Supplementary Notes to Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)

For the period ended 30 June 2022

Mox Bank Limited

mox by standard chartered

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1. Supplementary Notes to Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)

These notes are supplementary to and should be read in conjunction with the 2022 Interim Financial Statements. The financial statements and this supplementary notes to financial statements (unaudited) taken together comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules ("Rules") under section 60A of the Banking Ordinance. These banking disclosures are governed by the Bank's disclosure policy, which has been approved by the Board of Directors. The disclosure policy sets out the approach to determine the content, appropriateness and frequency of the disclosures, the approach to ensure the relevance and adequacy of the disclosures, and the internal control over the process for making the disclosures. The disclosures have been subject to independent review in accordance to the disclosure policy. Additional disclosures as required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules will be available on our website: https://mox.com/ on or before 30 September 2022.

According to the Rules, disclosure of comparative information is not required unless otherwise specified in the standard disclosure templates. Prior period disclosures can be found in the Regulatory Disclosure section of our website: https://mox.com/.

Basis of preparation

The capital adequacy ratio ("CAR") was compiled in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules ("BCR") issued by the HKMA. In calculating the risk weighted assets, the Bank adopted the Standardised (Credit Risk) Approach and the Standardised (Market Risk) Approach for credit risk and market risk respectively. For operational risk, the capital requirement is calculated using the basic indicator approach.

Basis of consolidation

As of 30 June 2022, the Bank does not have any subsidiaries for consolidation purpose.

2. Key prudential ratios, overview of risk management and RWA

a. Key prudential ratios (KM1)

The following table sets out an overview of the Bank's key prudential ratios.

		(a) 30 Jun 2022 HK$'000	(b) 31 Mar 2022 HK$'000	(c) 31 Dec 2021 HK$'000	(d) 30 Sep 2021 HK$'000	(e) 30 Jun 2021 HK$'000
	Regulatory capital (amount)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	918,740	1,043,468	584,035	758,273	944,647
2	Tier 1	918,740	1,043,468	584,035	758,273	944,647
3	Total capital	953,424	1,064,799	600,778	764,903	946,050
	RWA (amount)					
4	Total RWA	2,884,953	1,736,781	1,351,588	2,151,721	2,148,309
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	31.85	60.08	43.21	35.24	43.97
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	31.85	60.08	43.21	35.24	43.97
7	Total capital ratio (%)	33.05	61.31	44.45	35.55	44.04
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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 (%)	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	25.05	53.31	36.45	27.55	36.04
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	8,249,191	6,866,329	7,030,298	7,050,058	6,857,450
14	LR (%)	11.14	15.20	8.31	10.76	13.78
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) / Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Total net cash outflows	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	LCR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Applicable to category 2 institution only:					
17a	LMR (%)	50.69	73.90	70.46	50.40	51.05
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) / Core Funding Ratio (CFR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
18	Total available stable funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Total required stable funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	NSFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Applicable to category 2A institution only:					
20a	CFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The capital ratios and LMR remained well above the minimum regulatory requirements
CET1, T1 and total capital ratios dropped as the Bank has been launching its products and services resulting in higher RWA and consumption of capital for business operation costs.
Leverage ratio dropped because the Bank has been launching its products and services resulting in higher exposure and consumption of capital for business operation costs.

2. Key prudential ratios, overview of risk management and RWA (continued)

b. Overview of risk-weighted amount ("RWA") (OV1)

The following table sets out an overview of capital requirement in terms of a detailed breakdowns of RWAs for various risk.

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		30 Jun 2022 HK$'000	31 Mar 2022 HK$'000	30 Jun 2022 HK$'000
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	2,774,715	1,706,493	221,977
2	Of which STC approach	2,774,715	1,706,493	221,977
2a	Of which BSC approach	-	-	-
3	Of which foundation IRB approach	-	-	-
4	Of which supervisory slotting criteria approach	-	-	-
5	Of which advanced IRB approach	-	-	-
6	Counterparty default risk and default fund contributions	-	-	-
7	Of which SA-CCR approach	-	-	-
7a	Of which CEM	-	-	-
8	Of which IMM(CCR) approach	-	-	-
9	Of which others	-	-	-
10	CVA risk	-	-	-
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	-	-	-
12	Collective investment scheme ("CIS") exposures – LTA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	CIS exposures – MBA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	CIS exposures – FBA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches*	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	-
17	Of which SEC-IRBA	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	-	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA	-	-	-
19a	Of which SEC-FBA	-	-	-
20	Market risk	-	-	-
21	Of which STM approach	-	-	-
22	Of which IMM approach	-	-	-
23	Capital charge for switch between exposures in trading book and banking book (not applicable before the revised market risk framework takes effect)*	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	Operational risk	110,238	30,288	8,819
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	-	-	-
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	-	-	-
26	Capital floor adjustment	-	-	-
26a	Deduction to RWA	-	-	-
26b	Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	-	-	-
26c	Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	-	-	-
27	Total	**2,884,953**	**1,736,781**	**230,796**

Increase in credit risk for non-securitization exposures is mainly due to increase in customer loan balances.

