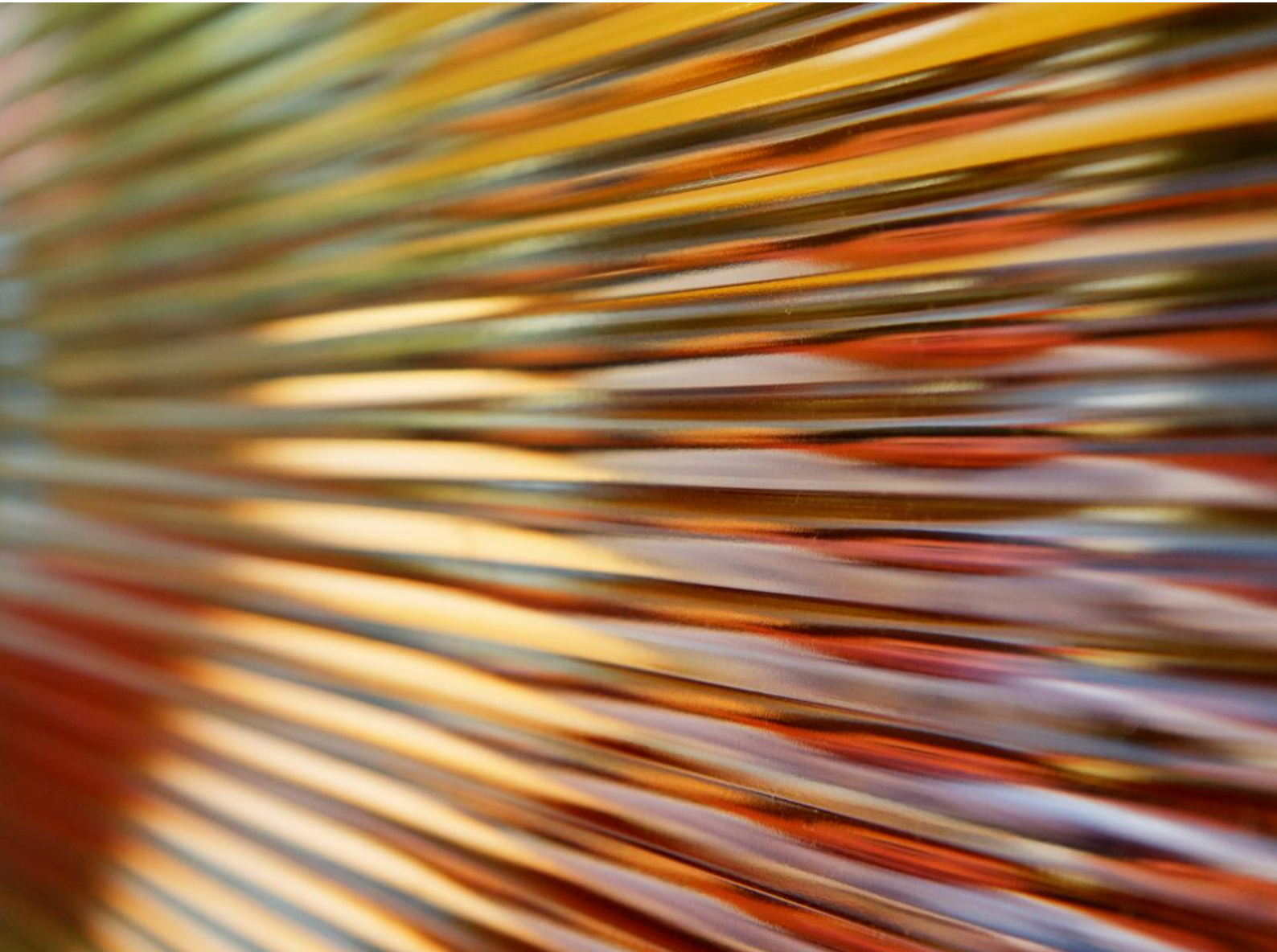


# **Pillar 3 Disclosures**

for the year ended 31 December 2017

**ICBC Standard Bank Plc**



# Contents

<b>Statement on Ownership .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. Foreword .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Introduction .....	6
1.2 ICBCS Disclosure Policy .....	6
1.2.1 Basis of Preparation .....	6
1.2.2 Frequency of Disclosure .....	7
1.2.3 Verification .....	7
1.3 Risk Profile Disclosure .....	7
1.4 Statement of ICBC Support .....	7
<b>2. Overview .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Risk types .....	8
2.2 Highlights for 2017 .....	8
2.2.1 General .....	8
2.2.2 Risk appetite and stress testing .....	8
2.2.3 Credit risk .....	9
2.2.4 Market risk .....	9
2.2.5 Operational risk .....	10
2.2.6 Capital Management .....	10
<b>3. Regulatory Consolidation .....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 Scope of Consolidation .....	11
3.2 Sub Group Disclosures .....	11
3.3 Solo Consolidation .....	12
3.4 Consolidated Balance Sheet under Regulatory Consolidation .....	12
<b>4. Risk and Capital Management .....</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 Board Responsibility .....	13
4.1.1 Board Recruitment .....	13
4.1.2 Diversity and Composition .....	14
4.1.3 Board Review .....	14
4.2 Risk Management Framework .....	15
4.2.1 Risk Governance committees .....	15
4.3 Approaches to Risk Management .....	17
4.4 Risk Appetite .....	18
4.5 Capital Management .....	18
4.5.1 Objective .....	18
4.5.2 Governance .....	18
4.5.3 Capital Transferability .....	19
4.6 Regulatory Capital .....	19
4.6.1 Minimum Capital Adequacy .....	19
4.6.2 Pillar 2 Requirements .....	20
4.6.3 Capital Buffers .....	20
4.6.4 Regulatory approaches adopted for capital purposes .....	21
4.7 ICBCS Group's Approach to Managing Capital .....	23
4.7.1 External requirements .....	23
4.7.2 Internal requirements .....	23
4.7.3 Measurement and Planning .....	23
4.7.4 Monitoring .....	24
4.8 Capital Position .....	24
4.8.1 Summary .....	24
4.8.2 Capital Resources .....	25
4.8.3 Capital Requirements .....	26
4.9 Regulatory Capital Instruments .....	26
4.10 Liquidity Risk Management .....	27

