中信银行(国际)
CHINA CITIC BANK INTERNATIONAL

China CITIC Bank International Limited
中信銀行(國際)有限公司

Regulatory Disclosure Statement

31 December 2025
(Unaudited)

These disclosures are prepared under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules

Regulatory Disclosure Statement

CONTENTS **PAGES**

Part I: Overview of risk management, key prudential ratios and Risk-Weighted Asset (RWA)

OVA:	Overview of risk management	1-2
KM1:	Key prudential ratios	2-3
OV1:	Overview of RWA	4

Part II: Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures

LI1:	Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	5-6
LI2:	Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	6
LIA:	Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts	7
PV1:	Prudent valuation adjustments	7

Part IIA: Composition of regulatory capital

CC1:	Composition of regulatory capital	8-13
CC2:	Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet	14
CCA:	Main features of regulatory capital instruments	15-21

Part IIB: Macroprudential supervisory measures

CCyB1:	Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in countercyclical capital buffer	22

Part IIC: Leverage ratio

LR1:	Summary comparison of accounting assets against leverage ratio exposure measure	22
LR2:	Leverage ratio	23

Part IID: Liquidity

LIQA:	Liquidity risk management	24-26
LIQ1:	Liquidity Coverage Ratio – for category 1 institution	27
LIQ2:	Net Stable Funding Ratio – for category 1 institution	28-29

Part III: Credit risk for non-securitization exposures

CRA:	General information about credit risk	30
CR1:	Credit quality of exposures	31
CR2:	Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities	31
CRB:	Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures	31-34
CRC:	Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation	35
CR3:	Overview of recognised credit risk mitigation	35
CRD:	Qualitative disclosures on use of ECAI ratings under STC approach	35
CR4:	Credit risk exposures and effects of recognised credit risk mitigation – for STC approach	36
CR5:	Credit risk exposures by exposure classes and by risk weights – for STC approach	37-40

CONTENTS **PAGES**

Part IV: Counterparty credit risk
CCRA: Qualitative disclosures related to counterparty credit risk (including those arising from clearing through CCPs) . . . 41
CCR1: Analysis of counterparty credit risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by approaches . . 42
CCR3: Counterparty credit risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by exposure classes and by risk weights – STC approach . . . 42
CCR5: Composition of collateral for counterparty credit risk exposures (including those for contracts or transactions cleared through CCPs) . . . 43
CCR6: Credit-related derivatives contracts . . . 43
CCR8: Exposures to CCPs . . . 44

Part IVA: Credit valuation adjustment risk
CVAA: Qualitative disclosures related to CVA risk . . . 44
CVA1: CVA risk under reduced basic CVA approach . . . 44

Part VI: Market risk
MRA: Qualitative disclosures related to market risk . . . 45-47
MR1: Market risk under STM approach . . . 48

Part VII: Interest rate risk in banking book
IRRBBA: Interest rate risk in banking book – risk management objectives and policies . . . 49-50
IRRBB1: Quantitative information on interest rate risk in banking book . . . 50

Part VIII: Remuneration
REMA: Remuneration policy . . . 51-53
REM1: Remuneration awarded during financial year . . . 53
REM2: Special payments . . . 53
REM3: Deferred remuneration . . . 54

Part IX: Operational risk
ORA: General information on operational risk framework . . . 55-56
OR1: Historical losses . . . 57
OR2: Business indicator and business indicator components breakdown . . . 58
OR3: Minimum operational risk capital requirement . . . 58

Part XI: Asset encumbrance
ENC: Asset encumbrance . . . 58

Regulatory Disclosure Statement (continued)

The information contained in this regulatory disclosure statement is for China CITIC Bank International Limited ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group"), and is prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and the disclosure templates issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"). It should be read in conjunction with the Group's 2025 Annual Report. These regulatory disclosures are governed by the Group's disclosure policy, which set out the governance, control and assurance requirements for publication of the document.

PART I: OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT, KEY PRUDENTIAL RATIOS AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA)

OVA: Overview of risk management

The Group has the fundamental goal of executing our strategy while managing our risks in a comprehensive and integrated manner. The Risk Appetite Statement and Risk Appetite Framework are key components within the risk management framework which describes the types and levels of risk that we are prepared to accept in the pursuit of our goals. The Group has a robust infrastructure to facilitate identifying, quantifying, monitoring and mitigating all risk types in our business activities. A comprehensive overview of our risk management framework including the management and mitigation of key risks facing the Group is set out in the *Risk Management Section of the Annual Report 2025.*

The Board has the primary responsibility for the effective management of risks. The Board approves the Risk Appetite Statement and ensures that it is consistent with our strategic, business, capital and financial plans, as well as the risk-taking capacity and remuneration system. The Board has established the Credit & Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") to oversee and manage the Bank's risk related matters, including but not limited to the risk strategy, risk appetite/tolerance, profile, policies (including key risk procedures), fair value practices, capital adequacy, risk culture, systems, and various risk-related initiatives and projects. The CRMC carries out its oversight function on the Group's risk management through various committees at the management level, including the Credit Committee, Market Risk Committee, Non-Performing Loans Committee, Investment Review Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, Operational Risk Management Committee, New Product Committee, Compliance and AML Committee and Management Committee. Further information on the risk governance structure is set out in the *Corporate Governance and Other Information Section of the Annual Report 2025.*

The Group adopts a Three Lines of Defence model in risk management. As the first line of defence, business units and related support units which take risks have primary responsibility to own and manage the risks associated with day-to-day business and operational activities. For reporting of quantifiable risks that are measured against approved limits, limits initiated by business units shall be subject to independent monitoring and control by various independent risk management and compliance functions as the second line of defence. Furthermore, the second line of defence establishes relevant risk governance and framework to ensure the level of risks are properly managed. As the third line of defence, the Internal Audit Group shall conduct regular audits on the risk areas to ascertain the effectiveness of the system in risk measurement, reporting and monitoring.

The Group's Bank Culture Reform ("BCR") Taskforce convened to review and drive continuously the various bank-wide and group/entity-level BCR initiatives which included refining the bank-wide Bank Culture Indicators ("BCI") dashboard; producing group/entity-level BCI dashboards; launching various BCR promotion to shape desirable behaviour; senior management training as part of leadership development programme; bank-wide and group/entity-level Risk Appetite Statement alongside with summary sheets of Code of Conduct and General Compliance Policy and Guideline; and incorporating BCR as a standing agenda item in Board level Committee meetings.

Our risk measurement and reporting systems are dedicated to deliver comprehensive and management information in support of business strategy and solutions to evolving regulatory reporting requirements. The Group maintains adequate tools/techniques and management information systems to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate all relevant quantifiable and material risks and to provide our management with timely and accurate reports on the financial condition, operating performance and risk exposure of the Group. Risk management tools/techniques include but not limited to quantitative models, portfolio and limit management tools, early alert tools, stress testing, etc. to ensure that the risks are evaluated and quantified in a multi-dimensional and scientific manner. The Group continually seeks to enhance our risk management practices and methodologies in alignment with international best practices. The Group has been actively proceeding a number of key initiatives including implementation of the Basel III Reform Package and climate risk management and projects to enhance risk database, data governance, system and infrastructure.

PART I: OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT, KEY PRUDENTIAL RATIOS AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) (CONTINUED)

OVA: Overview of risk management (continued)

The Group operates a robust and comprehensive stress testing programme that supports our risk management and capital planning. Stress testing also assesses our capital strength and enhances our resilience to adverse events. It also gives an insight into the potential impact of the Group risk taking positions and how it could be mitigated. Apart from regulatory driven stress tests, the Group also conducts internal stress tests. Our stress testing is supported by dedicated teams and infrastructure. The Board delegated committees oversees the stress testing programme, and the stress test results are regularly reported to the management level committees for approval and course of action, where appropriate. The Group uses a range of stress testing techniques to achieve a comprehensive coverage across our business activities. A comprehensive overview on stress testing over different risk classes is set out in the *Risk Management Section of the Annual Report 2025*.

KM1: Key prudential ratios

		At 31 December 2025	At 30 September 2025	At 30 June 2025	At 31 March 2025	At 31 December 2024
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
	Regulatory capital					
1 & 1a	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	**46,816,166**	46,462,935	45,483,279	44,542,342	43,302,008
2 & 2a	Tier 1	**56,151,562**	55,798,331	54,818,675	53,877,738	52,637,404
3 & 3a	Total capital	**63,711,370**	63,468,400	62,468,206	61,391,713	59,995,329
	RWA					
4	Total RWA	**296,426,201**	309,923,433	311,683,437	302,331,419	316,672,653
4a	Total RWA (pre-floor)	**296,426,201**	309,923,433	311,683,437	302,331,419	N/A[1]
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)					
5 & 5a	CET1 ratio (%)	**15.8%**	15.0%	14.6%	14.7%	13.7%
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**15.8%**	15.0%	14.6%	14.7%	N/A[1]
6 & 6a	Tier 1 ratio (%)	**18.9%**	18.0%	17.6%	17.8%	16.6%
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**18.9%**	18.0%	17.6%	17.8%	N/A[1]
7 & 7a	Total capital ratio (%)	**21.5%**	20.5%	20.0%	20.3%	18.9%
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**21.5%**	20.5%	20.0%	20.3%	N/A[1]
	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 (%)	**0.379%**	0.372%	0.364%	0.364%	0.358%
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	**2.879%**	2.872%	2.864%	2.864%	2.858%
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	**11.3%**	10.5%	10.1%	10.2%	9.2%
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	**565,457,668**	575,610,430	566,852,838	548,525,403	500,422,088
13a	LR exposure measure based on mean values of gross assets of SFTs	**567,700,161**	582,333,175	561,247,573	538,711,537	N/A[2]
14, 14a & 14b	LR (%)	**9.9%**	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	10.5%
14c & 14d	LR (%) based on mean values of gross assets of SFTs	**9.9%**	9.6%	9.8%	10.0%	N/A[2]

PART I: OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT, KEY PRUDENTIAL RATIOS AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) (CONTINUED)

KM1: Key prudential ratios (continued)

		At 31 December 2025	At 30 September 2025	At 30 June 2025	At 31 March 2025	At 31 December 2024
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)/Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institutions only:					
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	**89,856,948**	96,214,908	89,236,791	84,139,233	80,310,151
16	Total net cash outflows	**49,232,687**	45,684,373	42,801,260	42,624,258	36,256,661
17	LCR (%)	**185%**	214%	211%	200%	227%
	Applicable to category 2 institutions only:					
17a	LMR (%)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)/Core Funding Ratio (CFR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institutions only:					
18	Total available stable funding	**369,274,188**	373,529,008	360,710,032	350,041,442	326,750,362
19	Total required stable funding	**254,355,327**	247,541,547	245,558,136	237,763,123	219,791,551
20	NSFR (%)	**145%**	151%	147%	147%	149%
	Applicable to category 2A institutions only:					
20a	CFR (%)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Applicable

Note 1: Input is not applicable as output floor was implemented on 1 January 2025.

Note 2: Not applicable as the metric for a new standard is reported for the first time in 2025.

PART I: OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT, KEY PRUDENTIAL RATIOS AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) (CONTINUED)

OV1: Overview of RWA

The following table provides an overview of the Bank's RWA by various 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
		At 31 December 2025	At 30 September 2025	At 31 December 2025
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	274,896,068	285,974,925	21,991,685
2	Of which STC approach	274,896,068	285,974,925	21,991,685
2a	Of which BSC approach	–	–	–
3	Of which foundation IRB approach	–	–	–
4	Of which supervisory slotting criteria approach	–	–	–
5	Of which advanced IRB approach	–	–	–
5a	Of which retail IRB approach	–	–	–
5b	Of which specific risk-weight approach	–	–	–
6	Counterparty credit risk and default fund contributions	6,901,672	7,647,379	552,134
7	Of which SA-CCR approach	5,064,624	4,352,663	405,170
7a	Of which CEM	–	–	–
8	Of which IMM (CCR) approach	–	–	–
9	Of which others	1,837,048	3,294,716	146,964
10	CVA risk	1,635,350	1,523,650	130,828
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Collective investment scheme ("CIS") exposures – look-through approach/third-party approach	–	–	–
13	CIS exposures – mandate-based approach	–	–	–
14	CIS exposures – fall-back approach	–	–	–
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches	–	–	–
15	Settlement risk	–	39,840	–
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	–	–	–
17	Of which SEC-IRBA	–	–	–
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	–	–	–
19	Of which SEC-SA	–	–	–
19a	Of which SEC-FBA	–	–	–
20	Market risk	3,789,338	5,421,900	303,147
21	Of which STM approach	3,789,338	5,421,900	303,147
22	Of which IMA	–	–	–
22a	Of which SSTM approach	–	–	–
23	Capital charge for moving exposures between trading book and banking book	–	–	–
24	Operational risk	9,116,450	9,123,275	729,316
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	–	–	–
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	312,453	345,523	24,996
26	Output floor level applied	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	N/A	N/A	N/A
28a	Deduction to RWA	225,130	153,059	18,010
28b	Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	51,993	–	4,159
28c	Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	173,137	153,059	13,851
29	**Total**	**296,426,201**	**309,923,433**	**23,714,096**