3. Composition of regulatory capital

a. Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

As of 30 June 2022		(a) Amount HK$'000	(b) Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	CET1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	3,206,200	(2)
2	Retained earnings	(1,814,481)	(3)
3	Disclosed reserves	(4,421)	(4)
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase-out arrangements from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	Minority interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
6	**CET1 capital before regulatory deductions**	**1,387,298**	
	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
7	Valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	-
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	468,558	(1)
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Excess of total EL amount over total eligible provisions under the IRB approach	-	
13	Credit-enhancing interest-only strip, and any gain-on-sale and other increase in the CET1 capital arising from securitization transactions	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
16	Investments in own CET1 capital instruments (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in CET1 capital instruments	-	
18	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable	Not applicable
23	of which: significant investments in the ordinary share of financial sector entities	Not applicable	Not applicable
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	Not applicable	Not applicable
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	Not applicable	Not applicable
26	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	-	

3. Composition of regulatory capital

a. Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

		(a)	(b)
As of 30 June 2022		Amount HK$'000	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	-	
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	-	
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**	**468,558**	
29	**CET1 capital**	**918,740**	
	AT1 capital: instruments		
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	*Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from AT1 capital*	-	
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
35	*of which: AT1 capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	
36	**AT1 capital before regulatory deductions**	-	
	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**	-	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**918,740**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	

3. Composition of regulatory capital

a. Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

		(a)	(b)
As of 30 June 2022		**Amount HK$'000**	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
47	*Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from Tier 2 capital*	-	
48	Tier 2 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Tier 2 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
49	*of which: capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	
50	Collective provisions and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	34,684	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions**	34,684	
	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	-	
56a	Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	-	
56b	Regulatory deductions applied to Tier 2 capital to cover the required deductions falling within §48(1)(g) of BCR	-	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	34,684	
59	**Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**953,424**	
60	**Total RWA**	**2,884,953**	
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)		
61	**CET1 capital ratio**	**31.85%**	
62	**Tier 1 capital ratio**	**31.85%**	
63	**Total capital ratio**	**33.05%**	

3. Composition of regulatory capital

a. Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

		(a)	(b)
As of 30 June 2022		**Amount HK$'000**	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer plus higher loss absorbency requirements)**	**3.50%**	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1.00%	
67	of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	0.00%	
68	CET1 (as a percentage of RWA) available after meeting minimum capital requirements	**25.05%**	
	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	-	
73	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
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)	-	
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	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA	-	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)		
80	*Current cap on CET1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	Not applicable	Not applicable
81	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	Not applicable	Not applicable
82	*Current cap on AT1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	
83	*Amount excluded from AT1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	
84	*Current cap on Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	

3. Composition of regulatory capital

a. Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

		(a)	(b)
As of 30 June 2022		**Amount HK$'000**	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
85	*Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	

3. Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

a. Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

Notes to the template
As of 30 Jun 2022

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Description</th><th>Hong Kong basis HKD'000</th><th>Basel III basis HKD'000</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">9</td><td>Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)</td><td>468,558</td><td>468,558</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Explanation</u>
As set out in paragraph 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs") may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to follow the accounting treatment of including MSRs as part of intangible assets reported in the AI's financial statements and to deduct MSRs in full from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 9 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 9 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of MSRs to be deducted to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for MSRs and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">10</td><td>Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Explanation</u>
As set out in paragraphs 69 and 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), DTAs of the bank to be realized are to be deducted, whereas DTAs which relate to temporary differences may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to deduct all DTAs in full, irrespective of their origin, from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 10 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 10 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of DTAs to be deducted which relate to temporary differences to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for DTAs arising from temporary differences and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">18</td><td>Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Explanation</u>
For the purpose of determining the total amount of insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities, an AI is required to aggregate any amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures provided by it to any of its connected companies, where the connected company is a financial sector entity, as if such loans, facilities or other credit exposures were direct holdings, indirect holdings or synthetic holdings of the AI in the capital instruments of the financial sector entity, except where the AI demonstrates to the satisfaction of the MA that any such loan was made, any such facility was granted, or any such other credit exposure was incurred, in the ordinary course of the AI's business. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 18 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 18 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">19</td><td>Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Explanation</u>
For the purpose of determining the total amount of significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities, an AI is required to aggregate any amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures provided by it to any of its connected companies, where the connected company is a financial sector entity, as if such loans, facilities or other credit exposures were direct holdings, indirect holdings or synthetic holdings of the AI in the capital instruments of the financial sector entity, except where the AI demonstrates to the satisfaction of the MA that any such loan was made, any such facility was granted, or any such other credit exposure was incurred, in the ordinary course of the AI's business. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 19 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 19 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">39</td><td>Insignificant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Explanation</u></td></tr>
</table>

3. Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

a. Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

Notes to the template

As of 30 Jun 2022

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Description</th><th>Hong Kong basis HKD’000</th><th>Basel III basis HKD’000</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">54</td><td>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)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Explanation</u>
The effect of treating loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies which are financial sector entities as CET1 capital instruments for the purpose of considering deductions to be made in calculating the capital base (see note re row 18 to the template above) will mean the headroom within the threshold available for the exemption from capital deduction of other insignificant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments and 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">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.</td></tr>
</table>

3. Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

b. Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (CC2)

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements (as at 30 Jun 2022) (HKD'000)	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation** (as at 30 Jun 2022) (HKD'000)	**Cross reference to note 5(a) of (CC1)**
Assets			
Balances with central bank	644,303	644,303	
Investment securities	1,800,649	1,800,649	
Advances to customers	2,687,870	2,687,870	
Amount due from immediate holding company	1,410,892	1,410,892	
Amount due from a fellow subsidiary	80	80	
Amount due from related companies	10,442	10,442	
Property and equipment	15,489	15,489	
Intangible assets	468,558	468,558	(1)
Prepayment and other assets	86,397	86,397	
Total assets	7,124,680	7,124,680	
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	5,406,968	5,406,968	
Amounts due to immediate holding company	131,688	131,688	
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	1,079	1,079	
Amount due to a related company	9,393	9,393	
Other liabilities	188,255	188,255	
Total liabilities	5,737,383	5,737,383	
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	3,206,200	3,206,200	
Of which: amount eligible for CET1	3,206,200	3,206,200	(2)
Reserves	(1,818,903)	(1,818,903)	
Of which: FVOCI reserves - debt	(4,421)	(4,421)	(4)
Of which: Retained earnings	(1,814,482)	(1,814,482)	(3)
Total shareholders' equity	1,387,297	1,387,297	

3. Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

c. Main features of regulatory capital instruments (CCA)

The following is a summary of the bank's common equity tier 1 ("CET1") capital, additional tier 1 ("AT1") capital and tier 2 capital instruments.

		HKD Ordinary Shares
1	Issuer	Mox Bank Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules[1]	N/A
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules[2]	CET1
6	Eligible at solo / group / solo and group	Solo
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$3,206 Million
9	Par value of instrument	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Equity
11	Original date of issuance	10 Aug 2018: 20,000 ordinary shares 25 Feb 2019: 29,980,000 ordinary shares 3 Apr 2019: 131,092,000 ordinary shares 19 Nov 2020: 46,920,000 ordinary shares 26 Feb 2021: 46,920,000 ordinary shares 10 Mar 2022: 65,688,000 ordinary shares
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
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	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
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	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

[1]Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements set out in Schedule 4H to the BCR.

[2]Regulatory treatment of capital instruments not subject to transitional arrangements set out in Schedule 4H to the BCR.

4. Macroprudential supervisory measures

a. Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB1)

The following table shows the geographical breakdown of risk-weighted amount ("RWA") in relation to private sector credit exposures as of 30 June 2022:

		(a)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Geographical breakdown by Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect (%)	RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio HKD'000	AI-specific CCyB ratio (%)	CCyB amount (HKD'000)
1	Hong Kong SAR	1.00	2,108,480		
2	Sum[1]		2,108,480		
3	Total[2]		2,109,229	1.00	28,850

[1]This represents the sum of RWAs for the private sector credit exposures in jurisdictions with a non-zero countercyclical buffer rate.

[2]The total RWAs used in the computation of the CcyB ratio in row (3) represents the total RWAs for the private credit exposures in all jurisdictions to which the group is exposed, including jurisdictions with no countercyclical buffer rate or with a countercyclical buffer rate set at zero.

5. Leverage ratio

a. Summary comparison of accounting assets against leverage ratio exposures measure (LR1)

The following table reconciles the total assets in the published financial statements to the LR exposure measure.