4.10.1	Liquidity Management Framework .....	27
4.10.2	Liquidity Governance .....	28
4.10.3	Approach to Liquidity Risk Management .....	29
4.10.4	Liquidity Risk Monitoring .....	29
4.10.5	Meeting Liquidity Requirements .....	29
4.10.6	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) .....	30
<b>5.</b>	<b>Credit Risk .....</b>	<b>32</b>
5.1	Definition .....	32
5.2	Approach to managing credit risk .....	32
5.2.1	Governance Committees .....	33
5.2.2	Regulatory Capital Approach for Credit Risk .....	33
5.2.3	Scope of Risk Reporting Systems .....	33
5.3	Credit Risk Adjustments .....	33
5.3.1	Performing loans .....	33
5.3.2	Portfolio impairments .....	34
5.3.3	Non-performing loans and impairments .....	34
5.3.4	Specific credit impairments .....	34
5.4	Credit Risk Portfolio Characteristics .....	35
5.4.1	Analysis of Credit Portfolio .....	35
5.4.2	Concentration risk .....	37
5.5	Use of Credit Ratings .....	39
5.6	Counterparty Credit Risk .....	40
5.7	Approach to managing counterparty credit risk .....	40
5.7.1	Measuring Exposures for Counterparty Credit Risk .....	40
5.7.2	Internal Credit Limits .....	40
5.7.3	Securing Collateral and Establishing Credit Reserves .....	40
5.7.4	Wrong Way Risk .....	41
5.7.5	Collateral requirements in the event of a downgrade .....	42
5.7.6	Derivative Valuation Adjustments .....	42
5.8	Governance committees .....	42
5.9	Counterparty Risk Portfolio Characteristics .....	43
5.9.1	Credit Derivatives .....	44
<b>6.</b>	<b>Credit Risk Mitigation .....</b>	<b>45</b>
6.1	Use of Credit Risk Mitigation .....	45
6.2	Internal Policies and Controls .....	45
6.2.1	Credit principles, policy and collateral management .....	45
6.2.2	Controls over rating systems .....	45
6.2.3	Concentration risk .....	45
6.2.4	Cross-border exposures .....	46
6.2.5	Stress testing and scenario analysis .....	46
6.2.6	Valuation .....	47
6.3	Principal types of Credit Risk Mitigation .....	47
6.3.1	Derivative Netting .....	47
6.3.2	Master Netting Agreements .....	47
6.3.3	Guarantees and Standby Letters of Credit .....	47
6.3.4	Credit Derivatives .....	48
6.3.5	Collateral .....	48
6.4	Regulatory Capital Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation .....	48
6.4.1	Application of Credit Risk Mitigation under the Standardised Approach .....	49
6.4.2	Credit Risk Mitigation Recognised .....	50
<b>7.</b>	<b>Country Risk .....</b>	<b>51</b>
7.1	Definition .....	51
7.2	Approach to Managing Country Risk .....	51
7.2.1	Scope of Risk Reporting Systems .....	51
<b>8.</b>	<b>Market risk .....</b>	<b>52</b>