N/A: Not applicable

PART II: LINKAGES BETWEEN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REGULATORY EXPOSURES

LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
			Carrying values of items:				
	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
At 31 December 2025	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	15,405,173	15,401,411	15,401,411	–	–	–	–
Placements with and advances to banks	73,308,217	73,308,217	73,308,217	–	–	–	–
Financial assets held under resale agreements							
– at fair value through profit or loss	1,464,430	1,464,430	–	1,464,430	–	1,464,430	–
– at amortised cost	6,704,716	6,704,716	–	6,704,716	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	11,476,874	11,476,874	–	11,476,874	–	11,476,874	–
Financial investments							
– at fair value through profit or loss	2,833,452	2,833,452	94,649	–	–	2,738,803	–
– at fair value through other comprehensive income	180,779,469	180,779,469	180,779,469	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers and other accounts							
– at fair value through profit or loss	16,604,542	16,604,542	16,604,542	–	–	–	–
– at amortised cost	239,708,506	239,767,524	239,767,524	–	–	–	–
Right-of-use assets	665,351	645,618	645,618	–	–	–	–
Property and equipment							
– Investment properties	412,686	412,686	412,686	–	–	–	–
– Other premises and equipment	639,332	630,140	630,140	–	–	–	–
Intangible assets	495,856	494,437	–	–	–	–	494,437
Deferred tax assets	110,455	110,455	–	–	–	–	110,455
Total assets	**550,609,059**	**550,633,971**	**527,644,256**	**19,646,020**	**–**	**15,680,107**	**604,892**

PART II: LINKAGES BETWEEN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REGULATORY EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories (continued)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
			Carrying values of items:				
	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
At 31 December 2025	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	13,042,402	13,042,402	–	–	–	–	13,042,402
Deposits from customers	425,918,634	425,987,871	–	–	–	–	425,987,871
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	56,289	56,289	–	–	–	56,289	–
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements							
– at fair value through profit or loss	200,280	200,280	–	200,280	–	200,280	–
– at amortised cost	16,095,576	16,095,576	–	16,095,576	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	11,416,145	11,416,145	–	11,416,145	–	11,416,145	–
Certificates of deposit issued	776,894	776,894	–	–	–	–	776,894
Debt securities issued	968,366	968,366	–	–	–	–	968,366
Current tax liabilities	329,008	329,008	–	–	–	–	329,008
Deferred tax liabilities	71,696	71,696	–	–	–	–	71,696
Other liabilities	17,180,134	17,163,068	–	–	–	–	17,163,068
Lease liabilities	814,885	794,456	–	–	–	–	794,456
Loan capital	3,875,155	3,875,155	–	–	–	–	3,875,155
Of which: Loan capital not eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loan capital eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital	–	3,891,899	–	–	–	–	3,891,899
Total liabilities	**490,745,464**	**490,777,206**	**–**	**27,712,001**	**–**	**11,672,714**	**463,008,916**

* For the purpose of this template, column (f) also includes items subject to CVA risk framework.

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

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
			Items subject to:			
		Total	credit risk framework	securitization framework	counterparty credit risk framework	market risk framework*
At 31 December 2025		***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
1	**Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)**	**550,029,079**	**527,644,256**	**–**	**19,646,020**	**15,680,107**
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	27,768,290	–	–	27,712,001	11,672,714
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	522,260,789	527,644,256	–	(8,065,981)	4,007,393
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	168,538,449	25,686,530	–	–	–
5	Differences in valuations	–	–	–	–	–
6	Differences due to consideration of provisions	–	1,065,918	–	–	–
7	Differences due to potential exposures for counterparty credit risk	–	–	–	5,526,284	–
8	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**690,799,238**	**554,396,704**	**–**	**(2,539,697)**	**4,007,393**

* For the purpose of this template, column (e) also includes items subject to CVA risk framework.

PART II: LINKAGES BETWEEN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REGULATORY EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

(1) Template LI1

The difference between column (a) and column (b) of Template LI1 are due to the consolidation basis for accounting includes the Bank and all its subsidiaries whereas the consolidation basis for regulatory purposes includes the Bank and only some of the Group's subsidiaries but mainly excluded nominee services companies.

(2) Template LI2

The main drivers for the differences between accounting values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes are the application of credit conversion factor ("CCF") on off-balance sheet amounts and consideration of potential future exposures ("PFE") for counterparty risk.

PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
								Of which:	Of which:
At 31 December 2025 (HK$' 000)		Equity	Interest rates	FX	Credit	Commodities	Total	In the trading book	In the banking book
1	Close-out uncertainty, of which:	–	13,832	–	–	–	13,832	–	13,832
2	*Mid-market value*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	*Close-out costs*	–	13,832	–	–	–	13,832	–	13,832
4	*Concentration*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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**	**–**	**13,832**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13,832**	**–**	**13,832**

Prudent valuation adjustments ("PVA") are made for financial instruments accounted for at fair value for the purpose of determining capital requirements, regardless of whether they are booked in the trading book or banking book and whether they are marked-to-market or marked-to-model. The Group applies prudence and makes appropriate adjustments in the financial reporting to address valuation uncertainties arising from the following factors: mid-market value, unearned credit spreads, and other factors where appropriate.

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference number of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*	
	CET1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	18,058,853	(5)–(6)
2	Retained earnings	30,527,346	(7)
3	Disclosed reserves	1,590,010	(8)
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**	**50,176,209**	
	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
7	Valuation adjustments	13,832	(11)
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	–	
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	494,437	(1)
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	110,455	(2)
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	1,880	(3)
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	–	
16	Investments in own CET1 capital instruments (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	–	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in CET1 capital instruments	–	
18	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	–	
19	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	–	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable	Not applicable
23	of which: significant investments in the ordinary share of financial sector entities	Not applicable	Not applicable
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	Not applicable	Not applicable
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	Not applicable	Not applicable

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference number of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	2,739,439	
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	314,794	(10)
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	2,424,645	(9)
26c	Securitization exposures specified in a notice given by the MA	–	
26d	Cumulative losses below depreciated cost arising from the institution's holdings of land and buildings	–	
26e	Capital shortfall of regulated non-bank subsidiaries	–	
26f	Capital investment in a connected company which is a commercial entity (amount above 15% of the reporting institution's capital base)	–	
27	Regulatory deductions applied to CET1 capital due to insufficient AT1 capital and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	–	
28	**Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital**	**3,360,043**	
29	**CET1 capital**	**46,816,166**	
	AT1 capital: instruments		
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	9,335,396	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	9,335,396	(12)
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	–	
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	–	
36	**AT1 capital before regulatory deductions**	**9,335,396**	
	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**	**9,335,396**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**56,151,562**	

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference number of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	3,891,899	(4)
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)	–	
50	Collective provisions and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	3,526,252	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions**	**7,418,151**	
	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	(141,657)	
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	(141,657)	(10) x 45%
56b	Regulatory deductions applied to Tier 2 capital to cover the required deductions falling within BCR §48(1)(g)	–	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**(141,657)**	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**7,559,808**	
59	**Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**63,711,370**	
60	**Total RWA**	**296,426,201**	
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)		
61	**CET1 capital ratio**	**15.8%**	
62	**Tier 1 capital ratio**	**18.9%**	
63	**Total capital ratio**	**21.5%**	
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer plus higher loss absorbency requirements)**	**2.88%**	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.38%	
67	of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	0.00%	
68	CET1 (as a percentage of RWA) available after meeting minimum capital requirements	11.29%	

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference number of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*	
	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	70,142	
73	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	23,036	
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)	3,578,245	
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	3,526,252	
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	–	

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

Row No.	Description	Hong Kong basis *HK$'000*	Basel III basis *HK$'000*
9	**Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)**	494,437	494,437
	Explanation 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.		
10	**Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)**	110,455	–
	Explanation 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.		
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)**	–	–
	Explanation 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.		

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

Row No.	Description	Hong Kong basis *HK$'000*	Basel III basis *HK$'000*
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)**	–	–
	Explanation 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)**	–	–
	Explanation 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)**	–	–
	Explanation 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.

Abbreviations:

CET1 : Common Equity Tier 1
AT1 : Additional Tier 1

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

	At 31 December 2025		
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	15,405,173	15,401,411	
Placements with and advances to banks	73,308,217	73,308,217	
Financial assets held under resale agreements			
– at fair value through profit or loss	1,464,430	1,464,430	
– at amortised cost	6,704,716	6,704,716	
Derivative financial instruments	11,476,874	11,476,874	
Financial investments			
– at fair value through profit or loss	2,833,452	2,833,452	
– at fair value through other comprehensive income	180,779,469	180,779,469	
Loans and advances to customers and other accounts			
– at fair value through profit or loss	16,604,542	16,604,542	
– at amortised cost	239,708,506	239,767,524	
of which: collective impairment allowances reflected in regulatory capital	–	1,053,046	
Property and equipment			
– Investment properties	412,686	412,686	
– Other premises and equipment	639,332	630,140	
Right-of-use assets	665,351	645,618	
Intangible assets	495,856	494,437	(1)
Deferred tax assets	110,455	110,455	(2)
Total Assets	**550,609,059**	**550,633,971**	
Liabilities			
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	13,042,402	13,042,402	
Deposits from customers	425,918,634	425,987,871	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	56,289	56,289	
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements			
– at fair value through profit or loss	200,280	200,280	
– at amortised cost	16,095,576	16,095,576	
Derivative financial instruments	11,416,145	11,416,145	
of which: Debit valuation adjustments in respect of derivative contracts (DVA)	–	1,880	(3)
Certificates of deposit issued	776,894	776,894	
Debt securities issued	968,366	968,366	
Current tax liabilities	329,008	329,008	
Deferred tax liabilities	71,696	71,696	
Lease liabilities	814,885	794,456	
Loan capital	3,875,155	3,875,155	
of which: Loan capital not eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital	–	–	
Loan capital eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital	–	3,891,899	(4)
Other liabilities	17,180,134	17,163,068	
Total Liabilities	**490,745,464**	**490,777,206**	
Equity			
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Bank	**50,528,199**	**50,521,369**	
of which: Paid-in share capital	18,404,013	18,404,013	(5)
of which: non-qualifying CET1 Capital	–	345,160	(6)
Reserves	32,124,186	32,117,356	
of which: Retained earnings	30,504,847	30,527,346	(7)
of which: Other reserves	1,619,339	1,590,010	(8)
of which: Regulatory reserve earmarked	–	2,424,645	(9)
of which: Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings	–	314,794	(10)
of which: Valuation adjustments	–	13,832	(11)
Other equity instruments	**9,335,396**	**9,335,396**	(12)
Total Equity	**59,863,595**	**59,856,765**	
Total Equity and Liabilities	**550,609,059**	**550,633,971**	

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Share Capital
(1)	Issuer	China CITIC Bank International Limited
(2)	Unique identifier	N/A
(3)	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong laws
	Regulatory treatment	
(4)	– Transitional Basel III rules	N/A
(5)	– Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
(6)	– Eligible at solo/group/solo and group	Solo and Group
(7)	– Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares
(8)	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$18,058.85 million
(9)	Par value of instrument	N/A
(10)	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
(11)	Original date of issuance	10 December 1954
(12)	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
(13)	– Original maturity date	No maturity
(14)	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
(15)	– Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
(16)	– Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons/dividends	
(17)	– Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A
(18)	– Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
(19)	– Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A
(20)	– Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
(21)	– Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
(22)	– Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
(23)	*Convertible or non-convertible*	Non-convertible
(24)	– If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
(25)	– If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
(26)	– If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
(27)	– If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
(28)	– If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
(29)	– If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
(30)	Write-down feature	No
(31)	– If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
(32)	– If write-down, full or partial	N/A
(33)	– If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
(34)	– If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
(35)	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	N/A
(36)	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
(37)	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

N/A – Not Applicable

Full terms and conditions of regulatory capital instruments can be viewed in the Regulatory Disclosures section of the Bank's corporate website www.cncbinternational.com.

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

		Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities with US$600 million at 3.25% per annum
(1)	Issuer	China CITIC Bank International Limited
(2)	Unique identifier	XS2368569252
(3)	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English laws (subordination governed by Hong Kong laws)
	Regulatory treatment	
(4)	– Transitional Basel III rules	N/A
(5)	– Basel III rules	Additional Tier 1
(6)	– Eligible at solo/group/solo and group	Solo and Group
(7)	– Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Capital Securities
(8)	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$4,647.49 million
(9)	Par value of instrument	US$600.00 million
(10)	Accounting classification	Equity – par value
(11)	Original date of issuance	29 July 2021
(12)	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
(13)	– Original maturity date	No maturity
(14)	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
(15)	– Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	– 29 July 2026 (First Call Date) – No fixed redemption date. – Optional Redemption (on a designated date in 2026 or on any Distribution Payment Date thereafter), Tax or Regulatory Redemption are all subject to prior written consent of the HKMA and satisfying any conditions that the HKMA may impose at that time. Redemption amount will be the outstanding principal amount together with distributions accrued to the date of redemption.
(16)	– Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons/dividends	
(17)	– Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
(18)	– Coupon rate and any related index	– At a fixed rate of 3.25% per annum until (but excluding) 29 July 2026. – On the First Call Date and each anniversary falling five years thereafter, the Distribution Rate will reset by reference to the then-prevailing five-year U.S. Treasury Rate plus 2.53% per annum. – Any distributions are subject to there being no Mandatory Distribution Cancellation Event or Optional Distribution Cancellation Event.
(19)	– Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
(20)	– Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
(21)	– Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
(22)	– Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
(23)	*Convertible or non-convertible*	Non-convertible
(24)	– If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
(25)	– If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
(26)	– If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
(27)	– If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
(28)	– If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
(29)	– If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
(30)	Write-down feature	Yes

