KEXIM ASIA LIMITED

A wholly owned subsidiary of The Export-Import Bank of Korea

Regulatory Disclosures

31 Dec 2023

KEXIM ASIA LIMITED

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Table OVA: Overview of risk management (continued)

- Construct, implement, and oversee strategies to ensure they are consistent with the Asset/Liability Management objectives. The strategies should take into consideration the economic, competitive and regulatory conditions.

Financial risk management

Information about the Company's exposure to and its management and control of risks, in particular,

Credit risk: Loss resulting from customer or counterparty default which arises on credit exposure in all forms, including settlement risk.

Credit risk management
This category includes credit and counterparty risk from loans and advances, issuer risk from the securities business, counterparty risk from trading activities and country risk. The Company identifies and manages this risk through its (a) target market definitions, (b) credit approval process, (c) post-disbursement monitoring and (d) remedial management procedures. Details of credit risk management can be found in Table CRA.

Market risk: Risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Market risk management
Market risk arises on all market risk sensitive financial instruments, including securities, and derivative instruments, as well as from financial or structural positions. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of earnings and equity to loss and to reduce the Company's exposure to the volatility inherent in financial instruments.

The Risk Management Committee monitors market risk. The board articulates the interest rate view of the Company and decides on future business strategy with respect to interest rates. It also reviews and sets funding policy and ensures adherence to risk management objectives.

Derivative instruments are also used to manage the Company's own exposures to market risk as part of its asset and liability management process. The principal derivative instruments used by the Company are interest rate and foreign exchange contracts, which are primarily over-the-counter derivatives.

Liquidity and funding risk: Risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations when due, or that it is unable, on an ongoing basis, to borrow funds in the market on an unsecured, or even secured basis at an acceptable price to fund actual or proposed commitments.

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

Table OVA: Overview of risk management (continued)

Liquidity is managed on a daily basis by a senior manager under the direction of the management. The senior manager is responsible for ensuring that the Company has adequate liquidity for all operations, ensuring that the funding mix is appropriate so as to avoid maturity mismatches and to prevent price and reinvestment rate risk in case of a maturity gap, and monitoring local and international markets for the adequacy of funding and liquidity.

The Company manages liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and bank balances and securities) of appropriate quality to ensure that short-term funding requirements are covered within prudent limits. The Company regularly stress tests its liquidity position.

Operational risk: Risk arising from matters such as non-adherence to systems and procedures or from frauds resulting in financial or reputation loss.

Operational risk management
Operational risk is the risk arising from failures in internal processes and supporting systems or from external events.

The Company has policies for each major area of operations, which are drawn up by experienced executives after taking into account the important factors affecting such transactions. Based on the policies, limits for overall and individual market risks are approved by the management.

Strict control is exercised to ensure due adherence to policies and limits. For this purpose, an internal audit system is in place to ensure that the directives of all authorities are implemented.

The Company attaches great importance to conducting its business in a safe and sound manner such that strict control is exercised at every level. Senior executives have been entrusted with the responsibility for particular areas of operations. They are well supported by experienced middle management and frontline staff. This system operates through the Company. The Managing Director is deeply involved in the affairs of the Company and is the final authority for all the major lending and administrative decisions.

Stress Testing
Stress testing is an integral part of our risk management process, and includes both sensitivity analysis and scenario analysis. Stress testing is conducted at least once annually. This related to regulatory and internal stress test over the whole portfolio and risk types. Every stress test is documented and results are discussed at the relevant risk committees.

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Template KM1: Key prudential ratios

		31-Dec-23	30-Sep-23	30-Jun-23	31-Mar-23	31-Dec-22
		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4
	Regulatory capital (amount)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	166,740,583	161,341,358	160,425,120	159,835,308	156,836,217
2	Tier 1	166,740,583	161,341,358	160,425,120	159,835,308	156,836,217
3	Total capital	169,718,518	176,162,487	178,107,549	177,679,018	174,546,931
	RWA (amount)					
4	Total RWA	712,390,774	673,407,588	637,855,343	664,096,981	652,776,565
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	23.41%	23.96%	25.15%	24.07%	24.03%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	23.41%	23.96%	25.15%	24.07%	24.03%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	23.82%	26.16%	27.92%	26.75%	26.74%
	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 (%)	0.095%	0.093%	0.089%	0.097%	0.123%
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	2.595%	2.593%	2.589%	2.597%	2.623%
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	13.82%	16.16%	17.65%	16.57%	16.53%
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	790,825,903	786,017,381	699,981,254	752,222,347	721,324,367
14	LR (%)	21.08%	20.53%	22.92%	21.25%	21.74%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) / Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
16	Total net cash outflows	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
17	LCR (%)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Applicable to category 2 institution only:					
17a	LMR (%)	641.07%	408.22%	324.56%	308.20%	167.72%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) / Core Funding Ratio (CFR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
18	Total available stable funding	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
19	Total required stable funding	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
20	NSFR (%)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Applicable to category 2A institution only:					
20a	CFR (%)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

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Template OV1: Overview of RWA

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31-Dec-23	30-Sep-23	31-Dec-23
		USD	USD	USD
		T	T-1	T
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	690,424,246	652,552,193	55,233,940
2	Of which STC approach	-	-	-
2a	Of which BSC approach	690,424,246	652,552,193	55,233,940
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	6,477,046	5,515,597	518,164
7	Of which SA-CCR approach	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
7a	Of which CEM	-	-	-
8	Of which IMM(CCR) approach	-	-	-
9	Of which others	6,477,046	5,515,597	518,164
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*	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
13	CIS exposures – MBA*	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14	CIS exposures – FBA*	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches*	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
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)*	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24	Operational risk	15,489,482	15,339,798	1,239,159
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	712,390,774	673,407,588	56,991,263

Point to note:
1. Items marked with an asterisk (*) will be applicable only after their respective policy frameworks take effect. Until then, "Not applicable" should be reported in the rows.

Explanation of signficant drivers behind differences in reporting periods T and T-1.
No signficant differences.

When minimum capital requirements in column (c) do not correspond to 8% of RWA in column (a), the AI must explain the adjustment made.
Not applicable.

If the AI uses the internal models method under the market-based approach to calculate its equity exposures in the banking book pursuant to the BCR, it should provide a description of its internal models used in an accompanying narrative.
KEXIM Asia Limited uses Basic approach to measure equity exposures in the banking book. The internal models method under the market-based approach does not apply.