8.1	Definition .....	52
8.2	Governance Committees .....	52
8.2.1	Market and Liquidity Risk Committee .....	52
8.2.2	Risk Methodology Approval Committee .....	52
8.2.3	Risk Technical Committee .....	53
8.3	Market Risk in the Trading Book .....	53
8.3.1	Definition .....	53
8.3.2	Approach to managing market risk in the trading book .....	53
8.3.3	Output from the Internal Market Risk Models .....	58
8.4	Market Risk in the Banking Book .....	61
8.4.1	Interest rate risk in the banking book .....	61
8.4.2	Equity Risk in the Banking Book .....	63
8.4.3	Foreign Currency Risk in the Banking Book .....	65
<b>9.</b>	<b>Operational risk .....</b>	<b>66</b>
9.1	Definition .....	66
9.2	Approach to managing operational risk .....	66
9.3	Governance committees .....	67
9.3.1	Scope of Risk Reporting Systems .....	67
9.4	Regulatory capital approach .....	68
9.5	Operational risk sub-types .....	68
9.5.1	Operational risk sub-type: Information Technology Risk Management .....	68
9.5.2	Operational risk sub-type: Information Risk Management .....	68
9.5.3	Operational risk sub-type: Model Risk Management .....	68
9.5.4	Operational risk sub-type: Tax Risk Management .....	69
9.5.5	Operational risk sub-type: Legal Risk Management .....	70
9.5.6	Operational risk sub-type: Compliance Risk Management .....	70
9.5.7	Operational risk sub-type: Financial Crime Risk Management .....	70
9.5.8	Operational risk sub-type: Insurance Risk Management .....	71
9.5.9	Operational risk sub-type: Change Risk Management .....	71
<b>10.</b>	<b>Leverage .....</b>	<b>73</b>
10.1	Factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during 2017 .....	73
10.2	Approaches to Managing the Risk of Excessive Leverage .....	73
<b>11.</b>	<b>Asset Encumbrance .....</b>	<b>74</b>
11.1	Asset encumbrance as at 31 December 2017 .....	75
<b>12.</b>	<b>Remuneration .....</b>	<b>77</b>
12.1	Material Risk Takers .....	77
12.2	Remuneration Philosophy .....	77
12.3	Reward Framework .....	78
12.4	Remuneration Committee .....	78
12.5	Remuneration Policy Governance .....	79
12.6	Remuneration Strategy .....	79
12.7	Analysis of 2017 Remuneration .....	80
12.7.1	Outstanding Deferred Remuneration .....	80
12.7.2	Remuneration by band .....	81
12.7.3	Sign on and severance payments .....	81
<b>Annex A: Main Features of Capital Instruments .....</b>		<b>82</b>
<b>Annex B: Transitional Own funds Disclosure Template .....</b>		<b>83</b>
<b>Annex C: Geographical Distribution of Credit Exposures .....</b>		<b>86</b>
<b>Annex D: Leverage Ratio .....</b>		<b>88</b>
<b>Annex E: Glossary .....</b>		<b>90</b>
<b>Annex F: List of Tables Included .....</b>		<b>98</b>
<b>Acronyms and abbreviations .....</b>		<b>99</b>
<b>Contact information .....</b>		<b>100</b>

## Statement on Ownership

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited (ICBC) and Standard Bank London Holdings Limited (SBLH), a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Bank Group Limited (SBG), hold 60% and 40% respectively of the issued share capital of ICBC Standard Bank Plc (ICBCS).

### ICBC Group Profile

On 28 October 2005, ICBC was restructured to a joint-stock limited company. On 27 October 2006, ICBC was listed on both the Shanghai and Hong Kong stock exchanges and has developed into one of the largest listed banks in the world, possessing a significant customer base, a diversified business structure, strong innovation capabilities and market competitiveness. ICBC has a presence on six continents and its overseas network spans 42 countries and regions.

ICBC provides a comprehensive suite of financial products and services to over five million corporate customers and over 500 million personal customers through its various distribution channels. These consist of domestic institutions, overseas institutions and correspondent banks worldwide, as well as the e-banking network comprising a range of internet and telephone banking services and self-service banking centres. These form a diversified and international operating structure focusing on commercial banking business while maintaining a leading position in ICBC's domestic market.

### Standard Bank Group Profile

Standard Bank Group Limited, listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, is the ultimate holding company for the global activities of SBG. SBG is one of Africa's leading banking and financial services organisations. In 2007, SBG entered into a major strategic partnership with ICBC which resulted in ICBC becoming a 20% shareholder in SBG.

SBG operates in three key business segments: Personal & Business Banking (PBB), Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB), and Investment Management & Life Insurance. These global business segments operate across South Africa, other African countries and selected international locations outside of Africa.

The Consolidated Pillar 3 Disclosures presented in this document are shown as at 31 December 2017, and relate to ICBC Standard Bank Plc (ICBCS).

**References to ICBC Standard Bank Plc Annual Financial Statements 2017 are shown in gold text.**

# 1. Foreword

<b>1.1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.2</b>	<b>DISCLOSURE POLICY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.3</b>	<b>RISK PROFILE DISCLOSURE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.4</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF ICBC SUPPORT.....</b>	<b>7</b>

## 1.1 Introduction

This document comprises ICBC Standard Bank Plc's (ICBCS) Pillar 3 disclosures on capital and risk management as at 31 December 2017. The disclosures are prepared in accordance with the amended European Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and the European Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), collectively, referred to as the 'CRD IV legislative package' or 'CRD IV'. In particular, articles 431 to 455 of the CRR specify the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements. The CRD IV legislative package has been in force since 1 January 2014.

ICBCS is subject to regulation and supervision by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), as a UK bank and an EU consolidating parent entity.

## 1.2 ICBCS Disclosure Policy

The following sets out a summary of the disclosure policy applied to the ICBCS Pillar 3 Disclosures. The policy covers the basis of preparation, frequency of disclosure, media and location of disclosures, verification and risk profile disclosures.

### 1.2.1 Basis of Preparation

These Pillar 3 disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the specific requirements of CRD IV.

In satisfaction of certain disclosure requirements, reference has been made to the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Report (the "Annual Report"). As such, this document should be read in conjunction with the published Annual Report which are both available on the ICBC Standard Bank Plc website: <http://www.icbcstandard.com>

ICBCS, as an EU parent institution, is subject to the consolidated disclosure requirements under CRD IV. The information and disclosures presented in this document therefore specifically relate to ICBCS on a consolidated basis i.e. including all subsidiaries (referred to herein as "ICBCS Group" or "Group") – See section 3.3 for details.