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

		Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities with US$600 million at 3.25% per annum
(31)	– If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event, the Issuer shall, upon the provision of a Non-Viability Event Notice, irrevocably reduce the then prevailing principal amount and cancel any accrued but unpaid distribution of each Capital Security in whole or in part. "Non-Viability Event" means the earlier of: (a) the HKMA notifying the Issuer in writing that the HKMA is of the opinion that a write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Issuer would become non-viable; or (b) the HKMA notifying the Issuer 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 Issuer would become non-viable. At the sole discretion of the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority following a non-viability event, the outstanding amount of AT1 Capital Securities can be adjusted upon the exercise of Hong Kong Resolution Authority Power in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance (Cap.628).
(32)	– If write-down, full or partial	Full or partial
(33)	– If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
(34)	– If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
(35)	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 the claims of: (i) all unsubordinated creditors (including depositors), (ii) creditors in respect of Tier 2 Capital Securities, and (iii) all other Subordinated Creditors whose claims are stated to rank senior to the Capital Securities or rank senior to the Capital Securities by operations of law or contract.
(36)	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
(37)	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

N/A – Not Applicable

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

		Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities with US$600 million at 4.80% per annum
(1)	Issuer	China CITIC Bank International Limited
(2)	Unique identifier	XS2461766805
(3)	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English laws (subordination governed by Hong Kong laws)
	Regulatory treatment	
(4)	– Transitional Basel III rules	N/A
(5)	– Basel III rules	Additional Tier 1
(6)	– Eligible at solo/group/solo and group	Solo and Group
(7)	– Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Capital Securities
(8)	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$4,687.91 million
(9)	Par value of instrument	US$600.00 million
(10)	Accounting classification	Equity – par value
(11)	Original date of issuance	22 April 2022
(12)	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
(13)	– Original maturity date	No maturity
(14)	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
(15)	– Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	– 22 April 2027 (First Call Date) – No fixed redemption date. – Optional Redemption (on a designated date in 2027 or on any Distribution Payment Date thereafter), Tax or Regulatory Redemption are all subject to prior written consent of the HKMA and satisfying any conditions that the HKMA may impose at that time. Redemption amount will be the outstanding principal amount together with distributions accrued to the date of redemption.
(16)	– Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons/dividends	
(17)	– Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
(18)	– Coupon rate and any related index	– At a fixed rate of 4.80% per annum until (but excluding) 22 April 2027. – On the First Call Date and each anniversary falling five years thereafter, the Distribution Rate will reset by reference to the then-prevailing five-year U.S. Treasury Rate plus 2.104% per annum. – Any distributions are subject to there being no Mandatory Distribution Cancellation Event or Optional Distribution Cancellation Event.
(19)	– Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
(20)	– Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
(21)	– Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
(22)	– Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
(23)	*Convertible or non-convertible*	Non-convertible
(24)	– If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
(25)	– If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
(26)	– If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
(27)	– If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
(28)	– If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
(29)	– If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
(30)	Write-down feature	Yes

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

		Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities with US$600 million at 4.80% per annum
(31)	– If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event, the Issuer shall, upon the provision of a Non-Viability Event Notice, irrevocably reduce the then prevailing principal amount and cancel any accrued but unpaid distribution of each Capital Security in whole or in part. "Non-Viability Event" means the earlier of: (a) the HKMA notifying the Issuer in writing that the HKMA is of the opinion that a write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Issuer would become non-viable; or (b) the HKMA notifying the Issuer 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 Issuer would become non-viable. At the sole discretion of the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority following a non-viability event, the outstanding amount of AT1 Capital Securities can be adjusted upon the exercise of Hong Kong Resolution Authority Power in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance (Cap.628).
(32)	– If write-down, full or partial	Full or partial
(33)	– If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
(34)	– If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
(35)	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 the claims of: (i) all unsubordinated creditors (including depositors), (ii) creditors in respect of Tier 2 Capital Securities, and (iii) all other Subordinated Creditors whose claims are stated to rank senior to the Capital Securities or rank senior to the Capital Securities by operations of law or contract.
(36)	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
(37)	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

N/A – Not Applicable

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

		Subordinated notes (due 2033) with U.S.$500 million at 6.00% per annum
(1)	Issuer	China CITIC Bank International Limited
(2)	Unique identifier	XS2672283293
(3)	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English laws (subordination governed by Hong Kong laws)
	Regulatory treatment	
(4)	– Transitional Basel III rules	N/A
(5)	– Basel III rules	Tier 2
(6)	– Eligible at solo/group/solo and group	Solo and Group
(7)	– Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Debt instruments
(8)	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$3,891.90 million
(9)	Par value of instrument	US$500.00 million
(10)	Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost
(11)	Original date of issuance	5 December 2023
(12)	Perpetual or dated	Dated
(13)	– Original maturity date	5 December 2033
(14)	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
(15)	– Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	– 5 December 2028 (Call Date). Included tax and regulatory call options. – Redemption at par, subject to adjustment following the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event.
(16)	– Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons/dividends	
(17)	– Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
(18)	– Coupon rate and any related index	At a fixed rate of 6.00% per annum until (but excluding) 5 December 2028 and thereafter reset at then prevailing five-year U.S. Treasury rate plus the initial spread of 1.65% per annum.
(19)	– Existence of a dividend stopper	No
(20)	– Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory
(21)	– Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
(22)	– Non-cumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
(23)	*Convertible or non-convertible*	Non-convertible
(24)	– If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
(25)	– If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
(26)	– If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
(27)	– If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
(28)	– If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
(29)	– If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
(30)	Write-down feature	Yes

PART IIA: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

		Subordinated notes (due 2033) with U.S.$500 million at 6.00% per annum
(31)	– If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event, the Issuer shall, upon or prior to the provision of a Non-Viability Event Notice, irrevocably (without the need for the consent of the holders of the Notes) reduce the then outstanding principal amount of, and cancel any accrued but unpaid interest of each Note in whole or in part. "Non-Viability Event" means the earlier of: (a) the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (the "HKMA") notifying the Issuer in writing that the HKMA is of the opinion that a write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Issuer would become non-viable; or (b) the HKMA notifying the Issuer 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 Issuer would become non-viable.
(32)	– If write-down, full or partial	Full or partial
(33)	– If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
(34)	– If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
(35)	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	Immediately subordinated to indebtedness/unsecured senior notes
(36)	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
(37)	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

N/A – Not Applicable

PART IIB: MACROPRUDENTIAL SUPERVISORY MEASURES

CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in countercyclical capital buffer ("CCyB")

		At 31 December 2025			
		a	b	c	d
	Geographical breakdown by Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect	RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio	AI-specific CCyB ratio	CCyB amount
			HK$'000		*HK$'000*
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.5000%	155,226,140		
2	Australia	1.0000%	2,132,681		
3	Belgium	1.0000%	3,644		
4	France	1.0000%	110,957		
5	Germany	0.7500%	215,527		
6	Ireland	1.5000%	591,098		
7	Luxembourg	0.5000%	274,215		
8	Netherlands	2.0000%	533,568		
9	South Korea	1.0000%	1,603,041		
10	Spain	0.5000%	468,920		
11	Sweden	2.0000%	586,860		
12	United Kingdom	2.0000%	381,903		
	Sum (Remark 1)		**162,128,554**		
	Total (Remark 2)		**226,738,067**	**0.379%**	**1,122,862**

Remark:

(1) This represents the sum of RWA for the private sector credit exposures in jurisdictions with a non-zero countercyclical buffer rate.

(2) The total RWA used in the computation of the CCyB ratio in column (b) represents the total RWA for the private sector credit exposures in all jurisdictions to which the banks is exposed, including jurisdictions with no countercyclical buffer rate or with a countercyclical buffer rate set at zero. The CCyB amount in column (d) represents the Group's total RWA multiplied by the Group specific CCyB ratio in column (c).

PART IIC: LEVERAGE RATIO

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

	Item	Value under the LR framework At 31 December 2025
		HK$'000
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	550,609,059
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	24,911
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	–
4	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves	Not applicable
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting standard but excluded from the LR exposure measure	–
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	–
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	–
8	Adjustments for derivative contracts	(4,254,008)
9	Adjustment for SFTs (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	911,792
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet ("OBS") items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of OBS exposures)	25,790,705
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and collective provisions that are allowed to be excluded from LR exposure measure	(320,565)
12	Other adjustments	(7,304,226)
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**565,457,668**

PART IIC: LEVERAGE RATIO (CONTINUED)

LR2: Leverage ratio

		(a)	(b)
		At 31 December 2025	At 30 September 2025
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs, but including related on-balance sheet collateral)	513,189,026	522,167,452
2	Gross-up for derivative contracts collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting standard	–	–
3	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	(1,261,441)	(688,530)
4	Less: Adjustment for securities received under SFTs that are recognised as an asset	–	–
5	Less: Specific and collective provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital	(4,308,731)	(4,385,572)
6	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(3,358,163)	(3,821,660)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**504,260,691**	**513,271,690**
Exposures arising from derivative contracts			
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	1,232,862	753,636
9	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	8,621,204	7,730,498
10	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	–	–
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit-related derivative contracts	–	–
12	Less: Permitted reductions in effective notional amount and permitted deductions from add-on amounts for PFE of written credit-related derivative contracts	–	–
13	**Total exposures arising from derivative contracts (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**9,854,066**	**8,484,134**
Exposures arising from SFTs			
14	Gross amount of SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	25,172,246	27,105,416
15	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	–	–
16	CCR exposure for SFT assets	686,693	835,976
17	Agent transaction exposures	–	–
18	**Total exposures arising from SFTs (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**25,858,939**	**27,941,392**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	167,067,390	172,518,117
20	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(141,276,685)	(146,291,222)
21	Less: Specific and collective provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital	(306,733)	(313,681)
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**25,483,972**	**25,913,214**
Capital and total exposures			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**56,151,562**	**55,798,331**
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**565,457,668**	**575,610,430**
Leverage ratio			
25 & 25a	**Leverage ratio**	**9.9%**	**9.7%**
26	**Minimum leverage ratio requirement**	**3.0%**	**3.0%**
27	**Applicable leverage buffers**	Not applicable	Not applicable
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross assets of SFTs, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	27,414,739	33,828,161
29	Quarter-end value of gross amount of SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	25,172,246	27,105,416
30 & 30a	Total exposures based on mean values from row 28 of gross assets of SFTs (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	567,700,161	582,333,175
31 & 31a	Leverage ratio based on mean values from row 28 of gross assets of SFTs (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	9.9%	9.6%

PART IID: LIQUIDITY

LIQA: Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not be able to fund an increase in assets or meet obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses. Such funding liquidity risk arises from the maturity mismatch of the assets and liabilities that the Group manages.

The liquidity risk management framework is as follows:

– The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the liquidity risk assumed by the Group and the manner in which the risk is managed. The Board has delegated to the Credit and Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") to oversee the Group's liquidity risk management, which further delegates to the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") to formulate policies and strategies related to Asset and Liability Management, including liquidity policies.

– The ALCO is established by the Chief Executive Officer and ratified by the CRMC as the governing body responsible for formulating and implementing policies, strategies, guidelines and limit structures. It also identifies, measures and monitors the Group's liquidity risk profile to ensure current and future funding requirements are met. In addition, the ALCO monitors a set of risk indicators for liquidity risk. Daily liquidity stress testing, which includes market general, bank-specific and combined (market general and bank-specific) stress scenarios, is conducted by the Risk Management Group, and the stress results are regularly reviewed by the ALCO to assess the current risk tolerance level and the level of the liquidity cushion. A Contingency Funding Plan is established which sets out the strategies for addressing liquidity stress situations. The plan contains a set of policies, procedures and action plans, with clearly established lines of responsibility, as well as invocation and escalation procedures. This plan is reviewed and approved by the Board on a regular basis.

– Daily liquidity management is managed by the Central Treasury Unit to monitor funding requirements. This unit is supported by other functional departments including the Financial Management Group and Risk Management Group, which monitor the liquidity risk and provide regular reports to the management, committees and local regulatory bodies. Limits for net cash flow per different time bucket under stress scenarios have been set to ensure that adequate funding and liquid assets are available to meet liquidity needs. Moreover, limits, alerts or desirable levels are set for other liquidity risk indicators such as the statutory liquidity ratios, the loan-to-deposit ratio, the currency mismatch ratio and the maturity mismatch position. Both quantitative and qualitative measures are employed to identify and measure liquidity risk. Limits, alert or desirable levels related to liquidity risk are monitored and reported by the Financial Management Group or Risk Management Group for ALCO's review on a regular basis. The Internal Audit Group performs periodic reviews to ensure liquidity risk management functions are carried out effectively.

Liquidity management is conducted at the Group and the Bank levels, and at individual overseas branches and subsidiaries. Financial subsidiaries and overseas branches are responsible for implementing their own liquidity management policies under the framework established by the ALCO and local regulatory requirements, taking into account their different liquidity risk characteristics. The liquidity situation of overseas branches and subsidiaries falls under the overall supervision of the ALCO. Counterparty limits are set for subsidiaries in respect of the funding support extended from the head office. The Group expects all business units to contribute to the success of managing liquidity under normal and contingency situations by maintaining a rapport with depositors, customers, interbank counterparties, related companies and the HKMA.