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Template PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments

As at 31 December 2023

USD	(a) Equity	(b) Interest rates	(c) FX	(d) Credit	(e) Commodities	(f) Total	(g) Of which: In the trading book	(h) Of which: In the banking book
Close-out uncertainty, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid-market value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Close-out costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concentration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early termination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Model risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investing and funding costs						-	-	-
Unearned credit spreads						-	-	-
Future administrative costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company has basically considered close-out uncertainty, model risk and unearned credit spreads in valuation. Assessment of valuation adjustment attributed to early termination, operational risks, investing and funding costs and future administrative costs is not performed.

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

	As at 31 December 2023						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
			Carrying values of items:				
USD	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	subject to credit risk framework	subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework	not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	5,400,683	5,400,683	5,400,683				
Loans and advances to banks and others financial institutions	110,939,250	111,250,000	111,250,000				
Loans and advances to customers	307,874,330	309,364,851	309,364,851				
Investment securities	337,357,206	337,357,206	337,357,206				
Property, plant and equipment	1,996,176	1,996,176	1,996,176				
Tax recoverable	247,383	247,383	-				247,383
Deferred tax assets	1,493,474	1,493,474	-				1,493,474
Other assets	7,194,777	7,194,777	7,194,777				
Total Assets	**772,503,279**	**774,304,550**	**772,563,693**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,740,857**
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	104,772,933	104,772,933					
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ISSUED	213,147,311	213,147,311					
Tax payable	-	-					
Borrowings from immediate holding company	185,000,000	185,000,000					
Borrowings from other financial institutions	90,000,000	90,000,000					
Subordinated liabilities	-	-					
Other liabilities	9,379,710	9,379,710					
Total Liabilities	**602,299,954**	**602,299,954**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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

As at 31 December 2023

	USD	(a) Total	(b) Items subject to: credit risk framework	(c) securitization framework	(d) counterparty credit risk framework	(e) market risk framework
1	**Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)**	772,563,693	772,563,693			
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)					
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	772,563,693	772,563,693	-	-	-
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	73,615,344	14,723,069			
5	*Differences in valuations*	(93,769,775)	(93,769,775)			
6	*Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2*					
7	*Differences due to consideration of provisions*					
8	*Differences due to prudential filters*					
9	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	752,409,262	693,516,987	-	-	-

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

The following table describes the sources of differences from financial statements amounts to regulatory exposure amounts, as displayed in templates LI1 and LI2:

(a) Differences between the amounts in columns (a) and (b) in template LI1

The basis of consolidation for regulatory purposes is different from the basis of consolidation for accounting purposes. Subsidiaries included in consolidation for regulatory purposes are specified in a notice from the HKMA in accordance with Section 3C of the Capital Rules. Subsidiaries not included in consolidation for regulatory purposes are non-financial companies and the securities and insurance companies that are authorised and supervised by a regulator and are subject to supervisory arrangements regarding the maintenance of adequate capital to support business activities comparable to those prescribed for authorized institutions under the Capital Rules and the Banking Ordinance.

(b) The main drivers for the differences between accounting values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes shown in template LI2

The differences are mainly attributable to the following factors:

- The carrying values reported in the financial statement are after deduction of collective and individual impairment allowances while the exposure amounts for regulatory purposes are before deducting impairment allowances (except for exposures under Standardised Approach of credit risk from which individual impairment allowances made against the exposures are deducted);

- The exposure amounts for regulatory purposes are after the adjustment for the capital effect of recognized credit risk mitigation on the principal amounts;

- Counterparty credit risk exposures for regulatory purposes consist of both the current exposures and the potential exposures which are derived by applying the credit conversion factor (CCF) to the notional principal of the transactions or contracts.

(c) Systems and controls applied to assets valuation

In order to ensure that the valuation estimates are prudent and reliable, the Company has implemented the following valuation processes and methodologies:

Estimation of fair values

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 - Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Table LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts (continued)

Level 3 - Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments the Company determines fair values using valuation techniques.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date, that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The Company uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, like interest rate swaps and currency swap that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives like interest rate swaps and currency swap. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

These techniques involve uncertainties and are significantly affected by the assumptions used and judgments made regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experiences and other factors. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates and the resulting fair values. Derived fair value estimates cannot necessarily be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realised in an immediate sale of the instruments.

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Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

As at 31 December 2023		(a) USD	(b) Cross-referenced to Template CC2 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	130,000,000	[7]
2	Retained earnings	46,465,425	[8] + [9] + [13]
3	Disclosed reserves	(7,675,170)	[11]
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**	**168,790,255**	
	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)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	227,071	[4] - [12]
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	-	

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Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital *(continued)*

	As at 31 December 2023	(a) USD	(b) Cross-referenced to Template CC2 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
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	1,822,601	[13]
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	1,822,601	[13]
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	-	

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Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital *(continued)*

	As at 31 December 2023	(a) USD	(b) Cross-referenced to Template CC2 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
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**	**2,049,672**	
29	**CET1 capital**	**166,740,583**	
	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	-	

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Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital *(continued)*

	As at 31 December 2023	(a) USD	(b) Cross-referenced to Template CC2 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
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)**	**166,740,583**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	
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	2,977,935	[1] + [2] + [3] + [5]+[10]+[13]
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions**	**2,977,935**	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 capital instruments	-	

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Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital *(continued)*

	As at 31 December 2023	(a) USD	(b) Cross-referenced to Template CC2 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
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)**	**2,977,935**	
59	**Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**169,718,518**	
60	**Total RWA**	**712,390,774**	
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)		
61	**CET1 capital ratio**	**23.41%**	
62	**Tier 1 capital ratio**	**23.41%**	

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Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023		(a) USD	(b) Cross-referenced to Template CC2 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
63	**Total capital ratio**	**23.82%**	
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer plus higher loss absorbency requirements)**	**2.595%**	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.500%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.095%	
67	of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	-	
68	CET1 (as a percentage of RWA) available after meeting minimum capital requirements	13.8238%	
	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*

Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023		(a) USD	(b) Cross-referenced to Template CC2 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	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*	-	
85	*Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	

Notes :
Elements where a more conservative definition has been applied in the BCR relative to that set out in Basel III capital standards:

Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital *(continued)*

		Hong Kong basis	Basel III basis
10	**Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)**	227,071	227,071
	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.		

