
Impaired	58,191
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,191</b>

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**CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures (Continued)**

**Impaired exposures by geographical areas:**

In HK\$ thousands	As at 31 December 2023	
	Gross impaired exposures	Impaired provision for Stage 3
Impaired exposures		
Hong Kong	2,770,251	2,652,466
Others	54,732	54,624
Total	2,824,983	2,707,090

**Impaired exposures by industry sectors:**

In HK\$ thousands	As at 31 December 2023	
	Gross impaired exposures	Impaired provision for Stage 3
Impaired exposures		
Individual others	145,569	128,472
Information technology	37,015	18,507
Manufacturing	262,510	262,338
Property investment	2,303,455	2,258,559
Transport and transport equipment	5,163	5,142
Wholesale and retail trade	66,467	33,309
Others	4,804	763
Total	2,824,983	2,707,090

## **CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**

### **Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)**

#### **CRC: Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation**

The Group obtains collateral in respect of loans advanced to mitigate the credit risk of the transactions and has established policies and guidelines on the eligibility and valuation of collateral and other credit enhancements. However, the approval of credits will be based on the assessment of debt servicing ability rather than solely dependent on collateral or other credit enhancements.

For regulatory capital adequacy and management, the Group has established policies in managing and recognizing credit risk mitigation, one of which is the taking of collateral and other credit enhancements. The principal types of collateral taken by the Group are also those of the recognized credit risk mitigation as prescribed in the Banking (Capital) Rules.

For regulatory capital calculation, the Group adheres to the criteria as stipulated in the Banking (Capital) Rules when assessing the eligibility of the credit risk mitigation.

Recognized collateral includes both financial and physical collateral. Financial collateral include cash deposit, shares and debt securities and mutual fund, whilst physical collateral include commercial real estate and residential real estate. The exposure amount after mitigation is determined by applying the standard supervisory haircut stipulated in the Banking (Capital) Rules as an adjustment discount to the current collateral value.

Recognized guarantor is any sovereign entities, public sector entities, banks, regulated securities firms and corporates with a lower risk weight than that of the borrower.

The credit and market risk concentrations within the credit risk mitigation (recognised collateral and guarantees for capital calculation) used by the Group are under a low level.

On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet recognized netting is not adopted by the Group.

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**CR3: Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation**

The following table presents the extent of credit risk exposures covered by different types of recognized CRM as at 31 December 2023:

		As at 31 December 2023				
		(a)	(b1)	(b)	(d)	(f)
In HK\$ thousands		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by recognized collateral	Exposures secured by recognized guarantees	Exposures secured by recognized credit derivative contracts
1	Loans	335,906,348	13,898,441	1,132,749	12,765,692	-
2	Debt securities	128,544,433	1,507,617	-	1,507,617	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>464,450,781</b>	<b>15,406,058</b>	<b>1,132,749</b>	<b>14,273,309</b>	-
4	Of which defaulted	31,763	86,130	85,538	592	-

Compared with 30 June 2023, the total exposures secured by recognized collateral decreased by 23% mainly due to decrease in other and corporate exposures secured by recognized collateral.

**CRD: Qualitative disclosures on use of ECAI ratings under STC approach**

The Group uses the following external credit assessment institutions (“ECAIs”) to calculate its capital adequacy requirements under the Standardised (Credit Risk) Approach prescribed in the Banking (Capital) Rules:

- Moody’s Investors Service
- Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services

Where exposures have been rated by the above-mentioned ECAIs, they are categorised under the following classes of exposures:

- Sovereign exposures
- Public sector entity exposures
- Bank exposures
- Securities firm exposures and
- Corporate exposures.

The process used to map ECAIs issue specific ratings in the Group’s banking book is consistent with those prescribed in the Banking (Capital) Rules.

**CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**  
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**CR4: Credit risk exposures and effects of recognized credit risk mitigation – for STC approach**

The following table illustrates the effect of any recognized CRM (including recognized collateral under both comprehensive and simple approaches) on the calculation of credit risk capital requirements under STC approach as at 31 December 2023:

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Exposure classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density	
1	Sovereign exposures	51,114,261	-	51,114,261	-	2,660,673	5%
2	PSE exposures	4,776,245	1,000,000	6,374,864	500,000	1,374,973	20%
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	4,776,245	1,000,000	6,374,864	500,000	1,374,973	20%
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	10,353,138	-	10,353,138	-	-	0%
4	Bank exposures	115,342,319	652,999	118,086,486	326,500	44,762,166	38%
5	Securities firm exposures	580,745	-	1,401,343	-	700,672	50%
6	Corporate exposures	244,387,939	39,611,924	240,192,013	18,587,508	234,386,243	91%
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0%
8	Cash items	182,172	-	182,172	-	-	0%
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10	Regulatory retail exposures	12,425,685	47,101,327	12,379,001	421	9,284,567	75%
11	Residential mortgage loans	35,830,168	-	34,250,306	-	12,807,133	37%
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	12,177,449	3,073,389	11,764,178	-	11,764,178	100%
13	Past due exposures	103,598	-	103,598	-	111,858	108%
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15	<b>Total</b>	<b>487,273,719</b>	<b>91,439,639</b>	<b>486,201,360</b>	<b>19,414,429</b>	<b>317,852,463</b>	<b>63%</b>

Bank exposures increased by around 22%, mainly due to increase in interbank placement in the second half of 2023.

Securities firm exposures decreased by around 28%, mainly due to decrease in loan in the second half of 2023.

Past due exposures decreased by around 29%, mainly due to decrease in unsecured portion in the second half of 2023.

