



創興銀行有限公司
Chong Hing Bank Limited
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

31 December 2023

(Unaudited)

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Regulatory disclosures (unaudited)

Introduction

The information contained in this document is for Chong Hing Bank Limited ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") to comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules ("BDR") made under section 60A of the Banking Ordinance. It should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements. The banking disclosures are prepared in accordance with the BDR and disclosure templates issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"). It has been prepared on a consolidated basis for regulatory purposes which is different from the consolidated basis for accounting purposes. Information regarding subsidiaries that are not included in the consolidation for regulatory purpose is set out in the "Basis of Consolidation section" of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The approaches used in calculating the Group's regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets are in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules. The Group uses the standardised (credit risk) approach to calculate its credit risk. For counterparty credit risk, the Group uses the standardised approach (counterparty credit risk) to calculate its default risk exposures starting from 30 June 2021. For market risk, the Group uses the standardised (market risk) approach to calculate its market risk. For operational risk, the Group uses the basic indicator approach to calculate its operational risk.

A disclosure policy has been put in place for the disclosure of material information (including inside information) relating to the businesses, state of affairs, profit or loss and capital adequacy ratio to the stakeholders and the public in compliance with the disclosure obligations required by the Banking Ordinance, the Securities and Futures Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations. The banking disclosures are governed by the Group's disclosure policy, which have been approved by the Board. The disclosure policy sets out the governance, control and assurance requirements for publication of the document. The banking disclosures are reviewed by independent party in accordance with the Group's disclosure policy.

The Group's Banking Disclosure Statement at 31 December 2023 comprises Pillar 3 information required under the framework of the Basel committee on Banking Supervision ("BCBS"). The disclosures are made in accordance with the latest BDR issued by the HKMA.

According to the BDR, disclosure of comparative information is not required unless otherwise specified in the standard disclosure templates. Prior period disclosures can be found in the Regulatory Disclosures section of our website, www.chbank.com.

Part I : Key prudential ratios, overview of risk management and RWA (unaudited)
KM1: Key prudential ratios

In HK\$'000		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		As at 31 December 2023	As at 30 September 2023	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Regulatory capital (amount)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	32,096,014	30,403,492	29,178,751	28,380,414	27,665,114
2	Tier 1	37,524,010	35,831,488	34,606,747	33,808,410	33,093,110
3	Total Capital	42,394,749	40,689,717	37,886,062	37,149,259	36,385,402
RWA (amount)						
4	Total RWA	215,905,525	210,124,916	212,561,955	216,671,341	206,826,294
Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	14.87%	14.47%	13.73%	13.10%	13.38%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.38%	17.05%	16.28%	15.60%	16.00%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	19.64%	19.36%	17.82%	17.15%	17.59%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	0.610%	0.621%	0.620%	0.585%	0.586%
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	3.110%	3.121%	3.120%	3.085%	3.086%
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	10.37%	9.97%	9.23%	8.60%	8.88%
Basel III leverage ratio						
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	320,788,368	298,815,243	297,809,176	292,197,035	289,959,558
14	LR (%)	11.70%	11.99%	11.62%	11.57%	11.41%
Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)						
17a	LMR (%)	62.63%	61.21%	56.20%	58.51%	54.16%
Core Funding Ratio (CFR)						
20a	CFR (%)	184.63%	180.85%	172.18%	174.55%	174.40%

Part I : Key prudential ratios, overview of risk management and RWA (unaudited)

OVA: Overview of risk management

Risk management is an integral part of our business planning process. The Group has established a robust risk governance framework to ensure appropriate oversight of and accountability for effective risk management across all three lines of defence.

Under the risk governance framework, the Board of Directors (“the Board”) has the ultimate responsibility for an effective management of risk. The Board, directly and through delegation to various committees, approves the risk appetite, oversees the establishment of robust enterprise wide risk management policies and processes, and sets risk limits to guide risk-taking within the Group.

The Risk Appetite Statement (“RAS”) is a key component of risk management framework articulating the level of risk that Bank is willing to take, which should be commensurate with the Bank’s strategic direction, financial capacity, business complexity and regulatory constraints. Risk appetite must take into account differing views at a strategic, tactical and operational level. The risk appetite and risk control triggers/limits are approved, monitored and reviewed by the Board and various management committees respectively and periodically.

The risk appetite framework is underpinned by the following principles:

- Reflection of all material risks
- Sustainable long term growth
- Risk diversification
- Balance of risk and return

The Group recognises that a sound risk culture is a fundamental requirement of an effective risk management framework. The core values of our corporate culture are (1) Belief, (2) Credibility, (3) Trust and (4) Confidence. Staffs are made aware that these principles are expected to form the basis of all day-to-day behaviours and actions. The risk culture is further reinforced by our approach to the performance management, which a separate assessment of adherence to “Corporate Culture and Values” will be conducted to ensure employees and appraising managers clearly understand the required behaviors and attitude to achieve the defined corporate culture and core values of the Group. The assessment result of the “Corporate Culture and Values” will be a major consideration factor of employee’s salary review and variable remuneration (if applicable).

The Group’s risk management framework consists of its structure, policies, procedures and systems. In the respect of risk management, the Group has developed a complete Risk Appetite Statement and Key Risk Indicators as the basis for monitoring, assessing and controlling the Group’s risk profile. In the Risk Modifier Framework of the Corporate Scorecard for 2023, major areas including credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, information technology risk, compliance risk and risk culture are taken into account as a Corporate Scorecard Risk Modifier.

The assumption of risk is made within a controlled and effective framework, referring to as the ‘three lines of defence’ which delineates clear accountability and responsibility for risk management and control and are

Part I : Key prudential ratios, overview of risk management and RWA (unaudited)

OVA: Overview of risk management

- The first line of defence is performed by the business units where risks are taken;
- The second line of defence is performed by the risk management and compliance functions that are responsible for overseeing the Group's risk-taking activities and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations;
- The third line of defence is performed by the Internal Audit Division which is responsible for providing assurance on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze major risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adhere to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Regular risk management reports prepared by relevant business and functional units are submitted to the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"), the Risk Management Committee ("RMC"), the Executive Committee ("EXCO") and the Risk Committee ("RC"), and ultimately to the Board for oversight and monitoring of the respective types of risks on an ongoing basis. The Group also set up the "Climate Risks and ESG Working Group" for the management of climate-related risks and ESG issues. The Group, through various committees, determines the risk reporting requirements that best suit the business.

The Group supplements the analysis of various types of risks with stress-testing. Various stress testing methodologies including sensitivity tests, scenario analyses and reverse stress testing are adopted. The stress-test results are regularly reviewed by the respective committees and reported to the Board.

Model governance is under the oversight of the Model Governance Committee, which reports to the RMC. The Model Governance Committee oversees model development and validation process, and advises RMC on any major model related issues faced by the Group.

The Group may use derivatives to mitigate market risk exposure driven by interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuation.

For banking book, the hedge effectiveness process is stipulated in the Treasury Accounting Booking Procedure and the Group's accounting policies which are complied with HKFRS requirements. The effectiveness threshold is monitored at inception and on an on-going basis.

Part I : Key prudential ratios, overview of risk management and RWA (unaudited)
OV1: Overview of RWA

The following table sets out the RWA by risk types and the corresponding minimum capital requirements (i.e. 8% of RWA), as required by the HKMA.

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
In HK\$'000		As at 31 December 2023	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 December 2023
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	190,992,420	185,686,893	15,279,394
2	<i>Of which STC approach</i>	190,992,420	185,686,893	15,279,394
2a	<i>Of which BSC approach</i>	-	-	-
3	<i>Of which foundation IRB approach</i>	-	-	-
4	<i>Of which supervisory slotting criteria approach</i>	-	-	-
5	<i>Of which advanced IRB approach</i>	-	-	-
6	Counterparty default risk and default fund contributions	2,383,690	3,325,528	190,695
7	<i>Of which SA-CCR approach</i>	940,610	830,450	75,249
7a	<i>Of which CEM</i>	-	-	-
8	<i>Of which IMM(CCR) approach</i>	-	-	-
9	<i>Of which others</i>	1,443,080	2,495,078	115,446
10	CVA risk	309,125	253,788	24,730
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	-	-	-
12	Collective investment scheme ("CIS") exposures – LTA	1,933,380	1,795,087	154,670
13	CIS exposures – MBA	-	-	-
14	CIS exposures – FBA	-	-	-
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	32,680	18,944	2,614
17	<i>Of which SEC-IRBA</i>	-	-	-
18	<i>Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)</i>	-	-	-
19	<i>Of which SEC-SA</i>	32,680	18,944	2,614
19a	<i>Of which SEC-FBA</i>	-	-	-
20	Market risk	10,362,388	9,544,475	828,991
21	<i>Of which STM approach</i>	10,362,388	9,544,475	828,991
22	<i>Of which IMM approach</i>	-	-	-
23	Capital charge for switch between exposures in trading book and banking book (not applicable before the revised market risk framework takes effect)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24	Operational risk	9,489,088	9,099,600	759,127
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	-	-	-
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	531,423	531,423	42,514
26	Capital floor adjustment	-	-	-
26a	Deduction to RWA	128,669	130,822	10,294
26b	<i>Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital</i>	-	-	-
26c	<i>Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital</i>	128,669	130,822	10,294
27	Total	215,905,525	210,124,916	17,272,441

Total RWA increased by HK\$5.8 billion as compared with last quarter. RWA for credit risk for non-securitization exposures was the main contributor and the key driver for the increase was the increase in bank exposures.

Part II: Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures (unaudited)
L11: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

As at 31 December 2023							
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Carrying values of items:						
In HKD'000	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	subject to credit risk framework	subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework	not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and balances and placements with banks	65,508,631	65,441,698	65,441,698	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	1,405,454	1,405,454	-	1,405,454	-	895,156	-
Investments in securities	69,291,896	69,047,341	68,981,587	-	65,754	-	-
Advances and other accounts	167,250,753	166,919,735	165,197,243	1,680,272	-	-	42,220
Tax recoverable	97,550	93,428	93,428	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	-	192,569	192,569	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from subsidiaries	-	2,337	2,337	-	-	-	-
Interests in associates	372,868	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	312,436	312,436	312,436	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	1,044,794	1,040,455	1,040,455	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	1,714	1,714	-	-	-	-	1,714
Intangible assets	757,648	718,042	-	-	-	-	718,042
Total assets	306,043,744	305,195,209	301,281,753	3,085,726	65,754	895,156	761,976
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances of banks	10,917,599	10,917,599	-	-	-	-	10,917,599
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	5,628,377	5,291,052	-	5,291,052	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	239,281,407	239,392,550	-	-	-	-	239,392,550
Amounts due to subsidiaries	-	870,565	-	-	-	-	870,565
Derivative financial instruments	919,905	919,905	-	919,905	-	781,080	-
Other accounts and accruals	5,154,691	4,874,396	-	746,588	-	-	4,127,808
Current tax liabilities	19,895	19,841	-	-	-	-	19,841
Certificates of deposit	387,415	387,415	-	-	-	-	387,415
Loan capital	3,384,753	3,384,753	-	-	-	-	3,384,753
Deferred tax liabilities	76,279	74,505	-	-	-	-	74,505
Total liabilities	265,770,321	266,132,581	-	6,957,545	-	781,080	259,175,036

Difference between the carrying values as reported in published financial statements and carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation was due to investments in entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation.