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

Template CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	As at 31 December 2023	**As at 31 December 2023**	
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	5,400,683	5,400,683	
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	110,939,250	110,939,250	
Of which: collective impairment allowances		*92,342*	[1]
Loans and advances to customers	307,874,330	307,874,330	
Of which: collective impairment allowances		*862,448*	[2]
Investment securities	337,357,206	337,357,206	
Of which: collective impairment allowances		*10,520*	[3]
Tax recoverable	*247,383*	*247,383*	
Deferred tax assets	1,493,474	1,493,474	[4]
Property, plant and equipment and right of use assets	1,996,176	1,996,176	
Other assets	7,194,777	7,194,777	
TOTAL ASSETS	772,503,279	772,503,279	
Equity and liabilities			
Deposits and balances from ultimate holding company	-	-	
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	104,772,933	104,772,933	
Tax payable	-	-	
Other liabilities	9,379,710	9,379,710	
Of which: collective impairment allowances		*43,357*	[5]
Borrowings from the ultimate holding company	185,000,000	185,000,000	
Borrowings from other financial institutions	90,000,000	90,000,000	
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	
Of which: Subordinated liabilities		-	[6]
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ISSUED	213,147,311	213,147,311	
Total liabilities	**602,299,954**	**602,299,954**	
Equity			
Share capital	130,000,000	130,000,000	[7]
Reserves	40,203,325	40,203,325	
Of which: retained profits		*41,354,310*	[8]
proft for the period		*3,288,514*	[9]
other comprehensive income		*146,667*	[10]
AFS investment revaluation reserve		*(7,675,170)*	[11]
deferred tax assets		*1,266,403*	[12]
regulatory reserve		*1,822,601*	[13]
Total equity	170,203,325	170,203,325	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	772,503,279	772,503,279	

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Table CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

As at 31 December 2023		(a)		
		Quantitative / qualitative information		
		Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Subordinated loan
1	Issuer	KEXIM Asia 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 Laws		
	Regulatory treatment			
4	Transitional Basel III rules[1]	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules[2]	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo / group / solo and group	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Subordinated loan
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	USD 30 million	UD 100 milllion	-
9	Par value of instrument	No par value (issued USD 30 million)	No par value (issued USD 100 million)	-
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	-
11	Original date of issuance	4 March 2004	27 August 2020	-
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	-
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	-
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	-
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N.A.	N.A.	-
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Coupons / dividends			-
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	Floating dividend	Floating dividend	-
18	Coupon rate and any related index	No	No	-
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	-
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	-
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	-
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	-
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	-
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N.A.	N.A.	-
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N.A.	N.A.	-
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N.A.	N.A.	-
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N.A.	N.A.	-
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N.A.	N.A.	-
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N.A.	N.A.	-
30	Write-down feature	No	No	-
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N.A.	N.A.	-
32	If write-down, full or partial	N.A.	N.A.	-
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N.A.	N.A.	-
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N.A.	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 creditors	Subordinated creditors	-
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	-
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N.A.	N.A.	-

Footnote:

1 Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H to the BCR.

2 Regulatory treatment of capital instruments not subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H to the BCR.

The full terms and conditions of the Company's capital instruments can be found in our website, https://www.koreaexim.go.kr/ea/HPHYEA015M01.

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

As at 31 December 2023		a	c	d	e
	Geographical breakdown by Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect	RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio	AI-specific CCyB ratio (%)	CCyB amount
		(%)	Amount (USD)		
1	Hong Kong SAR	1.0000%	40,568,454		
2	United Kingdom	2.0000%	3,041,292		
3	Sum 1		43,609,746		
4	Total 2		490,879,534	0.095%	466,336

Footnote:

1 The sum of RWAs for the private sector credit exposures in jurisdictions with a non-zero applicable JCCyB ratio.

2 *Total*: (for column (c)) total sum of the RWA for private sector credit exposures across all jurisdictions to which the AI is exposed, including jurisdictions with no applicable JCCyB ratio or with applicable JCCyB ratio set at zero.

Template LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets against leverage ratio ("LR") exposure measure

As at 31 December 2023

	Item	(a) Value under the LR framework USD
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	772,503,279
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(31,170,897)
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)	34,997,523
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet ("OBS") items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of OBS exposures)	14,723,069
6a	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and collective provisions that are allowed to be excluded from exposure measure	-
7	Other adjustments	(227,071)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	790,825,903

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Template LR2: Leverage ratio ("LR")

		(a)	(b)
		31-Dec-23	30-Sep-23
		USD	USD
		T	T-1
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	741,332,382	741,187,717
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(227,071)	(176,641)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)**	741,105,311	741,011,076
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-related derivative contracts	-	-
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
11	**Total exposures arising from derivative contracts**	-	-
Exposures arising from SFTs			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	32,385,228	27,577,983
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	2,612,295	2,428,322
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	**Total exposures arising from SFTs**	34,997,523	30,006,305
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	73,615,344	30,000,000
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(58,892,275)	(15,000,000)
19	**Off-balance sheet items**	14,723,069	15,000,000
Capital and total exposures			
20	**Tier 1 capital**	166,740,583	161,341,358
20a	**Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	790,825,903	786,017,381
20b	**Adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	-	-
21	**Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	790,825,903	786,017,381
Leverage ratio			
22	**Leverage ratio**	21.08%	20.53%

Table LIQA: Liquidity risk management

The Company's approach to liquidity risk management is based on the building blocks of governance by framework, oversight by risk management committees, and internal control policies that define specific risk methodologies. Processes and systems are in place to measure, limit and control exposures based on the risk methodologies defined. Risk Management Committee is responsible for overseeing overall liquidity position and ensuring that there is sufficient liquidity available to meet the obligations. The Committee members meet at least on a monthly basis to review several limits set internal or statutory. Internal target liquidity ratio is established which provide early-warning signal in relation to liquidity position.

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

Liquidity is managed on a daily basis by a senior manager under the direction of the management and liquidity maintenance ratio. The senior manager is responsible for ensuring that the Company has adequate liquidity for all operations, ensuring that the funding mix is appropriate so as to avoid maturity mismatches and to prevent price and reinvestment rate risk in case of a maturity gap, and monitoring local and international markets for the adequacy of funding and liquidity. Risk Management Committee will be promptly informed if the ratio calculated below internal target and determine appropriate course of action to restore the ratio back to or above internal target ratio.

The Company manages liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and bank balances and securities) of appropriate quality to ensure that short-term funding requirements are covered within prudent limits. The Company regularly stress tests its liquidity position.

The Company of funding strategy policies on diversification in the sources and tenors of funding; and the funding strategy is decentralised.

As a majority of the Company's liquidity risk arises from the maturity mismatch gap between the Company's asset and liability portfolios, the Company manages liquidity risk by conducting cash flow analysis and projections through the regular use of the Company's management information system. These are carried out on a regular basis to identify funding needs arising from on and off balance sheet items in a specific time frame over a set of time horizons.