PART IID: LIQUIDITY (CONTINUED)

LIQA: Liquidity risk management (continued)

Intra-group funding transactions between the Bank and overseas branches and subsidiaries are carried out mainly through interbank placement at arm's length and in a manner align with other third party transactions. Under normal circumstances Head Office is a net funding provider to overseas branches in Singapore, New York, Los Angeles, Macau and subsidiary.As at 31 December 2025, the net funding provided by the Bank are shown as follows (positive indicates net placement, negative indicates net borrowing):

HK$ million	For the year ended 31 December 2025
Subsidiary	
CITIC Bank International (China) Limited	359
Overseas Branches	
Singapore	5,292
New York	10,314
Los Angeles	4,040
Macau	(148)

The objective of liquidity management is to meet obligations payable under normal and emergency circumstances, to fund asset growth and to comply with the statutory liquidity requirements. To achieve this, the following liquidity management processes are in place:

– Projecting cash flows in normal and various stress scenarios, using the net mismatch gap between assets and liabilities to estimate the prospective net funding requirement;

– Factoring potential drawdown on irrevocable committed facilities into our normal and stress scenarios to cater for contingent liquidity risk;

– Monitoring the statutory liquidity ratios, the loan-to-deposit ratio, the currency mismatch ratio and the maturity mismatch position against internal and/or regulatory requirements;

– Ensuring a sound and diversified range of funding sources, through monitoring the structure and the stability of the deposit portfolio;

– Projecting the statutory liquidity ratios regularly for the short to medium term to permit early detection of liquidity issues and to ensure the ratios are within statutory requirements and internal triggers;

– Projecting a high-level funding requirement and funding structure during the annual budget process to ensure sufficient funding and an appropriate funding mix;

– Conducting liquidity risk assessment before launching a new product;

– Maintaining High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA") comprising cash and investment grade securities as a cushion against unexpected funding needs. The amount of HQLA that the Group maintains is determined with reference to the statutory requirement and the results of the liquidity stress tests;

– Maintaining access to the interbank money market;

– Maintaining funding programmes to tap debt funding on a regular basis;

PART IID: LIQUIDITY (CONTINUED)

LIQA: Liquidity risk management (continued)

– Monitoring the Group's collateral requirement. Periodically assess and review the additional collateral required under derivative contracts and credit downgrade events. Based on the positions at 31 December 2025, in the event of a 2-notch downgrade, the impact on the Group's additional collateral requirement is minimal; and

– Maintaining a Contingency Funding Plan, which integrates with the results of the scenarios and assumptions used in the stress test, including setting early warning indicators (including internal and market indicators), and describing actions to be taken in the event of a stress crisis, so as to minimise adverse long-term implications for business.

The Group funds its operations through a diversified funding source, primarily from the retail and corporate customer deposits. At the same time, it also participates in the wholesale funding market through the issuance of certificates of deposit ("CDs"), to secure another source of term funding and to enable diversification of funding sources. Deposit tenor mix and debt maturities are regularly monitored to ensure there is an appropriate funding maturity mix.

Under the Banking (Liquidity) Rules, the Group being a Category 1 institution is required to maintain a Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") and Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") above the statutory minimum requirements.

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period date to the contractual maturity date:

	31 December 2025			
	Repayable within one year	Repayable within one to five years	Repayable over five years	Undated
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Total on-balance sheet assets	325,069,348	173,930,520	40,345,815	11,263,376
Total on-balance sheet liabilities	475,791,747	11,674,511	936,834	2,342,372
Net liquidity gap	(150,722,399)	162,256,009	39,408,981	8,921,004

The net liquidity gap of off-balance sheet items is mainly within one year.

PART IID: LIQUIDITY (CONTINUED)

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio – for category 1 institution

Number of data points used in calculating the average value of the LCR and related components set out in this template		For quarter ended 31 December 2025: (75 data points)		For the quarter ended 30 September 2025: (76 data points)	
Basis of disclosure: Consolidated		UNWEIGHTED VALUE (Average)	WEIGHTED VALUE (Average)	UNWEIGHTED VALUE (Average)	WEIGHTED VALUE (Average)
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
A. High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)					
1	Total HQLA		**89,856,948**		**96,214,908**
B. Cash Outflows					
2	Retail deposits and small business funding, of which:	**253,952,317**	**16,733,586**	**250,519,951**	**16,971,552**
3	*Stable retail deposits and stable small business funding*	21,594,436	1,079,722	21,538,133	1,076,907
4	*Less stable retail deposits and less stable small business funding*	80,719,390	8,071,939	88,911,077	8,891,108
4a	*Retail term deposits and small business term funding*	151,638,491	7,581,925	140,070,741	7,003,537
5	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding), and debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI, of which:	**145,960,398**	**72,113,492**	**132,424,671**	**65,519,363**
6	Operational deposits	30,832,911	7,339,704	29,057,672	6,914,571
7	*Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding) not covered in row 6*	114,653,742	64,300,043	102,829,573	58,067,366
8	*Debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI and redeemable within the LCR period*	473,745	473,745	537,426	537,426
9	Secured funding transactions (including securities swap transactions)		**7,935,157**		**8,177,790**
10	Additional requirements, of which:	**32,968,002**	**8,521,252**	**44,272,233**	**11,419,847**
11	*Cash outflows arising from derivative contracts and other transactions, and additional liquidity needs arising from related collateral requirements*	13,898,101	5,817,209	23,320,105	8,051,564
12	*Cash outflows arising from obligations under structured financing transactions and repayment of funding obtained from such transactions*	–	–	–	–
13	*Potential drawdown of undrawn committed facilities (including committed credit facilities and committed liquidity facilities)*	19,069,901	2,704,043	20,952,128	3,368,283
14	Contractual lending obligations (not otherwise covered in Section B) and other contractual cash outflows	**12,866,581**	**12,866,581**	**16,743,264**	**16,743,264**
15	Other contingent funding obligations (whether contractual or non-contractual)	**154,283,311**	**517,856**	**152,393,921**	**466,553**
16	**Total Cash Outflows**		**118,687,924**		**119,298,369**
C. Cash Inflows					
17	Secured lending transactions (including securities swap transactions)	8,352,770	8,352,770	10,625,010	10,625,010
18	Secured and unsecured loans (other than secured lending transactions covered in row 17) and operational deposits placed at other financial institutions	75,672,872	50,558,113	72,289,230	49,242,285
19	Other cash inflows	10,671,256	10,544,354	13,891,360	13,750,684
20	**Total Cash Inflows**	**94,696,898**	**69,455,237**	**96,805,600**	**73,617,979**
D. Liquidity Coverage Ratio			**Adjusted value**		**Adjusted value**
21	**Total HQLA**		**89,856,948**		**96,214,908**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**49,232,687**		**45,684,373**
23	**LCR (%)**		**185%**		**214%**

PART IID: LIQUIDITY (CONTINUED)

LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio – for category 1 institution

		For the quarter ended 31 December 2025				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	Weighted amount
Basis of disclosure: Consolidated		*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
A.	**Available stable funding ("ASF") item**					
1	Capital:	59,841,032	–	–	3,883,242	63,724,274
2	*Regulatory capital*	59,495,872	–	–	3,883,242	63,379,114
2a	*Minority interests not covered by row 2*	–	–	–	–	–
3	Other capital instruments	345,160	–	–	–	345,160
4	Retail deposits and small business funding:	–	223,457,624	22,006,082	120,203	222,104,699
5	*Stable deposits*		19,717,025	1,626,179	186	20,276,230
6	*Less stable deposits*		203,740,599	20,379,903	120,017	201,828,469
7	Wholesale funding:	–	201,279,853	9,352,934	2,680,357	83,445,215
8	*Operational deposits*		28,502,760	–	–	14,251,380
9	*Other wholesale funding*	–	172,777,093	9,352,934	2,680,357	69,193,835
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	–	–	–	–	–
11	Other liabilities:	6,665,591	4,413,892	–	–	–
12	*Net derivative liabilities*	109,156				
13	*All other funding and liabilities not included in the above categories*	6,556,435	4,413,892	–	–	–
14	**Total ASF**					**369,274,188**
B.	**Required stable funding ("RSF") item**					
15	Total HQLA for NSFR purposes	110,401,632				17,429,490
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	–	–	–	–	–
17	Performing loans and securities:	5,581,418	177,334,847	66,856,973	161,506,111	224,932,030
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	–	–	–	–	–
19	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	219,620	98,368,906	14,848,011	15,712,814	38,111,775
20	*Performing loans, other than performing residential mortgage, to non-financial corporate clients, retail and small business customers, sovereigns, the Monetary Authority for the account of the Exchange Fund, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	5,361,798	56,686,433	31,023,074	60,141,918	99,458,543
21	*With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach*	–	3,401,283	1,564,877	371,844	2,724,778
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*	–	10,187,208	5,916,171	35,746,660	32,350,796
23	*With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach*	–	9,419,564	3,730,987	30,427,774	26,353,329
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	–	12,092,300	15,069,717	49,904,719	55,010,916
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
26	Other assets:	17,218,045	2,604,140	133,865	–	11,069,747
27	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	–				–
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*	1,579,189				1,342,311
29	*Net derivative assets*	–				–
30	*Total derivative liabilities before adjustments for deduction of variation margin posted*	6,936,238				346,812
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	8,702,618	2,604,140	133,865	–	9,380,624
32	Off-balance sheet items		167,746,798			924,060
33	**Total RSF**					**254,355,327**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**145.18%**

PART IID: LIQUIDITY (CONTINUED)

LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio – for category 1 institution (continued)

		For the quarter ended 30 September 2025				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	Weighted amount
Basis of disclosure: Consolidated		*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
A.	**Available stable funding ("ASF") item**					
1	Capital:	59,510,062	–	–	3,879,924	63,389,986
2	*Regulatory capital*	59,164,902	–	–	3,879,924	63,044,826
2a	*Minority interests not covered by row 2*	–	–	–	–	–
3	Other capital instruments	345,160	–	–	–	345,160
4	Retail deposits and small business funding:	–	212,085,059	37,048,883	160,517	225,456,352
5	*Stable deposits*		18,562,770	2,942,968	592	20,431,043
6	*Less stable deposits*		193,522,289	34,105,915	159,925	205,025,309
7	Wholesale funding:	–	205,628,308	8,987,989	3,679,044	84,097,790
8	*Operational deposits*		28,745,878	–	–	14,372,939
9	*Other wholesale funding*	–	176,882,430	8,987,989	3,679,044	69,724,851
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	–	–	–	–	–
11	Other liabilities:	6,749,331	5,310,986	1,169,759	–	584,880
12	*Net derivative liabilities*	696,183				
13	*All other funding and liabilities not included in the above categories*	6,053,148	5,310,986	1,169,759	–	584,880
14	**Total ASF**					**373,529,008**
B.	**Required stable funding ("RSF") item**					
15	Total HQLA for NSFR purposes	101,304,894				15,801,352
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	–	–	–	–	–
17	Performing loans and securities:	5,107,931	206,135,704	62,240,483	155,324,326	219,073,180
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	–	–	–	–	–
19	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	39,271	129,429,517	12,120,742	14,113,137	39,627,207
20	*Performing loans, other than performing residential mortgage, to non-financial corporate clients, retail and small business customers, sovereigns, the Monetary Authority for the account of the Exchange Fund, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	5,039,419	60,156,037	37,828,793	63,076,474	106,833,459
21	*With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach*	15	1,663,436	2,496,195	287,312	2,266,579
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*	–	3,697,700	3,807,393	34,731,999	27,395,471
23	*With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach*	–	2,748,351	1,650,253	29,396,373	21,306,944
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	29,241	12,852,450	8,483,555	43,402,716	45,217,043
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
26	Other assets:	18,038,931	3,032,555	69,547	–	11,596,441
27	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	–				–
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*	1,601,080				1,360,918
29	*Net derivative assets*	–				–
30	*Total derivative liabilities before adjustments for deduction of variation margin posted*	7,044,548				352,227
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	9,393,303	3,032,555	69,547	–	9,883,296
32	Off-balance sheet items		174,558,930			1,070,574
33	**Total RSF**					**247,541,547**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**150.90%**

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES

CRA: General information about credit risk

Risk management plays a critical role in balancing the risks and rewards of the Group's strategic goals, growth and activities. The Group's risks are managed under the oversight of the Board and its delegated Risk Management Committee, the Credit & Risk Management Committee ("CRMC"), with the fundamental objective of ensuring the Group's overall risk appetite, tolerance and risk management strategy is commensurate with the Group's strategy and direction, and therefore achieving value creation while preserving the Group's financial strength for sustainable development.

Credit risk is controlled and managed by the Risk Management Group ("RMG") under the oversight of the Credit Committee, and is reported to the CRMC at the board level on a quarterly basis. These committees provide appropriate oversight of the Group's risk management practices by defining the Group's policies and risk appetite, and providing the RMG with the means to implement measures to mitigate credit risk arising from the Group's adopted strategy.

The Group has established a comprehensive risk governance framework and risk management function comprising various risk owners and departments (including business units) that work collectively to identify, quantify, monitor and mitigate the various risks faced by the Bank. RMG is responsible for overseeing the Group's risk-taking activities and undertaking risk assessments independently from the business line. The Compliance & Control Group is responsible for monitoring compliance with laws, corporate governance rules, regulations and the Group's policies. The Internal Audit Group is responsible for providing assurance on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management framework including the risk governance arrangements.

The Group has developed risk management policies and procedures to identify, monitor and mitigate risks, to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor all relevant risk exposures by means of reliable and up-to-date management information systems. The risk management framework and risk appetite statement are approved by the Board and continually monitored and reviewed by the Board delegated committee and various management level committees, including Credit Committee, Non-Performing Loans Committee, Investment Review Committee, New Product Committee and Management Committee.

To match the standards set by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the HKMA has imposed increasingly stringent requirements on the banking industry. With a view to strengthening the risk infrastructure and coping with a tighter regulatory environment, the Group implemented a number of risk management enhancement initiatives throughout the year. Various risk management enhancement projects and initiatives including the implementation of Basel III Reform Package are underway to keep pace with the evolving regulatory landscape and increasingly stringent regulatory requirements. Furthermore, the Group has been actively fortifying the resilience against climate-related risks and promoting the risk culture of green and sustainable banking.