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**CR5: Credit risk exposures by asset classes and by risk weights – for STC approach**

The following table presents a breakdown of credit risk exposures under STC approach by asset classes and by risk weights as at 31 December 2023:

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023										
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(ha)	(i)	(j)
Exposure class	Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)
	1	Sovereign exposures	37,810,896	-	13,303,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	PSE exposures	-	-	6,874,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,874,864
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	-	-	6,874,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,874,864
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	10,353,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,353,138
4	Bank exposures	-	-	48,147,757	-	70,265,229	-	-	-	-	-	118,412,986
5	Securities firm exposures	-	-	-	-	1,401,343	-	-	-	-	-	1,401,343
6	Corporate exposures	-	-	1,179,324	-	46,899,639	-	210,700,558	-	-	-	258,779,521
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Cash items	182,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,172
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Regulatory retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	12,379,422	-	-	-	-	12,379,422
11	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	32,878,630	-	288,257	1,083,419	-	-	-	34,250,306
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,764,178	-	-	-	11,764,178
13	Past due exposures	-	-	592	-	-	-	85,538	17,468	-	-	103,598
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,346,206</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,505,902</b>	<b>32,878,630</b>	<b>118,566,211</b>	<b>12,667,679</b>	<b>223,633,693</b>	<b>17,468</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>505,615,789</b>

Compared with 30 June 2023, 88% decrease in credit risk exposures under 150% risk weight was mainly due to decrease in syndicated loan.

## **CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**

### **Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)**

#### **CCRA: Qualitative disclosures related to counterparty credit risk (including those arising from clearing through CCPs)**

##### Counterparty Credit Risk Management

The Group has adopted standardized (counterparty credit risk) approach (“SA-CCR”) for regulatory capital calculation of its counterparty credit risk (“CCR”) arising from derivative contracts booked in the banking book and trading book.

The Group has in place a set of policies and a comprehensive framework to effectively manage such counterparty credit risk.

Under this management framework, the Group establishes credit limit through formal credit approval procedures to control the pre-settlement and settlement credit risk arising from derivative transactions. In this connection, distinct credit limits for counterparty credit exposure for individual counterparties and each group of related counterparties are determined based on the credit standing of the counterparties, collateral value, contract nature, actual needs, etc.

From a risk management perspective, the Group monitors the risk exposure due to fluctuations in the market by using the current exposure and the potential exposure value of the transactions.

All credit facilities granted to a counterparty, including general credit facilities as well as pre-settlement limit for derivative and FX products will be subject to review on an annual basis, in order to assess the latest information together with credit standing of the counterparties, and decide whether any adjustment of the credit package is required.

Transactions with associated specific wrong-way risks are discouraged, e.g. granting a credit line to a counterparty against the pledge of the counterparty’s own shares (e.g. for conducting OTC derivative transactions) creates specific wrong-way risk to the Bank, as the risk of “secured” portion of the exposure is positively correlated with the probability of default of the counterparty. Exception should be justified and approved by Deputy Head of Credit Division or above.

##### Credit ratings downgrade

A credit rating downgrade clause in International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”) Master Agreement or a credit rating downgrade threshold clause in a Credit Support Annexes (“CSA”) is designed to trigger an action if the credit rating of the affected party falls below a specified level. These actions may include the requirement to pay or increase collateral, the termination of transactions by the non-affected party or the assignment of transactions by the affected party.

If the Bank is given a credit rating downgrade, the impact on collateral posted is minimal as currently there are no such clauses in the collateral agreements entered by the Bank.

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**CCR1: Analysis of counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by approaches**

The following table presents a comprehensive breakdown of counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs), RWAs, and, where applicable, main parameters under the approaches used to calculate default risk exposures in respect of derivative contracts and SFTs as at 31 December 2023

		As at 31 December 2023					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
In HK\$ thousands		Replacement cost (RC)	PFE	Effective EPE	Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) used for computing default risk exposure	Default risk exposure after CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivative contracts)	1,325,443	1,721,976		1.4	4,266,386	2,121,528
1a	CEM (for derivative contracts)	-	-		N/A	-	-
2	IMM(CCR) approach			-	-	-	-
3	Simple Approach (for SFTs)					-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach (for SFTs)					1,098,066	276,493
5	VaR (for SFTs)					-	-
6	<b>Total</b>						<b>2,398,021</b>

**CCR2: CVA capital charge**

The following table presents information on portfolios subject to the CVA capital charge and the CVA calculations based on standardized CVA method and advanced CVA method as at 31 December 2023

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023	
		(a)	(b)
		EAD post CRM	RWA
Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the advanced CVA method		-	-
1	(i) VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)		-
2	(ii) Stressed VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)		-
3	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the standardized CVA method	4,184,328	1,274,688
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,184,328</b>	<b>1,274,688</b>

Compared with 30 Jun 2023, the RWA decreased by 21% mainly due to decrease in CVA capital charge of foreign exchange contracts as of 31 Dec 2023.

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**CCR3: Counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by asset classes and by risk weights – for STC approach**

The following table presents a breakdown of default risk exposures as at 31 December 2023, other than those to CCPs, in respect of derivative contracts and SFTs that are subject to the STC approach, by asset classes and risk-weights, irrespective of the approach used to determine the amount of default risk exposures:

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023										
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(ca)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(ga)	(h)	(i)
Exposure class	Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Total default risk exposures after CRM
1	Sovereign exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	1,648,086	-	1,884,520	-	-	-	-	-	3,532,606
5	Securities firm exposures	-	-	-	-	1,263,417	-	-	-	-	-	1,263,417
6	Corporate exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,269	-	-	-	178,269
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Regulatory retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	295,976	-	-	-	-	295,976
9	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,184	-	-	-	94,184
11	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,648,086</b>	-	<b>3,147,937</b>	<b>295,976</b>	<b>272,453</b>	-	-	-	<b>5,364,452</b>

**CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED**  
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**CCR5: Composition of collateral for counterparty default risk exposures (including those for contracts or transactions cleared through CCPs)**

The following table presents a breakdown of all types of collateral posted or recognized collateral received to support or reduce the exposures to counterparty default risk exposures as at 31 December 2023 in respect of derivative contracts or SFTs entered into, including contracts or transactions cleared through a CCP:

In HK\$ thousands	As at 31 December 2023					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Derivative contracts				SFTs	
	Fair value of recognized collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of recognized collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated			
Cash - domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	313,180
Cash - other currencies	-	180,615	736,052	373,802	9,427,283	2,022,663
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	2,094,232	10,464,525
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	313,175	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>180,615</b>	<b>736,052</b>	<b>373,802</b>	<b>11,834,690</b>	<b>12,800,368</b>

Compared with 30 Jun 2023, the increase in fair value of recognised collateral received (unsegregated) under derivative contracts were mainly driven by change of market value and outstanding transaction volume.