The amount of carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation does not equal to the sum of values in columns (c) to (g) because derivative financial instruments is subject to both counterparty credit risk and market risk.

Part II: Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures (unaudited)
LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

		As at 31 December 2023				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
In HKD'000		Total	Items subject to:			
			credit risk framework	securitization framework	counterparty credit risk framework	market risk framework
1	Assets carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	304,433,233	301,281,753	65,754	3,085,726	895,156
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	6,957,545	-	-	6,957,545	781,080
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	297,475,688	301,281,753	65,754	(3,871,819)	114,076
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	76,245,305	8,135,657	-	-	-
5	Potential future exposures	2,347,021	-	-	2,347,021	-
6	Receivables in respect of cash variation margin provided in derivative contracts	(269,466)	-	-	(269,466)	-
7	Differences due to securities financing transactions	1,828,377	-	-	1,828,377	-
8	Differences due to specific regulatory adjustments and other differences	(781,980)	-	-	-	-
9	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	376,844,945	309,417,410	65,754	34,113	114,076

The differences between assets carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation and regulatory exposure amounts was mainly due to the off-balance sheet exposures including contingent liabilities and commitments, potential future exposures for derivatives, securities financing transactions and specific regulatory adjustments.

Part II: Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures (unaudited)

LIA :Systems and controls applied to assets valuation

The Group has established and maintains adequate systems and sufficient controls to give regulators the confidence that the valuation practices are prudent and reliable. Our valuation policy stipulates the valuation process and method in determining the fair value of all products and assessment of valuation uncertainty and adjustment if necessary.

The objective of fair value measurement is to arrive at the price at which an orderly transaction would take place between market participants at the measurement date. A forced liquidation or distressed sale at the measurement date is not an orderly transaction.

The fair values of debt securities classified as financial assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), debt securities classified as financial assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL"), and debt securities classified as financial assets measured at Amortized Cost ("AMORT") are determined based on indicative prices provided by the dealers and brokers. In addition, the Group makes comparison of the indicative prices with the prices obtained from pricing service providers and other service providers to substantiate the indicative prices of the debt securities. The objective of using a valuation technique is to determine a fair value that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date, which would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Derivatives are revalued using consensus quotes provided by pricing services as inputs into valuation techniques to determine fair values. Active markets are judged to exist when this market consensus information is available.

Independent Price Verification

As part of the control process, all market prices and model inputs used in the valuation process are verified independently on a monthly basis. Fair values of financial instruments are determined with reference to external quoted market prices or observable model inputs and validated against multiple pricing sources whenever appropriate. The price sources are independently retrieved from different market data provider as followed by the valuation policy.

Fair value is measured within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

Valuation adjustments

Prices from active markets are most representative of fair values and are to be used generally without adjustments. The circumstances that give rise to valuation adjustments include:

- Inaccuracies identified by independent price verification (IPV);
- Less liquid positions arise from the Bank's specific situations i.e. concentrated positions.

Illiquid bonds includes i) bonds with BVAL score less than 6 ii) no other price available iii) private placement are considered as illiquid and are revalued using a proxy method. The proxy method uses BVAL benchmark curve of bond issuer credit rating for tenors up to for tenors up to 10 years and adjusted by the spread of the bond currency.

Any value calculated using a model should be adjusted for any factors that market participants would consider in setting a price if those factors are not captured by the model used. Valuation adjustments include:

- Model adjustments if there are any known deficiencies.
- Liquidity risk adjustments if the model does not take into account of the relevant bid-offer spreads, the extent to which the Bank's positions are concentrated and the market makers' average trading volume.
- Credit risk adjustments if the model does not take into account of counterparty or own credit risk.
- Other risk adjustments if the model does not take into account of any risk that market participants would take into consideration in pricing the instrument.

Part II: Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures (unaudited)

PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments

		As at 31 December 2023							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
In HKD'000		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:	-	3,020	7,018	-	-	10,038	9,449	589
2	<i>Mid-market value</i>	-	3,020	7,018	-	-	10,038	9,449	589
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	Total adjustments	-	3,020	7,018	-	-	10,038	9,449	589

Factors other than Mid-market value are not considered in the valuation process in the view that the impact is considered insignificant.

Part IIA : Composition of regulatory capital (unaudited)
 CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

As at 31 December 2023

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
In HK\$'000			
CET1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	20,030,884	(8)
2	Retained earnings	11,118,897	(10)
3	Disclosed reserves	2,484,851	(12)
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	CET1 capital before regulatory deductions	33,634,632	
CET1 capital: regulatory deductions			
7	Valuation adjustments	10,037	
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	718,042	(4)
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	2,866	(3) - (6)
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)	35,730	(2) - (7)
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
26	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	771,943	
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	233,943	(11) + (13)
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	538,000	(14)
26c	Securitization exposures specified in a notice given by the Monetary Authority	-	
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	Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital	1,538,618	
29	CET1 capital	32,096,014	
AT1 capital: instruments			
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	5,427,996	(9)
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	5,427,996	
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	of which: AT1 capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements	-	
36	AT1 capital before regulatory deductions	5,427,996	
AT1 capital: regulatory deductions			
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	Total regulatory deductions to AT1 capital	-	
44	AT1 capital	5,427,996	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	37,524,010	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	3,384,753	
47	<i>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from Tier 2 capital</i>	-	(5)
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)	-	

Part IIA : Composition of regulatory capital (unaudited)
 CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

As at 31 December 2023

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
In HK\$'000			
49	<i>of which: capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
50	Collective provisions and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	1,380,712	-(1) + (14)
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions	4,765,465	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions			
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	(105,274)	
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	(105,274)	- [(11) + (13)] x 45%
56b	Regulatory deductions applied to Tier 2 capital to cover the required deductions falling within § 48(1)(g) of BCR	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	(105,274)	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	4,870,739	
59	Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	42,394,749	
60	Total RWA	215,905,525	
Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)			
61	CET1 capital ratio	14.87%	
62	Tier 1 capital ratio	17.38%	
63	Total capital ratio	19.64%	
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer plus higher loss absorbency requirements)	3.110%	
65	<i>of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i>	2.500%	
66	<i>of which: bank specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement</i>	0.610%	
67	<i>of which: higher loss absorbency requirement</i>	0.000%	
68	CET1 (as a percentage of RWA) available after meeting minimum capital requirements	10.37%	
National minima (if different from Basel 3 minimum)			
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
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
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	779,774	
73	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	212,569	
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
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital			
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)	1,380,712	
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	2,448,303	
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	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)			
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>	-	

Part IIA : Composition of regulatory capital (unaudited)
CC1: Composition of regulatory capital
As at 31 December 2023
Notes to the template:
In HK\$'000

Row No.	Description	Hong Kong basis	Basel III basis
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities) <i>Explanation</i> 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.	718,042	718,042
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities) <i>Explanation</i> 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.	2,866	-
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) <i>Explanation</i> 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.	-	-
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) <i>Explanation</i> 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.	-	-
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) <i>Explanation</i> 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.	-	-
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) <i>Explanation</i> 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 non-capital 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.	-	-
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.			

Part IIA : Composition of regulatory capital (unaudited)
CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
In HK\$'000	At 31 December 2023	At 31 December 2023	
Assets			
Cash and balances and placements with banks	65,508,631	65,441,698	
Derivative financial instruments	1,405,454	1,405,454	
Investments in securities	69,291,896	69,047,341	
Advances and other accounts	167,250,753	166,919,735	
of which: Impairment allowances eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	-	(842,712)	(1)
Defined benefit pension fund net assets	-	42,220	(2)
Investments in subsidiaries	-	192,569	
Amounts due from subsidiaries	-	2,337	
Interests in associates	372,868	20,000	
Investment properties	312,436	312,436	
Property and equipment	1,044,794	1,040,455	
Deferred tax assets	1,714	1,714	(3)
Intangible assets	757,648	718,042	(4)
of which: Internally developed software	-	703,972	
Tax recoverable	97,550	93,428	
Total assets	306,043,744	305,195,209	
Liabilities			
Deposits and balances of banks	10,917,599	10,917,599	
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	5,628,377	5,291,052	
Deposits from customers	239,281,407	239,392,550	
Amounts due to subsidiaries	-	870,565	
Derivative financial instruments	919,905	919,905	
Other accounts and accruals	5,154,691	4,874,396	
Current tax liabilities	19,895	19,841	
Certificates of deposit	387,415	387,415	
Loan capital	3,384,753	3,384,753	
of which: Portion eligible for Tier 2 capital subject to phase out arrangement	-	-	(5)
Deferred tax liabilities	76,279	74,505	
of which: Deferred tax net of deferred tax liabilities	-	(1,152)	(6)
of which: Deferred tax liabilities related to defined benefit pension fund	-	6,490	(7)
Total liabilities	265,770,321	266,132,581	
Equity attributable to owners of the Bank			
Share capital	20,030,884	20,030,884	(8)
Additional equity instruments	5,427,996	5,427,996	(9)
Reserves	14,814,543	13,603,748	
of which: Retained profits	-	11,118,897	(10)
of which: Cumulative fair value gains arising from revaluation of investment properties	-	36,807	(11)
of which: Disclosed reserves	-	2,484,851	(12)
of which: Land and building revaluation reserve	-	197,136	(13)
of which: Regulatory reserve	-	538,000	(14)
Total equity	40,273,423	39,062,628	
Total liabilities and equity	306,043,744	305,195,209	