ICBCS is the primary risk taking entity within the consolidated ICBCS Group. Separate individual disclosures for ICBCS have not been made on a standalone basis due to the immateriality of risks contained within the other subsidiaries in the ICBCS Group.

Note: The risk weighted assets of ICBCS Plc (solo-consolidated) account for 99.85% of the credit risk and market risk RWAs of the ICBCS Group as at 31 December 2017.

No Pillar 3 disclosure requirements have been excluded due to confidentiality or for proprietary reasons.

Zero values in all the tables included in this document are shown as "–" in order to distinguish these from non-zero values, which may appear as zeros due to rounding differences.

It is important to note that a number of significant differences could exist between accounting disclosures published in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and Pillar 3 disclosures, which are provided in accordance with prudential requirements. See section 3.1 on scope of consolidation, for details.



## 1.2.2 Frequency of Disclosure

In accordance with Pillar 3 disclosure requirements and the ICBCS Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy, ICBCS Group makes available its consolidated Pillar 3 disclosures on an annual basis.

## 1.2.3 Verification

The disclosures presented within this document have been verified and approved through internal governance procedures in line with the ICBCS Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy. This includes the review and approval of all disclosures by the ICBCS Board, following the receipt of written attestations in respect of the both the quantitative and qualitative disclosures from the most senior functional heads of the relevant areas within the Group.

## 1.3 Risk Profile Disclosure

In accordance with the requirements under CRD IV and the ICBCS Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy, ICBCS Group is required to assess whether its external disclosures (including the Annual Report and Pillar 3 Disclosures) comprehensively portray the Group's risk profile.

The Pillar 3 disclosures included herein focus on capital risk and the key risk drivers behind the ICBCS Group's Pillar 1 capital requirements (i.e. credit, market and operational risks), providing granular information and analysis in addition to that already presented within the Annual Report. The ICBCS Board is satisfied that the disclosures contained within this document, are appropriate to convey the risk profile of the firm. Additional disclosures are also provided in respect of liquidity risk.

## 1.4 Statement of ICBC Support

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("ICBC"), and Standard Bank London Holdings Limited (SBLH), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard Bank Group (SBG), hold 60% and 40% respectively of the issued share capital of ICBC Standard Bank Plc (ICBCS).

ICBC has provided ICBCS with a letter of support stating that ICBC intend to financially support ICBCS in ensuring that it meets all of its financial obligations as they fall due, including the maintenance of a minimum level of capital adequacy.

The most recent statement of support from ICBC, which remains in force, states:

*"We confirm ICBC Standard Bank Plc (ICBCS) is viewed as a long-term investment and is an integral part of our overall operational strategy. Our goal is to develop ICBCS into a major link in our international network, and therefore, we undertake to support its development and growth.*

*ICBC hereby confirms that it intends to financially support ICBCS in ensuring that it meets all of its financial obligations as they fall due, including the maintenance of a minimum capital adequacy level in ICBCS.*

*Specifically, ICBC intends to provide funding and capital support to ICBCS and commits its intention to subscribe for certain 'qualifying instruments' as and when ICBC receives written notice from ICBCS that its capital and reserve funds amount to (or will foreseeably in the near term amount to) less than the minimum required amount of capital and reserve funds as determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Prudential Regulation Authority (or its successor)."*

## 2. Overview

<b>2.1</b>	<b>RISK TYPES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2017 .....</b>	<b>8</b>

The risk profile of the ICBCS Group ("Group") is underpinned by the core philosophy of maintaining a strong liquidity and capital position.

All activities carried out by the ICBCS Group involve, to varying degrees, the measurement, evaluation, acceptance and management of risk or combinations of risks. The risk management framework, employed at all levels of the organisation, ensures that our risk profile remains aligned to our risk appetite and strategy.

### 2.1 Risk types

The Group's activities give rise to various risks. The principal material risks can predominantly be grouped into the following categories:

- Liquidity risk (see section 4.10)
- Credit risk (see section 5)
- Counterparty risk (see section 5.6)
- Market risk (see section 8)
- Operational risk (see section 9)

Each risk is defined within the relevant section, together with an explanation of the application of the governance framework to the particular risk, and if applicable, a description of the relevant portfolio characteristics both in terms of prescribed disclosure and the Group's business model.

### 2.2 Highlights for 2017

#### 2.2.1 General

The year opened with enthusiasm over the pro-business agenda of the new Trump administration, but uncertainty surrounding trade policies loomed. Outside of North America, strong economic growth and continued easy monetary policy supported Europe and Japan stock markets. The European political climate was supportive of markets, highlighted by Emmanuel Macron winning the French presidential election in May. Japan's central bank continued its policy of ultra-accommodative negative interest rates.

Emerging markets benefited from a synchronized global growth environment and a secular growth trade. Stock market volatility was historically low, especially in the U.S. The VIX Index, which measures expected S&P 500 market volatility, hit an all-time low of 8.54 and averaged at 11.1 over 2017, which was substantially below its long term average of 19.4. Outside of the U.S., equity markets exhibited similarly lower-than-normal levels of volatility.