The decreases in fair value of recognised collateral received and posted collateral under SFTs were mainly driven by decrease in outstanding transaction volume.

**CCR6: Credit-related derivatives contracts**

The following table presents the amount of credit-related derivative contracts as at 31 December 2023, broken down into credit protection bought and credit protection sold:

In HK\$ thousands	As at 31 December 2023	
	(a)	(b)
	Protection bought	Protection sold
<b>Notional amounts</b>		
Single-name credit default swaps	-	-
Index credit default swaps	-	-
Total return swaps	-	-
Credit-related options	-	-
Other credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
<b>Total notional amounts</b>	-	-
<b>Fair values</b>		
Positive fair value (asset)	-	-
Negative fair value (liability)	-	-

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**CCR8: Exposures to CCPs**

The following table provides a comprehensive breakdown of exposures to both qualifying and non-qualifying CCPs and the respective RWAs as at 31 December 2023, covering all types of credit risk exposures (including default risk exposures to the CCPs, credit risk exposures arising from initial margins posted, and default fund contributions made, to the CCPs):

In HK\$ thousands		As at 31 December 2023	
		(a)	(b)
		Exposure after CRM	RWA
<b>1</b>	<b>Exposures of the AI as clearing member or clearing client to qualifying CCPs (total)</b>		1,114
2	Default risk exposures to qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 7 to 10), of which:	682	14
3	(i) OTC derivative transactions	-	-
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivative contracts	-	-
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
6	(iv) Netting sets subject to valid cross-product netting agreements	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	-
8	Unsegregated initial margin	-	-
9	Funded default fund contributions	55,300	1,100
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
<b>11</b>	<b>Exposures of the AI as clearing member or clearing client to non-qualifying CCPs (total)</b>		-
12	Default risk exposures to non-qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 17 to 20), of which:	-	-
13	(i) OTC derivative transactions	-	-
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivative contracts	-	-
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets subject to valid cross-product netting agreements	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	-
18	Unsegregated initial margin	-	-
19	Funded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

Compared with 30 June 2023, the decrease in qualifying CCPs RWA was mainly driven by decrease in the funded default fund contributions.

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**SEC1: Securitization exposures in banking book**

There was no securitisation exposure in the banking book as at 31 Dec 2023.

**SEC2: Securitization exposures in trading book**

There was no securitisation exposure in the trading book as at 31 Dec 2023.

**SEC3: Securitization exposures in banking book and associated capital requirements – where AI acts as originator**

There was no securitisation exposure in the banking book and the associated capital requirements where the Group acts as an originator as at 31 Dec 2023.

**SEC4: Securitization exposures in banking book and associated capital requirements – where AI acts as investor**

There was no securitisation exposure in the banking book and the associated capital requirements where the Group acts as an investor as at 31 Dec 2023.

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**MRA: Qualitative disclosures related to market risk**

**Market risk management by the Group**

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates and prices of debt securities. The Group's market risk exposures arises from its trading book, with interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk being the major risks faced by the Group.

Risk Management Committee ("RMC") is responsible for overseeing market risk management. The Group has established relevant risk management policies, procedures, stress testing methodologies and risk limits in accordance with the Group's risk appetite to identify, measure and control market risk. These will be reviewed at least annually to ensure their effectiveness.

The trading activities are primarily related to foreign exchange and interest rate transactions. The market risk exposure is managed through the establishment of various trading limits (such as VaR) in accordance with the Group's risk appetite. The Group will also conduct various sensitivity and stress tests under historical and hypothetical scenarios to measure the level of market risk exposures. Trading book position is monitored by both end-of-day and intraday reports. Any limit excess will be promptly investigated and communicated with Treasury and then reported to RMC. In addition to the overall limits, documented trading policies and procedures define acceptable boundaries within which traders can execute transactions in their assigned markets.

**MR1: Market risk under Standardized (market risk) approach (STM approach)**

The table below provides the components of the market risk capital requirements calculated using the STM approach as at 31 December 2023:

In HK\$ thousands		(a)
		RWA
	Outright product exposures	
1	Interest rate exposures (general and specific risk)	1,837,950
2	Equity exposures (general and specific risk)	-
3	Foreign exchange (including gold) exposures	22,314,863
4	Commodity exposures	-
	Option exposures	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	-
7	Other approach	-
8	Securitization exposures	-
9	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,152,813</b>

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### IRRBB: Interest rate risk in banking book

#### **Risk Management objectives and policies**

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is the potential adverse impact of changes in interest rates on earnings and capital. The major types of interest rate risk of the Group include gap risk, basis risk and option risk.

IRRBB risk management aims to minimise potential significant loss as a result of changes in interest rate and to maintain IRRBB within risk appetite. A set of IRRBB management policies which set out the overall IRRBB management and mitigation strategies has been established.

Interest rate risk indicators and limits are in place to measure, monitor and control interest rate risk. The indicators, limits and monitoring tools include, but are not limited to, re-pricing gap limits, Net Interest Income (NII), Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and stress testing. These are regularly reviewed by Risk Management Division. Different levels of limit are established and approved by Risk Management Committee (RMC) and Risk Committee (RC), as deemed appropriate. The indicators are consistently presented to the ALCO for its decision-making purposes. ALCO formulate strategies over the asset and liability structure based on the risk appetite approved by the Board to ensure the business is operated within the acceptable risk tolerance. IRRBB management process is also subject to independent reviews by the Internal Audit.

Interest rate risks are analysed in terms of interest rate re-pricing gap that measure for each future period the re-pricing characteristic mismatches between assets and liabilities. The interest rate re-pricing gaps are subject to limits across time horizons which are monitored on a daily basis.