As at 31 December 2022

	Ordinary shares	USD400 million 5.7% Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	USD224 million 4.9% Tier 2 Subordinated Notes due 2032	USD300 million 5.5% Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	RMB1,500 million 4.20% Tier 2 Capital Bonds due 2033
1 Issuer	Chong Hing Bank Limited	Chong Hing Bank Limited	Chong Hing Bank Limited	Chong Hing Bank Limited	Chong Hing Bank Limited
2 Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	NA	ISIN : XS2020061326	ISIN : XS2487038650	ISIN : XS2209966386	Product code in the PRC: 232380063
3 Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong law	English law / Hong Kong law	Hong Kong law	English law / Hong Kong law	PRC law (except that the subordination provisions shall be governed by Hong Kong law)
4 Regulatory treatment					
5 Transitional Basel III rules*	Common Equity Tier 1	NA	NA	NA	NA
6 Post-transitional Basel III rules*	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
7 Eligible at solo/group & solo	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group
8 Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares	Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Capital Securities	Other Tier 2 Instruments	Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Capital Securities	Other Tier 2 Instruments
9 Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	(HKD million) 20,030.9	(HKD million) 3,111.3	(HKD million) 1,746.6	(HKD million) 2,316.7	(HKD million) 1,638.2
10 Par value of instrument	NA	USD400 million	The subordinated notes with total face value of USD 224 million issued in registered form in denominations of USD250,000 each and integral multiples of USD1,000 in excess thereof	USD300 million	The subordinated bonds with total face value of RMB1,500 million and the subscription amount and the trading amount of the subordinated bonds shall be in denominations of RMB2,000,000 and integral multiples of RMB100 in excess thereof
11 Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Equity	Liability - amortised cost	Equity	Liability - amortised cost
12 Original date of issuance	Various	15 July 2019	27 July 2022	03 Aug 2020	28 September 2023
13 Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	Perpetual	Dated
14 Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	27 July 2032	No maturity	28 September 2033
15 Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16 Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA	Any distribution payment dates thereafter first call date	NA	Any distribution payment dates thereafter first call date	NA
17 Coupons / dividends					
18 Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
19 Coupon rate and any related index	The final dividend is proposed by the board of directors of the Bank and is subject to approval by the shareholders of the Bank in the annual general meeting. The interim dividend is declared by the board of directors of the Bank.	At a fixed rate of 5.7% per annum until 15 July 2024. Thereafter and every 5 years thereafter reset at: 5-year U.S. Treasury Rate + 3.858%	At a fixed rate of 4.9% per annum until 27 July 2027. At a Reset Interest Rate from 27 July 2027 to (but excluding) 27 July 2032 (the "Maturity Date")	At a fixed rate of 5.5% per annum until 3 Aug 2025. Thereafter and every 5 years thereafter reset at: 5-year U.S. Treasury Rate + 5.237%	At a fixed rate of 4.2% per annum.
20 Existence of a dividend stopper	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
21 Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Fully discretionary	Mandatory
22 Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No
23 Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Non-cumulative	Cumulative	Non-cumulative	Cumulative
24 Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Convertible	Non-convertible	Convertible (Note 1)
25 If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Each Bondholder shall be subject to having the Bonds being written off, cancelled, converted or modified, or to having the form of the Bonds changed, in the exercise of any Hong Kong Resolution Authority Power by the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority without prior notice which may include (without limitation) the conversion of all or a part of the principal amount of, or interest on, the Bonds into shares or other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or another person (and the issue to or conferral on the holder of such shares, securities or obligations), including by means of an amendment, modification or variation of the terms of the Bonds. (Note 1): The conversion details as set out in items 23 to 29 shall be subject to the exercise of any Hong Kong Resolution Authority Power by the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority.
26 If convertible, fully or partially	NA	NA	Full or partial	NA	Full or partial
27 If convertible, conversion rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	Note 1
28 If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA	NA	Mandatory	NA	Mandatory (Note 1)
29 If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA	NA	Shares or other securities or other obligations	NA	Shares or other securities or other obligations (Note 1)
30 If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA	NA	Chong Hing Bank Limited or another person	NA	Chong Hing Bank Limited or another person (Note 1)
31 Write-down feature	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32 If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA	If a Non-Viability Event occurs and is continuing, the Bank shall, upon the provision of a Non-Viability Event Notice, irrevocably reduce the then prevailing principal amount of, and cancel any accrued but unpaid Distribution in respect of, each Capital Security (in each case in whole or in part) by an amount equal to the Non-Viability Event Write-off Amount per Perpetual Capital Security. "Non-Viability Event" means the earlier of: (i) the Hong Kong Monetary Authority notifying the Bank in writing that the Hong Kong Monetary Authority is of the opinion that a Write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Bank would become non-viable; and (ii) the Hong Kong Monetary Authority notifying the Bank in writing that a decision has been made by the government body, a government officer or other relevant regulatory body with the authority to make such a decision, that a public sector injection of capital or equivalent support is necessary, without which the Bank would become non-viable.	If a Non-Viability Event occurs and is continuing, the Bank shall, upon the provision of a Non-Viability Event Notice, irrevocably reduce the then principal amount of, and cancel any accrued but unpaid interest in respect of, each Note (in each case in whole or in part) by an amount equal to the Non-Viability Event Write-off Amount per Note. "Non-Viability Event" means the earlier of: (i) the Hong Kong Monetary Authority notifying the Bank in writing that the Hong Kong Monetary Authority is of the opinion that a Write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Bank would become non-viable; or (ii) the Hong Kong Monetary Authority notifying the Bank in writing that a decision has been made by the government body, a government officer or other relevant regulatory body with the authority to make such a decision, that a public sector injection of capital or equivalent support is necessary, without which the Bank would become non-viable.	If a Non-Viability Event occurs and is continuing, the Bank shall, upon the provision of a Non-Viability Event Notice, irrevocably reduce the then prevailing principal amount of, and cancel any accrued but unpaid Distribution in respect of, each Capital Security (in each case in whole or in part) by an amount equal to the Non-Viability Event Write-off Amount per Perpetual Capital Security. "Non-Viability Event" means the earlier of: (i) the Hong Kong Monetary Authority notifying the Bank in writing that the Hong Kong Monetary Authority is of the opinion that a Write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Bank would become non-viable; and (ii) the Hong Kong Monetary Authority notifying the Bank in writing that a decision has been made by the government body, a government officer or other relevant regulatory body with the authority to make such a decision, that a public sector injection of capital or equivalent support is necessary, without which the Bank would become non-viable.	If a Non-Viability Event occurs and is continuing, the Bank shall, upon the provision of a Non-Viability Event Notice and following or concurrently with the Write-off of the aggregate principal amount of all Subordinated Capital Instruments which constitute Junior Obligations of the Issuer (which for the avoidance of doubt includes all Additional Tier 1 Capital Instruments) in accordance with the terms thereof, irrevocably (without the need for the consent of the Bondholders) reduce the then outstanding principal amount of, and cancel any accrued but unpaid interest in respect of, each Bond (in each case in whole or in part) by an amount equal to the Non-Viability Event Write-off Amount per Bond. "Non-Viability Event" means the earlier of: (i) the Monetary Authority notifying the Bank in writing that the Monetary Authority is of the opinion that a Write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Bank would become non-viable; and (ii) the Monetary Authority notifying the Bank in writing that a decision has been made by the government body, a government officer or other relevant regulatory body with the authority to make such a decision, that a public sector injection of capital or equivalent support is necessary, without which the Bank would become non-viable.
33 If write-down, full or partial	NA	Full or partial	Full or partial	Full or partial	Full or partial
34 If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
35 If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36 Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	Subordinated to additional tier 1 capital securities	In the event of a Winding-Up, the rights of the Security holders to payment of principal and Distributions on the Perpetual Capital Securities, and any other obligations in respect of the Perpetual Capital Securities, shall rank: (a) Subordinate and junior in right of payment to, and of all claims of: (i) all unsubordinated creditors of the Bank (including its depositors); (ii) any holders of Tier 2 Capital Instruments of the Bank; and (iii) the holders of other subordinated instruments or other obligations issued, entered into, or guaranteed by the Bank, and any other instrument or other obligation issued, entered into, or guaranteed by the Bank that ranks or is expressed to rank senior to the Perpetual Capital Securities by operation of law or contract; (b) Pari passu in right of payment to and of all claims of the holders of Parity Obligations; and (c) Senior in right of payment to, and of all claims of the holders of Junior Obligations of the Bank.	In the event of a winding-up, the rights of the Noteholders to payment of principal and interest on the Notes, and any other obligations in respect of the Notes, shall rank: (a) Subordinate and junior in right of payment to, and of all claims of, (i) all unsubordinated creditors of the Bank (including its depositors), and (ii) all other Non-Preferred Creditors of the Bank whose claims are stated to rank senior to the Notes or rank senior to the Notes by operations of law or contract; (b) Pari passu in right of payment to and of all claims of the holders of Parity Obligations; and (c) Senior in right of payment to and of all claims of, (i) the holders of any other instrument or other obligation issued, entered into, or guaranteed by the Bank that ranks or is expressed to rank junior to the Notes by operation of law or contract but senior to the holders of Junior Obligations, and (ii) the holders of Junior Obligations.	In the event of a Winding-Up, the rights of the Security holders to payment of principal and Distributions on the Perpetual Capital Securities, and any other obligations in respect of the Perpetual Capital Securities, shall rank: (a) Subordinate and junior in right of payment to, and of all claims of: (i) all unsubordinated creditors of the Bank (including its depositors); (ii) any holders of Tier 2 Capital Instruments of the Bank; and (iii) the holders of other subordinated instruments or other obligations issued, entered into, or guaranteed by the Bank, and any other instrument or other obligation issued, entered into, or guaranteed by the Bank that ranks or is expressed to rank senior to the Perpetual Capital Securities by operation of law or contract; (b) Pari passu in right of payment to and of all claims of the holders of Parity Obligations; and (c) Senior in right of payment to, and of all claims of the holders of Junior Obligations of the Bank.	In the event of a Winding-Up of the Issuer, the rights and the claims of the Bondholders to payment of principal and interest on the Bonds shall rank: (i) junior in right of payment to, and of all claims of, all unsubordinated creditors of the Issuer (including its depositors and general creditors) and all other Subordinated Creditors of the Issuer whose claims are expressed to rank senior to the Bonds or rank senior to the Bonds by operation of law or contract; (ii) pari passu in right of payment to, and of all claims of, the holders of Parity Obligations; and (iii) senior in right of payment to, and of all claims of, the holders of Tier 1 Capital Instruments and the holders of other Junior Obligations, in each case, present and future.
37 Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No
38 If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

The full terms and conditions of all capital instruments are available on the Bank's website: <http://www.chbank.com/en/personal/footer/about-ch-bank/regulatory-disclosures/terms-and-conditions/index.shtml>

Part IIB : Macroprudential supervisory measures (unaudited)
CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in countercyclical capital buffer ("CCyB")

Geographical breakdown of risk-weighted amounts (RWA) in relation to private sector credit exposures with a non-zero applicable JCCyB ratio

In HK\$'000		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%	102,792,084		
2	United Kingdom	2.000%	482,061		
3	Australia	1.000%	2,472		
	Sum		103,276,617		
	Total		170,147,025	0.610%	1,317,024

The jurisdiction in which the Group has private sector credit exposure is determined on an "ultimate risk basis". Exposures are allocated to the jurisdiction where the risk ultimately lies, defined as the location where the "ultimate obligor" resides.

Part IIC : Leverage ratio (unaudited)
LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets against leverage ratio exposure measure

In HK\$'000		(a)
		As at 31 December 2023
Item		Value under the LR framework
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	306,043,744
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(848,535)
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	1,088,344
5	Adjustment for SFTs (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	1,828,377
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet ("OBS") items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of OBS exposures)	14,244,559
6a	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and collective provisions that are allowed to be excluded from exposure measure	(29,503)
7	Other adjustments	(1,538,618)
8	Leverage ratio exposure measure	320,788,368

Difference between the total balance sheet assets (net of on-balance sheet derivative exposures and securities financing transaction exposures) as reported in published financial statements and on-balance sheets exposures as stated in LR2 was due to investments in entities that are consolidated for accounting purpose but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation.

Part IIC : Leverage ratio (unaudited)
LR2: Leverage ratio

		(a)	(b)
		As at 31 December 2023	As at 30 September 2023
In HK\$'000			
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	297,780,543	280,319,393
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(1,538,618)	(1,457,803)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)	296,241,925	278,861,590
Exposures arising from derivative contracts			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	416,243	594,597
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	2,347,021	1,939,873
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	(269,466)	(246,587)
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	2,493,798	2,287,883
Exposures arising from SFTs			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	8,369,909	7,835,224
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	1,828,377	1,794,537
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	Total exposures arising from SFTs	10,198,286	9,629,762
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	90,490,044	66,872,138
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(76,245,485)	(55,003,061)
19	Off-balance sheet items	14,244,559	11,869,077
Capital and total exposures			
20	Tier 1 capital	37,524,010	35,831,488
20a	Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions	323,178,568	302,648,312
20b	Adjustments for specific and collective provisions	(2,390,200)	(3,833,068)
21	Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions	320,788,368	298,815,243
Leverage ratio			
22	Leverage ratio	11.70%	11.99%

Part IID : Liquidity (unaudited)

LIQA: Liquidity risk management

Governance of liquidity risk management

The Group adopts a robust liquidity risk appetite/tolerance to reasonably balance the levels of risk and earnings based on the Bank's own strategies, financial strength and market position, to ensure its ability to provide stable, reliable and sufficient sources of funds under normal or stressed scenarios, so as to satisfy liquidity requirements.