Crude oil had a tumultuous year and appeared to be heading for a bear market in June, before rallying by 42% and ending the year up 12.5%. Global oil prices were supported by OPEC and its allies agreeing to extend production cuts until the end of 2018, and the signs of stronger future demand driven by global synchronised growth.

#### 2.2.2 Risk appetite and stress testing

##### 2.2.2.1 Year in brief

ICBCS operated within its Board Approved risk appetite throughout 2017.



Macroeconomic stress testing was carried out across the entire ICBCS Group during 2017, with scenarios designed to specifically target relevant portfolios for ICBCS i.e. Commodities and Emerging Markets. In addition ICBCS undertook the annual Reverse Stress Testing programme which aims to simulate 'point of failure' scenarios that could impact ICBCS's business model. Output from the programme was approved by the Board in November 2017.

#### **2.2.2.2 Focus areas for 2018**

The ICBCS risk management areas will continue to support the ICBCS business model and strategy whilst ensuring conformance with any regulatory obligations. This will include:

- Analysis of new product and counterparty requests
- Leading the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book project with the Finance team
- Continue to move towards exiting of Service Level Agreements (SLAs) currently in place with Standard Bank of South Africa (SBSA), where practical and possible
- Enhancing the relationship and understanding of ICBC's Risk management team and processes.

### **2.2.3 Credit risk**

#### **2.2.3.1 Year in brief**

Total Credit Risk exposure increased by 30% year on year, driven primarily by higher balances held at the Bank of England and higher levels of gold leases/consignments (mainly to Chinese and Indian banks) at the end of 2017. Whilst continued collaboration with ICBC Group entities remained a theme, there was also a move into structured lending/solutions products, including equity-backed margined loans. During 2017 Credit Risk continued to move services provided by SBSA under SLAs back to ICBCS.

#### **2.2.3.2 Focus areas for 2018**

The ICBCS Credit and Country Risk team will continue to provide support for the Bank's business origination strategies, by ensuring appropriate second line risk management is in place and building required expertise where necessary. At the beginning of 2018 the recruitment process for two new credit roles was initiated - one related to Structured Credit (to be based in London) and the other with a focus on Chinese corporates (based in Singapore). These roles will take the size of the Credit and Country Risk team to 23 people in London and Singapore.

In 2018, the firm will continue to enhance capabilities within ICBCS, in order to exit SLA's with SBSA over the medium term. Further work will also be undertaken to determine additional support capabilities available within ICBC Head Office.

### **2.2.4 Market risk**

#### **2.2.4.1 Year in brief**

Throughout 2017, the ICBCS trading book market risk, including VaR, Stressed VaR, and Stress Testing remained well within approved limits, as the Group maintained a conservative approach to market risk. The Group's banking book interest rate risk also remained well within approved limits.

Market conditions in the commodities area remain subdued, with compressed margins negatively impacting activity. The FICE trading desks navigated unpredictable conditions, notably including a further devaluation of the Nigerian Naira.

#### **2.2.4.2 Focus areas for 2018**

From a market risk perspective, the emphasis in 2018 is to continue to focus on the implementation of the new requirements arising from the standards for minimum capital requirements for market risk, issued by the Basel Committee of Banking Supervision in

January 2016 (referred to across the industry as the “Fundamental Review of the Trading Book” or “FRTB”). This will require developments to the risk reporting and monitoring systems.

## 2.2.5 Operational risk

### 2.2.5.1 Year in brief

Operational Risk losses for the year were within risk appetite. There were some clearly identifiable trends in the loss data which has prompted end-to-end lifecycle reviews for key products to ensure tail losses are mitigated. Legal expenses and consultancy fees continue to be incurred for the material incidents of 2014 and 2015.

Operational Risk has enhanced the tools used for managing Business Continuity and monitoring Key Control Indicators during the year thereby providing better quality data and ensuring resources can be used more effectively. A number of independent assurance reviews were performed, none of which identified unexpected areas of material risk.

### 2.2.5.2 Focus areas for 2018

In 2018, the Operational Risk function will enhance the Operational Risk framework to include process mapping. This will be used to assess the completeness of the Risk and Control Self Assessments and to identify potential gaps in the hand-offs between functions.

## 2.2.6 Capital Management

### 2.2.6.1 Year in brief

The Group remains sufficiently capitalised, above minimum regulatory capital adequacy and leverage ratio requirements. ICBCS had a CET1 ratio of 15.59% and a total capital ratio of 19.97% as at 31 December 2017. The ICBCS leverage ratio as at 31 December 2017 was 4.91%.

The Group received a further equity capital contribution of US\$265.0 million from its shareholders on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2017, supplemented by an additional \$150.0 million issuance of floating rate subordinated debt on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The capital raising was in accordance with the capital plans forming part of the group's strategic planning process, and was provided to support the group in meeting its growth and profitability objectives in 2017 and beyond.

### 2.2.6.2 Focus areas for 2018

Capital resources will continue to be managed to ensure there is sufficient capital to meet business requirements over the planning horizon, whilst taking account of potential stress. This will include:

- Ensuring an optimal capital mix for the ICBCS Group, taking into account the different forms of capital resources (e.g. Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital) available to ICBCS
- Continuing to ensure that the Group is adequately positioned to respond to regulatory capital rules under CRD IV, taking into account the phase-in requirements and the required regulatory capital buffers

## 3. Regulatory Consolidation

<b>3.1</b>	<b>SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>SUB GROUP DISCLOSURES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.3</b>	<b>SOLO CONSOLIDATION .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3.4</b>	<b>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET UNDER REGULATORY CONSOLIDATION .....</b>	<b>12</b>

### 3.1 Scope of Consolidation

As an EU parent institution, ICBCS is required to calculate consolidated capital requirements and maintain consolidated capital resources based on the regulatory consolidation guidelines applicable under CRD IV. Accordingly, ICBCS complies with the disclosure obligations of CRD IV on a consolidated basis.