The Group maintains robust management information and reporting systems to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate all relevant quantifiable and material risks and to provide our management with timely and accurate reports on our risk exposure, including provisions, total exposures and RWAs, as well as early alert accounts.

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

CR1: Credit quality of exposures

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		Gross carrying amounts of			Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on STC approach exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB approach exposures	
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Allocated in regulatory category of specific provisions	Allocated in regulatory category of collective provisions		Net values (a+b-c)
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
1	Loans	4,339,195	241,793,539	(3,385,836)	(2,343,491)	(1,042,345)	–	242,746,898
2	Debt securities	141,850	181,852,531	(52,388)	(11,244)	(41,144)	–	181,941,993
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	208,350	17,397,125	(296,031)	(208,350)	(87,681)	–	17,309,444
4	**Total**	**4,689,395**	**441,043,195**	**(3,734,255)**	**(2,563,085)**	**(1,171,170)**	**–**	**441,998,335**

CR2: Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities

		(a)
		Amount
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period (30 June 2025)**	**4,468,444**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	1,745,149
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(4,808)
4	Amounts written off	(880,257)
5	Other changes (Note)	(847,483)
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the current reporting period (31 December 2025)**	**4,481,045**

Note: Other changes mainly due to repayments from loan customers, disposal of the defaulted loans and settlement of debt securities.

CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

Loans and advances past due up to 90 days and not otherwise classified as impaired are separately classified as "past due but not impaired". "Past due but not impaired" gross financial instruments are those loans where, although customers have failed to make payments in accordance with the contractual terms of their facilities, they do not exhibit any objective evidence of impairment. Impaired loans and advances are loans which exhibit objective evidence of impairment, and the borrower is either unlikely to pay their credit obligations in full without recourse to security, or is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation. Objective evidence for impairment is described in the *Material Accounting Policies Note 2 of the Annual Report 2025*. The accounting definition of past due and the regulatory definition of default are generally aligned.

The Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard 9 ("HKFRS 9") requires the consideration of changes in economic factors in ECL calculation, which would be determined on a probability-weighted basis. The Group has an effective credit risk rating process in place which captures the varying level, nature and drivers of credit risk of all in-scope assets in order to reasonably ensure that the corresponding ECL are appropriately measured. ECL must be updated on a timely basis to reflect changes in credit risk quality for all in-scope assets. The models used in the ECL computation process are reviewed regularly.

Loans and receivables with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to (i) deterioration in the borrower's financial position or the borrower's inability to meet the original repayment schedule; and (ii) for which the revised repayment terms, either of interest or of repayment period, are "non-commercial" to the Group. Renegotiated loans and receivables are subject to ongoing monitoring to determine whether they remain impaired or past due.

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

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

(a) Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas

		31 December 2025
		HK$'000
1	Hong Kong	213,689,969
2	Chinese Mainland	62,223,178
3	United States	49,419,608
4	Others	120,399,835
5	**Total**	**445,732,590**

(b) Breakdown of exposures by industry

	31 December 2025
	HK$'000
Debt securities and loans for use in Hong Kong	
Industrial, commercial and financial	
– Property development	7,041,897
– Property investment	24,337,747
– Financial concerns	138,272,475
– Stockbrokers	3,308,335
– Wholesale and retail trade	14,845,468
– Manufacturing	10,774,961
– Transport and transport equipment	3,819,471
– Recreational activities	1,270,390
– Information technology	10,913,807
– Others	74,513,058
Individuals	44,793,437
Trade finance	5,915,968
Debt securities and loans for use outside Hong Kong	105,925,576
Total	**445,732,590**

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

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

(c) Breakdown of exposures by residual maturity

		31 December 2025
		HK$'000
1	Less than 1 year	221,392,745
2	1 to 5 years	180,410,572
3	More than 5 years	39,804,334
4	Undated	4,124,939
5	**Total**	**445,732,590**

(d) Impaired exposures, related allowances and write-offs by geographical areas

		31 December 2025		
		Impaired exposures	Related allowances	Write-offs
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
1	Hong Kong	3,470,777	1,723,110	1,157,453
2	Chinese Mainland	309,004	184,620	155,001
3	United States	80,643	23,133	143,315
4	Others	474,509	412,628	214,000
5	**Total**	**4,334,933**	**2,343,491**	**1,669,769**

(e) Impaired exposures, related allowances and write-offs by industry

		31 December 2025		
		Impaired exposures	Related allowances	Write-offs
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
1	Property development	974,082	438,458	101
2	Property investment	928,352	333,200	156,494
3	Financial concerns	–	–	18,239
4	Wholesale and retail trade	187,121	75,020	274,528
5	Manufacturing	14,786	4,331	23,798
6	Individuals	164,969	53,854	81,651
7	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	1,536,989	986,872	1,089,340
8	Others	528,634	451,756	25,618
9	**Total**	**4,334,933**	**2,343,491**	**1,669,769**

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

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

(f) Aging analysis of accounting past due exposures

	31 December 2025
	HK$'000
Loans overdue for:	
– 6 months or less but over 3 months	442,137
– 1 year or less but over 6 months	429,001
– over 1 year	2,294,194
Total	**3,165,332**

(g) Rescheduled loans

		31 December 2025
		HK$'000
1	Impaired exposures	325,266
2	Not impaired exposures	–
3	**Total**	**325,266**

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

CRC: Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation

The Group focuses on assessing the repayment ability of individual customers or counterparties rather than just solely relying on securities. Mitigation of credit risk is a key aspect of effective risk management process that takes many forms. The Group has guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk enhancements accompanied by the determination of valuation parameters. Such parameters are expected to be reviewed regularly. Security structures and covenants (financial and non-financial) are subject to regular review to ensure they comply with the stipulated conditions.

The Group enters into enforceable master netting arrangements with counterparties. If an event of default occurs, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty are terminated and all amounts outstanding are settled on a net basis. Except for the event of default, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty are settled on a gross basis and generally do not result in offsetting the assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. The Group discloses information to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including the rights of set-off associated with the Group's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the Group's financial position.

The Group establishes policies and procedures to govern the credit risk mitigations including acceptability and management of collateral, valuation practices, valuer's competency and documentations. Collateral should be revalued on a regular basis, though the frequency may vary with the type of collateral involved, the nature and the internal credit rating of the underlying credit.

The most common form of mitigating credit risk is to take collateral. The principal collateral received to secure loans and advances includes mortgages, cash collateral, equities listed on a main index/recognised exchanges, accounts receivable assignments, standby letters of credit and listed debt securities acceptable to the Group. The main types of provider of guarantees are banks, sovereigns and other financial institutions and corporates. The creditworthiness of guarantee providers is thoroughly assessed and ideally independent of the financial position of the borrower.

CR3: Overview of recognised credit risk mitigation

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		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**
At 31 December 2025		***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
1	Loans	216,981,310	25,765,588	3,244,201	14,197,064	–
2	Debt securities	180,602,985	1,339,008	–	1,339,008	–
3	**Total**	**397,584,295**	**27,104,596**	**3,244,201**	**15,536,072**	**–**
4	Of which: defaulted	2,068,362	167,696	71	3,616	–

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

The standardized approach requires banks to use risk assessments prepared by external credit assessment institutions ("ECAIs"), including Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch's, to determine the risk weights applied to exposures. There has been no change on the ECAIs over the current reporting period.

ECAI risk assessments are used within the Group as part of the determination of risk rating for the following exposure classes:

a) Multilateral development bank exposures
b) Unspecified multilateral body exposures
c) Eligible covered bond exposures
d) Qualifying non-bank financial institution exposures
e) General corporate exposures
f) Specialized lending exposures
g) Sovereign exposures
h) Public sector entity exposures
i) Bank exposures

The Group adopts standardized approach for credit risk. The risk weights are assigned to exposures according to Banking (Capital) Rule. When calculating risk-weighted amount, risk systems look up the available ECAI ratings to derive relevant risk weights.

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

CR4: Credit risk exposures and effects of recognised credit risk mitigation – for STC approach

At 31 December 2025		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
	Exposure classes	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*%*
1	Sovereign exposures	50,307,292	–	53,380,779	36,499	797,456	1%
2	Public sector entity exposures	17,293,233	2,890,471	17,653,693	497,938	3,366,093	19%
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–
3a	Unspecified multilateral body exposures	21,975	–	21,975	–	4,395	20%
4	Bank exposures	154,653,656	1,197,569	160,287,864	1,211,260	43,519,302	27%
4a	Qualifying non-bank financial institution exposures	400,104	4,417,082	701,589	440,708	620,859	54%
5	Eligible covered bond exposures	7,844,679	–	7,844,679	–	784,468	10%
6	General corporate exposures	180,149,275	129,051,324	172,671,688	19,570,812	155,094,006	81%
6a	Of which: non-bank financial institution exposures excluding those reported under row 4a	66,857,687	19,447,564	62,668,828	2,293,836	45,010,821	69%
6b	Specialized lending	452,368	–	452,368	–	407,308	90%
7	Equity exposures	622,734	–	622,734	–	1,556,834	250%
7a	Significant capital investments in commercial entities	–	–	–	–	–	–
7b	Holdings of capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities	–	–	–	–	–	–
7c	Subordinated debts issued by banks, qualifying non-bank financial institutions and corporates	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Retail exposures	14,941,651	25,322,955	13,690,283	2,471,328	14,076,704	87%
8a	Exposures arising from IPO financing	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Real estate exposures	84,791,113	5,659,047	81,881,207	988,672	45,868,145	55%
9a	Of which: regulatory residential real estate exposures (not materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)	39,764,157	1,137,125	39,154,384	113,713	11,487,178	29%
9b	Of which: regulatory residential real estate exposures (materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)	2,691,809	–	2,691,809	–	875,477	33%
9c	Of which: regulatory commercial real estate exposures (not materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)	23,482,534	3,017,997	23,082,397	439,401	17,301,051	74%
9d	Of which: regulatory commercial real estate exposures (materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)	5,523,190	115,047	5,523,190	45,944	4,913,013	88%
9e	Of which: other real estate exposures (not materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)	8,554,987	624,764	8,459,135	104,839	7,485,043	87%
9f	Of which: other real estate exposures (materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)	271,152	–	271,152	–	406,728	150%
9g	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction exposures	4,503,284	764,114	2,699,140	284,775	3,399,655	114%
10	Defaulted exposures	3,175,473	1	3,175,473	–	4,645,254	146%
11	Other exposures	4,110,381	–	4,110,381	–	4,110,381	100%
11a	Cash and gold	3,100,625	–	5,369,846	469,313	44,863	1%
11b	Items in the process of clearing or settlement	2,852,041	–	2,852,041	–	–	–
12	**Total**	**524,716,600**	**168,538,449**	**524,716,600**	**25,686,530**	**274,896,068**	**50%**

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

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

	(in HK$'000)	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereign exposures	49,863,733	3,264,389	289,156	–	–	–	53,417,278

	(in HK$'000)	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
2	Public sector entity exposures	1,502,264	16,604,093	–	45,274	–	–	18,151,631

	(in HK$'000)	0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	–		–	–	–	–	–	–

	(in HK$'000)	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
3a	Unspecified multilateral body exposures	21,975	–	–	–	–	–	21,975

	(in HK$'000)	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
4	Bank exposures	110,363,847	38,028,475	457,367	5,588,784	–	7,060,651	–	–	161,499,124

	(in HK$'000)	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
4a	Qualifying non-bank financial institution exposures	1,692	299,793	–	400,104	440,708	–	–	–	1,142,297

	(in HK$'000)	10%	15%	20%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
5	Eligible covered bond exposures	7,844,679	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,844,679

	(in HK$'000)	20%	30%	50%	65%	75%	85%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
6	General corporate exposures	12,703,015	–	34,178,272		27,738,681	19,748,503	97,874,029	–	–	192,242,500
6a	Of which: non-bank financial institution exposures excluding those reported under row 4a	7,938,815	–	17,597,578		15,056,027	6,919,968	17,450,276	–	–	64,962,664

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

CR5: Credit risk exposures by exposure classes and by risk weights – for STC approach (continued)

	(in HK$'000)	20%	50%	75%	80%	100%	130%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
6b	Specialized lending	–	–	–	361,542	–	90,826	–	–	452,368

	(in HK$'000)	100%	250%	400%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
7	Equity exposures		622,734	–	–	622,734

	(in HK$'000)	250%	400%	1250%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
7a	Significant capital investments in commercial entities	–	–	–	–	–

	(in HK$'000)	150%	250%	400%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
7b	Holdings of capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities	–	–	–	–	–

	(in HK$'000)	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
7c	Subordinated debts issued by banks, qualifying non-bank financial institutions and corporates	–	–	–

	(in HK$'000)	45%	75%	100%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
8	Retail exposures	1,624,019	6,633,525	6,859,507	1,044,560	16,161,611

	(in HK$'000)	0%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
8a	Exposures arising from IPO financing	–	–	–

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

CR5: Credit risk exposures by exposure classes and by risk weights – for STC approach (continued)