The Group adopts a liquidity risk management model that incorporates both centralised and decentralised elements based on thorough consideration of the organisational structure and major business characteristics of the Group as well as regulatory policies. The Head Office is ultimately responsible for managing the Group's overall liquidity risk, while the branches in Macau and Mainland China manage their own liquidity risk pursuant to the Head Office's policies within authorised scope through submission of monthly management accounts and daily cash flow positions to Head Office.

The management of the Group's liquidity risk is governed by the Liquidity Risk Management Policy which is reviewed by the ALCO and designated committees and approved by the Board at least annually. Key features of liquidity position and management strategies, risk appetite as well as appropriate limits and triggers are set in the Liquidity Risk Management Policy.

The Board has the ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management. The Executive Committee ("EXCO") is delegated by the Board to oversee liquidity risk management. The ALCO is further delegated by the EXCO to oversee the Group's day-to-day liquidity risk management, responsible for monitoring and controlling of the Group's liquidity position through on-going and periodic review of different liquidity metrics, including but not limited to the statutory Liquidity Maintenance Ratio and Core Funding Ratio, the maturity mismatch of assets and liabilities, loan-to-deposit ratios, normal and stressed cash flow projections and inter-bank/intragroup transactions. The Group uses various management information systems developed in-house to prepare and compile regular management reports to facilitate the liquidity risk management duties.

Treasury Division is responsible for the Group's intraday and day-to-day management of cash flow and liquidity positions while Finance and Capital Management Division is responsible for the identification, measurement and monitoring of liquidity risk exposures, conducting liquidity cost analysis and stress-testing, handling regulatory reporting in relation to liquidity risk and coordinating the regular forecast of loans and deposits, Liquidity Maintenance Ratio, liquidity and funding statements.

The liquidity risk metrics are closely monitored and regularly reported to the ALCO and other designated committees. Depending on the level of severity, any breach in policies will be reported by these units to the ALCO and/or other designated committees, whilst seeking their advices or instructions on mitigating measures.

With the changing environment, market factors, balance sheet movement and liquidity situation, liquidity risk strategies are discussed in the ALCO meetings and communicated with the business lines, of which the heads are the ALCO members or the attendees to the ALCO meeting.

Funding strategies

The Group has a strong capital base and stable customer deposits which form its main funding sources. Funding diversification is achieved internally through surveillance on large depositors and externally by maintaining its access to the interbank market, issuance of certificates of deposit and through financial assets sold under repurchase agreements ("repo") and swap markets. The Bank takes into account the maturity profile of funding. The funding strategy is formulated by the ALCO and delivered to Treasury Division and different business lines to execute. All of these are parts of the Group's funding strategy. To manage the funding diversification, a set of concentration indicators and EWIs is in place.

The Group's branches outside Hong Kong are mainly self-funded through acquiring customer deposits and maintaining its access to the local interbank market. Nevertheless, it is the Group's policy that the Head Office is to support their liquidity needs when necessary. The funding to branches outside Hong Kong is subject to preset limits so as to encourage them to source their own funding in the local markets.

Liquidity risk mitigation techniques

In order to address and mitigate market liquidity risk, the Group maintains a sufficient portfolio of liquidity cushion which can be sold or used as collateral to provide liquidity even under periods of stress. The Group deploys funds in good credit quality debt securities with deep and liquid markets to ensure short term funding requirements can be covered within prudent limits. The Group periodically obtains liquidity from a proportion of the liquidity cushion through secured borrowing to test the usability of these assets. Liquidity sources and contingency funding plan are maintained to identify early warning indicators of stress conditions, provide strategic liquidity to meet unexpected and material cash outflows and to describe remedial actions to be taken under crisis scenarios.

Part IID : Liquidity (unaudited)

LIQA: Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk mitigation techniques (continued)

The eligible assets as liquidity cushion are mainly debt securities which are unencumbered, low risk, simple structure and traded in active and sizable market with low volatility. Structured products and concentrated positions are not allowed in order to ensure the ease and certainty of valuation. For the liquidity cushion as a whole, there is an appropriate mix of eligible assets to ensure a high degree of diversification by limiting the exposure to each single credit. The liquidity cushion also contains a significant proportion of government issued debt securities with 0% risk-weight for credit risk to minimise risks.

The size of the liquidity cushion should be sufficient for the Group to meet its intraday payment obligations and to cover the day-to-day liquidity needs under both normal and stress market conditions. The Group is not subject to particular collateral arrangements or requirements in contracts if there is a credit rating downgrade of entities within the Group.

Stress testing

The Group supplements the analysis of various types of risks with stress-testing. Stress-testing is a risk management tool for estimating risk exposures under stress conditions arising from extreme but plausible market or macroeconomic movements. Finance and Capital Management Division performs stress-testing on a monthly basis in accordance with the principles stated in the Supervisory Policy Manual ("SPM") LM-2 and IC-5, and when necessary, may carry out special stress-testing in accordance with regulatory requirements and changes in the external operating environment. The stress-test results are regularly reviewed by the ALCO, the RMC and the EXCO, approved by the RC.

In performing the stress-testing on liquidity risk, the Group adopts the cash flow analysis which has taken into consideration of various macroscopic and microscopic factors in line with the characteristics and complexity of the Group's businesses. Both on- and off-balance sheet items with applicable hypothetical, historical and behavioral assumptions are considered to address both funding and market liquidity risks. Three stress scenarios, namely the institution-specific crisis, the general market crisis and the combined crisis are adopted with minimum survival periods defined according to SPM LM-2. With reference to the stress-testing results, the Group identifies potential vulnerabilities on its liquidity position under stress market conditions and formulates the contingency funding plan that sets out remedial actions for dealing with liquidity problems (e.g. conducting repo transactions or liquidation of assets held for liquidity risk management purpose).

The Group also performs reverse stress-testing in accordance with SPM IC-5. Reverse stress-testing is an iterative process assisting the Group to identify and assess extreme stress scenarios that can cause business failures (e.g. breaches of regulatory capital ratios, illiquidity and severe negative profitability). It is a process of working backwards from the event causing business failures and involves a mix of qualitative and quantitative analyses. The Group uses results of reverse stress-testing to strengthen resilience to liquidity stress and serve as early-warning triggers for the formulation of management actions and contingency funding plan to mitigate potential stresses and vulnerabilities which the Group might face.

Contingency funding plan

The Group distinguishes between different stages of a liquidity crisis that the Group may face, namely: Funding Stress, Liquidity Drain and Bank Run. The escalation is to reflect the worsening liquidity conditions. This includes the liquidity shortfalls estimated from stress-testing performed.

The Group's Contingency Funding Plan, details the Group's immediate action in order to react to emergency. It covers three major components: (1) Predefined conditions to activate the plan; (2) The Group's strategy and potential funding options to deal with different crisis scenarios; and (3) Practical action plans and procedures with clear responsibilities of management and its supporting teams. The ALCO would take charge during liquidity crisis to ensure business continuity of the Group.

The Contingency Funding Plan is reviewed and updated at least annually to cope with required changes and improvements.

To ensure the Contingency Funding Plan remains practical and effective, drill test is conducted by the Group on an annual basis.

Part IID : Liquidity (unaudited)
LIQA: Liquidity risk management
Liquidity metrics

The Group uses a range of liquidity control tools and metrics for the measurement, analysis, control and monitoring of liquidity risk, taking into account all assets and liabilities, including its on- and off-balance sheet activities, arising from different business lines.

These liquidity control tools and metrics perform the functions of:

- evaluating potential liquidity risks inherent in the Group's balance sheet structure and business activities, including emerging risks that are distant in nature;
- projecting cash flows and assessing funding mismatches under both normal and stress conditions over different time horizons;
- assessing the Group's capability to generate funds as well as its vulnerability to, or concentration on, any major source of funds; and
- identifying and assessing the Group's vulnerability to foreign currency movements.

The Group sets up liquidity risk appetite indicators, risk control indicators and early warning indicators ("EWI"). The liquidity risk appetite indicators include Liquidity Maintenance Ratio, Core Funding Ratio, adjusted loan to deposit ratio and cash flow stress testing minimum survival period. The risk control indicators are closely related to factors or developments that cause and enlarge liquidity risk. They are used to monitor the cash flow, foreign currency liquidity, funding diversification, concentration of liquidity cushion, intragroup and intraday liquidity. The EWIs are useful in identifying emerging risk at an early stage in the Bank's liquidity risk position or potential funding needs. These EWIs, once triggered, will prompt the Group to examine the source, nature and likelihood of an intensifying liquidity problem.

For both risk appetite and risk control indicators, triggers and limits are set up. For EWIs, alert levels are set up. They are all regularly monitored and reported to management.

Risk Appetite Indicators	Limit
Liquidity Maintenance Ratio	32%
Core Funding Ratio	100%
Total Adjusted Loan to Deposit Ratio	85%
Cash flow stress testing minimum survival period	
Institution-specific	6 days
General market	1 calendar month
Combined	1 calendar month

Risk Control Indicators	Limit
Adjusted Loan to Deposit Ratio	
HKD	95%
USD	95%
RMB	95%
Cumulative net maturity mismatch under normal condition	
Next day	(Tier 1 liquidity cushion – intraday repo facilities) x 85%
7 days	(Tier 1 liquidity cushion – intraday repo facilities) x 85%
1 month	(Total liquidity cushion – intraday repo facilities) x 100%

Part IID : Liquidity (unaudited)
LIQA: Liquidity risk management
Concentration limits on collateral pools and sources of funding (both products and counterparties)
Concentration limits on collateral pools

The Group holds a banking book of debt securities, part of which is considered as the liquidity cushion as required under the LM-2. Such a liquidity cushion is made up of highly liquid assets which can be readily and sufficiently repo-ed or sold under normal and stress conditions to meet intraday and day-to-day liquidity needs.

The stock of the liquidity cushion consists of an appropriate mix of eligible Tier 1 and 2 assets with concentration limits referencing to the total liquidity cushion(after haircut) to ensure sufficient diversity in the types of liquid assets held by the Bank.

Liquidity cushion	Limit
Tier1 liquidity cushion	>= 50%
Tier2 liquidity cushion of the same underlying issuer (exclude G10 sovereigns)	<= 8%
Tier2 liquidity cushion to mature within one year	<= 50%
Concentration on nature of issuer	Sovereign: <=100% Corporate: <=50% Bank and NBF: <=30%
Concentration on currency	HKD: <=100% USD: <=100% RMB: <=30% Other currencies (each): <=22%
Concentration on geographical location	HKSAR: <=100% US: <=100% China: <=100% Other G10 regions (each): <= 22% Other regions (each): <=10%

Concentration limits on sources of funding

The Group recognizes the risks arising from a high concentration on specific types of depositors and that the short term structure of deposits may jeopardize the Group's overall liquidity positions. Similarly, the Group considers the extent of reliance on the wholesale funding markets and the mix of secured and unsecured wholesale funding. To facilitate monitoring, a set of EWI and internal risk control indicators has been in place.