Table LIQA: Liquidity risk management *(continued)*

The Company does regular stress testing on various types of risk, details of stress testing are stated in "Manual for Stress – Testing". In any test scenarios and assumptions, the Company should keep total Liquid Assets with at least 10% bigger than total cash outflow within SEVEN working days. Test scenarios and risk tolerance level should be based on a reasonable assumption which are proposed by risk management committee and approved by Managing Director. Test methodological; assumption and risk tolerance level should be reviewed on demand basic or at least annually.

The contingency funding policy is designed the following situations:

1. In a warning situation where any of the liquidity and maturity mismatch ratio does not meet the target ratios in this Guideline, say, if the Tier 2 ratio falls below 25 (twenty five) percent on a day-to-day basis, the risk manager should find out the reasons and take actions deemed necessary to meet the target ratios and report to the Risk Management Committee and the Parent Bank, if necessary.

2. For diversification of funding sources, inter-bank borrowing should be diversified globally. In the event of serious liquidity crisis, the Managing Director should request an emergent assistance to the Parent Bank.

3. Contingency Plan should be tested at least annually. The test should be included but not be limited to emergency funding availability from the Parent Bank; availability of liquid assets on hand for Repo trade & etc... Test result should be documented and reviewed by management.

Table LIQA: Liquidity risk management *(continued)*

The Company's analysis of on- and off-balance sheet items by remaining maturity and the resultant liquidity gaps as at 31 December 2023 is shown as follows:
The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

USD	Repayable on demand	Within 1 months	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 years	Over 1 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated
Assets							
Cash and balances with bank and other financial institutions	5,400,683	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	35,943,646	76,763,040	153,597,772	41,569,872	-
Loans and advances to banks and others financial institutions	-	-	4,998,842	23,974,160	81,966,248	-	-
Investment securities	-	14,981,970	2,001,160	112,082,300	208,291,776	-	-
Tax recoverable	-	-	-	247,383	-	-	-
Other assets	-	3,072,739	2,121,947	1,089,753	222,076	-	-
Total on-balance sheet assets	**5,400,683**	**18,054,709**	**45,065,595**	**214,156,636**	**444,077,872**	**41,569,872**	**-**
Total off-balance sheet claims	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**73,615,344**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	-	25,000,000	15,130,391	64,642,542	-	-	-
Deposits and balances from the ultimate holding company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ISSUED	-	-	106,985,114	106,162,197	-	-	
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings from the ultimate holding company	-	50,000,000	-	135,000,000	-	-	-
Borrowings from other financial institutions	-	-	-	40,000,000	50,000,000	-	-
Other liabilities	-	1,399,750	3,632,446	1,940,038	653	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	59,054	94,122	419,359	1,259,814	-	-
Total on-balance sheet liabilities	**-**	**76,458,804**	**125,842,073**	**348,164,136**	**51,260,467**	**-**	**-**
Total off-balance sheet liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Contractual maturity mismatch	**5,400,683**	**(58,404,095)**	**(80,776,478)**	**(134,007,500)**	**466,432,749**	**41,569,872**	**-**
Cumulative contractual maturity mismatch	**5,400,683**	**(53,003,412)**	**(133,779,890)**	**(267,787,390)**	**198,645,359**	**240,215,231**	**240,215,231**

Table CRA: General information about credit risk

Overview

The Company has established policies and procedures to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and limits continually by means of reliable and up-to-date management and information systems. The Company continually modifies and enhances its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best practice risk management processes. The internal auditors also perform regular audits to ensure compliance with the policies and procedure.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks and the Company's management of capital.

(a) Credit risk

This category includes credit and counterparty risk from loans and advances, issuer risk from the securities business, counterparty risk from trading activities and country risk. The Company identifies and manages this risk through its (a) target market definitions, (b) credit approval process, (c) post-disbursement monitoring and (d) remedial management procedures.

Corporate credit risk

The corporate lending is generally concentrated among highly rated customers. In addition to underwriting standards, the principal means of managing credit risk is the credit approval process. The Company has policies and procedures to evaluate the potential credit risk of a particular counterparty or transaction and to approve the transaction. The Company also has a review process that ensures the proper level of review and approval depending on the size of the facility and risk grading of the credit.

The Company undertakes ongoing credit analysis and monitoring at several levels. The policies are designed to promote early detection of counterparty, industry or product exposures that require special monitoring. The Risk Management Committee monitors overall portfolio risk as well as potential problem loans on a regular basis.

Credit risk for treasury transactions

The credit risk of the Company's treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Company manages its corporate lending risk. The Company applies a risk grading to its counterparties and sets individual counterparty limits.

Credit-related commitments

The risks involved in credit-related commitments and contingencies are essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans. The Company does not provide any other guarantees which would expose the Company to credit risk.

Table CRA: General information about credit risk (continued)

Concentration of credit risk
Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Company's total exposures. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is diversified along geographic, industry and product sectors.

Maximum exposure
The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into consideration of any collateral held or other credit enhancements is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position after deducting any impairment allowance.

(b) Market risk
The Company has been exempted by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority under section 22(1) of Banking (Capital) Rules from the calculation of market risk under section 17 of Banking (Capital) Rules.

(c) Operational risk
The Company adopted basic indicator approach in order to calculate the capital charges designated by the Capital Rules and calculate the risk-weighted amount accordingly.

Template CR1: Credit quality of exposures

	USD	As at 31 December 2023						
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		Gross carrying amounts of		Allowances / impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on STC approach exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB approach exposures	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non- defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of specific provisions	Allocated in regulatory category of collective provisions		
1	Loans	-	420,614,851	954,790	-	954,790	-	419,660,061
2	Debt securities	-	337,367,726	10,520	-	10,520	-	337,357,206
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	73,615,344	43,358	-	43,358	-	73,571,986
4	**Total**	-	**831,597,921**	**1,008,668**	-	**1,008,668**	-	**830,589,253**

Default exposures : Borrower is more than 90 days past due on any credit obligation.

Template CR2: Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities

		31-Dec-23 USD
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of December 2022(1+2-3-4±5)	-
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	-
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written off	-
5	Other changes	-
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of December 2023 (1+2-3-4±5)	-

Table CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

The Company classifies the loans and advances in accordance with the loan classification system required to be adopted for reporting to the HKMA.

The credit quality of loans and advances to customers can be analysed as follows:

It includes analysis on the exposures that are "neither past due nor impaired", "past due but not impaired" and "impaired".