The risk is also measured and controlled through limits of both earning and economic value sensitivities on a monthly basis. From the earning perspective, Net Interest Income (NII) measures potential changes in NII due to an adverse interest rate movement over a one-year period. From the economic value perspective, Economic Value of Equity (EVE) measures the change in the present value of expected cashflows from interest rate shock scenarios. Commercial margin and other spread components are included in the computation and discounted at risk-free rates. The EVE and NII sensitivity shown in the quantitative disclosures are based on scenarios and assumptions prescribed in the Hong Kong Monetary Authority's Supervisory Policy Manual IR-1, and the total exposures are aggregated across currencies as prescribed by the HKMA's standardized framework.

In the NII and EVE calculations, behavioral prepayment models are applied to retail loans for estimating loan prepayment rates according to historical analysis. The behavioral models are reviewed and validated regularly or more frequently in response to significant change in market conditions. On the other hand, retail term deposits are slotted according to their contractual re-pricing dates as significant penalty are charged for early redemption. The non-maturity deposits (NMD) are slotted to the next business day for conservative purpose.

IRRBB stress testing has been developed to estimate the sensitivities of NII and EVE under stressed conditions. The stress scenarios including historical scenarios and hypothetical scenarios which make reference to the latest changes of market condition.

Exposures to interest rate risk are hedged using derivatives. Further details on hedge accounting are discussed in note 29 of the consolidated financial statements of China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited.

As of 31 December 2023, there is no behavioral model for non maturity deposits (NMDs) and these products are assumed to be repriced and matured in the next business day. (The average and longest maturity is one day)

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**IRRBB1: Quantitative information on interest rate risk in banking book**

This table provide information on the change in economic value of equity (“EVE”) and change in net interest income (“NII”) over next 12 months under each of the prescribed interest rate shock scenario in respect of the Group’s interest rate exposures arising from banking book positions for the annual reporting date at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

In HK\$ million		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		ΔEVE		ΔNII	
	Period	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
1	Parallel up	2,725	1,748	104	(205)
2	Parallel down	-	-	(101)	209
3	Steeper	222	57		
4	Flattener	389	366		
5	Short rate up	1,376	977		
6	Short rate down	-	-		
7	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>209</b>
	<b>Period</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>		<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	
8	<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>76,026</b>		<b>70,565</b>	

In order to produce quantitative estimation on IRRBB, the Group has assumed shock scenarios to interest rate yield curves which allow changes in economic value and earnings to be computed with consideration of optionality and behavioural assumptions. These scenarios are applied to IRRBB exposures in each currency for which the Group has material positions.

The prescribed interest rate shock scenarios are provided by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority in their Supervisory Policy Manual IR-1, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book and are generally described as follows:

1. Parallel up: A constant parallel shock up across all time buckets
2. Parallel down: A constant parallel shock down across all time buckets
3. Steeper: Short rates down and long rates up
4. Flattener: Short rates up and long rates down
5. Short rate up: Rates up are greatest at shortest time bucket and diminish towards current rates in longer time buckets
6. Short rate down: Rates down are greatest at shortest time bucket and diminish towards current rates in longer time buckets

As of 31st December 2023, the parallel up scenario generated the most significant adverse impact on NII and EVE. The net gap position was the key contributor to the movement of both NII and EVE impacts. The change in NII impact was due to change in repricing gap while extended repricing tenor of assets aggravated EVE impact under parallel up scenario.

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**Off-balance sheet exposures other than derivative transactions**

The following is a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit:

<b>In HK\$ thousands</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>
Direct credit substitutes	56,451	102,700
Transaction-related contingencies	3,173,537	2,963,201
Trade-related contingencies	1,494,581	1,437,364
Other commitments:		
which are unconditionally cancellable or automatically cancellable due to the deterioration in the credit worthiness of the borrower	51,009,753	54,900,558
with an original maturity up to one year	1,117,015	4,514,432
with an original maturity over one year	34,588,302	33,260,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,439,639</b>	<b>97,178,501</b>
<b>Total RWAs for credit risk of its off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>15,995,008</b>	<b>16,416,023</b>

Contingent liabilities and commitments are credit-related instruments which include letters of credits, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The risk involved is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for the loans. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client defaults. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the contractual amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

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**International claims**

International claims are exposures recorded on the statement of financial position based on the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor. For a claim on the branch of a bank, the risk will be transferred to the country where its head office is situated. Claims on individual countries or areas, after risk transfer, amounting to 10% or more of the aggregate international claims are shown as follows:

<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>					
	<b>Banks</b>	<b>Official sector</b>	<b>Non-bank private sector</b>		<b>Total</b>
			<b>Non-bank financial institutions</b>	<b>Non-financial private sector</b>	
Developed countries	<b>12,306,410</b>	<b>11,194,844</b>	<b>290,055</b>	<b>13,651,464</b>	<b>37,442,773</b>
Developing Asia and Pacific	<b>92,322,291</b>	<b>13,029,075</b>	<b>2,759,936</b>	<b>26,251,823</b>	<b>134,363,125</b>
- of which China	<b>92,207,867</b>	<b>13,029,075</b>	<b>2,150,780</b>	<b>22,473,707</b>	<b>129,861,429</b>
Offshore centres	<b>11,464,183</b>	<b>6,428,840</b>	<b>37,672,723</b>	<b>76,283,467</b>	<b>131,849,213</b>
- of which Hong Kong SAR	<b>8,419,905</b>	<b>6,428,840</b>	<b>37,671,833</b>	<b>73,000,563</b>	<b>125,521,141</b>

<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>					
	<b>Banks</b>	<b>Official sector</b>	<b>Non-bank private sector</b>		<b>Total</b>
			<b>Non-bank financial institutions</b>	<b>Non-financial private sector</b>	
Developed countries	<b>10,625,752</b>	<b>7,282,250</b>	<b>111,092</b>	<b>12,109,931</b>	<b>30,129,025</b>
Developing Asia and Pacific	<b>81,156,177</b>	<b>11,187,680</b>	<b>4,525,216</b>	<b>35,220,245</b>	<b>132,089,318</b>
- of which China	<b>81,156,177</b>	<b>11,187,680</b>	<b>4,525,216</b>	<b>31,738,769</b>	<b>128,607,842</b>
Offshore centres	<b>4,687,041</b>	<b>875,338</b>	<b>38,343,063</b>	<b>53,287,675</b>	<b>97,193,117</b>
- of which Hong Kong SAR	<b>2,071,617</b>	<b>875,338</b>	<b>38,338,318</b>	<b>51,841,188</b>	<b>93,126,461</b>

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**Loans and advances to customers by geographical areas**

The following table breaks down the Group's loans and advances exposure by geographical region as of 31 December 2023. The geographical analysis is based on location of the customers and has taken into account of transfer of risk.