	As of 30 Jun 2022	**Value under the LR framework**
	Item	HKD'000
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	7,124,680
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
2a	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting standard but excluded from the LR exposure measure	-
3a	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
4	Adjustments for derivative contracts	-
5	Adjustment for SFTs (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet ("OBS") items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of OBS exposures)	1,604,827
6a	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and collective provisions that are allowed to be excluded from exposure measure	-
7	Other adjustments[1]	(480,315)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	8,249,191

[1] Any other adjustments that are necessary for the reconciliation but not included in rows 1 to 6a above. These may include adjustments in relation to any items that are deducted from Tier 1 capital under the risk-based capital framework in accordance with BCR §38(2), §43 and §47, but are not already excluded from the calculation of the LR exposure measure.

5. Leverage ratio (continued)

b. Leverage ratio (LR2)

The following table sets out a detailed breakdown of the components of the LR denominator.

		(a)	(b)
		HKD'000	
		30 Jun 2022	31 Mar 2022
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	7,152,082	6,722,522
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(468,558)	(463,092)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)**	6,683,524	6,259,430
Exposures arising from derivative contracts			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	-	-
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	-	-
6	Gross-up for collateral provided in respect of derivative contracts where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	-	-
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivative contracts	-	-
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivative contracts	-	-
11	**Total exposures arising from derivative contracts**	-	-
Exposures arising from SFTs			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-	-
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	**Total exposures arising from SFTs**	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	15,906,725	6,364,754
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(14,301,898)	(5,713,262)
19	**Off-balance sheet items**	1,604,827	651,492
Capital and total exposures			
20	**Tier 1 capital**	918,740	1,043,468
20a	**Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	8,288,351	6,910,922
20b	**Adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	(39,160)	(44,593)
21	**Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	8,249,192	6,866,329
Leverage ratio			
22	**Leverage ratio**	11.14%	15.20%

Leverage ratio dropped because the Bank has been launching its products and services resulting in higher exposure and consumption of capital for business operation costs.

6. Credit risk for non-securitization exposures

a. Credit quality of exposures (CR1)

The following table sets out an overview of the credit quality of on- and off-balance sheet exposures.

As of 30 June 2022

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		Gross carrying amounts of		Allowances / impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on STC approach exposures[1]		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB approach exposures	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted Exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of specific provisions	Allocated in regulatory category of collective provisions		
		HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
1	Loans	4,090	4,766,456	39,160	3,907	35,253	-	4,731,386
2	Debt securities	-	1,800,649	-	-	-	-	1,800,649
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	***Total***	4,090	6,567,104	39,160	3,907	35,253	-	6,532,035

Note:

[1]The categorization of Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') accounting provisions into the regulatory categories of specific and collective provisions follows the treatment specified in the completion instructions of the HKMA Capital Adequacy Ratio – MA(BS)3 return. According to the completion instructions, the ECL accounting provisions classified into Stage 1 and Stage 2 are treated as collective provisions, while those classified under Stage 3 are treated as specific provisions.

Increase in loans is in line with the balance sheet growth during the period.

6. Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (continued)

b. Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities (CR2)

The following table sets out information on the changes in defaulted loans and debt securities, including any changes in the amount of defaulted exposures, movements between non-defaulted and defaulted exposures, and reductions in the defaulted exposures due to write-offs.

		HKD$'000
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period (31 December 2021)**	943
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	8,644
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written off	(5,497)
5	Other changes	-
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the current reporting period (30 Jun 2022)**	4,090

c. Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation (CR3)

The following table sets out the extent of credit risk exposures covered by different type of recognised CRM.

As of 30 June 2022		(a)	(b1)	(b)	(d)	(f)
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by recognized collateral	Exposures secured by recognized guarantees	Exposures secured by recognized credit derivative contracts
		HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
1	Loans	4,770,546	-	-	-	-
2	Debt securities	1,800,649	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	6,571,195	-	-	-	-
4	Of which defaulted	4,090	-	-	-	-

Increase in loans is in line with the balance sheet growth during the period.

6. Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (continued)

d. Credit risk exposures and effects of recognized credit risk mitigation – for STC approach (CR4)

The following table sets out the effect of any recognized CRM (including recognized collateral under both comprehensive and simple approaches) on the calculation of capital requirements. RWA density provides a synthetic metric on riskiness of each portfolio.