Gross loans and advances to customers	31-Dec-23 USD
– neither past due nor impaired	420,816,850
– past due but not impaired	-
– impaired	-
Total	420,816,850

Of which,

Gross loans and advances to customers that are neither past due nor impaired	31-Dec-23 USD
– pass	415,816,850
– special mention	5,000,000
Total	420,816,850

Also, the ageing analysis of loans and advances to customers that are past due but not impaired.

Gross loans and advances to customers that are past due but not impaired	31-Dec-23 USD
– overdue 3 months or less	-
– overdue more than 3 months	-
Total	-

Loans and advances that are past due for more than 90 days but are not impaired amounted to USD:Nil as at 31st December, 2023.

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

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

The approach and treatment of impairment allowance of different types of assets (including loans and advances, investment securities and other assets) are elaborated in the Company's impairment allowance policy.

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

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

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

Additional Quantitative Disclosures related to Credit Quality of Assets
Credit risk exposure by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity

Geographical area USD	31-Dec-23
– South Korea	273,600,808
– United State	95,614,700
– Mainland China	27,000,000
– Others	435,584,412
Total	**831,799,920**

Industry USD	31-Dec-23
– Banks	193,822,621
– Non-bank private sector	
o Manufacturing	136,781,857
o Building and construction, property development and investment	17,000,000
o Electricity and gas	93,969,503
o Recreational activities	2,768,970
o Information technology	23,028,300
o Wholesale and retail trade	59,000,000
o Transport and transport equipment	92,228,908
o Financial concerns	184,584,416
o Others	28,615,345
Total	**831,799,920**

Residual maturity USD	31-Dec-23
– Up to and including one year	337,882,773
– Over one year and up to including two years	158,163,591
– Over two years	335,753,556
Total	**831,799,920**

Table CRC: Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation

Risk management policies are in place to mitigate credit risk. Maximum available limit is set on exposure on country and concentration risk.

The concentration exposure limit is the total credit limit to a specific borrower. The country limit is established to each country taking into consideration of sovereign risk and expected frequency of transactions with the Company.

Both limits shall be within the concentration limit of the parent company.

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee is responsible for assisting the Board to formulate the Company's risk appetite and strategies for managing the credit risk. It is also responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Company's credit risk management framework. It also participates in evaluating large credit applications and making credit decisions. The Committee comprised the Deputy Managing Director and the Senior Manager.

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Template CR3: Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation

		As at 31 Dec 2023				
		(a)	(b1)	(b)	(d)	(f)
	USD	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by recognized collateral	Exposures secured by recognized guarantees	Exposures secured by recognized credit derivative contracts
1	Loans	209,986,942	209,673,119	-	209,673,119	-
2	Debt securities	280,677,366	56,679,840	-	56,679,840	-
3	Total	490,664,308	266,352,959	-	266,352,959	-
4	Of which defaulted	-	-	-	-	-

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Template CR4: Credit risk exposures and effects of recognized credit risk mitigation – BSC approach

		As at 31 Dec 2023					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		**Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM**		**RWA and RWA density**	
	Exposure classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	%
1	Sovereign exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	201,035,714	-	201,035,714	-	103,246,352	51%
5	Cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other exposures	572,454,825	14,723,069	572,454,825	14,723,069	587,177,894	100%
9	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	**Total**	773,490,539	14,723,069	773,490,539	14,723,069	690,424,246	88%

No significant change over the last reporting period.

Template CR5: Credit risk exposures by asset classes and by risk weights – BSC approach

	USD	As at 31 December 2023								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	Exposure class / Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	100%	250%	Others	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)
1	Sovereign exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	122,236,702	-	-	78,799,012	-	-	201,035,714
5	Cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	587,177,894	-	-	587,177,894
9	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	**Total**	-	-	122,236,702	-	-	665,976,906	-	-	788,213,608

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Advances to customers

(a) By industry sectors

The analysis of advances to customers by industry sector is based on the categories used in the "Quarterly Analysis of Loans and Advances and Provisions" Return to the HKMA and is stated gross of any provisions:

Loans and advances to customers analysed by the coverage of collateral and the impairment allowance is as follows:

	At 12/31/2023			
	Gross loans and advances USD	% of gross loans and advances covered by collateral	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances USD	Individually - assessed impairment allowances USD
Loans for use in Hong Kong				
Industrial, commercial and financial:				
- Investment companies	-	-	-	-
- Wholesale and retail trade	14,000,000		46,376	-
Loans for use in Hong Kong	14,000,000	-	46,376	-
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	294,736,778		816,072	-
Gross advances to customers	308,736,778	-	862,448	-

	At 12/31/2022			
	Gross loans and advances USD	% of gross loans and advances covered by collateral	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances USD	Individually - assessed impairment allowances USD
Loans for use in Hong Kong				
Industrial, commercial and financial:				
- Finance companies & others	-	-	-	
- Wholesale and retail trade	21,000,000	-	89,316	-
Loans for use in Hong Kong	21,000,000	-	89,316	-
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	294,762,406	-	692,932	-
Gross advances to customers	315,762,406	-	782,248	-

(b) By geographical areas

	At 12/31/2023		
	Gross loans and advances USD	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances USD	Individually - assessed impairment allowances USD
-Korea	222,920,173	(644,238)	-
-Developing Asia Pacific	17,084,183	(21,137)	-
-Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-
-Developing Africa and Middle East	9,000,000	(5,504)	-
-Offshore centres	59,732,422	(191,569)	-
	308,736,778	(862,448)	-

	At 12/31/2022		
	Gross loans and advances USD	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances USD	Individually - assessed impairment allowances USD
-Korea	298,770,340	(765,655)	-
-Developing Asia Pacific	7,992,066	(11,089)	-
-Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-
-Developing Africa and Middle East	9,000,000	(5,504)	-
-Offshore centres	-	-	-
	315,762,406	(782,248)	-

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk.