**As of 31 December 2023**

<b>HK\$' thousands</b>	<b>Gross advances</b>	<b>Impaired advances</b>	<b>Overdue advances</b>	<b>Specific provisions</b>	<b>Collective provisions</b>
Hong Kong	232,385,522	2,770,251	1,541,266	2,652,466	1,313,949
China	10,508,107	54,732	69,192	54,624	110,547
Macau	51,208	-	-	-	193
Others	21,351,961	-	-	-	181,575
	<b>264,296,798</b>	<b>2,824,983</b>	<b>1,610,458</b>	<b>2,707,090</b>	<b>1,606,264</b>

**As of 31 December 2022**

<b>HK\$' thousands</b>	<b>Gross advances</b>	<b>Impaired advances</b>	<b>Overdue advances</b>	<b>Specific provisions</b>	<b>Collective provisions</b>
Hong Kong	240,104,287	2,603,690	663,337	2,095,483	1,082,685
China	16,288,696	257,572	70,201	251,802	213,099
Macau	53,839	-	-	-	184
Others	17,658,574	-	-	-	66,358
	<b>274,105,396</b>	<b>2,861,262</b>	<b>733,538</b>	<b>2,347,285</b>	<b>1,362,326</b>

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**Gross loans and advances to customers by industry sectors**

	<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	
	Outstanding balance In HK\$ thousands	% of gross advances covered by collateral
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong		
Industrial, commercial and financial		
Property development	<b>14,464,089</b>	<b>96.52</b>
Property investment	<b>24,997,475</b>	<b>92.29</b>
Financial concerns	<b>38,047,570</b>	<b>17.22</b>
Stockbrokers	<b>1,147,094</b>	<b>37.05</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	<b>5,794,247</b>	<b>70.46</b>
Manufacturing	<b>7,022,543</b>	<b>84.41</b>
Transport and transport equipment	<b>8,327,551</b>	<b>55.54</b>
Recreational activities	<b>771,030</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Information technology	<b>8,930,591</b>	<b>85.74</b>
Others	<b>13,116,906</b>	<b>81.78</b>
	<b>122,619,096</b>	
Individuals		
Loans for the purchase of flats in the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	<b>556</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	<b>31,800,843</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Credit card advances	<b>3,643,167</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Others	<b>13,627,848</b>	<b>34.87</b>
	<b>49,072,414</b>	
Trade finance	<b>1,640,672</b>	<b>70.07</b>
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	<b>90,047,668</b>	<b>46.00</b>
Accrued interest receivables	<b>916,947</b>	
Gross loans and advances to customers	<b>264,296,798</b>	

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**Gross loans and advances to customers by industry sectors (Continued)**

	As at 31 December 2022	
	Outstanding balance In HK\$ thousands	% of gross advances covered by collateral
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong		
Industrial, commercial and financial		
Property development	12,545,085	91.64
Property investment	27,335,101	90.99
Financial concerns	34,446,138	23.47
Stockbrokers	1,392,576	0.00
Wholesale and retail trade	4,507,534	99.27
Manufacturing	6,900,063	79.46
Transport and transport equipment	5,332,062	81.56
Recreational activities	1,201,538	0.00
Information technology	1,655,507	51.99
Others	16,490,118	68.17
	<u>111,805,722</u>	
Individuals		
Loans for the purchase of flats in the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	960	100.00
Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	36,678,500	100.00
Credit card advances	3,690,807	0.00
Others	13,935,975	25.72
	<u>54,306,242</u>	
Trade finance	1,648,024	82.64
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	105,546,647	46.31
Accrued interest receivables	798,761	
	<u>274,105,396</u>	

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**Gross loans and advances to customers by industry sectors (Continued)**

Analysis of gross loans and advances to customers which constitute not less than 10% of gross loans and advances to customers are as follows:

**As of 31 December 2023**

In HK\$' thousands	Gross advances	Impaired advances	Overdue advances	Specific provisions	Collective provisions
Financial Concerns	38,047,570	-	-	-	42,681
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	90,047,668	2,496,151	1,331,890	2,423,348	413,594
Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	31,800,843	6,891	4,908	6,891	149,858

**As of 31 December 2022**

In HK\$' thousands	Gross advances	Impaired advances	Overdue advances	Specific provisions	Collective provisions
Financial concerns	34,446,138	-	-	-	21,267
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	105,546,647	2,451,609	623,301	2,196,715	259,696
Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	36,678,500	-	3,652	3,734	205,538

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**Mainland activities exposures**

The table below summarises the Mainland activities exposure of the Bank, categorised by types of non-bank counterparties:

**As at 31 December 2023**

**In HK\$ thousands**

<b>Types of Counterparties</b>	<b>On-balance sheet exposure</b>	<b>Off-balance sheet exposure</b>	<b>Total</b>
(a) Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures ("JVs")	83,430,268	15,580,073	<b>99,010,341</b>
(b) Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	12,614,851	1,159,300	<b>13,774,151</b>
(c) PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	45,291,587	9,103,987	<b>54,395,574</b>
(d) Other entities of central government not reported in part (a) above	4,312,417	260,750	<b>4,573,167</b>
(e) Other entities of local governments not reported in part (b) above	4,012,764	-	<b>4,012,764</b>
(f) PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	7,576,926	1,231,309	<b>8,808,235</b>
(g) Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	333,509	-	<b>333,509</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,572,322</b>	<b>27,335,419</b>	<b>184,914,741</b>
<b>Total assets after provision</b>	<b>491,792,246</b>		
<b>On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets</b>	<b>32.04%</b>		

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**Mainland activities exposures (Continued)**

