Fusion Bank

Fusion Bank Limited

REGULATORY DISCLOSURE
STATEMENT

31 March 2022

(UNAUDITED)



UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION Quarter ended 31 March 2022

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UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION Quarter ended 31 March 2022

Introduction

Purpose

The information contained in this document is for Fusion Bank Limited ("the Bank"), and prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules ("BDR") and disclosure templates issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA").

This banking disclosure is governed by the Bank's disclosure policy, which has been approved by the Board of Directors. The disclosure policy sets out the governance, control and assurance requirements for publication of the document. While the regulatory disclosure statement is not required to be externally audited, the document has been subject to independent review in accordance with the Bank's disclosure policy.

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

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 Standardized (Credit Risk) Approach and the Standardized (Market Risk) Approach for credit risk and market risk respectively. For operational risk, the capital requirement is calculated using the alternative approach communicated to HKMA pursuant to section 340 of the BCR.

Basis of consolidation

As of 31 March 2022, the Bank has a subsidiary that is included in the accounting scope of consolidation but not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation. Shenzhen Fusion Information Technology Services Co. Ltd., as the subsidiary that provides IT service to the Bank, has total assets and total equity of HK\$ 16,518,000 and HK\$ 5,538,000 respectively.

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1. PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

The following templates for the Bank show the standard disclosure templates specified by the HKMA in relation to the Pillar 3 disclosure required under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

Other Pillar 3 templates or tables not disclosed below either are not applicable to the Bank or have no reportable amount for the period.

a. Template KM1: Key Prudential Ratios

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 December 2021	As at 30 September 2021	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 March 2021	
		HKD'000	HKD'000	HKD'000	HKD'000	HKD'000	
	Regulatory capital (amount)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ²	833,155	945,937	1,010,217	533,830	440,272	
2	Tier 1 ²	833,155	945,937	1,010,217	533,830	440,272	
3	Total capital ²	838,144	947,888	1,010,349	534,383	440,620	
	RWA (amount)						
4	Total RWA ²	1,016,915	1,159,456	710,696	419,467	611,985	
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a per	centage of RWA)					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	81.9%	81.6%	142.1%	127.3%	71.9%	
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	81.9%	81.6%	142.1%	127.3%	71.9%	
7	Total capital ratio (%)	82.4%	81.8%	142.2%	127.4%	72.0%	
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	70.4%	69.8%	130.2%	115.4%	60.0%	
	Basel III leverage ratio						
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	3,642,023	4,358,473	4,234,872	2,882,070	1,842,676	
14	LR (%)	22.9%	21.7%	23.9%	18.5%	23.9%	
	Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)						
17a	LMR (%) ¹	228.5%	370.8%	303.9%	293.4%	758.1%	

Note 1: The LMR disclosed above represent the arithmetic mean of the average LMR of the 3 calendar months within each quarter respectively. The Bank is not required, under the Banking (Liquidity) Rules, to calculate Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio, and Core Funding Ratio for its liquidity risk.

Decrease in average LMR during Q1 2022 are mainly driven by an increase in qualifying liabilities as time deposits from customers became matured and drop in liquefiable assets due to decrease in investment securities and placements with banks as a result of withdrawal in total customer deposits during the quarter.

Note 2: Decrease in CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital, and total capital were mainly due to loss incurred during the quarter. Decrease in total RWA as of the quarter ended 31 March 2022 was mainly due to the drop in bank exposures.

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1. PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE (CONTINUED)

b. Template OV1: Overview of Risk-Weighted Assets ("RWA")

The capital adequacy ratios of the Bank were calculated in accordance with Banking (Capital) Rules of the Banking Ordinance. The Bank uses the following approaches to calculate its capital charge for:

- (a) credit risk: Standardised (Credit Risk) Approach ("STC approach")
- (b) market risk: Standardised (Market Risk) Approach ("STM approach"); and
- (c) operational risk: Alternative to the Basic Indicator Approach ("BIA approach") pursuant to Section 340 of the Banking (Capital) Rules.

The disclosure on minimum capital requirement is made by multiplying the Bank's RWA derived from the relevant calculation approach by 8%, not the Bank's actual "regulatory capital".

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1. PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE (CONTINUED)

b. Template OV1: Overview of Risk-Weighted Assets (Continued)

		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 December 2021	As at 31 March 2022
		HKD'000	HKD'000	HKD'000
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures ¹	863,952	1,003,268	69,116
2	Of which STC approach ¹	863,952	1,003,268	69,116
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	-	-	-
13	CIS exposures – MBA	-	-	-
14	CIS exposures – FBA	-	-	-
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches	-	-	-
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 ¹	124,525	127,750	9,962
21	Of which STM approach ¹	124,525	127,750	9,962
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)	-	-	-
24	Operational risk	28,438	28,438	2,275
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 ¹	1,016,915	1,159,456	81,353

Note 1: Decrease in total RWA was due to decrease in bank exposures for credit risk and decrease in CNY net open positions for market risk.

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1. PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE (CONTINUED)

c. Template LR2: Leverage Ratio

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 December 2021
		HKD'000	HKD'000
On-ba	alance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral) ¹	3,692,538	4,410,116
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(45,381)	(49,692)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs) ¹	3,647,157	4,360,424
Expos	sures 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	1	-
Expos	sures 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	-	-
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	-	-
19	Off-balance sheet items	-	-
Capit	al and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital ²	833,155	945,937
20a	Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions ¹	3,647,157	4,360,424
20b	Adjustments for specific and collective provisions	(5,134)	(1,951)
21	Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions ¹	3,642,023	4,358,473
Lever	rage ratio		
22	Leverage ratio ¹	22.9%	21.7%

Note 1: Increase in leverage ratio was mainly due to drop in on-balance sheet exposures driven by decrease in investments securities and placements with banks as a result of withdrawal in total customer deposits during the quarter.

Note 2: Decrease in Tier 1 capital was mainly due to loss incurred during the quarter.

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Glossary

AbbreviationsDescriptionsAT1Additional Tier 1BSCBasic Approach

CCR Counterparty Credit Risk
CCF Credit Conversion Factor
CET1 Common Equity Tier 1
CFR Core Funding Ratio

CVA Credit Valuation Adjustment

D-SIB Domestic Systemically Important Banks

EFBN Exchange Fund Bills and Notes

FBA Fall-Back Approach

G-SIB Global Systemically Important Banks

HQLA High Quality Liquid Assets
IAA Internal Assessment Approach
IMM Internal Models Method
IRB Internal Ratings-Based

JCCyB Jurisdiction Countercyclical Buffer

LCR Liquidity Coverage Ratio

LMR Liquidity Maintenance Ratio

LR Leverage Ratio

LTA Look-through Approach

MBA Mandate-Based Approach

NSFR Net Stable Funding Ratio

SA-CCR Standardized Approach (Counterparty Credit Risk)
SEC-ERBA Securitization External Ratings-Based Approach

SEC-FBA Securitization Fall-Back Approach

SEC-IRBA Securitization Internal Ratings-Based Approach

SEC-SA Securitization Standardized Approach
SFT Securities Financing Transaction
STC Standardized (Credit Risk)
STM Standardized (Market Risk)