The scope of regulatory consolidation for the purposes of quantifying consolidated capital requirements and consolidated capital resources extends across all operations of the ICBCS Group. All entities included within the scope of accounting consolidation are also included within the scope of regulatory consolidation. However, there can be a number of differences in the methods by which certain undertakings are consolidated for regulatory purposes, as described below:

- Subsidiary undertakings included within the regulatory consolidation are fully consolidated, with capital resources determined on a line-by-line (accounting) consolidation basis. Risk capital requirements are determined either on a line-by-line (accounting) consolidation basis or by aggregating individual subsidiaries' risk capital requirements, where relevant.
- Undertakings in which ICBCS or its subsidiaries hold a 'participation', where it is deemed that the ICBCS Group exerts significant influence over the undertaking, are generally consolidated within the regulatory calculations on a proportional (pro-rata) basis. This follows line-by-line (accounting) consolidation based on the ownership share in the particular undertaking. Such undertakings may include joint ventures and associates, as defined under IFRS accounting standards, and specified venture capital investments. In certain circumstances, participations are deducted from capital rather than proportionally consolidated.
- Investments held by the ICBCS Group in respect of which it does not have the ability to exert significant influence are included within the calculation of capital requirements, being treated as equity exposures. The underlying assets of these investments are neither consolidated nor deducted.

In 2017, ICBCS and its subsidiaries did not hold any participation or investments where they could exert significant influence. As a result, there are no differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and prudential purposes within ICBCS.

The ICBCS Board ensures that capital adequacy is maintained at all levels of banking consolidation within the ICBCS Group in accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements.

The legal and regulatory structure of ICBCS and its subsidiaries is simple, and provides a capability for the transfer of surplus capital resources over and above regulatory requirements or repayment of liabilities when due. See solo consolidation described in section 3.3, for details.

Subject to obtaining the appropriate regulatory approvals, there are no current or foreseeable material impediments to such transfers or repayments.

### 3.2 Sub Group Disclosures

ICBC Standard Bank Plc is the most significant entity within the ICBCS Group. As a result, disclosures within this document have been provided in fulfilment of significant subsidiary disclosure requirements.

### 3.3 Solo Consolidation

The ICBCS Group makes use of the individual (solo) consolidation provisions as permitted under CRR Article 9. The solo consolidation requirements allow a parent institution to incorporate the capital resources and requirements of a subsidiary undertaking, within the calculation of the capital resources and capital requirement of the parent, subject to permission from the PRA.

For this purpose, ICBCS has obtained permission from the PRA for the use of solo consolidation in respect of its wholly owned subsidiary – ICBC Standard Resources (China) Ltd (“SRC”). This permission enables ICBC Standard Bank Plc to incorporate the capital resources and requirements of SRC with its own, on a solo-consolidated basis. SRC is a commodity trading company incorporated in China. SRC is not subject to any local regulatory capital or liquidity requirements.

### 3.4 Consolidated Balance Sheet under Regulatory Consolidation

The accounting balance sheet is shown on page 32 of the ICBCS Consolidated Annual Financial Statement. There are no differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and prudential purposes.

For full details of the own funds requirements, please refer to Annex B.

**The consolidated balance sheet for ICBC Standard Bank Plc is shown on page 32 of the ICBCS Annual Financial Statements 2017.**

## 4. Risk and Capital Management

<b>4.1</b>	<b>BOARD RESPONSIBILITY .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>APPROACHES TO RISK MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>RISK APPETITE .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4.5</b>	<b>CAPITAL MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4.6</b>	<b>REGULATORY CAPITAL .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>4.7</b>	<b>ICBCS GROUP'S APPROACH TO MANAGING CAPITAL .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>4.8</b>	<b>CAPITAL POSITION .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>4.9</b>	<b>REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>4.10</b>	<b>LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>27</b>

### 4.1 Board Responsibility

The Group Board of Directors (ICBCS Board) has the ultimate responsibility for the oversight of risk and capital management. The Board also ensure that the firm complies with all regulatory requirements set by the regulatory bodies. The Group, led by the Chairman, ensures that all directors commit sufficient time to perform their functions in the Group.

Members of the Board are subject to additional rules dictated by the Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SMR). ICBCS has adopted a framework to ensure compliance with the SMR, and the firm remains compliant with these requirements.

#### 4.1.1 Board Recruitment

As ICBCS currently has a majority shareholder (ICBC) and a minority shareholder (SBLH), certain directors may be appointed to the Board by the shareholders as ICBC Directors or Standard Bank Directors, respectively, based upon the level of the shareholding, as determined in the Shareholder Agreement between ICBC, SBG, SBLH and ICBCS. All directors nominated by the shareholders to be appointed in such a way will be subject to any necessary internal review process (including review by the Remuneration Committee of skills and experience, and screening as part of the ICBCS' 'fit and proper' review procedures). Regulatory approvals will be sought, or notifications made in accordance with the SMR Regime as required.