As at 31 December 2022  
In HK\$ thousands

<b>Types of Counterparties</b>	<b>On-balance sheet exposure</b>	<b>Off-balance sheet exposure</b>	<b>Total</b>
(a) Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (“JVs”)	80,436,880	10,402,990	<b>90,839,870</b>
(b) Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	15,438,754	923,018	<b>16,361,772</b>
(c) PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	52,041,351	13,763,031	<b>65,804,382</b>
(d) Other entities of central government not reported in part (a) above	7,673,382	403,908	<b>8,077,290</b>
(e) Other entities of local governments not reported in part (b) above	-	-	-
(f) PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	12,496,198	1,992,643	<b>14,488,841</b>
(g) Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	238,694	-	<b>238,694</b>
Total	<b>168,325,259</b>	<b>27,485,590</b>	<b>195,810,849</b>
Total assets after provision	<b>458,821,808</b>		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	<b>36.69%</b>		

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**Currency concentrations**

The Group had the following net foreign currency exposures which exceeded 10% of the net foreign currency exposure in all currencies:

<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>RMB</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>HK\$ thousands equivalent</b>				
Spot assets	54,385,492	181,601,110	27,842,968	263,829,570
Spot liabilities	(74,200,124)	(179,737,597)	(17,039,254)	(270,976,975)
Forward purchases	46,527,340	86,936,958	13,437,308	146,901,606
Forward sales	(48,877,066)	(90,038,789)	(24,302,913)	(163,218,768)
Net (short) / long position (note 2)	<u>(22,164,358)</u>	<u>(1,238,318)</u>	<u>(61,891)</u>	<u>(23,464,567)</u>
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>RMB</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>HK\$ thousands equivalent</b>				
Spot assets	49,105,080	158,088,867	25,003,155	232,197,102
Spot liabilities	(71,580,566)	(147,374,584)	(17,597,749)	(236,552,899)
Forward purchases	23,566,920	41,816,303	5,883,422	71,266,645
Forward sales	(23,373,313)	(55,004,399)	(13,369,447)	(91,747,159)
Net (short) / long position (note 2)	<u>(22,281,879)</u>	<u>(2,473,813)</u>	<u>(80,619)</u>	<u>(24,836,311)</u>

There was no net option nor structural position as at 31 December 2023.

Note 1: The Group's foreign exchange exposures in the table above are prepared in accordance with the HKMA 'Return of Foreign Currency Position - (MA(BS)6)'.

Note 2: The RMB spot liabilities include the RMB17.6 billion share capital (HK\$22.3 billion). The net short RMB position was mainly stemmed from the conversion of RMB capital related assets into Hong Kong dollars in 2015.

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### **REMA: Remuneration Policy**

#### **Disclosure on remuneration for CG-5 Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”)**

The Board of Directors (“the Board”) has delegated power to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (“the Committee”) to oversee the design and operation of the Bank’s remuneration system.

The Committee consists of not less than three members, majority of whom should be independent non-executive directors.

The major responsibilities of the Committee include but not limited to:

- Making recommendations of remuneration packages of the Senior Management members and submitting to the Board for approval. <sup>Note1</sup>
- Overseeing and approving the remuneration proposal and any subsequent adjustments of other Senior Management members <sup>Note2</sup>, Key Personnel <sup>Note3</sup>, and Risk Control Personnel.
- Making recommendations to the Board on the Bank’s remuneration structure, annual salary adjustment, annual performance bonus and long term incentive, if applicable.
- Conducting regular review (at least annually) of the Bank’s remuneration policy, system and its operation.

#### **Objectives and Key Features of the Remuneration Policy (the “Policy”)**

The Policy aims to provide guidelines and principles to the Bank’s overall remuneration system in support of the Bank’s long term business strategies and goals within the context of the applicable legal and regulatory requirements of the relevant markets.

The Committee takes into account of the Bank’s risk tolerance, risk management framework and long term financial soundness in determining the Bank’s Remuneration Policy (the “Policy”) which applies to all employees employed by the Bank. In line with the broad principles set out in HKMA’s “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System”, the Policy:-

- advocates pay-for-performance philosophy and internal equity to encourage achievement of results and encourage behaviors that support the Bank’s risk tolerance, risk management framework, corporate values, sustainable development and long term financial soundness;
- focuses on “total cash remuneration” comprising of fixed salary and variable remuneration, while allocation of variable remuneration shall take into account the full range of current and potential risks and capital charges associated with the activities of employees, overall performance of the relevant business units, the Bank and the employees. Deterioration in the financial performance of the Bank should generally lead to reduction in the total amount of variable remuneration paid by the Bank;
- responds to market intelligence with flexibility to ensure the Bank’s competitiveness in attracting and retaining qualified employees;
- is integrated with other performance management practices; ensuring that award of remuneration shall depend on the fulfillment of pre-determined and assessable criteria covering both financial and non-financial factors, and the full adherence to the code of conduct, internal control policy, compliance standard, risk

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Note 1 Senior Management members refer to Executive Director, Chief Executive, Alternate Chief Executive(s), and Executive Vice President(s).

Note 2 Other Senior Management members are senior management member other than Executive Director, Chief Executive, Alternate Chief Executive(s), and Executive Vice President(s), and other senior executives with a role in the Bank’s business who report directly to the Chief Executive, i.e. Chief Officer, the most senior personnel who manage Internal Audit and Legal & Compliance functions.

Note 3 Key Personnel refers to the employees whose duties or activities in the course of their employment involve the assumption of material risk or the taking on of material exposures on behalf of the Bank, i.e. the most senior personnel who manage all trading functions of the treasury business and the most senior personnel who manage the business functions including Manager appointed under s72B of the Banking Ordinance covering the corporate and retail banking business divisions, and Manager in charge of the transaction banking business function, subject to the reporting hierarchy of corporate and retail banking business function(s). The Bank had 12 employees classified as Key Personnel as at the year ended 31 December 2023.

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## Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)

### **REMA: Remuneration Policy (Continued)**

#### **Objectives and Key Features of the Remuneration Policy (the “Policy”) (Continued)**

management requirements, environmental, social and governance (ESG) and corporate values. “Zero compromise” is the standard that the Bank advocates as far as compliance is concerned.