Funding sources	Limit
Medium-term funding ratio	>= 18%
Wholesale funding concentration ratio	<= 30%
Interbank borrowing concentration ratio	<= 15%
Largest depositor ratio	<= 5%
Top 10 depositors ratio	<= 20%

During the reporting period, the Group's average Liquidity Maintenance Ratio and Core Funding Ratio were 59.64% and 178.05% respectively. The branches' and subsidiaries' fundings are supported by Hong Kong head office, the funding needs arising from respective branches and subsidiaries are shown as follows:

In HK\$'000	As at 31 December 2023
China branches	11,910,004
Macau branch	3,332,744
Card Alliance Company Limited	16,575
Chong Hing (Management) Ltd	100
Chong Hing (Nominees) Limited	100
Chong Hing Commodities and Futures Limited	5,000
Chong Hing Finance Limited	25,000
Chong Hing Information Technology Limited	100
Chong Hing Insurance Company Limited	177,369
Chong Hing Securities Limited	10,000
Gallbraith Limited	16,557
Hero Marker Limited	11,633
Right Way Investments Limited	93
Top Benefit Enterprise Limited	159,966

Part IID : Liquidity (unaudited)
LIQA: Liquidity risk management

The maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities shown on the statements of financial position, based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date is shown below:

	Repayable on demand	Repayable within 1 month	Repayable after 1 month but within 3 months	Repayable after 3 months but within 1 year	Repayable after 1 year but within 5 years	Repayable after 5 years	Undated	Total
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
As at 31 December 2023								
Assets								
Cash and balance and placements with banks	9,498,266	47,050,589	8,560,466	332,377	-	-	-	65,441,698
Derivative financial instruments	47,076	352,537	234,973	331,987	403,397	35,484	-	1,405,454
Investments in securities	-	13,909,449	12,415,651	19,140,285	21,602,387	1,158,453	821,116	69,047,341
Advances and other accounts	5,442,342	8,834,757	16,213,051	44,239,991	58,464,006	33,502,343	223,245	166,919,735
Amounts due from subsidiaries	180,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,436
Total financial assets	15,168,120	70,147,332	37,424,141	64,044,640	80,469,790	34,696,280	1,044,361	302,994,664
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances of banks	791	5,930,990	3,232,378	1,753,440	-	-	-	10,917,599
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	-	2,551,682	2,739,370	-	-	-	-	5,291,052
Deposits from customers	71,368,754	55,613,810	73,332,571	26,886,026	12,191,388	-	-	239,392,549
Amounts due to subsidiaries	933,769	-	-	-	-	-	-	933,769
Derivative financial instruments	-	372,670	118,884	268,174	147,219	12,958	-	919,905
Certificates of deposit	-	336,202	51,213	-	-	-	-	387,415
Loan capital	-	-	-	-	-	3,384,753	-	3,384,753
Other accounts and accruals	1,043,609	794,093	2,146,721	444,670	172,128	27,292	245,883	4,874,396
Total financial liabilities	73,346,923	65,599,447	81,621,137	29,352,310	12,510,735	3,425,003	245,883	266,101,438
Net position - total financial assets and liabilities	(58,178,803)	4,547,885	(44,196,996)	34,692,330	67,959,055	31,271,277	798,478	36,893,226
Off-balance sheet obligations	15,082,764	577,069	-	-	486,435	-	-	16,146,268

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)

CRA: General information about credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk exists not only in trading book and banking book, but also from on- and off-balance sheet transactions. It includes the risk of Loan or Loan Equivalent, as well as the pre-settlement and settlement risk which arises principally from lending, trade finance and treasury businesses.

The Group has established policies, procedures, credit & risk appetites profile and modeling to identify, measure, assess, monitor, control, and report on credit risk. The development of above guidelines is based on significant level of review of business activities and strategies of the Group and covers identified material risks, both financial and non-financial and in line with the requirement from regulatory guidelines and statutory requirements. These guidelines are reviewed and enhanced regularly in response to market changes, statutory requirements and effectiveness of risk management processes.

The Group has established the following process and mechanism for managing credit risk:

- Risk appetite to commensurate with the Group's strategic direction, financial capacity, business complexity and regulatory requirements. Risk appetite must take into account differing views at a strategic, tactical and operational level;
- Credit appetite indicates the target market segment that business units should focus on;
- Credit authorities structure sets out the level of credit authority required for approval, disbursement, credit control as well as requirement of exceptional approval;
- Credit risk related committees, different aspects of credit risk issues which including but not limited to portfolio management, business strategy, modeling and new product are reported and discussed in various committees including Board of Directors, Risk committee and Executive committee.

The Credit Risk Management Division is responsible for implementing the credit risk strategy approved by the Executive Committee and developing policies and procedure for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk in all the Group's credit activities and at both the individual credit and portfolio levels. All extensions of credit must be made on an arm's-length basis, in particular, to connected parties.

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
 CR1: Credit quality of exposures

		As at 31 December 2023						
		(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		
In HK\$'000								
1	Loans	2,699,898	228,710,950	2,354,403	1,547,488	806,915	-	229,056,445
2	Debt securities	-	68,262,982	92,315	-	92,315	-	68,170,667
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	15,156,287	28,776	-	28,776	-	15,127,511
4	Total	2,699,898	312,130,219	2,475,494	1,547,488	928,006	-	312,354,623

The Group identifies the exposures as "default" if the exposure is past due for more than 90 days or has been rescheduled.

Loans included balances with banks, loans and advances to customers and balances with central banks.

Off-balance sheet exposures included direct credit substitutes, transaction-related contingencies, trade-related contingencies, forward asset purchases and irrevocable loans commitment.

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CR2: Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities

In HK\$'000		(a)
		Amount
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the current reporting period (30 June 2023)	3,320,501
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	1,134,227
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(18,675)
4	Amounts written off	(1,726,379)
5	Other changes	(9,776)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the current reporting period (31 December 2023)	2,699,898

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

The financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. The financial asset which fulfill any one of the criteria would be classified as impaired:

- (1) Contractual payments are equal to or more than 90 days past due;
- (2) Loans and advances are classified as non-performing loans, e.g. classified as "substandard", "doubtful" or "loss";
- (3) Loans and advances are classified as restructured loan.

Non-performing loans represent advances which are either classified as "substandard", "doubtful" or "loss" under the Group's classification of loan quality.

Impairment allowances under HKFRS 9 Stage 3 are determined by an evaluation of the lifetime ECL at the end of the reporting period on a case-by-case basis. The assessment normally encompasses the fair value of collateral held and the anticipated receipts for that individual account.

The Group adopts the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for determining account provisions for credit losses. The HKFRS 9 ECL approach outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that have not had a Significant Increase in Credit Risk ("SICR") since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group. If a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. The ECL of 'Stage 1' and 'Stage 2' exposures are categorized as collective provision. If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3' and its ECL is categorized as specific provision.

Restructured assets are loans where concessions have been made to a customer on interest or principal such that the loans are rendered on "non-commercial" terms to the Group.

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CRB : Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures
Credit risk exposure by geographical area, industry and residual maturity

	As at 31 December 2023
	In HK\$'000
Geographical area	
Hong Kong SAR	137,501,818
Mainland China	122,314,882
Chinese Taipei	13,622,634
Macau SAR	7,020,189
Canada	6,796,370
Singapore	5,265,966
Australia	5,019,747
Japan	3,932,766
Others	13,355,745
Total	<u>314,830,117</u>
	As at 31 December 2023
	In HK\$'000
Industry	
Bank	86,632,992
Official sector	32,004,161
Non-bank private sector	
Building & construction, property development and investment	46,513,630
Financial concerns	53,674,456
Transport and transport equipment	12,078,239
Individuals	16,746,702
Others	67,179,937
Total	<u>314,830,117</u>
	As at 31 December 2023
	In HK\$'000
Residual Maturity	
1 year or less	204,206,463
2 years or less but over 1 year	24,961,043
Over 2 years	85,662,611
Total	<u>314,830,117</u>

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CRB : Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures
Impaired exposures and related allowances and write-offs by geographical area and industry

	As at 31 December 2023 In HK\$'000
Gross impaired loans	4,667,546
Less: Impairment allowances under Stage 3	(1,547,488)
Net impaired loans	<u>3,120,058</u>
	As at 31 December 2023 In HK\$'000
Geographical area	
Hong Kong	4,664,887
Mainland China	-
Macau	2,659
	<u>4,667,546</u>
	As at 31 December 2023 In HK\$'000
Industry	
Loans for use in Hong Kong	
Industrial, commercial and financial	
Property development	11,443
Property investment	2,037
Wholesale and retail trade	66,012
Manufacturing	-
Transport and transport equipment	167
Information technology	2,893
Others (Note 1)	75,665
Individuals	
Loans for the purchase of flats in the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	4,252
Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	34,312
Credit card advances	578
Others (Note 2)	86,509
	<u>283,868</u>
Trade finance	65,622
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	<u>4,318,056</u>
	<u>4,667,546</u>

Note: 1. Major items mainly included loans to businesses in electricity and gas, hotels, catering, margin lending and other business purposes.

2. Major items mainly included loans to professionals and other individuals for various private purposes.

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CRB : Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures
Aging analysis of accounting past due exposures

	As at 31 December 2023 Gross amount of advances In HK\$'000
Advances overdue for	
- 6 months or less but over 3 months	596,547
- 1 year or less but over 6 months	1,071,341
- Over 1 year	981,841
Total overdue advances	<u>2,649,729</u>
Restructured advances	<u>669,375</u>
Stage 3 impairment allowances made in respect of overdue loans and advances	<u>520,342</u>

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CRB : Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures
Breakdown of restructured exposures

	As at 31 December 2023
	In HK\$'000
Restructured exposures	
Impaired	669,375
Not impaired	-
Total	<u>669,375</u>

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CRC: Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation

Collateral and guarantee

For credit risk mitigation, obtaining collateral and guarantee is one of the ways to mitigate risk in loan agreement, however, the Group only considers collateral and guarantee as secondary source of repayment at borrower's default, the primary consideration of credit risk assessment is customers' financial strength and repayment capability, this has been re-emphasized in the Group's collateral policy that credit assessment will not only rely on the types and value of collateral obtained from customers. The policy also provides the criteria of accepting a collateral type so that the Group's collateral should be marketable, tradable, enforceable, controllable and manageable. Regular valuation of collateral is required to ensure the value assigned to the collateral at the time of initial valuation remains current. Except specific retail facilities which should be under portfolio review, all collateral should be revalued at least once a year. The frequency of revaluation depends on the extent to which the Group is relying on the collateral for repayment as well as type of collateral or market condition. To avoid concentration risk, except deposit, each individual collateral type is monitored to avoid relying on single collateral issuer or type.