	As of 30 June 2022	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Exposure classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
		HKD’000	HKD’000	HKD’000	HKD’000	HKD’000	%
1	Sovereign exposures	2,444,952	-	2,444,952	-	-	0%
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4	Bank exposures	1,410,973	-	1,410,973	-	612,999	43%
5	Securities firm exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Corporate exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0%
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0%
8	Cash items	-	-	-	-	-	0%
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10	Regulatory retail exposures	2,711,180	15,890,998	2,711,180	-	2,033,385	75%
11	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	0%
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	112,329	15,727	112,329	15,727	128,056	100%
13	Past due exposures	183	-	183	-	275	150%
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	**Total**	6,679,617	15,906,724	6,679,617	15,727	2,774,715	41%

Note:

Increase in credit risk exposures (RWA) under STC approach during the period is mainly due to increase in regulatory retail exposures.

6. Credit risk for non-securitization exposures (continued)

e. Credit risk exposures by asset classes and by risk weights – for STC approach(CR5)

The following table sets out a breakdown of credit risk exposures by asset classes and by risk weights (corresponding to the classification of exposures according to the approaches used).

	As of 30 June 2022	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(ha)	(i)	(j)
	Risk Weight / Exposure class	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)
		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	2,444,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,444,952
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	308,294	-	1,102,679	-	-	-	-	-	1,410,972
5	Securities firm exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Regulatory retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	2,711,180	-	-	-	-	2,711,180
11	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,056	-	-	-	128,056
13	Past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	-	-	183
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total	2,444,952	-	308,294	-	1,102,679	2,711,180	128,056	183	-	-	6,695,343

Note:
Increase in credit risk exposures (RWA) under STC approach during the period is mainly due to increase in regulatory retail exposures.

7. Counterparty Credit risk

As at 30 June 2022, the Bank does not have any counterparty default risk exposures.

8. Securitization exposures

As at 30 June 2022, the Bank does not have any Securitization exposures.

9. Market risk

a. Market risk under STM approach (MR1)

As of 30 June 2022, the Bank only has net open position in USD currency exposure and the exposure is considered to be immaterial. For details, please refer to the note 24 for Currency Risk of the Interim Financial Statement.

Acronyms

AI	Authorized institutions
AIRB	Advanced internal ratings-based approach
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
ASA	Alternative standardized approach
ASF	Available stable funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1
Bank	Mox Bank Limited
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BCR	Banking (Capital) Rules
BDR	Banking (Disclosure) Rules
BIA	Basic indicator approach
BSC	Basic approach
CCF	Credit conversion factor
CCP	Central counterparty
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CCyB	Countercyclical capital buffer
CEM	Current exposure method
CET1	Common equity tier 1
CF	Commodities finance
CIS	Collective investment scheme
CRC	Comprehensive risk charge
CRM	Credit risk mitigation
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
D-SIB	Domestic systematically important authorized institution
DTAs	Deferred tax assets
EAD	Exposure at default
EL	Expected loss
EPE	Expected positive exposures
FBA	Fall-back approach
G-SIB	Global systematically important bank
HKMA	Hong Kong Monetary Authority
HVCRE	High-volatility commercial real estate
HQLA	High quality liquid assets
IMM	Internal models approach
IMM (CCR)	Internal models approach (counterparty credit risk) approach
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IPRE	Income-producing real estate
IRB	Internal ratings-based approach
JCCyB	Jurisdictional countercyclical capital buffer
JVs	Joint ventures
LAC	Loss-absorbing capacity
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
LGD	Loss given default
LMR	Liquidity Maintenance Ratio
LR	Leverage Ratio
LTA	Look through approach
MBA	Mandate-based approach
MSRs	Mortgage servicing rights
N/A	Not applicable
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio
OF	Object finance
OTC	Over-the-counter
PD	Probability of default
PF	Project finance
PFE	Potential future exposure
PRC	People's Republic of China
PVA	Prudential Valuation Adjustments
PSE	Public sector entity
QRRE	Qualifying revolving retail exposures
RC	Replacement cost
RSF	Required stable funding
RW	Risk-weight
RWA	Risk-weighted asset/risk-weighted amount
S&P	Standard & Poor's
SA-CCR	Standardized approach for counterparty credit risk
SEC-ERBA	Securitization external ratings-based approach
SEC-FBA	Securitization fall back approach
SEC-IRBA	Securitization internal ratings-based approach
SEC-SA	Securitization standardized approach
SFT	Securities financing transaction
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRW	Supervisory risk-weighs
STC	Standardized (credit risk) approach
STM	Standardized (market risk) approach
STO	Standardized (operational risk) approach
VaR	Value at risk