Advances to banks and other financial institutions

(a) By industry sectors

The analysis of advances to banks and other financial institutions by industry sector is based on the categories used in the "Quarterly Analysis of Loans and Advances and Provisions" Return to the HKMA and is stated gross of any provisions:

Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions analysed by the coverage of collateral and the impairment allowance is as follows:

	At 12/31/2023		
	Gross loans and advances USD	% of gross loans and advances covered by collateral	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances USD
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	111,031,592	-	92,342

	At 12/31/2022		
	Gross loans and advances USD	% of gross loans and advances covered by collateral	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances USD
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	76,113,034	-	56,981

(b) By geographical areas

	At 12/31/2023	
	Gross loans and advances USD	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances USD
-Korea	9,997,544	(2,317)
-Developing Asia Pacific	14,949,088	(20,846)
-Offshore centres	8,240,933	(11,574)
-Developed Countries	9,982,447	(2,342)
-Developing Africa and Middle East	67,861,580	(55,263)
-Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-
	111,031,592	(92,342)

	At 12/31/2022	
	Gross loans and advances USD	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances USD
-Korea	-	-
-Developing Asia Pacific	-	-
-Offshore centres	8,233,343	(11,571)
-Developed Countries	9,972,374	(2,327)
-Developing Africa and Middle East	57,907,317	(43,083)
-Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-
	76,113,034	(56,981)

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk.

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Overdue

a Advances to customers which have been overdue for :

	At 12/31/2023 By amount USD	At 12/31/2023 By % of total advances	At 12/31/2022 By amount USD	At 12/31/2022 By % of total advances
6 months or less but over 3 months	-	-	-	-
1 year or less but over 6 months	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of overdue loans and	-		-	
Covered portion of overdue loans and advances	-		-	
Uncovered portion of overdue loans and advances	-		-	
	-		-	

Loans and advances with a specific repayment date are classified as overdue when the principal or interest is overdue and remains unpaid at the year-end.

b Advances to banks and other financial institutions which have been overdue for :

	At 12/31/2023 By amount USD	At 12/31/2023 By % of total advances	At 12/31/2022 By amount USD	At 12/31/2022 By % of total advances
6 months or less but over 3 months	-	-	-	-
1 year or less but over 6 months	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

c Other assets which have been overdue for :

	At 12/31/2023 By amount USD	At 12/31/2023 By % of total advances	At 12/31/2022 By amount USD	At 12/31/2022 By % of total advances
6 months or less but over 3 months	-	-	-	-
1 year or less but over 6 months	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
d Rescheduled advances to customers	-	-	-	-
e Rescheduled advances to banks and other financial institution	-	-	-	-
f Total impaired loans	-	-	-	-
g Individual impairment allowances / Expected credit losses at stage 3 made on overdue loans and advances	-		-	

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, there were no overdue advances to banks and other financial institutions.

Repossessed assets

	At 12/31/2023 USD	At 12/31/2022 USD
Repossessed assets	-	-

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

Counterparty credit risk management

The Company adopted the Current Exposure Method and potential exposure value for regulatory capital calculation of its counterparty credit risk ("CCR") arising from securities financing transactions and derivative contracts booked in the banking book and trading book.

The credit risk of the Company's treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Company manages its corporate lending risk. The Company applies a risk grading to its counterparties and sets individual counterparty limits.

Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured. The Company's preferred agreement for documenting derivatives activity is the ISDA Master Agreement which covers the contractual framework within dealing activity across a full range of over-the-counter products is conducted and contractually binds both parties to apply close-out netting across all outstanding transactions covered by an agreement, if either party defaults or following other pre-agreed termination events. It is also common for the Company to execute a Credit Support Annex (CSA) in conjunction with the ISDA Master Agreement with the counterparty under which collateral is passed between the parties to mitigate the market contingent counterparty risk inherent in the outstanding position.

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

		As at 31 December 2023					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	USD	Replacement cost (RC)	PFE	Effective EPE	Alpha (α) used for computing default risk exposure	Default risk exposure after CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR approach (for derivative contracts)	-	-		1.4	-	-
1a	CEM (for derivative contracts)	-	-		1.4	-	-
2	IMM (CCR) approach			-	-	-	-
3	Simple approach (for SFTs)					32,385,228	6,477,046
4	Comprehensive approach (for SFTs)					-	-
5	VaR (for SFTs)					-	-
6	**Total**						6,477,046

Template CCR2: CVA capital charge

		As at 31 December 2023	
		(a)	(b)
	USD	EAD post CRM	RWA
	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the advanced CVA method	-	-
1	(i) VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)		-
2	(ii) Stressed VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)		-
3	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the standardized CVA method	-	-
4	Total	-	-

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

		As at 31 December 2023								
	USD	(a)	(b)	(c)	(ca)	(d)	(f)	(ga)	(h)	(i)
	Risk Weight / Exposure class	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	100%	250%	Others	Total default risk exposure after CRM
1	Sovereign exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	6,477,046	-	-	-	-	-	6,477,046
5	CIS exposures [4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Total**	-	-	6,477,046	-	-	-	-	-	6,477,046

[4] Before the new standard on banks' equity investment in funds is effective, an AI's CIS exposures may be reported within the category of 'Other exposures' of the template.

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

	As at 31 December 2023					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Derivative contracts				SFTs [3]	
	Fair value of recognized collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of recognized collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
USD	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash - domestic currency[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash - other currencies	-	-	-	-	29,772,933	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	32,385,228
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	29,772,933	32,385,228

[3] For "SFTs" reported in columns (e) and (f), the collateral used is defined as referring to both legs of the transaction. For example, an AI transfers securities to a third party, which in turn posts collateral to the AI. The AI should report both legs of the transaction in the template; on one hand the collateral received is reported in column (e), on the other hand the collateral posted by the AI is reported in column (f).

[4] "Domestic currency" refers to the AI's reporting currency (not the currency / currencies in which the derivative contract or SFT is denominated).

Template CCR6: Credit-related derivatives contracts

	As at 31 December 2023	
	(a)	(b)
USD	Protection bought	Protection sold
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)	-	-

Template CCR8: Exposures to CCPs

USD		As at 31 December 2023 (a) Exposure after CRM	(b) RWA
1	**Exposures of the AI as clearing member or clearing client[5] to qualifying CCPs (total)**		-
2	Default risk exposures to qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 7 to 10), of which:	-	-
3	(i) OTC derivative transactions	-	-
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivative contracts	-	-
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
6	(iv) Netting sets subject to valid cross-product netting agreements	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	
8	Unsegregated initial margin	-	-
9	Funded default fund contributions	-	-
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	-	-

[5] "Clearing client" here may mean a direct client, or an indirect client within a multi-level client structure, as applicable. These terms have the meaning given by the BCR.

Table SECA: Qualitative disclosures related to securitization exposures

The Company has no securitization exposures at the end of the period. The Company may held a small amounts of securitization exposures, they are classified and measured for accounting purpose in according to the accounting standard. The securitization exposures held by the Company should all rated by recognized ECAI designated by the Capital Rules and calculate the risk-weighted amount accordingly.