Candidates for independent non-executive director roles of ICBCS are sourced externally through the engagement of a specialist third party executive search consultancy. A role profile and person specification detailing the specific requirements including meeting attendance, time commitment and regulatory considerations will be drafted and approved. The Board will only engage executive search consultants who have signed up to the voluntary code of conduct addressing diversity and best practice in search assignments.

All applicants are required to submit a CV detailing their skills and experience and demonstrate that they possess adequate knowledge to perform the required function. In addition, applicants need to prove a genuine understanding of the firm's activities and the principal areas of risk. All candidates shall be evaluated in the same manner and must disclose whether any of their activities or Directorships may lead to a conflict of interest. The Group also ensures that the recruitment process is compliant with the Senior Managers and Certification Regime.

The Group adopts a fair and transparent selection process, led by the Chairman, whereby shortlisted independent non-executive director candidates are interviewed by current members of the Board including the CEO, Chairman and where applicable, other independent non-executive Directors.

### 4.1.2 Diversity and Composition

The Group has a Board and Management Diversity policy that recognises the importance of diversity and that it is a much wider issue than gender. It recognises and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board and management body, and views the increasing of diversity at Board and executive management body level as an essential element in maintaining a competitive advantage. Diversity, including gender diversity, will continue to be an active consideration whenever changes to the Board and executive management body are contemplated.

The Board believes that its members should collectively possess the broad range of skills, expertise and industry knowledge, business and other experience necessary for the effective oversight of the Group. The Board and management body will include and make use of differences in the skills, regional and industry experience, background and other qualities of Directors and members of the executive management body. These differences will be considered in determining the optimum composition of the Board and senior management team and where possible will be balanced appropriately.

All Board and executive management body appointments are to be made on merit, in the context of the skills, experience, independence and knowledge which the Board and executive management body as a whole requires to be effective.

The current members of the Board have a wide range of backgrounds and experience, with expertise across a number of areas including Banking, Finance, Audit and Risk Management. The members also possess a diverse range of geographical understanding including experience of operations in Asia, Europe and Africa. Several of the directors have a detailed knowledge and understanding of one or both of the company's ultimate parents ICBC and SBG, as well as a strong knowledge of the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks of China and South Africa gained in their roles as executives of ICBC or the SBG respectively. The company's independent non-executive directors also have other general board-level experience.

The Chairman is responsible for leading the development of and monitoring the effective implementation of policies and procedures for the induction, training and professional development of all members of the Board. In this regard, a programme of training for board members covering both technical and company specific matters has been delivered during 2017.

The table below shows the number of directorship held by the members of the Board as at 31 December 2017. There are no immediate foreseeable changes expected to the overall composition of the management body.

**Table 1: Number of Directorships for Directors of ICBC Standard Bank Plc at 31 December 2017**

Director's Name	Directorships within ICBCS Group of Companies (includes ICBC Standard Bank Plc)	External Directorships of other Commercial Companies*
Ms Judith Elizabeth EDEN	1	3
Mr Edward Joseph GIERA	1	4
Mr Andrew HALL	1	1
Mr Ruixiang HAN	1	1
Ms Yabing HU	1	-
Mr Barend Johannes (Ben) KRUGER	1	1
Mr Andrew Warwick SIMMONDS	1	2
Mr Marc Martin VAN DER SPUI	1	-
Ms Hailu WANG	1	-
Mr Lubin WANG	1	1
Dr Shoujian WANG	1	-
Mr Wenbin WANG	1	-
Mr Ruwan Upendra WEERASEKERA	1	3

\* More than one directorship in the same corporate group of companies counts as a single external directorship.

### 4.1.3 Board Review

For the period under review, the Board is satisfied that the Group's risk, compliance, treasury, capital management and internal audit (IA) processes generally operated effectively, that the Group's business activities have been managed within the Board-approved risk appetite, and that the Group was adequately funded and capitalised to support the execution of the Group's strategy.