Guarantee from personal or corporate guarantors can also be accepted in order to mitigate risk, however guarantees is not regarded as collateral and the facilities covered by them should be regarded as unsecured, unless the guarantees are issued by the Government related party or the central bank of a country without repayment difficulties, an AI or an overseas incorporated bank which is under adequate supervision, whether to accept such guarantee subject to approvers' judgment and regulatory compliance. The guarantee should be legally enforceable and able to directly claim on guarantor unconditionally and irrevocably.

For customers with exposure in derivatives, they are required to sign market-standard documents in which in the event of a default, its credit exposure is reduced by master-netting arrangements where the Group is allowed to offset what the Group owes to a counterparty against what is due from that counterparty in a jurisdiction where the netting is eligible.

Forced-sales value

The forced-sales value is the estimated value of collateral that to be repossessed in short period of time. It may put the Group in an unfavorable selling position to repossess the collateral with an unfavorable price. It is used for estimating impairment allowance under HKFRS 9.

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)

CR3: Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation

		As at 31 December 2023				
		(a)	(b1)	(b)	(d)	(f)
		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
In HK\$'000						
1	Loans	220,693,551	8,362,894	7,876,760	486,134	-
2	Debt securities	68,170,667	-	-	-	-
3	Total	288,864,218	8,362,894	7,876,760	486,134	-
4	Of which defaulted	2,481,085	218,813	217,811	1,002	-

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CRD: Qualitative disclosures on use of ECAI ratings under STC approach

The Group uses credit rating from Moody's Investors Service to determine the risk-weight of the following exposure classes for credit risk under STC approach according to application of ECAI ratings of Part 4 of the Banking (Capital) Rules:

- (i) Sovereign exposures
- (ii) Public sector entity exposures
- (iii) Bank exposures
- (iv) Securities firm exposures
- (v) Corporate exposures
- (vi) Collective investment scheme exposures

Where an exposure under exposure classes (i) to (v) does not have an ECAI issue specific rating and the person to whom the Group has the exposure has an ECAI issuer rating but does not have a long-term ECAI issue specific rating assigned to a debt obligation issued or undertaken by the person:

The Group uses the ECAI issuer rating if (i) the use of the ECAI issuer rating would result in the allocation of a risk-weight to the exposure that would be equal to, or higher than, the risk-weight allocated to the exposure on the basis that the person has neither an ECAI issuer rating nor an ECAI issue specific rating assigned to a debt obligation issued or undertaken by the person; (ii) the ECAI issuer rating is only applicable to unsecured exposures to the person as an issuer that are not subordinated to other exposures to that person; and (iii) the exposure to the person ranks equally with, or is subordinated to, the unsecured exposures referred to (ii) above; and

The Group uses the ECAI issuer rating if (i) the use of the ECAI issuer rating would result in the allocation of a risk-weight to the exposure that would be lower than the risk-weight allocated to the exposure on the basis that the person has neither an ECAI issuer rating nor an ECAI issue specific rating assigned to a debt obligation issued or undertaken by the person; (ii) the ECAI issuer rating is only applicable to unsecured exposures to the person as an issuer that are not subordinated to other exposures to that person; and (iii) the exposure to the person is not subordinated to other exposures to the person as an issuer.

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CR4: Credit risk exposures and effects of recognized credit risk mitigation - for STC approach

In HK\$'000		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	32,538,676	-	32,538,676	-	3,094	0.01%
2	PSE exposures	1,820,966	2,599,610	2,306,081	100,000	351,592	14.61%
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	1,172,844	2,599,610	1,657,959	100,000	351,592	20.00%
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	648,122	-	648,122	-	-	0.00%
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	84,836,768	780,870	84,836,768	780,870	23,439,337	27.38%
5	Securities firm exposures	2,950,244	4,918,684	2,950,244	-	1,475,122	50.00%
6	Corporate exposures	154,756,311	65,319,293	147,769,877	6,408,532	150,257,247	97.46%
7	CIS exposures	3,147,290	-	3,147,290	-	1,933,380	61.43%
8	Cash items	532,447	-	7,690,381	829,431	841,711	9.88%
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	4,710,189	2,049,833	4,650,907	16,824	3,500,799	75.00%
11	Residential mortgage loans	10,258,920	-	9,765,703	-	4,283,156	43.86%
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	4,080,485	558,860	3,976,369	-	3,976,369	100.00%
13	Past due exposures	2,152,221	18,155	2,152,221	-	2,863,993	133.07%
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total	301,784,517	76,245,305	301,784,517	8,135,657	192,925,800	62.25%

Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (unaudited)
CR5: Credit risk exposures by asset classes and by risk weights - for STC approach

In HK\$'000		As at 31 December 2023										
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(ha)	(i)	(j)
On	Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)
	Exposure class											
1	Sovereign exposures	32,523,207	-	15,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,538,676
2	PSE exposures	648,122	-	1,757,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,406,081
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	-	-	1,757,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,757,959
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	648,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648,122
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	64,564,940	-	21,052,698	-	-	-	-	-	85,617,638
5	Securities firm exposures	-	-	-	-	2,950,244	-	-	-	-	-	2,950,244
6	Corporate exposures	-	-	100,934	-	9,678,558	-	142,401,187	1,997,730	-	-	154,178,409
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,147,290	3,147,290
8	Cash items	4,311,255	-	4,208,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,519,812
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	-	-	-	-	-	4,667,731	-	-	-	-	4,667,731
11	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	8,163,332	-	705,524	896,847	-	-	-	9,765,703
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,976,369	-	-	-	3,976,369
13	Past due exposures	2,772	-	2,055	-	-	-	715,018	1,432,376	-	-	2,152,221
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total	37,485,356	-	70,649,914	8,163,332	33,681,500	5,373,255	147,989,421	3,430,106	-	3,147,290	309,920,174

Part IV : Counterparty credit risk (unaudited)

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

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) means the risk that the counterparty to a transaction may default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. CCR thus involves a bilateral risk of loss to either counterparty to the transaction. Specifically, CCR contains two components:

- Pre-settlement risk, is the risk of loss in the event that the counterparty defaults on an agreed transaction prior to settlement and the replacement cost of the contract in the market is less favorable than the contract price;
- Settlement risk, is the risk of loss due to the counterparty's failure to perform its obligation after our Group has performed its obligation under a contract on the settlement date.

CCR applies to OTC derivative, securities financing transaction and long settlement transaction.

The Group has established a set of policies to manage CCR. Cap limit and trigger point for Expected Loss for aggregate CCR exposure to all bank and corporate counterparties are set and will be subject to regular review. Monthly aggregate CCR exposure report will be presented to senior management committees for review.

Transactions with associated specific wrong-way risks are strongly discouraged, such transactions should be treated in clean basis and require prior approval from credit management.

CCR measurement is an integral part of the monitoring of the counterparties' limit utilization. Currently, the Group has adopted the Current Exposure Method to measure its CCR exposures for internal reporting and risk monitoring purpose while the SA-CCR approach has been adopted for capital adequacy ratio compliance reporting.

The Group has developed policy relating to margin and other risk mitigation standards concerning CCR, CCR exposure can be reduced by margin standards including posting and return of collateral, the types of collateral that may be used, and the treatment of collateral by the secured party. Besides, the risk mitigation standards promote legal certainty over the terms of transactions, foster effective CCR management and facilitate timely resolution of disputes.

Any adverse credit change of our customers will trigger ad-hoc review on all their credit facilities. Such trigger event could include but not limited to weakening of customer financial position, downgrade by credit agencies, CDS exceeding certain bps or other idiosyncratic risks to our customer.

Part IV : Counterparty credit risk (unaudited)
CCR1: Analysis of counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by approaches

		As at 31 December 2023					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Replacement cost (RC)	PFE	Effective EPE	Alpha (α) used for computing default risk exposure	Default risk exposure after CRM	RWA
In HK\$'000							
1	SA-CCR (for derivative contracts)	298,564	1,526,914		1.4	2,555,670	940,610
1a	CEM (for derivative contracts)	-	-		1.4	-	-
2	IMM (CCR) approach			-	-	-	-
3	Simple Approach (for SFTs)					8,369,909	1,433,740
4	Comprehensive Approach (for SFTs)					-	-
5	VaR (for SFTs)					-	-
6	Total						2,374,350

Part IV : Counterparty credit risk (unaudited)
CCR2: CVA capital charge

In HK\$'000		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	2,555,670	309,125
4	Total	2,555,670	309,125

Part IV : Counterparty credit risk (unaudited)
CCR3: Counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by asset classes and by risk weights - for STC approach

In HK\$'000		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 exposure 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	5,305,679	-	3,151,515	-	948,888	-	-	-	-	-	9,406,082
5	Securities firm exposures	-	-	-	-	236,346	-	-	-	-	-	236,346
6	Corporate exposures	-	-	42,996	-	194,649	-	1,044,482	-	-	-	1,282,127
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Regulatory retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,024	-	-	-	1,024
11	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Total	5,305,679	-	3,194,511	-	1,379,883	-	1,045,506	-	-	-	10,925,579

Part IV : Counterparty credit risk (unaudited)
CCR5: Composition of collateral for counterparty default risk exposures (including those for contracts or transactions cleared through CCPs)

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		
In HK\$'000						
Cash - domestic currency	-	15,567	-	40,874	-	-
Cash - other currencies	-	731,021	-	522,873	5,306,862	1,173,833
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	3,732,012
Bank bonds	-	-	-	-	1,252,578	2,893,215
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	494,202
Total	-	746,588	-	563,747	6,559,440	8,293,262

Part IV : Counterparty credit risk (unaudited)
CCR8: Exposures to CCPs

In HK\$'000		As at 31 December 2023	
		(a)	(b)
		Exposure after CRM	RWA
1	Exposures of the AI as clearing member or clearing client to qualifying CCPs (total)		9,340
2	Default risk exposures to qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 7 to 10), of which:		
3	(i) OTC derivative transactions	466,975	9,340
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	-	-
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
11	Exposures of the AI as clearing member or clearing client to non-qualifying CCPs (total)		-
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	-	-

Part V : Securitization exposures (unaudited)

SECA: Qualitative disclosures related to securitization exposures

The Group only acts as an investor in securitization exposures and there were no securitization exposures in the trading book. Ratings from Moody's/S&P/Fitch/ China rating agency is used in assessing each and all classes of securitization exposures.

Securitization external ratings-based approach and securitization standardised approach are used to calculate the credit risk for our securitization exposures. Securitization exposures of the Group are classified and measured for accounting purpose in accordance with the Group's accounting policies on financial instruments.

In addition to originator/asset/structure risk assessment, minimum credit rating requirements have also been in place for investing in securitized products.

Part V: Securitization exposures (unaudited)
SEC1: Securitization exposures in banking book

In HK\$'000		As at 31 December 2023								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		Acting as originator (excluding sponsor)			Acting as sponsor			Acting as investor		
		Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,754	-	65,754
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,754	-	65,754
5	re-securitization exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale (total) – of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	re-securitization exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Part V: Securitization exposures (unaudited)
SEC4: Securitization exposures in banking book and associated capital requirements – where AI acts as investor

		As at 31 December 2023																
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
		Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWAs (by regulatory approach)				Capital charges after cap			
		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA
In HK\$'000																		
1	Total exposures	-	65,754	-	-	-	-	-	65,754	-	-	-	32,680	-	-	-	2,614	-
2	Traditional securitization	-	65,754	-	-	-	-	-	65,754	-	-	-	32,680	-	-	-	2,614	-
3	Of which securitization	-	65,754	-	-	-	-	-	65,754	-	-	-	32,680	-	-	-	2,614	-
4	Of which retail	-	65,754	-	-	-	-	-	65,754	-	-	-	32,680	-	-	-	2,614	-
5	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Of which re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Of which securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Of which retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Of which re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Part VI : Market risk (unaudited)

MRA: Qualitative disclosures related to market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market rates and prices. Market risk exposures span across the Group's trading portfolios and non-trading portfolios.