Template SEC1: Securitization exposures in banking book

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

Template SEC2: Securitization exposures in trading book

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

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

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

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

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

Template MR1: Market risk under STM approach

USD		As at 31 December 2023 (a) RWA
	Outright product exposures	
1	Interest rate exposures (general and specific risk)	-
2	Equity exposures (general and specific risk)	-
3	Foreign exchange (including gold) exposures	-
4	Commodity exposures	-
	Option exposures	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	-
7	Other approach	-
8	Securitization exposures	-
9	**Total**	-

The Company had been exempted from market risk capital requirement since September 2005.

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

The Company defines interest rate risk in the banking book ("IRRBB") per requirement of Hong Kong Monitory Authority ("HKMA") Supervisory Policy Manual IR-1. IRRBB referes to the risk of the Company's financial condition resulting from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the Company's banking book interest rate sensitive positions and off-balance sheet items.

The Company's interest rate positions arise from treasury and lending activities. Interest rate risk arise in both trading portfolios and non-trading portfolios. Interest rate risk primarily results from the timing differences in the repricing of interest-bearing assets, liabilities and commitments. It also related to positions from non-interest-bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds and current accounts.

The Company has three lines of defence for interest rate risk management. The first line of defence comprises risk owners at business units. They are primarily responsible for the day-to-day interest rate risk management. The second line of defence refers to the Risk Management Committee, and the third line of defence refers to Parent Bank's internal audit Department.

The Company uses interest rate swaps and currency swap for hedging purpose to manage interest rate risk.

Risk Limits are established for on-going monitoring. The company regular conduct sensitivity analysis and stress tests with adoption of value-at-risk and earning-at-risk methodologies.

Through economic value of equity measures ("EVE") , the Company computes a change in the net present value of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, subject to specific interest rate shock and stress scenarios. Through earning-based measures on net interest income ("NII"), the Company reflect changes in value over the remaining life of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items.

<u>Key Assumptions refer to HKMA IR-1</u>

Non-maturity deposit ("NMD")

NMD here refers to current and savings deposits, the deposits types without maturity of the Company. The average repricing maturity of NMDs are determined per historical re-pricing and run off behavior with consideration of relationship between market interest rate and the interest rate offered by the Company. Geographical factors (like Hong Kong and China) are also considered. The Company does not provide current and saving deposit services.

Cash Flow of retail fixed rate loans

Prepayment on retail fixed rate loans would cause the loans being paid back on an earlier date than the contractual maturity.

Retail time deposits subject to early redemption risk are time deposits that can be withdrawn early at the discretion of the customer. Except there is significant penalty that the customers might not early uplift or breaking the deposits contract due to interest rate change.

According to the characteristic of different products, various statistical methods with reference to macroeconomic factors and historical data are applied to forecast prepayment rates on retail fixed rate loans and early withdrawal rates on retail time deposits to adequately assess the impact on earnings and economic value.

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

Treatment of commercial margins and spread

In measurement of economic value of equity, the commercial margins and spread components have been included in the cash flows used in the computation and discount rate used.

Aggregation method

Significant currencies are defined that account for 5% or more of the Company's total on-balance sheet interest rate sensitive position in all currencies. The total position in non-reported currencies could not exceed 10% of the same. Adverse currency impact would be aggregated for significant currencies. For prudent sake, no netting is adopted among currencies

Constant balance

Under earnings perspective approach, the Company assesses the impact on earnings over the next 12 months based on the two standard interest rate shock assuming constant balance sheet, where maturing or repricing cash flows are replaced by new cash flows with identical features with regard to the amount, repricing period and spread components. It measures the impact on the Company's NII when interest rates change in parallel up and down movement.

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

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

Quantitive Information on Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

Sensitivity Analysis for 2023

(in HKD million)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Adverse impact on EVE "ΔEVE"		Adverse impact on NII "ΔNII"	
	Period	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
1	Parallel up	80	0	3	0
2	Parallel down	0	0	-3	0
3	Steepener	0	0		
4	Flattener	28	0		
5	Short rate up	58	0		
6	Short rate down	0	0		
7	Maximum	80	0	3	0
	Period	31, December 2023			
8	Tier 1 capital	1,303			

Sensitivity Analysis for 2022

(in HKD million)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Adverse impact on EVE "ΔEVE"		Adverse impact on NII "ΔNII"	
	Period	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
1	Parallel up	61	0	-2	0
2	Parallel down	0	0	2	0
3	Steepener	0	0		
4	Flattener	19	0		
5	Short rate up	43	0		
6	Short rate down	0	0		
7	Maximum	61	0	2	0
	Period	31, December 2022			
8	Tier 1 capital	1,223			

Regulatory Disclosures

Table REMA: Remuneration policy

Senior management compensation and benefits

The below disclosures are in compliance with the guideline in Part 3 (Disclosure on remuneration) of the HKMA Supervisory Policy Manual CG-5 "Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System".

Design and implementation of the remuneration system

The Company has a small establishment in Hong Kong with around 20 staff. Since all the management are expatriates sent by the Export-Import Bank of Korea (the "Parent Bank") as a government bank in Seoul, all staff's remuneration packages follow the South Korean government guidance. All their remuneration packages are overseen by the Payroll & Welfare Team under the Human Resources Department from the Parent Bank according to its remuneration policy. At year-end, the Payroll & Welfare Team reviews the aggregate performance and the material terms of the year-end incentive awards granted to the eligible employee.

This remuneration policy at Group level has included essential elements including structure of remuneration, measurement of performance for variable remuneration and alignment payouts to the time horizon of risks.

Senior management is defined as those persons who are responsible for oversight of the Company's strategy or activities and/or those of the Company's material business lines. Key Personnel are defined as individual employees whose duties or activities in the course of their employment involve the assumption of material risk or taking on of material exposures on behalf of the Company. For the year 2023, the Company does not have any staff considered as Key Personnel.