	(in HK$'000)	0%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
9	Real estate exposures	–	17,043,880	6,097,062	11,482,640	3,171	2,106,328	646,096	2,164,245	11,996,934		5,752,710	2,787,153	9,362,785	200,276	9,302,403	3,430	2,436,412	1,102,634	381,720	82,869,879
9a	Of which: regulatory residential real estate exposures (not materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)		17,043,880	6,097,062	9,062,759		2,106,328	499,391	1,354,379	–		2,820,264	20,936				3,430			259,668	39,268,097
9b	Of which: no loan splitting applied		17,043,880	6,097,062	9,062,759		2,106,328	499,391	1,354,379	–		2,820,264	20,936				3,430			259,668	39,268,097
9c	Of which: loan splitting applied (secured)																				
9d	Of which: loan splitting applied (unsecured)																				
9e	Of which: regulatory residential real estate exposures (materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)				2,419,881	3,171		146,705		–			–		–		–			122,052	2,691,809
9f	Of which: regulatory commercial real estate exposures (not materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)	–	–		–		–		–	11,996,934			2,065,926	6,036,616		3,422,322			–	–	23,521,798
9g	Of which: no loan splitting applied	–	–		–		–		–	11,996,934			2,065,926	6,036,616		3,422,322			–	–	23,521,798
9h	Of which: loan splitting applied (secured)																				
9i	Of which: loan splitting applied (unsecured)																				
9j	Of which: regulatory commercial real estate exposures (materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)											2,932,446			200,276			2,436,412		–	5,569,134
9k	Of which: other real estate exposures (not materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)	–	–		–		–		809,866				700,291	3,326,169		3,727,648			–	–	8,563,974
9l	Of which: no loan splitting applied	–	–		–		–		809,866				700,291	3,326,169		3,727,648			–	–	8,563,974
9m	Of which: loan splitting applied (secured)																				
9n	Of which: loan splitting applied (unsecured)																				
9o	Of which: other real estate exposures (materially dependent on cash flows generated by mortgaged properties)																		271,152	–	271,152
9p	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction exposures															2,152,433			831,482	–	2,983,915

PART III: CREDIT RISK FOR NON-SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

CR5: Credit risk exposures by exposure classes and by risk weights – for STC approach (continued)

	(in HK$'000)	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
10	Defaulted exposures		226,573	2,945,213	3,687	3,175,473

	(in HK$'000)	100%	1250%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
11	Other exposures	4,110,381	–	–	4,110,381

	(in HK$'000)	0%	100%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
11a	Cash and gold	5,614,980	34	224,145	5,839,159

	(in HK$'000)	0%	20%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
11b	Items in the process of clearing or settlement	2,852,041	–	–	2,852,041

Exposure amounts and CCFs applied to off-balance sheet exposures, categorised based on risk bucket of converted exposures (STC version)

	Risk Weight	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	Weighted average CCF*	Exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*%*	*HK$'000*
1	Less than 40%	282,331,221	7,334,531	24%	284,079,228
2	40-70%	62,738,058	22,437,374	12%	65,326,065
3	75%	34,143,040	26,676,362	13%	37,600,069
4	80%	361,543	–	N/A	361,543
5	85%	27,794,628	9,288,736	14%	29,111,287
6	90-100%	109,311,990	102,277,038	16%	125,679,130
7	105-130%	2,678,895	250	10%	2,678,920
8	150%	4,734,491	524,158	40%	4,944,154
9	250%	622,734	–	N/A	622,734
10	400%	–	–	N/A	–
11	1,250%	–	–	N/A	–
12	**Total exposures**	**524,716,600**	**168,538,449**	**15%**	**550,403,130**

N/A – Not Applicable

Note *: Weighting is based on off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF).

PART IV: COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

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

Counterparty Credit Risk ("CCR") has two components, namely pre-settlement risk and settlement risk. Pre-settlement risk which comprises counterparty default risk and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk, is the risk of loss due to default, or deterioration of the credit quality, of the counterparty to a transaction before the final settlement of the transaction. Settlement risk is the risk of loss during the settlement process due to a counterparty's failure to perform its obligation after the Bank has performed its obligation in a transaction at the settlement date. For counterparty default risk, an economic loss would only occur if the transaction with the counterparty has a positive economic value at the time of default, which vary in value by reference to a market factor, such as an interest rate, exchange rate or asset price. Counterparty credit risk relates to derivative contracts (including over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives and exchange-traded derivatives), securities financing transactions ("SFTs"), and long settlement transactions in either the trading or the non-trading book.

Counterparty credit risk for treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Group manages its lending risk. Policies are established and implemented to effectively assess and control credit limits and tenors made available to the counterparty. Credit limits are set to control the pre-settlement risk and settlement risk for individual counterparties, including central counterparties. The credit limits are based on the credit quality of the counterparty and aligned with the Group's risk appetite.

Counterparty credit exposures are mitigated to the extent possible by various means including requiring and accepting collateral or cash margining or other forms of mitigation including but not limited to guarantee from third parties and/or incorporation of measures such as set-off rights, option to terminate and material change triggers or financial covenants. Payment netting and closeout netting, where proper documentation is in place will also mitigate counterparty credit risk. Industry standard documentation (for example, International Swaps and Derivatives Association master agreements for derivatives and Global Master Repurchase Agreements for SFTs) is executed for clients prior to trading. The Bank establishes a guideline for Credit Support Annex ("CSA") requirement criteria, collateral threshold amounts, minimum transfer amounts, minimum haircuts and collateral eligibility criteria, and call frequency. Where netting is not enforceable, exposures are shown gross, and where netting and collateral enforceability criteria are not fulfilled, exposure is assumed to be uncollateralized.

Wrong-way risk represents the risk of loss due to the unfavorable correlation between credit risk exposure and the credit quality of the counterparty, i.e. the size of the exposure increases at the same time as the risk of the counterparty being unable to meet that obligation increases. It can be characterized into specific wrong-way risk and general wrong-way risk. The Group establishes policy to ensure that wrong-way risk exposures are identified, monitored and controlled. Transaction associated with specific wrong-way risk is prohibited in the Group.

A credit rating downgrade threshold clause in a CSA is designed for the Group to trigger an action if the credit rating of the affected party falls below a prescribed level, which may include the requirement to pay or increase collateral, the reduction of threshold amount, the termination of transactions or the assignment of transactions. Upon the latest Variation Margin requirement, the CSAs entered with banks had been updated with no threshold.

PART IV: COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

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

		(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
At 31 December 2025		***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***		***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
1	SA-CCR approach (for derivative contracts)	993,717	5,526,284		1.4	9,128,002	5,064,624
1a	CEM (for derivative contracts)	–	–		1.4	–	–
2	IMM (CCR) approach			–	–	–	–
3	Simple approach (for SFTs)					25,172,246	1,826,988
4	Comprehensive approach (for SFTs)					–	–
5	VaR (for SFTs)					–	–
6	**Total**						**6,891,612**

CCR3: Counterparty credit risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by exposure classes and by risk weights – STC approach

At 31 December 2025		(a)	(b)	(c)	(ca)	(cb)	(d)	(e)	(ea)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	Risk Weight / Exposure class	**0%**	**10%**	**20%**	**30%**	**40%**	**50%**	**75%**	**85%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total default risk exposure after CRM**
		HK$'000	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
1	Sovereign exposures	1,342,064	3,953,943	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,296,007
2	Public sector entity exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Unspecified multilateral body exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Bank exposures	–	–	2,892,780	3,944,641	86,380	806,317	–	–	626,396	–	–	8,356,514
6	Qualifying non-bank financial institution exposures	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	–	–	–	–	–	1,714
7	General corporate exposures	–	–	125,170	–	–	1,041,952	1,013,158	344,901	1,944,012	78,724	–	4,547,917
8	Retail exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,164	–	–	8,164
9	Defaulted exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Other exposures	16,089,932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,089,932
11	**Total**	**17,431,996**	**3,953,943**	**3,017,950**	**3,944,641**	**86,380**	**1,849,983**	**1,013,158**	**344,901**	**2,578,572**	**78,724**	–	**34,300,248**

PART IV: COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

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

	(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		
At 31 December 2025	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
Cash – domestic currency	–	59,247	550,648	–	–	–
Cash – other currencies	–	1,607,059	1,255,419	1,026,605	16,295,843	8,171,114
Debt securities	–	–	–	–	10,005,237	16,917,527
Total	**–**	**1,666,306**	**1,806,067**	**1,026,605**	**26,301,080**	**25,088,641**

CCR6: Credit-related derivatives contracts

	(a)	(b)
	Protection bought	**Protection sold**
At 31 December 2025	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
Notional amounts		
Single-name credit default swaps	–	–
Index credit default swaps	–	–
Total return swaps	–	–
Credit-related options	–	–
Other credit-related derivative contracts	–	–
Total notional amounts	–	–
Fair values		
Positive fair value (asset)	–	–
Negative fair value (liability)	–	–

PART IV: COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

CCR8: Exposures to CCPs

		(a)	(b)
		Exposure after CRM	RWA
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
1	**Exposures of the AI as clearing member or clearing client to qualifying CCPs (total)**		**10,060**
2	Default risk exposures to qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 7 to 10), of which:	379,854	7,597
3	(i) OTC derivative transactions	379,854	7,597
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	1,455,999	
8	Unsegregated initial margin	–	–
9	Funded default fund contributions	123,190	2,463
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 IVA: CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK

CVAA: Qualitative disclosures related to CVA risk

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk is the risk of losses arising from changing CVA values in response to changes in counterparty credit spreads and market risk factors that drive prices of transactions. The Group has established policies to govern the fair value adjustment in related to CVA which takes into account the counterparty credit quality and other market risk factors. The Group uses the Reduced BA-CVA approach for the calculation of the CVA capital requirement and does not engage in CVA hedging activities.

CVA1: CVA risk under reduced basic CVA approach

		(a)	(b)
		Components	CVA risk capital charge under the reduced basic CVA approach
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	386,830	
2	Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk	64,309	
3	**Total**		**130,828**

PART VI: MARKET RISK

MRA: Qualitative disclosures related to market risk

Overview of Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss caused by an adverse change in valuation associated with holding either long or short market positions. The risk arises as a result of market making, underwriting, principal position taking and asset/liability management in interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, credit and commodity markets and their associated derivative instruments. The Group manages its market risk exposures mainly through its trading and treasury business. The trading business is to facilitate customer activities and takes principal positions. The treasury business performs asset/liability management function including liquidity risk management, with securities positions intended for liquidity management and investment purposes under non-trading portfolio (debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income).

The objective of market risk management is to consistently measure and monitor market risk on a timely and unbiased basis in order to better manage the portfolios and, by doing so, optimise financial performance. The business is responsible for managing market risks to meet corporate performance objectives within the market risk limit parameters. The Risk Management Group ("RMG") is responsible to independently monitor and report all market risks.

Market Risk Management and Governance Structure

The Board of the Group allocates capital or risk appetite through the limit process. The Board delegates Credit & Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") to establish limits for the different businesses. CRMC further delegates market risk limit establishment to the Market Risk Committee ("MRC") and then to RMG. RMG is responsibility for designing and drafting the market risk limits and framework and reviewing and updating the limits on a regular basis. The market risk limits and framework are to be approved by MRC and endorsed by CRMC. In addition, the Board also establishes a set of risk indicators under the risk appetite statement ("RAS") in measuring different types of risks including market risk.

RMG is an independent function reporting to the Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"). RMG uses both quantitative and qualitative measures in analysing market risk. The analysis includes, but not limited to, Value-at-Risk ("VaR"), stress testing, risk sensitivities, market events, product liquidity and volatility, underlying quality, hedging strategy, performance including profit and loss, accuracy of valuations and capital impact from market fluctuations. The results are regularly reported to senior management and CRO and to MRC and CRMC.

The Group has strict control on the boundary of trading and banking book, including comprehensive guideline and process to ensure the proper classification according to regulatory standards.

PART VI: MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

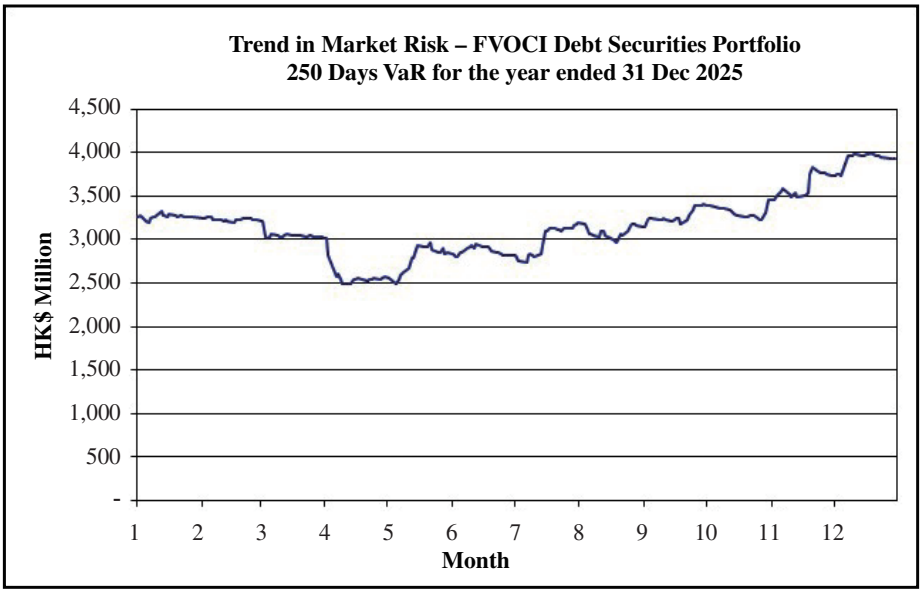
MRA: Qualitative disclosures related to market risk (continued)

Value at Risk ("VaR")

VaR is a technique in estimating the potential losses that could occur on market risk-taking positions due to market rates and prices movement under normal market conditions over a specified time horizon. The model is designed to capture different types of risk including interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit spread risk, equity risk, commodity risk and volatility risk.

