



**INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (ASIA) LIMITED**  
**中國工商銀行（亞洲）有限公司**  
(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

STANDARD TEMPLATES FOR DISCLOSURES IN RELATION TO  
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO

2017 4TH QUARTER

<b>Number of data points used in calculating the average value of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and related components set out in this Template for the quarter ending on 31 Dec 2017: (74)</b>		<b>Currency: (HK\$'000)</b>	
<b>Basis of disclosure: unconsolidated</b>		<b>UNWEIGHTED AMOUNT (Average Value)</b>	<b>WEIGHTED AMOUNT (Average Value)</b>
<b>A. HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS</b>			
1	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)		76,625,779
<b>B. CASH OUTFLOWS</b>			
2	Retail deposits and small business funding, of which:	127,906,935	12,158,254
3	Stable retail deposits and stable small business funding	9,049,201	272,480
4	Less stable retail deposits and less stable small business funding	118,857,734	11,885,774
5	Retail term deposits and small business term funding	-	-
6	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding) and debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the institution, of which:	293,713,474	169,309,724
7	Operational deposits	14,012,474	3,425,733
8	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding) not covered in Row 7	272,827,889	159,010,880
9	Debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the institution and redeemable within the LCR period	6,873,111	6,873,111
10	Secured funding transactions (including securities swap transactions)		3,950,047
11	Additional requirements, of which:	58,337,943	11,664,906
12	Cash outflows arising from derivative contracts and other transactions, and additional liquidity needs arising from related collateral requirements	6,817,938	6,513,981
13	Cash outflows arising from obligations under structured financing transactions and repayment of funding obtained from such transactions	-	-
14	Potential drawdown of undrawn committed facilities (including committed credit facilities and committed liquidity facilities)	51,520,005	5,150,925
15	Contractual lending obligations (not otherwise covered in Section B) and other contractual cash outflows	1,672,534	1,672,534
16	Other contingent funding obligations (whether contractual or non-contractual)	604,594,935	1,199,212
17	<b>TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS</b>		<b>199,954,677</b>
<b>C. CASH INFLOWS</b>			
18	Secured lending transactions (including securities swap transactions)	4,078,910	-
19	Secured and unsecured loans (other than secured lending transactions covered in Row 18) and operational deposits placed at other financial institutions	165,427,217	136,571,636
20	Other cash inflows	18,604,674	15,168,356
21	<b>TOTAL CASH INFLOWS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>151,739,992</b>
<b>D. LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO</b>			
22	<b>TOTAL HQLA</b>		<b>76,513,223</b>
23	<b>TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS</b>		<b>53,418,733</b>
24	<b>LCR (%)</b>		<b>144.58%</b>

**Liquidity Coverage Ratio**

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio('LCR') throughout the year of 2017 meets regulatory requirement and maintains at a high level.

**(i) Composition of High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA")**

The Bank holds a portfolio of unencumbered HQLA which can be readily liquidated to meet cash flow obligations under stress scenarios, as defined in the LCR rules. These liquid assets consist primarily of Level 1 HQLA, such as the Hong Kong Exchange Fund bills and notes as well as the US Treasuries, supplemented by Level 2A and 2B HQLA, such as bonds issued by highly rated corporate issuers.

**(ii) Concentration of funding sources**

The Bank maintains a diversified funding base composed mainly by retail and corporate customer deposits, supplemented by wholesale funding including but not limited to issuance of certificates of deposit and term debts. Short-term interbank money market borrowing is also used from time to time to meet temporary funding need.

The Bank continues to expand and diversify its deposit base, and to increase the proportion of stable deposits in its overall funding pool.

**(iii) Derivative Exposures**

The Bank closely monitors all its exchange traded and over-the-counter derivative exposures arising from customer transactions and their corresponding hedging activities. Such derivative contracts comprise mainly of foreign exchange forwards, interest rate and cross currency swaps. Collateral may be required to be posted to counterparties depending on the marked-to-market of the derivative contracts.

**(iv) Currency mismatch**

The Bank's customer deposits are mainly denominated in HKD. To meet customer loan demand, the Bank swaps surplus HKD funding into USD and other foreign currencies. This represents the major currency mismatch of the Bank.

On the other hand, as the supply of HKD denominated HQLA is relatively limited, the Bank covers its HKD mismatch by holding HQLA denominated in USD. This is in line with the LCR alternative liquidity approach option elected by the HKMA.

**(v) Centralization of liquidity management**

The Bank has a wholly owned subsidiary in the Mainland China, namely China Mercantile Bank ("CMB"), which has set up its own liquidity risk management policy and managed liquidity risk in accordance with its local regulatory requirements. CMB calculates its own LCR, which would then be consolidated with the Bank's LCR to reflect the liquidity position on a Group basis.

**(vi) Approach to liquidity risk management**

The Bank has established a comprehensive liquidity risk management framework in accordance with the HKMA requirements and BCBS guidance. The Board-level Risk Management Committee is ultimately responsible for liquidity risk management, with the support from senior management committees including the Risk Management Committee and the Asset and Liability Management Committee. Policies and procedures are in place, with properly approved limits and indicators in order to identify, measure and monitor liquidity risk. Stress tests are conducted regularly, and the Bank has readied the Contingent Funding Plan which details the procedures in dealing with a potential liquidity crisis.