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Template REM1: Remuneration awarded during financial year

USD			As at 31 December 2023		As at 31 December 2022	
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Remuneration amount and quantitative information			Senior management	Key personnel	Senior management	Key personnel
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of employees	7		5	
2		Total fixed remuneration	436,410	-	451,595	-
3		Of which: cash-based	436,410		451,595	
4		Of which: deferred				
5		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments				
6		Of which: deferred				
7		Of which: other forms				
8		Of which: deferred				
9	Variable remuneration	Number of employees				
10		Total variable remuneration	-	-	-	-
11		Of which: cash-based				
12		Of which: deferred				
13		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments				
14		Of which: deferred				
15		Of which: other forms				
16		Of which: deferred				
17	**Total remuneration**		436,410	-	451,595	-

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Template REM2: Special payments

USD		As at 31 December 2023					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Special payments		Guaranteed bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance payments	
		Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
1	Senior management	7		7		7	
2	Key personnel						

USD		As at 31 December 2022					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Special payments		Guaranteed bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance payments	
		Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
1	Senior management	5		5		5	
2	Key personnel						

Regulatory Disclosures

Template REM3: Deferred remuneration

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

USD		As at 31 December 2022 (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Deferred and retained remuneration		Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration	Of which: Total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustment	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year
1	Senior management	-	-	-	-	-
2	Cash				-	
3	Shares				-	
4	Cash-linked instruments				-	
5	Other				-	
6	Key personnel	-	-	-	-	-
7	Cash					
8	Shares					
9	Cash-linked instruments					
10	Other					
11	**Total**	-	-	-	-	-

Liquidity information

Liquidity maintenance ratio ("LMR")

	At 12/31/2023	At 12/31/2022
Average LMR for the period	420.51%	129.58%

The average LMR is computed as the arithmetic mean of the average value of the LMR for each calendar month as reported in the liquidity position submitted for the year.

Approach to liquidity risk management

The Company's approach to liquidity risk management is based on the building blocks of governance by framework, oversight by risk management committees, and internal control policies that define specific risk methodologies. Processes and systems are in place to measure, limit and control exposures based on the risk methodologies defined. Risk Management Committee is responsible for overseeing overall liquidity position and ensuring that there is sufficient liquidity available to meet the obligations. The Committee members meet at least on a monthly basis to review several limits set internal or statutory. Internal target liquidity ratio is established which provide early-warning signal in relation to liquidity position.

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

Liquidity is managed on a daily basis by a senior manager under the direction of the management and liquidity maintenance ratio. The senior manager is responsible for ensuring that the Company has adequate liquidity for all operations, ensuring that the funding mix is appropriate so as to avoid maturity mismatches and to prevent price and reinvestment rate risk in case of a maturity gap, and monitoring local and international markets for the adequacy of funding and liquidity. Risk Management Committee will be promptly informed if the ratio calculated below internal target and determine appropriate course of action to restore the ratio back to or above internal target ratio.

The Company manages liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and bank balances and securities) of appropriate quality to ensure that short-term funding requirements are covered within prudent limits. The Company regularly stress tests its liquidity position.

Mainland Activities

Non-bank Mainland China exposure

(Expressed in United States dollars)

The analysis of non-bank Mainland exposures is based on the categories of non-bank counterparties and the type of direct exposures defined by the HKMA under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules with reference to the "Return of Mainland Activities" for non-bank.

	At 12/31/2023		
Types of Counterparties	On-balance sheet exposure 000'	Off-balance sheet exposure 000'	Total exposure 000'
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	-	-	-
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	-	-	-
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	32,408	16,615	49,023
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	-	-	-
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	-	-	-
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	-	-	-
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	8,478	-	8,478
Total	40,886	16,615	57,501
Total assets after provision	773,975		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	5.28%		

Mainland Activities (continued)

Non-bank Mainland China exposure (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

Types of Counterparties	At 12/31/2022 On-balance sheet exposure 000'	Off-balance sheet exposure 000'	Total exposure 000'
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	-	-	-
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	-	-	-
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	63,455	-	63,455
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	-	-	-
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	-	-	-
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	-	-	-
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	8,095	-	8,095
Total	71,550	-	71,550
Total assets after provision	717,888		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	9.97%		

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International Claims

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

USD

As at 31 December 2023	Banks	Offical sector	Non-bank financial institutions	Non-financial private sector	Others	Total
Developed countries	29,186,896	-	-	26,429,019	-	55,615,915
Offshore centres	8,365,870	-	-	118,474,305	-	126,840,175
Developing Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Africa and Middle East	87,545,721	-	-	21,468,663	-	109,014,384
Developing Asia-Pacific	83,623,398	-	-	407,228,408	-	490,851,806
of which : China	2,748,590	-	-	19,638,242	-	22,386,832
Korea	50,628,087	-	-	361,184,675	-	411,812,762
Total	208,721,885	-	-	573,600,395	-	782,322,280

USD

As at 31 December 2022	Banks	Offical sector	Non-bank financial institutions	Non-financial private sector	Others	Total
Developed countries	42,460,781	-	-	36,090,444	-	78,551,225
Offshore centres	8,372,668	-	-	68,022,934	-	76,395,602
Developing Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Africa and Middle East	80,362,101	-	-	21,256,768	-	101,618,869
Developing Asia-Pacific	59,233,691	-	-	416,987,246	-	476,220,937
of which : China	24,423,485	-	-	19,175,314	-	43,598,799
Korea	19,705,308	-	-	380,860,661	-	400,565,969
Total	190,429,241	-	-	542,357,392	-	732,786,633

The above analysis is disclosed on a net basis after taking into account the effect of any recognised risk transfer.

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Foreign currency exposures

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	At 12/31/2023			
	USD	EUR	CNY	Total
Spot assets	6,052	-	-	6,052
Spot liabilities	(6,057)	-	-	(6,057)
Forward purchases	-	-	-	-
Forward sales	-	-	-	-
Net long / (short) position	(5)	-	-	(5)
Net structural position	1	-	-	1

	At 12/31/2022			
	USD	EUR	CNY	Total
Spot assets	5,561	37	-	5,598
Spot liabilities	(5,565)	(38)	-	(5,603)
Forward purchases	-	-	-	-
Forward sales	-	-	-	-
Net long / (short) position	(4)	(1)	-	(5)
Net structural position	3	-	-	3

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Regulatory Disclosures

Countercyclical Capital Buffer Ratio

	At 12/31/2023	At 12/31/2022
Countercyclical Capital Buffer Ratio	0.095%	0.123%

The relevant disclosures of countercyclical capital buffer ratio which are prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and disclosure templates issued by the HKMA can be found on the Company's website accessible through the "Regulatory Disclosures_ December 2023" link on the home page of the Company's website at https://www.koreaexim.go.kr/ea/HPHYEA015M01

Capital Conservation Buffer Ratio

Under section 3M of the Capital Rules, the capital conservation buffer ratios for calculating the Bank's buffer level are 2.5% for 2023 and 2.5% for 2022.

	At 12/31/2023	At 12/31/2022
Capital Conservation Buffer Ratio	2.500%	2.500%