#### **Annual Review of the Remuneration Policy (the “Policy”)**

In 2023, the Bank’s Remuneration Policy has been reviewed by the Committee and further approved by the Board, and the major changes of the Policy during the year are to revise the deferral rate and deferral threshold of variable pay and to update the position list of Senior Management (including other Senior Management) and Key Personnel. The purposes of the annual review and update on the Bank’s remuneration system are to ensure that the Bank’s approaches meet the legal and regulatory requirements as well as the Bank’s relevant policies and procedural guidelines and to uphold a prudent and appropriate risk management of the Bank.

#### **Remuneration Structure**

The remuneration packages of employees focus on “total cash remuneration” comprising of fixed salary and variable remuneration. In alignment with the total reward principle and prevailing market practices, the total cash remuneration follows the Policy to maintain an appropriate balance that the fixed salary portion is sufficient to attract and retain employees with relevant skills whereas the variable remuneration portion will not effectively become “non-discretionary” or induce excessive risk taking. The proportion of variable remuneration shall vary according to roles and responsibilities, and is usually higher for employees who are higher in seniority.

Fixed remuneration refers to base salary and fixed allowances. Variable remuneration, comprising of mainly discretionary bonus, incentives e.g. short term sales incentives and project bonus, etc. (if applicable), is based on overall performance of the Bank, the relevant business units and the employee as well as taking into account the full range of current and potential short-term and longer-term risks connected with the activities of employees which may affect the performance of the Bank. Variable remuneration is awarded in form of cash currently.

#### **Performance Management and Allocation of Variable Remuneration**

Performance of the Bank is assessed against pre-defined and assessable financial and non-financial targets, including but not limited to the Bank’s performance on risk management targets under the long-term development of the Bank. Based on the Bank level targets, each individual division pursues its corresponding performance indicators covering financial, non-financial, risk management, compliance, ESG and corporate values targets under the framework of balanced scorecard. Major types of risks such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk, reputational risk and climate risk are taken into consideration during the evaluation process.

Performance of individual employees is assessed against a number of pre-defined and measurable performance goals which are corresponded to individual division’s performance indicators. The goals are determined according to the job responsibilities, areas of contribution covering both financial and non-financial factors, and the full adherence to the code of conduct, internal control policy, compliance standard, ESG, risk management requirements and corporate values. The overall and balanced quality of an employee’s performance and performance rating is therefore measured and determined by not only financial achievement, but also non-financial indicators such as adherence to risk management policies, compliance with legal, regulatory, ethical standards (including Anti-Money Laundering etc.), results of internal audit reviews, adherence to corporate values, commitment to sustainable development and customer satisfaction as an integral part of the performance management system. Employees who play a role in supervising employees within the Bank should be measured with additional non-financial factors, such as oversight responsibilities in relation to the management and mitigation of risks, and the risks of misconduct. “Zero compromise” is the standard that the Bank advocates as far as legal and compliance are concerned. Stringent compliance standard and risk management requirement have remained as key and mandatory elements in the performance management system during the year of 2023. For employees within risk control functions, they have to achieve their specific divisional and individual key performance indicators independent of the performance of the business areas which they oversee.

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### REMA: Remuneration Policy (Continued)

#### **Performance Management and Allocation of Variable Remuneration (Continued)**

Bank-wide variable remuneration level will be determined with reference to the result of the Bank's overall performance evaluation at the end of the year. Failure to achieve financial and non-financial targets will result in reduction in variable remuneration pool at the Bank and divisional level. Award of variable remuneration of individual employee is linked to the performance of the Bank as a whole, the relevant Division and the employee concerned. Misconduct or adverse performance in non-financial factors, where appropriate, should override outstanding financial achievements and could have a significant negative impact on the overall performance rating. Employees who fail to achieve satisfactory non-financial performance results or are accountable for misconduct, will result in a reduction or elimination of variable remuneration. Employees who are beyond those directly responsible for misconduct would also be subject to adjustment to remuneration. The amount of remuneration to be adjusted should be proportionate with the non-compliance or misconduct outcome, by taking account all relevant factors and indicators of the severity of the impact of the outcome as depicted in the Performance Management Policy and Procedural Guidelines of the Bank.

#### **Payout and Deferral of Variable Remuneration**

The overall amount of variable remuneration shall take into account of the Bank's performance over the longer term. To align variable remuneration with the Bank's sustainable performance, the payout of variable remuneration is subject to deferment in certain circumstances in connection with activities or employees in roles where the risks taken by them are harder to measure or will be realized over a longer timeframe, and other situations as defined in the Policy or determined by the Committee or the Board of the Bank. In general, the proportion of variable remuneration, which is subject to deferment, increases in line with seniority and responsibilities of employees and in proportionate to the amount of bonus as compared to the fixed remuneration. In particular for Senior Management and Key Personnel of the bank, the proportion of variable remuneration subject to deferral arrangements is substantially higher.

The award of deferred remuneration is subject to a minimum vesting period and pre-defined vesting conditions in accordance with the Policy. The vesting period shall not be less than three years on a gradual manner and aligned with the nature and risks of business, activities undertaken by employees and the time horizon of the risks from the activities. Payout of deferral may be subject to forfeiture in case of significant performance deterioration at the Bank, business unit or individual level, as appropriate. Early payment of deferral amount is normally not allowed except for special cases in the event of death or disability and the unvested payment will be forfeited if the employee tenders resignation from the Bank or is terminated by the Bank before the normal payout date. Any exception to the rules is subject to approval by the Board, the Committee or Chief Executive Officer as defined in the Policy.

Unvested deferred variable remuneration shall be subject to "Malus" and any paid and vested deferred variable remuneration shall be subject to "Clawback" if it is later established that any performance measurement was based on data which is subsequently proven to have been manifestly misstated, or it is later established that there has been fraud or other malfeasance on the part of the employee or violation of the Bank's internal control policies/ procedures. Exception to malus/clawback shall be subject to approval by the Board, the Committee or Chief Executive Officer as defined in the Policy.

#### **On-going Monitoring of the Remuneration System**

A multi-level monitoring mechanism is in place to ensure that the Policy is well respected and complied appropriately.