Trading portfolios comprise positions arising from daily market-making and warehousing of customer derived positions. Non-trading portfolios comprise positions that primarily arise from the interest rate risk management of our retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, financial investments designated as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") and financial assets measured at amortized cost, and exposures evolved with risk management such as hedging. From time to time, the Group may use financial derivatives to mitigate market risks caused by price fluctuation in interest rate and foreign exchange rate affecting the market values of trading and non-trading portfolios.

The Group has assembled talents and formulated policies to identify, measure, monitor, control, and report on the market risks with different portfolios.

Limits are set with reference to the nature and volume of transactions and risk appetite of the Group, and are applicable at granular level to individual trading desks, through increasing levels of aggregation to business lines and legal entities, and ultimately, the Group. Reports on limit utilization are being prepared daily and communicated among risk managers, senior management and the Board regularly.

The market risk management policy and control limits are approved by the RMC and are monitored and regularly reviewed to align with market changes, statutory requirements, and best practices in risk management processes.

Robust internal control process is in place to support our market risk management approach. Market Risk Management Department, an independent risk management unit reporting directly to Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"), monitors and analyses the Group's market risk positions according to the approved limit structure. Material breaches of the approved limit structure are communicated to the RMC chaired by CRO. The control process is also subject to regular audit review for its effectiveness.

Trading market risk is measured in terms of Value at Risk ("VaR"). VaR is a method that computes the potential losses of risk positions as a result of market movement over a specified time horizon and according to a given level of confidence. The Group uses a 99% confidence interval and a one-day time horizon. VaR model allows us to estimate the aggregate portfolio market risk potential loss due to a range of market risk factors and instruments. However, there are limitations to VaR model; for example, past changes in market risk factors may not provide accurate predictions of future market movements, and the risk arising from new adverse market events may be understated.

For interest rate exposures with trading portfolios, specific limits on interest rate sensitivities (also known as DV01) and stop loss are being enforced on daily basis.

To monitor the Group's vulnerability to unexpected but plausible extreme market risk-related events, the Group also conducts stress tests using scenarios relevant to the current portfolio composition, with measuring how such event would impact the Group financially.

Additionally, for banking book, the hedge effectiveness process is stipulated in the Treasury Accounting Booking Procedure and the Group's accounting policies which are complied with HKFRS requirements. The effectiveness threshold is monitored at inception and on an on-going basis.

Part VI : Market risk (unaudited)

MR1: Market risk under STM approach

In HK\$'000		As at 31 December 2023
		(a)
		RWA
	Outright product exposures	
1	Interest rate exposures (general and specific risk)	3,641,338
2	Equity exposures (general and specific risk)	-
3	Foreign exchange (including gold) exposures	6,248,638
4	Commodity exposures	-
	Option exposures	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	472,412
7	Other approach	-
8	Securitization exposures	-
9	Total	10,362,388

Part VII : Interest rate risk in banking book (unaudited)

IRRBBA: Interest rate risk in banking book – risk management objectives and policies

Interest rate risk in the banking book ("IRRBB") refers to the risk against the Group's capital and earnings due to adverse movements in interest rates under banking book positions. Banking book positions refer to assets and liabilities such as loans, deposits and financial instruments that evolve with normal banking businesses and are not for trading. When interest rates change, the future cash flows attached with these non-trading assets and liabilities change.

The Bank's Board of Directors ("the Board") has established the risk governance framework including Risk Appetite Statement and the three lines of defence. The Board has delegated the oversight of IRRBB to the Executive Committee (the "EXCO"). EXCO is responsible for review and approval of the policy of the Bank Group as required under the Supervisory Policy Manual modules IR-1 (Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book). The Asset and Liability Management Committee (the "ALCO") established by resolutions of the EXCO, is responsible for monitoring and management of IRRBB of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Group manages IRRBB within the IRRBB limits approved by ALCO and under monitoring of Market Risk Management Department independently, which regularly report to both ALCO and RMC for senior management oversight. As an integral part of the overall internal control system, independent parties, such as internal or external auditors, will perform regular audits on compliance and effectiveness of IRRBB. Besides, the behavioral modeling assumptions and results are reviewed and approved by Model Governance Committee on annual basis.

The Group also manages the positions under interest rate risk in the banking book arising from investments in approved financial instruments that are gauged by the internal guideline and relevant risk limits. Hedging for these interest rate positions would be executed through interest rate derivatives whenever deemed necessary and non-hedged positions will contain within the normal banking businesses where the risks originate.

The Group manages its IRRBB exposures using economic value as well as earnings based measures. The impacts of EVE and NII are monitored against limits and triggers at consolidated Bank Group level.

The economic value is measured from present values of its expected net cash flows of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions held with the Bank, discounted to reflect market rates impact. Thereby the Group measures the change in Economic Value of Equity (Δ EVE) as the maximum decrease of the banking book economic value under the six standard scenarios defined by the HKMA's Supervisory Policy Manual and internal stress test scenarios set with historical and forward looking assumptions.

Earnings-based measures the impact of changes in interest rates on accruing or reported earnings. Reduced earnings or outright losses can threaten the financial stability by undermining its capital adequacy and by reducing market confidence in it. The Group measures Δ NII as the maximum reduction in NII over a period of 12 months.

There are no difference in the modeling assumptions applied in internal risk monitoring and regulatory reporting.

The calculation of the IRRBB gapping is processed through an automatic system on daily basis. Market Risk Management Department monitors the IRRBB gapping results against the approved risk limits. Cashflows arising from interest rate sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions are slotted; with embedded optional adjustments based on various business models, including prepayment model, early-redemption model and behavioural models for non-maturity deposits (NMDs).

Stress tests are performed regularly to assess the potential losses under extreme market conditions. The Board, Risk Committee and senior management review stress test results on a regular basis.

The Group conducts periodic reviews of their risk management process and outcome analysis for IRRBB to ensure its integrity, accuracy and reasonableness in response to changing market condition.

Part VII : Interest rate risk in banking book (unaudited)

IRRBBA: Interest rate risk in banking book – risk management objectives and policies

The Group may use derivatives for hedging of the change in fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments as well as future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability in IRRBB. At the inception of a hedge, the Group records the intent of hedging and measures; from risk management perspective, the effectiveness of such hedging at inception and on an ongoing basis.

In the design of IRRBB, the Group has adopted a number of modeling and parametric assumptions in calculating ΔEVE and ΔNII on daily basis. The key assumptions the Group uses in the measurements include:

- a) determination of behavioral modeling in accordance with the Group's business regions;
- b) estimation of the prepayment rates of customer loans and the early withdrawal rates for time deposits, the Group adopted the model derived at the account level with using logistic regression with clustered standard errors. The fixed-rate retail loan and retail term deposit portfolios were assumed to follow a run-off mode, with no new originations or auto-renewal in the forecast;
- c) estimation of behavioral maturity of HKD non-maturity deposits ("NMDs"), the Group adopted the run-off approach, which estimates the decay rate of the current and saving deposit respectively.

The Group manages the interest rate risk exposure for its NMDs through Co-integration Model for Deposit Volume on core deposit ratio and Decay Rate Approach on behavioral maturity. For the core deposit ratio, the Group followed HKMA guidelines by first estimating stable deposit ratio using the Bank's deposit balance data over the past 10 years, and then developing statistical models to estimate the core deposit ratio. In estimating the core deposit ratio, the Group aimed to measure the percentage of stable deposits that would remain with the Bank even under significant interest rate changes. In estimating behavioral maturity, the Group followed the run-off approach, which estimates the decay rate of the deposit balance. The behavioral maturity was obtained based on the decay-rate estimates.

Part VII : Interest rate risk in banking book (unaudited)
IRRBB1: Quantitative information on interest rate risk in banking book

The following table provides information on the changes in economic value of equity and net interest income over the next 12 months under each of the prescribed interest rate shock scenarios in respect of the Group's interest rate exposures arising from banking book positions.

In HK\$'000		Δ EVE		Δ NII	
		As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
1	Parallel up	1,684,000	1,434,000	(542,000)	(717,000)
2	Parallel down	247,000	1,569,000	543,000	717,000
3	Steeper	226,000	213,000		
4	Flattener	606,000	831,000		
5	Short rate up	1,144,000	1,032,000		
6	Short rate down	270,000	482,000		
7	Maximum	1,684,000	1,569,000	543,000	717,000
	Period	As at 31 December 2023		As at 31 December 2022	
8	Tier 1 capital	37,524,010		33,093,110	

Currencies in which the Group has significant positions are included in the computation of interest rate shock scenarios. Significant position in a currency means the sum of its on-balance sheet interest rate-sensitive assets or liabilities, whichever is the larger, in that currency together with its off-balance sheet positions in the same currency is more than 5% of its total on-balance sheet interest rate-sensitive assets or liabilities, whichever is the larger, in all currencies.

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

Part VIII : Remuneration (unaudited)

REMA: Remuneration policy

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee currently consists of five members, including three Independent Non-executive Directors and two Non-executive Directors.

Authority and Responsibility

Under its Terms of Reference, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for, among others, reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on the structure, size, composition and diversity of the Board and its committees; identifying potential candidate suitably qualified to become Directors or take up designated Senior Management or Key Personnel positions of the Bank; reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on the Remuneration Policy of the Group by taking into account the pay and conditions across the Group's individual remuneration packages for Directors, Senior Management and Key Personnel as well as those in positions of significant influence and those having an impact on the Group's risk profile; ensuring that the remuneration frameworks and decisions shall be developed in a manner that is appropriate and in line with the Group's corporate culture, risk appetite, risk culture, long-term interests, performance and control environment; ensuring that no Director, Senior Management, Key Personnel, Risk Control Personnel or any of his/her associates will be involved in deciding his/her own remuneration; and assisting the Board in carrying out the Bank's Corporate Culture-related duties.

Remuneration Structure

The remuneration system of the Group is composed of fixed remuneration, performance based variable remuneration and benefits in kind (where applicable). Considering the Group's business and scale, the Group will use an appropriate level of variable incentive compensation arrangements. This is consistent with the Group's risk appetite of growing steadily and prudently by encouraging long-term performance rather than short-term risk taking, and also motivates, recognizes and rewards both outstanding individual contribution, sound team performance and positive behaviors. The proportion and amount of fixed and variable remuneration shall vary according to an employee's seniority, role, responsibilities and activities within the Group, the market benchmarking and trend, and the need to encourage employee behaviors that support the Group's risk management framework, corporate culture and values, and long-term financial soundness.

Review of Remuneration Policy

The Remuneration Policy of the Group aims to remunerate employees in a manner that supports the achievement of the Group's mission, vision and strategic objectives whilst attracting and retaining scarce skills and rewarding high level of performance. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has reviewed and endorsed the revised Remuneration Policy in 2023, including the reassessment of the principles applied in determining the remuneration package and structure as well as revising the Remuneration Policy due to certain changes of the organization structure of the Bank.