The VaR model used by the Group is based on the historical simulation technique. The technique predicts the value at risk by simulating or constructing position returns over time arise from the historical changes in rates and prices in the interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, credit and commodity markets. The calculation that the Group has adopted for VaR is based on historical method that includes the following:

- Period of observations of market data – based on 2 years of historical data
- Confidence level – set at 99%
- Time horizons – 1-day for trading book portfolio; 250-day for FVOCI portfolio debt securities and related positions

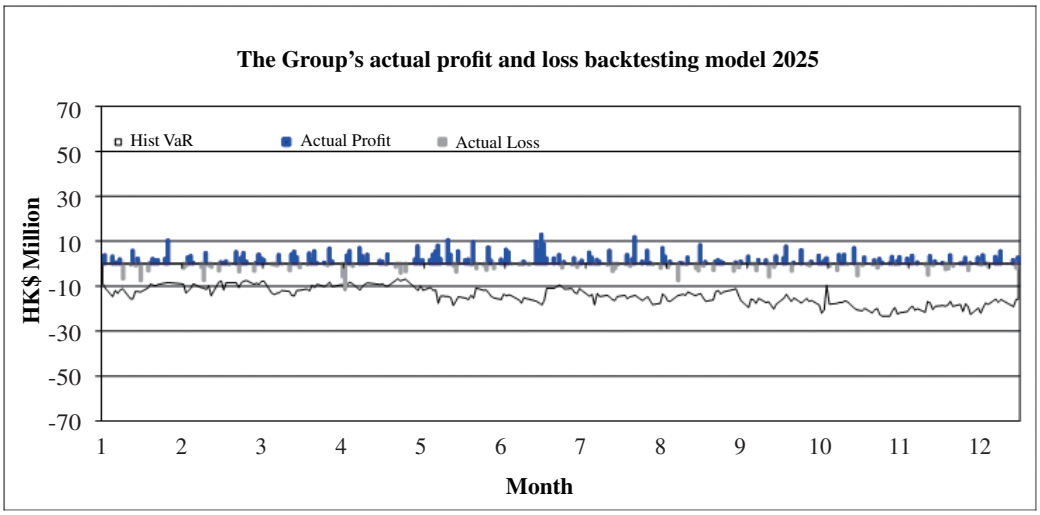


PART VI: MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

MRA: Qualitative disclosures related to market risk (continued)

Back Testing

The Group back-tests the accuracy of its VaR model by comparing the actual and hypothetical daily profit and loss, against the corresponding VaR figures. For the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, there was no exception in the back-testing results (for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, there was no exception), which corresponds to the green zone specified by the HKMA and the international Basel principles.



Stress Testing

Stress testing is implemented as a compliment of the VaR model in order to capture potential impact from remote, but plausible stress events. The Group uses both hypothetical and historical scenarios for market risk stress testing. The results are reported to senior management, MRC and CRMC.

Other Risk Metrics

In addition, risk sensitivities and other risk metrics are used in measuring market risk of different asset classes and products. The types of risk sensitivities include, but not limited to, foreign exchange ("FX Open Positions"), interest rate ("PV01"), credit spread ("CS01"), option volatility ("Vega") etc. The types of risk metrics such as tenor and credit rating control are also adopted.

Fair Value

The Group adopts fair value practice including independent price verification ("IPV"), model validation, valuation uncertainty ("VU") and valuation adjustments ("VA") to establish sound valuation control and process. It covers market price uncertainty, bid-offer spread, position close out uncertainty, model risk and liquidity risk etc..

PART VI: MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

MR1: Market risk under STM approach

		(a)
		Market risk capital charges under STM approach
At 31 December 2025		***HK$'000***
1	General interest rate risk	67,756
2	Equity risk	–
3	Commodity risk	14,816
4	Foreign exchange risk	57,681
5	Credit spread risk (non-securitization)	117,234
6	Credit spread risk (securitization: non-correlation trading portfolio ("CTP"))	–
7	Credit spread risk (securitization: CTP)	–
8	Standardized default risk charge ("SA-DRC") (non-securitization)	45,047
9	SA-DRC (securitization: non-CTP)	–
10	SA-DRC (securitization: CTP)	–
11	Residual risk add-on	613
12	**Total**	**303,147**

PART VII: INTEREST RATE RISK IN BANKING BOOK

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

Interest rate risk in the banking book ("IRRBB") is the risk to the Group's financial condition caused by adverse movements in interest rates that affect the Group's non-trading book activities. The impact of IRRBB could be measured both from earning or net interest income ("NII") perspective and from economic value ("EVE") perspective. The activities include those arise from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items. Excessive levels of IRRBB can pose a significant threat to earnings and capital base.

The objective of interest rate risk management at the Group's is to consistently measure and monitor interest rate risk on a timely and unbiased manner in order to better manage risk taking and by doing so, optimize the Group's financial performance. It is essential that the Group's develops and establishes an effective governance structure and a system to ensure the soundness and appropriateness of interest rate risk management.

The Bank identifies, assesses and manages interest rate risk at several levels. The Board has delegated its authority in overseeing the Bank's IRRBB to the Credit & Risk Management Committee ("CRMC"), which then delegates the authority to the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") for the control and management of IRRBB including assessment of strategies and risk profile and establishment of governance, methodologies, limits & exceptions and documentations. ALCO further delegates the day-to-day management of IRRBB to the Central Treasury Unit ("CTU") of Treasury & Markets Group ("TMG") and the Market and Credit Risk Methodologies ("MCRM") of the Risk Management Group ("RMG"). Internal Audit Group ("IAG") is to conduct regular audits to evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls over IRRBB.

The Group applies various types of metrics including BP01, stress testing and other sensitivity, where applicable. The limit authority is at the Board level, which is then delegated to ALCO.

In managing IRRBB, both on and off-balance sheet products are used including, but not limited to, interest rate swaps and fx swaps. Hedging is entered either against individual transactions or on a portfolio basis and related hedge accounting treatment is applied under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard.

In measuring IRRBB, the standardized framework introduced by HKMA's Supervisory Policy Manual module IR-1 "Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book" ("HKMA SPM IR-1") has been adopted by the Group. Customer behavior on products such as types of deposits and loans due to change in interest rates is also considered. The cash flows of selective instruments are adjusted accordingly to reflect the behavior of clients when calculating some of the IRRBB metrics. The method is in line with those described in the HKMA SPM IR-1:

- the commercial margins and other credit spread components are included in the cash flows used in the computation and discount rate used;
- the average repricing maturity of non-maturity deposits is estimated based on customer behaviour derived from the Group's historical customer data;
- the prepayment rates of retail loans and early redemption rates of retail term deposits are estimated by various quantitative methods with reference to relevant data according to their product characteristics;
- the impact on EVE and NII is based on the methodology per HKMA SPM IR-1; and
- the aggregation across currencies is also based on the methodology per HKMA SPM IR-1.

The Group's average and longest behavioral maturity of non-maturity deposits ("NMDs") are 0.2 year and 2 years respectively.

PART VII: INTEREST RATE RISK IN BANKING BOOK (CONTINUED)

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

A robust risk management system plays a crucial role in the effectiveness and the efficiency of the risk management process. MCRM uses a vendor and an in-house developed system in capturing, reporting and monitoring IRRBB daily, monthly and quarterly. The system:

- evaluates IRRBB arising from the full range of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions;
- employs validated and accepted financial models in measuring significant IRRBB;
- captures accurate and timely data; and
- is relatively automated to reduce administrative errors.

IRRBB1: Quantitative information on interest rate risk in banking book

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
HK$'million		ΔEVE		ΔNII	
	Period	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
1	Parallel up	2,660	1,915	(398)	(319)
2	Parallel down	118	71	399	320
3	Steepener	248	154	N/A	N/A
4	Flattener	577	513	N/A	N/A
5	Short rate up	1,591	1,191	N/A	N/A
6	Short rate down	222	93	N/A	N/A
7	**Maximum**	2,660	1,915	399	320
	Period	**31 December 2025**		**31 December 2024**	
8	**Tier 1 capital**	56,152		52,637	

N/A – Not Applicable

Note:

(a)& (b): The change in economic value of equity ("ΔEVE") based on the standardized framework described in the HKMA SPM IR-1 and the IRRBB return.

(c)& (d): The change in projected net interest income ("ΔNII") over a forward-looking rolling 12-month period based on the methodology described in the HKMA SPM IR-1 and the IRRBB return.

Maximum: Refer to the maximum of economic value of equity (across interest rate shock scenarios 1 to 6 above) and net interest income (across interest rate shock scenarios 1 and 2 above). Positive values indicate losses under the alternative scenarios.

PART VIII: REMUNERATION

REMA: Remuneration policy

In support of the Bank's sustainable development and continued business growth, the Bank has put in place a Master Remuneration policy and a structured reward system that enable the Bank to attract and retain talents in the highly competitive manpower market, promote effective risk management, and support the Bank's business objectives. The policy is applicable to the Bank, its overseas offices and its subsidiaries.

During 2025, in executing its roles and responsibilities in supervising the Bank's remuneration policies and structure, the major work performed by the Bank's Remuneration Committee included:

- engaged the Internal Audit Group of the Bank to review the remuneration policy and systems against regulatory requirements and sound remuneration governance framework;
- reviewed the Master Remuneration Policy and updated the job titles of the Senior Management according to the Bank's existing job position framework;
- reviewed and approved the proposed variable pay for 2024 and the pay review proposal for 2025;
- determined the remuneration packages of the senior management and key personnel of the Bank;
- discussed and reviewed the fees payable to the directors and made its recommendation to the general meeting; and
- reviewed the Remuneration Committee's effectiveness in discharging its roles and responsibilities, and its terms of reference.

(i) Reward System

a) Remuneration Structure

The reward system is designed based on the Total Compensation Framework ("TCF"). Total Compensation comprises a fixed component (Guaranteed Cash), a variable component, and benefits.

The Bank's variable remuneration includes Performance Bonus which mainly takes the form of cash bonus, while Long-term Incentive is a form of phantom share scheme (Book Value Appreciation Rights Scheme).

b) Performance measurements and the allocation of variable remuneration

Performance Bonus Scheme is intended to reward performance in the preceding year. In determination of the Performance Bonus pool of the Bank, the Remuneration Committee would consider both financial factors (including Operating Profit and other financial ratios against the market) and non-financial factors. The non-financial factors to be taken into consideration when assessing performance includes (but not limited to): adherence to risk management policy, compliance with legal and regulatory standards, result of internal audit, adherence to corporate values, customer satisfaction, and climate-related risk considerations. Unsatisfactory performance in non-financial factors will lead to reduction of Performance Bonus pool. Final bonus pool at the Bank's level will be endorsed by Chief Risk Officer and Chief Control & Compliance Officer, and be approved by the Remuneration Committee.

Allocations of Performance Bonus to individual employees are based on assessment on the achievement against key measures including financial, risk management, regulatory and compliance, growth, people and team, as well as staff competencies and behaviour.

The Long-term Incentive is aimed to motivate executives towards increasing shareholders' wealth while balancing long-term risk management. Under the Long-term Incentive Scheme, each grant is set with a 3-year performance period, and the payment of incentive is determined by the appreciation in the Bank's net profit after tax, RAROC and comparison with peer banks over the 3-year period and is made at the end of the performance period, with malus and clawback arrangements in place in case of misconduct. Payment is deferred until the Bank's performance results achieved pre-set targets that triggers an award. It is designed to align employees' reward with long-term value creation.

PART VIII: REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

REMA: Remuneration policy (continued)

(i) Reward System (continued)

c) Deferral arrangements

Variable remuneration is subject to a deferral provision, under which if the variable remuneration of an employee exceeds the prescribed threshold, a portion of the variable remuneration will be deferred in order to align remuneration with the time horizon of risk and to allow their performance, including the associated risks, be validated over a period of time. The unvested deferred remuneration can be forfeited, and the variable remuneration paid in the past or which has already vested can be required to return to the Bank where it is later established that there has been fraud or other malfeasance on the part of the employee or violations by the employee of internal control policies.

(ii) Methodologies and Approaches

Methodologies and approaches applied to remuneration management include but not limited to the followings:

- **Regular Review** with reference to the guidance issued by Financial Stability Board (FSB) will be conducted, to ensure the effectiveness of the remuneration and related performance measurement mechanisms in preventing potential misconduct risk.
- **Total Compensation Framework** to ensure optimal level of remuneration and to deliver balanced solution.
- **Market Benchmarking** to take into account market relativities, having regard to the need to attract, motivate and retain talents.
- **Job Evaluation** to determine relative size of different position and therefore corresponding level of reward.
- **Performance Management System** to implement full-cycle performance management and linked with reward system to support performance-oriented culture.
- **Effective incentive and restraint mechanism** taking into account performance and potential for differentiation when granting variable rewards. Adhere to value-oriented approach and harness the incentive and restraint effect of remuneration.
- **Promotion review mechanism** with consideration of competency requirements and performance to support the Bank's manpower plan.
- **Remuneration Committee** assists the Board in the design and operation of the remuneration system. The Committee held four meetings in 2025. Members of the Remuneration Committee are Non-executive Directors of the Bank. Except for Non-executive Directors assigned by the parent bank, the other Non-executive Directors are paid Directors' fee.
- **Engagement of external consulting firm** in verification of incentive scheme to ensure effectiveness (to be commissioned by the Board or Remuneration Committee), when necessary.
- **Clawback and Malus Arrangement** shall be made under the following circumstances

  (a) Vesting conditions are not fulfilled

  (b) Performance measurement was based on data which is later proven to have manifestly mis-stated

  (c) Fraud or other malfeasance on the part of the relevant grantees

  (d) Violation by the grantees of internal control policies or legal requirement
- The **Disciplinary Actions Policy** to provide clear guidelines on the consequences of misconduct behavior on remuneration. It covers indicative scenarios that severity of misconduct would result in a reduction to variable remuneration proportionately.