The Board and the Committee have provided oversight of the overall remuneration matters of the Bank to ensure the consistency with the culture, strategy, risk tolerance and control environment of the Bank. Involvement and inputs from risk management, compliance, finance and human resources have been solicited as appropriate in the design and implementation of the Policy and systems, with specific regard to risk considerations at various levels of the Bank. In order to maintain the market competitiveness of the Bank's remuneration, the Bank continued to engage Willis Towers Watson and McLagan for the market remuneration data in 2023.

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**REMA: Remuneration Policy (Continued)**

**On-going Monitoring of the Remuneration System (Continued)**

The audit function of the Bank has conducted regular review (at least annually), independent of management, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Policy as well as compliance of the operations of the Bank's remuneration system. In 2023, the assessment of the Bank's remuneration system against the principles as outlined in the Supervisory Policy Manual CG-5 "Guidelines on a Sound Remuneration System" which was issued by HKMA was conducted independent of management by the audit function of the Bank, and the result of the review was submitted to the Board and the Committee.

**REM1: Remuneration awarded during financial year**

**Total value of remuneration in 2023:**

In HK\$ thousands	2023*		2022	
	Non- deferred	Deferred	Non- deferred	Deferred
Total value of remuneration awards for the current financial year				
(i) Senior management				
Fixed remuneration				
• Number of employees	9		9	
• Cash-Based	34,314	-	31,779	-
Variable remuneration				
• Number of employees	9		9	
• Cash-Based	4,721	4,862	5,760	3,305
• Shares and shared-linked instruments	-	-	-	-
(ii) Key Personnel				
Fixed remuneration				
• Number of employees	14		15	
• Cash-Based	26,989	-	24,505	-
Variable remuneration				
• Number of employees	14		15	
• Cash-Based	7,920	6,069	5,330	3,483
• Shares and shared-linked instruments	-	-	-	-

**REM2: Special payments**

In 2022 and 2023, no guaranteed bonuses, sign-on, or severance payments were made to the Senior Management and Key Personnel of the Bank.

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**REM3: Deferred remuneration**

**Outstanding deferred remunerations at the end of 2023:**

In HK\$ thousands	2023* (include award for performance year 2023)		2022# (include award for performance year 2022)	
	Vested	Unvested	Vested	Unvested
Outstanding deferred remunerations				
(A) Senior management				
• Cash-Based	3,152	13,851	2,950	11,147
• Shares and shared-linked instruments	-	-	-	-
• Others (Please specify)	-	-	-	-
(B) Key Personnel				
• Cash-Based	2,680	14,404	1,168	12,132
• Shares and shared-linked instruments	-	-	-	-
• Others (Please specify)	-	-	-	-

**Employees' exposures to implicit and explicit adjustments of deferred remuneration and retained remunerations**

In HK\$ thousands	2023*		2022#	
	Senior management	Key personnel	Senior management	Key personnel
Total outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments	13,851	14,404	11,147	12,132
Total reductions during the financial year due to ex post <u>explicit</u> adjustments	-	-	-	-
Total reductions during the financial year due to ex post <u>implicit</u> adjustments	-	-	-	-
Total deferred remuneration paid out during the financial year	3,152	2,680	2,950	1,168

\*Note 1: As of the date of these issuance of consolidated financial statements, the above compensation packages including discretionary bonus for senior management and key personnel for the year ended 31 December 2023 has not been finalized yet, and only accrued figures are presented.

#Note 2: The outstanding deferred remunerations at the end of 2022 were presented in previous disclosure, and are now restated with actual figures in this disclosure. The 2022 actual unvested deferred remunerations for Senior Management increased by 4.0% compared with the amount presented in previous disclosure. The 2022 actual unvested deferred remunerations for the Key Personnel as compared with the amount presented in previous disclosure increased by 12.3%.

Note 3: In 2022, 5 staff were added as Senior Management and 2 staff left. In 2023, 1 staff was added as Senior Management and 1 staff was promoted from the Key Personnel role to the Senior Management role. In 2022, 11 staff were added as Key Personnel and 2 staff left. In 2023, except the staff who was promoted from the Key Personnel role to the Senior Management role that stated above, 2 staff were added as Key Personnel and 1 was removed from the list of Key Personnel. Their remuneration details are disclosed according to the period they assumed such Senior Management / Key Personnel roles within the year. The number of employees disclosed in the above table is the total number of staff who had held the position any time during the year.

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**REM3: Deferred remuneration (Continued)**

Note 4: Starting from 2020, according to Head Office guideline and the PRC Individual Income Tax requirement, PRC secondees are liable for the PRC Individual Income Tax. For Senior Management who are PRC secondees, the above figures have included the gross-up amount being the tax allowance, which are the value equivalent to the tax difference between PRC and Hong Kong tax.

# CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (ASIA) CORPORATION LIMITED

## Regulatory Disclosures Statement (unaudited)

### Glossary

<u>Abbreviations</u>	<u>Descriptions</u>
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1
BSC	Basic Approach
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCP	Central Counterparty
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CCyB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer
CEM	Current Exposure Method
CIS	Collective Investment Scheme
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
D-SIB	Domestic Systemically Important Authorized Institution
EAD	Exposure at Default
EPE	Expected Positive Exposure
FBA	Fall-back Approach
G-SIB	Global Systemically Important Banks
IMM	Internal Models Approach
IMM (CCR)	Internal Models (Counterparty Credit Risk) Approach
IRB	Internal Ratings-Based Approach
LTA	Look-through Approach
MBA	Mandate-Based Approach
PFE	Potential Future Exposure
PSE	Public Sector Entity
RC	Replacement Cost
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RW	Risk-Weight
RWA	Risk-Weighted Asset/Risk-Weighted Amount
SA-CCR	Standardized Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk
SEC-ERBA	Securitization External Ratings Based Approach
SEC-FBA	Securitization Fall-Back Approach
SEC-IRBA	Securitization Internal Ratings-Based Approach
SEC-SA	Securitization Standardized Approach
SFT	Securities Financing Transaction
STC	Standardized (Credit Risk) Approach
STM	Standardized (Market Risk) Approach
VaR	Value at Risk