Performance Management

The Group uses a Balanced Scorecard ("Scorecard") approach to measure and manage performance at the levels of the Group, business/functional units and individual employees. With reference to corporate goals and objectives at the beginning of financial year and when necessary, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee reviews the Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") and the corresponding target levels of the Group and recommends to the Board for approval. The targets of the Group will be cascaded down under the Scorecard Framework whereby the performance would be assessed from the four key quadrants of "financial", "customer", "internal process" and "people management".

Each key quadrant of the Scorecard is comprised of a set of KPIs to assess the performance according to the specific areas of responsibility of the Group, business/functional units and individual employees; both financial and non-financial performance indicators are required to ensure a balanced evaluation. To ensure independence, financial KPIs should not be applicable to those risk control unit/personnel whose performance should be evaluated by their performance objectives and independent of the performance of the business areas which they oversee.

To put the principle of aligning performance and remuneration with risk into practice, on top of the mentioned KPIs, a "Compliance and Risk Control" dimension is in place in the Scorecard to take into account any risk factors, control, ethics and compliance event, also its severity and impact to be fully reflected on the performance rating of the Group, business/functional units and individual employees.

Part VIII : Remuneration (unaudited)

REMA: Remuneration policy

Performance Management (continued)

In respect of risk management, the Group has developed a complete Risk Appetite Statement and Key Risk Indicators as the basis for monitoring, assessing and controlling the Group's risk profile. In the Risk Modifier Framework of the Corporate Scorecard for 2023, seven major areas including credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, information technological risk, compliance risk and risk culture are taken into account as a Corporate Scorecard Risk Modifier.

The Compliance and Risk Control assessment at individual level covers the employee's compliance, risk control and ethical standard. This includes, but is not limited to, the performance of the assessed employee in controlling various risks (e.g. credit, compliance, operations and reputation, etc.), the risk management ratings, compliance reports or audit reports related to the performance of the assessed employee, verbal or written warnings (e.g. misconduct), etc.

Compliance and Risk Control Modifier can be applied to adjust the annual performance score in response to any relevant performance. Poor performance can result in a deduction of the total performance score, which in turn affects the magnitude and amount of variable remuneration.

Under the current performance management system, apart from evaluating individuals' KPIs in the Scorecard, there is a separate assessment of adherence to "Corporate Culture and Values". The assessment indicators are designed and matched with reference to the Group's core values and core competencies and their related behavioral indicators, so as to ensure employees and appraising managers clearly understand the required behaviors and attitude to achieve the defined corporate culture and core values of the Group.

The final performance rating of the staff (including the "Balanced Scorecard" and "Corporate Culture and Values") will be a major consideration factor of their salary review and variable remuneration (if applicable).

Award of Variable Remuneration

The Group's variable remuneration structure consists of cash-based discretionary bonus and/or other incentives (where applicable).

The size of the overall variable remuneration pool of the Group is determined according to the compliance/risk adjusted performance of the Group together with the consideration of all necessary factors (including capital position, market and peers business conditions, market competitiveness, material or potential risks involved in the business, and the extent to which the risks affect the Group as a whole), as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to the Board for approval and is subject to the Board's discretion.

The subsequent allocated quota of variable remuneration to each business/functional unit is based on the overall performance of the relevant business/functional unit; while the performance assessment of the employees is based on the final compliance/risk-adjusted performance rating in the individual Scorecard and the Corporate Culture and Values rating.

Poor performance (e.g. financial or non-financial factors in the "Balanced Scorecard" or the "Corporate Culture and Values" failed to reach any specified targets) at any level will result in a reduction to or elimination of the allocation of its/his/her remuneration, including salary review and/or discretionary variable remuneration. Adverse performance in non-financial factors, where appropriate, should override outstanding financial achievements. The overall performance of a business/functional unit or an individual employee could be thoroughly assessed (taking into account compliance and risk factors), rather than solely relying on its/his/her financial performance. This ultimately helps mitigating the Group's risk exposure, aligns variable awards with its long-term value creation and the time horizon of risk.

To ensure independence, the variable remuneration of risk control personnel is determined in accordance with their performance objectives and commensurate with their key role in the Group. To avoid possible undue influence from business units, risk control personnel are compensated in a manner that is independent of the performance of the business unit which they oversee. Management of business units will not determine the remuneration of risk control personnel.

Part VIII : Remuneration (unaudited)

REMA: Remuneration policy

Deferral Arrangements

The award of variable remuneration to employee is subject to deferment in such a manner as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Deferral of the payment of a portion of variable remuneration will allow employees' performance, including the associated risks, to be observed and validated over a period of time before the payment is actually made. Generally, the proportion of variable remuneration made subject to deferment would increase with the employee's seniority and responsibility in the Group. The deferral period is 3 years. The portion of variable remuneration subject to deferment is determined by a pre-defined percentage of their variable remuneration or a pre-defined deferral threshold.

The award of deferred portion is subject to a minimum vesting period and pre-defined vesting conditions as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and communicated to all relevant employees. Deferred portion is awarded in such a manner so as to align the relevant employees' variable awards with long-term value creation and the time horizons of risk. The future performance (both financial and non-financial) of the Group, relevant business/functional units, and individual employees is taken into consideration when approving the vesting arrangement. In circumstances where it is later established that any performance measurement was based on data that is later proven to have been manifestly misstated or based on erroneous assumptions, or it is later established that the relevant employee has committed fraud, malfeasance, or a violation of internal control policies or legal requirements, all or part of the unvested portions of the deferred variable portion should be forgone (i.e. malus), and claw-back of all or part of the variable remuneration may also be applied.

External Remuneration Consultant

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is authorised by the Board to seek professional advice as it deems appropriate and is responsible for the selection and appointment of consultants to advise it on all aspects of remuneration.

Senior Management and Key Personnel

According to the latest "Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System" ("CG-5") under the Supervisory Policy Manual issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority in July 2021 and the Remuneration Policy of the Group, Senior Management refers to Executive Directors, Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executives, and individual positions who are responsible for oversight of the group-wide strategy or activities or those of the Group's material business lines; Key Personnel refers to individual positions whose duties or activities involve the assumption of material risk or the taking on of material exposures on behalf of the Group.

Part VIII : Remuneration (unaudited)

REM1: Remuneration awarded during financial year

In HK\$'000		As at 31 December 2023		
		(a)	(b)	
Remuneration amount and quantitative information		Senior management	Key personnel	
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of employees	12	10
2		Total fixed remuneration	49,250	19,934
3		Of which: cash-based	49,250	19,934
4		Of which: deferred	-	-
5		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	-	-
6		Of which: deferred	-	-
7		Of which: other forms	-	-
8		Of which: deferred	-	-
9	Variable remuneration	Number of employees	10	7
10		Total variable remuneration	8,021	4,916
11		Of which: cash-based	8,021	4,916
12		Of which: deferred	3,208	1,966
13		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	-	-
14		Of which: deferred	-	-
15		Of which: other forms	-	-
16	Of which: deferred	-	-	
17	Total remuneration	57,271	24,850	

Remarks:

- (1) The above disclosed remuneration figures for 2023 include 4 Senior Management and Key Personnel retired or left the Group in 2023.
- (2) Upon privatization and the withdrawal of the listing of shares of the Bank on the Stock Exchange, all outstanding award shares had been cancelled and each outstanding share award holder was entitled to receive the Share Award Offer Price of HK\$20.80 for each such outstanding share award cancelled, upon the fulfilment of pre-defined vesting and other conditions as set out in the rules of the Share Award Scheme. The Board exercised its discretion to terminate the Share Award Scheme with effect from 22 October 2021 in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Share Award Scheme.

Part VIII : Remuneration (unaudited)
REM2: Special payments

In HK\$'000		As at 31 December 2023					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Special payments		Guaranteed bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance payments	
		Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
1	Senior management	-	-	1	304	-	-
2	Key personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remarks: As the number of Senior Management and Key Personnel involved in the above section is small, in order to avoid that individuals' figure could be deduced from disclosure of a breakdown of the figure, aggregate figures are disclosed.

Part VIII : Remuneration (unaudited)
REM3: Deferred remuneration

In HK\$'000		As at 31 December 2023				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Deferred and retained remuneration		Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration	Of which: Total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustment	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year
1	Senior management	5,691	5,691	-	-	2,297
2	Cash	5,691	5,691	-	-	2,297
3	Shares	-	-	-	-	-
4	Cash-linked instruments	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other	-	-	-	-	-
6	Key personnel	2,844	2,844	-	-	1,068
7	Cash	2,844	2,844	-	-	1,068
8	Shares	-	-	-	-	-
9	Cash-linked instruments	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total	8,535	8,535	-	-	3,365

Remarks: The above disclosed outstanding and paid deferred cash bonus include 4 former Senior Management and Key Personnel retired or left the Group in 2022 and 2023.

Regulatory Disclosures
Abbreviations

Abbreviations

AI
ALCO
AMORT
AT1
BDR
BIA
BVAL
CCF
CCP
CCR
CCyB
CEM
CET1
CFO
CFR
CIS
CRM
CRO
CVA
EAD
ECAI
ECL
EPE
EWI
EXCO
FVOCI
FVPL
HKMA
HKFRS
IAA
IMM(CCR)
IMM
IPV
IRB
IRRBB
KPIs
LMR
LR
NMDs
OTC
PFE
PSE
RC
RMC
RW
RWA
SA-CCR
SEC-ERBA
SEC-FBA
SEC-IRBA
SEC-SA
SFT
SICR
SPM
STC
STM
VaR
ΔEVE
ΔNII

Brief Description

Authorized Institution
Asset and Liability Management Committee
Amortized Cost
Additional Tier 1
Banking (Disclosure) Rules
Basic Indicator Approach
Bloomberg Valuation
Credit Conversion Factor
Central Counterparty
Counterparty Credit Risk
Countercyclical Capital Buffer
Current Exposure Method
Common Equity Tier 1
Chief Financial Officer
Core Funding Ratio
Collective Investment Scheme
Credit Risk Mitigation
Chief Risk Officer
Credit Valuation Adjustment
Exposure At Default
External Credit Assessment Institution
Expected Credit Loss
Expected Positive Exposure
Early Warning Indicator
Executive Committee
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Hong Kong Monetary Authority
Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards
Internal Assessment Approach
Internal Models (Counterparty Credit Risk) Approach
Internal Models Approach
Independent Price Verification
Internal Ratings-Based Approach
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
Key Performance Indicators
Liquidity Maintenance Ratio
Leverage Ratio
Non-Maturity Deposits
Over-The-Counter
Potential Future Exposure
Public Sector Entity
Risk Committee
Risk Management Committee
Risk-Weight
Risk-Weighted Asset/ Risk-Weighted Amount
Standardised Approach (Counterparty Credit Risk)
Securitization External Ratings-Based Approach
Securitization Fall-back Approach
Securitization Internal Ratings-Based Approach
Securitization Standardised Approach
Securities Financing Transaction
Significant Increase in Credit Risk
Supervisory Policy Manual
Standardised (Credit Risk) Approach
Standardised (Market Risk) Approach
Value At Risk
Change in Economic Value of Equity
Change in Net Interest Income