(iii) Senior Management and Key Personnel

Senior Management ("SM") is defined as heads of major functional units and Key Personnel ("KP") is defined as those whose activities involve the assumption of material risk or the taking on of material exposures on behalf of the Bank.

PART VIII: REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

REMA: Remuneration policy (continued)

(iv) Staff within risk control function

Risk Control Function includes risk management, legal, compliance, audit, and financial management function.

The remuneration of risk control function staff is determined by their functional job responsibilities and achievements against key measures specific to the functional role they undertake, which are independent from the performance of the business they oversee. Remuneration of risk control function staff is carefully benchmarked with the market and internally to ensure that it is set at an appropriate level.

REM1: Remuneration awarded during financial year

Aggregate quantitative information on remuneration for Senior Management ("SM") and Key Personnel ("KP") for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025		2024	
		Senior Management[note 3]	**Key Personnel**	Senior Management[note 4]	Key Personnel [note 5]
Remuneration amount and quantitative information		***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Fixed remuneration[note 1]	Number of employees	10	3	13	3
	Fixed remuneration				
	Cash-based	31,979	9,073	34,558	8,525
	Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
	Other forms	–	–	–	–
	Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
Variable remuneration[note 2]	Number of employees	0	3	13	3
	Variable remuneration				
	Cash-based	–	5,995	–	–
	Of which: deferred	–	3,157	–	–
	Other forms	–	–	–	–
	Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
Total Remuneration		**31,979**	**15,068**	**34,558**	**8,525**

Note:

1: Fixed remuneration included annual salary and allowance. The number of employees in 2025 represents the total number of employees who received fixed remuneration from the Bank during the year.

2: Variable remuneration comprised of performance bonus ("PB") and long-term incentive ("LTI"), if any. The number of employees in 2025 represents the total number of employees who were granted variable remuneration by the Bank during the year. As of the date of the issuance of financial statements, the final 2025 remunerations of members of the Senior Management who received remunerations from the Bank are still pending approval. The 2024 final variable remunerations of Senior Management and Key Personnel were approved in 2025: the 2024 variable remuneration of Senior Management was HK$24.716 million (cash-based), of which the deferred part amounted to HK$13.202 million, and the total 2024 remuneration of Senior Management was HK$59.274 million. The 2024 variable remuneration of Key Personnel was HK$6.61 million (cash-based), of which the deferred part amounted to HK$3.403 million, and the total 2024 remuneration of Key Personnel was HK$15.135 million.

3: Two Senior Management were newly appointed and one Senior Management was ceased to be appointed in 2025 and the remuneration was disclosed according to the period of being Senior Management within the year.

4: Two Senior Management were newly appointed and two Senior Management were ceased to be appointed in 2024 and the remuneration was disclosed according to the period of being Senior Management within the year.

5: One Key Personnel was newly appointed in 2024 and the remuneration was disclosed according to the period of being Key Personnel within the year.

REM2: Special payments

During the financial year of 2025, sign-on awards amounted to HK$180,000 was paid to 1 Senior Management, and severance payment of HK$500,300 was paid to 1 Senior Management. No guaranteed bonus were awarded to Senior Management and Key Personnel.

During the financial year of 2024, sign-on awards amounted to HK$360,000 and HK$304,850 was paid to 2 Senior Management respectively. No guaranteed bonus or severance payments were awarded or paid to Senior Management and Key Personnel.

PART VIII: REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

REM3: Deferred remuneration

	2025[note 2]				
	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**
Deferred and retained remuneration	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***	***HK$'000***
Senior management					
Cash[note 1]	31,154	31,154	(4,134)	–	11,482
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Key personnel					
Cash[note 1]	10,595	10,595	(632)	–	3,114
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**41,749**	**41,749**	**(4,766)**	**–**	**14,596**

	2024[note 3]				
	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
Deferred and retained remuneration	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Senior management					
Cash[note 1]	32,401	32,401	(3,254)	–	11,133
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Key personnel					
Cash[note 1]	7,781	7,781	(633)	–	2,598
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**40,182**	**40,182**	**(3,887)**	**–**	**13,731**

Note:

1: Cash-based deferred and retained remuneration comprised of PB and LTI, if any. LTI reported is the target cash value at maturity, and the actual payment amount will be determined by the bank and the employees' performance for the performance period.

2: As of the date of the issuance of financial statements, the final 2025 remunerations of members of the Senior Management who received remunerations from the Bank are still pending approval.

3: The 2024 final variable remunerations of Senior Management and Key Personnel were approved in 2025: the total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration in 2024 was HK$56.787 million, of which the amount pertaining to Senior Management being HK$45.603 million and the amount pertaining to Key Personnel being HK$11.184 million. Total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustment in 2024 was HK$56.787 million, of which the amount pertaining to Senior Management being HK$45.603 million and the amount pertaining to Key Personnel being HK$11.184 million. The total amount of amendment during 2024 due to ex post explicit adjustments was HK$-2.086 million, of which Senior Management's being HK$-1.454 million and Key Personnel's being HK$ -0.633 million. The total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in 2024 was HK$15.531 million, of which the amount paid to Senior Management was HK$12.933 million and the amount paid to Key Personnel was HK$2.598 million.

PART IX: OPERATIONAL RISK

ORA: General information on operational risk framework

Definition of operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Governance framework

The Group has established an Operational Risk Governance Framework ("ORGF") to identify, assess, mitigate, control, monitor and report operational risk. The ORGF encompasses every member within the Group and is governed by policies and guidelines which define the minimum requirements to ensure a consistent approach to manage operational risks. The Operational Risk Management Committee ("ORMC") is established by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and ratified by CRMC, which is a Board delegated Committee to oversee Operational Risk Management ("ORM") and relevant matters including but not limited to operational risk management performance, and review and approval of relevant policies, risk appetite and limits. Implementation of ORM plans and tools is driven by a Group-level ORM department with the support from other key participants and subject matter experts in ORM.

Management of operational risk

To ensure effective management of operational risk across the Group, the Operational Risk Governance Framework presents three lines of defense as depicted below:

First Line of Defence – Day-to-day operational risk management lies with our business units, support units and the Business Operational Risk Officer ("BORO") of each unit assists the respective unit heads in this regard. Business and support units are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring operational risks.

Second Line of Defence – ORM department assists senior management in meeting their responsibility of understanding and managing operational risk and ensures the development and consistent application of operational risk policies, processes and procedures throughout the Group. The ORM department works closely with the first Line of Defence (1LOD) to strengthen the Group's operational risk management by offering guidance and functional oversight support, monitors the Group's overall operational risk exposures and ensures that all material risks are promptly and appropriately escalated to the ORMC, CRMC and senior management of the Group for their attention.

Third Line of Defence – The Internal Audit Group examines and evaluates the adequacy and control effectiveness of the ORGF on an ongoing basis.

Risk assessments are conducted on all existing or new material products, processes, systems, outsourced activities and projects with key changes to operations.

Key tools and methodologies

The Group identifies, assesses, monitors and reports on operational risk through the ORM tools and systems as set out below:

– Operational Risk & Control Self-Assessment ("RCSA") is a tool to identify and assess the level of operational risk and effectiveness of control. RCSA has been rolled out across the business and support units under the guidance of the ORM department. RCSA leaders are nominated by the management of each business and support unit to conduct self-assessments and identify key risk factors in their daily business and support functions. Each key risk factor is assessed and quantified for financial impact, in terms of the estimated loss impact of each occurrence and estimated number of occurrences. In addition to the financial impact assessment, non-financial impacts including customer, regulatory and reputation impacts are also assessed taking into considerations of both likelihood of risk materializing and severity of impact.

– Key Risk Indicators ("KRIs") are statistical metrics that take various risk factors into consideration and serve to provide early warning signals for management's monitoring and action. Through regular monitoring of these KRIs, areas of potential operational control weaknesses can be identified at an early stage and addressed promptly. KRIs are developed at two levels, namely the group and the unit level. Unit level KRIs are developed by the respective units, and are monitored and tracked for progress towards completion of applicable mitigation plans. Thresholds are established for each business unit and support unit with reference to the risk appetite of the Group or the acceptable risk level for the unit under each risk factor.

PART IX: OPERATIONAL RISK (CONTINUED)

ORA: General information on operational risk framework (continued)

Key tools and methodologies (continued)

– Operational risk incidents are reported into a centralized operational loss database. The ORM department ensures all material operational risk incidents are registered in the database, and are properly investigated, with corrective and preventive actions promptly executed according to agreed timelines. The relevant loss data along with the business indicators can facilitate the calculation of operational risk capital requirements via the operational risk capital charge calculation engine. It also supports the production of regular reports for senior management, ORMC and CRMC to review the impact of significant incidents and monitor operational risk loss trends. An escalation protocol is in place to ensure that operational risk incidents with significant impact are properly reported to the regulatory authorities, if deemed necessary. Lower impact operational risk events are also collected to assist trend analysis and provide a more forward looking perspective of potential risk issues that warrant for closer attention.

– Operational Risk Dashboard ("ORD") provides senior management with an overview of the key operational risk issues including but not limited to the progress of the RCSA reviews and KRI evaluation results. This information is submitted to the ORMC and relevant summarized information is submitted to the CRMC quarterly as part of the Group-wide Risk Status Update Report. The Group-wide Risk Status Update Report captures the implementation status of ORM initiatives, contains analysis on the trend of operational losses, highlights operational risk incidents that have a material impact on the Group.

The Group will continuously fine-tune and enhance its Operational Risk Governance Framework to align with industrial developments and good practices. This Governance Framework incorporates both risk mitigation and risk transfer strategies aligned with the Group's defined risk appetite. It includes the implementation of a sound three lines of defense model, the development of action plans to address vulnerabilities, and the transfer of certain risks to third parties through insurance policies or outsourcing, etc. A web-based learning programme on operational risk is required for all new joiners and an annual refresher training on ORGF is compulsory for all staff. Training workshops led by the ORM department are offered to business and support units with the objectives to raise operational risk awareness among staff, familiarize them with the ORM tools and enhance understanding of the ORGF along with their roles, responsibilities and accountabilities. This is further reinforced by strong management support which encourages staff to embrace and pursue operational excellence.

Operational resilience

The Group has established an operational resilience framework to prepare for and manage risks to critical operations delivery. The Group will regularly review the operational resilience parameters (including the coverage of critical operations), identify what risks or events may affect or disrupt critical operations delivery, and assess whether it is able to continue delivering critical operations through disruption (including under severe but plausible scenarios). The review results will be reported to the CRMC. The Group will also conduct scenario testing to regularly assess whether it is able to continue delivering critical operations through disruption.

The Group's long-term goal is to cultivate a proactive, responsible and accountable culture on ORM, and achieve operational excellence through robust and continuous operational risk management.

PART IX: OPERATIONAL RISK (CONTINUED)

OR1: Historical losses

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Average
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Using HKD200,000 threshold												
1	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	2,666	4,000	5,057	500	1,374	949	836	2,980	(14)	2,970	2,132
2	Total number of operational risk losses	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Total number of exclusions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	2,666	4,000	5,057	500	1,374	949	836	2,980	(14)	2,970	2,132
Using HKD1 million threshold												
6	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	2,153	4,000	5,057	–	–	–	–	1,820	(250)	2,770	1,555
7	Total number of operational risk losses	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Total number of exclusions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	2,153	4,000	5,057	–	–	–	–	1,820	(250)	2,770	1,555
Details of operational risk capital charge calculation												
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM (yes/no)?	Yes										
12	If "no" in row 11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards (yes/no)?	Not applicable										
13	Loss event threshold: HKD200,000 or HKD1 million for the operational risk capital charge calculation if applicable	HKD200,000										

PART IX: OPERATIONAL RISK (CONTINUED)

OR2: Business indicator and business indicator components breakdown

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		At 31 December 2025	At 31 December 2024	At 31 December 2023
BI and its subcomponents		*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
1	Interest, leases and dividend component	7,752,458		
1a	Interest and leases income	19,729,114	21,341,250	21,020,064
1b	Interest and leases expenses	11,957,235	13,569,307	13,316,452
1c	Interest earning assets	523,968,243	436,992,015	431,054,622
1d	Dividend income	4,200	2,804	2,934
2	Services component	2,017,576		
2a	Fee and commission income	2,549,194	1,848,338	1,441,311
2b	Fee and commission expenses	312,708	240,599	174,054
2c	Other operating income	67,574	47,171	12,762
2d	Other operating expenses	72,410	80,016	61,460
3	Financial component	759,975		
3a	Net P&L on trading book	555,891	746,932	675,365
3b	Net P&L on banking book	36,230	187,022	78,484
4	BI	10,530,009		
5	Business indicator component (BIC)	1,279,501		

OR3: Minimum operational risk capital requirement

		(a)
At 31 December 2025		*HK$'000*
1	Business indicator component (BIC)	1,279,501
2	Internal loss multiplier (ILM)	0.57
3	Minimum operational risk capital requirement	729,316
4	Total RWA for operational risk	9,116,450

PART XI: ASSET ENCUMBRANCE

ENC: Asset encumbrance

	Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total
At 31 December 2025	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	–	15,401,411	15,401,411
Placements with and advances to banks	–	73,308,217	73,308,217
Financial assets held under resale agreements	–	8,169,146	8,169,146
Financial investments	17,011,687	166,601,234	183,612,921
Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	–	256,372,066	256,372,066
Other assets	–	13,770,210	13,770,210
Total Assets	**17,011,687**	**533,622,284**	**550,633,971**