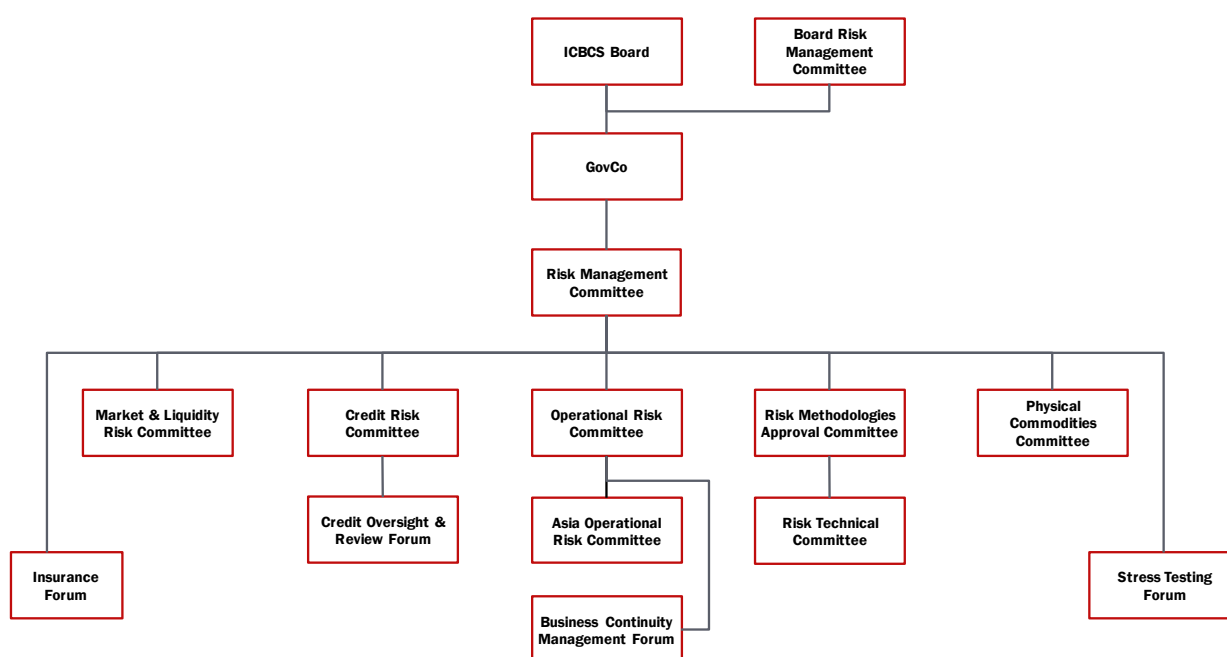


The ICBCS Group manages its capital base to achieve a prudent balance between maintaining capital ratios to support business growth and depositor confidence, and supporting the strategic objectives of the shareholders. The capital management process ensures that each ICBCS Group entity maintains sufficient capital levels for legal and regulatory compliance purposes.

## 4.2 Risk Management Framework

The Board of ICBCS represents the highest authority responsible for risk management within ICBC Standard Bank Plc; however, the Board delegates certain functions to the Board Risk Management Committee.

The diagram below illustrates the various governance committees within the risk management framework, in place over 2017.



### 4.2.1 Risk Governance committees

#### 4.2.1.1 Board Risk Management Committee

The primary risk management committee is the Board Risk Management Committee (“BRMC”) which reports to the full Board of ICBCS on all matters of significance pertaining to risk management. It provides the Board with advice on risk strategy including the oversight of current risk exposures.

Mr A W Simmonds was the chairman of BRMC throughout 2017. Other members of the committee during 2017 were Mr M Bi (ceased to be a member when he resigned as a director on 6 February 2017), Ms J E Eden, Mr E J Giera, Mr A Hall (from 02 November 2017), Mr B J Kruger, Mr W Wang, Mr R U Weerasekera and Mr L Wang (from 3 May 2017).

The BRMC is the highest authority on risk management below the Board. The Board has delegated to the Committee broad functions to provide independent and objective oversight of risk management and compliance across the Bank. In order to achieve this, the Committee must:

- Ensure that risk management and compliance policies and standards are well documented, up to date and support the Bank's strategic objectives by being fit for purpose;
- Review, assess and challenge the appropriateness of the risk management and compliance control frameworks;
- Review and assess the adequacy and appropriateness of the risk appetite including the state of compliance with current and known future legal and regulatory obligations, to support the delivery of current strategic objectives;
- Support a climate of discipline and control that will reduce the opportunity for fraud;
- Provide challenge to management in their review and oversight of risk and compliance;
- Hold management to account against the matters delegated and be able to challenge the executive effectively and promptly; and
- Maintain a continuing liaison with the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Head of Compliance who report to the Committee on risk exposures and compliance with legal and regulatory obligations relative to risk appetite and tolerance.

The Committee performs specific review of Credit, Market, Operational, Country, Liquidity and Physical Commodity Risk inherent within ICBCS and also has responsibility for Compliance Risk oversight.

#### **Information flow**

The primary responsibility for updating the BRMC on risk matters resides with the CRO. In advance of each BRMC meeting, a comprehensive risk management pack (reviewed and approved by the CRO) that covers all risks overseen by the risk department is distributed to each member. At the meeting the CRO will present the key contents, and if necessary, highlight any emerging risks that may not feature in the pack due to timing differences, with a verbal update to the members.

The Head of Compliance provides a report to each BRMC meeting detailing key matters and updates from each function within the Compliance department together with reports on compliance monitoring and issues raised by regulators.

If the BRMC members request an update to a risk or compliance related matter outside of a meeting, the CRO or Head of Compliance will facilitate the response before updating all the members.

#### **BRMC Governance during 2017**

A total of four meetings of the BRMC were held during 2017.

The BRMC considered the current and future risk profile in relation to risk appetite. The committee reported to the Board following each meeting on its consideration of the risk profile of the Group and any concerns that it may have had. The BRMC was satisfied that, as far as it was aware, there were no material risks that presently threaten the sustainability of the Group. It also considered the bank's exposure to country, single name obligor and sector concentration risk on an ongoing basis.

At each meeting of the BRMC, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) provided the committee with an overview of the key risk issues both current and emerging. An update was also given by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) on the bank's capital and liquidity position.

Any relevant risk standards and policies were approved by the BRMC, including the annual Reverse Stress Testing programme output.

#### **4.2.1.2 Governance Committee**

The ICBCS Governance Committee ("GovCo") is the executive governance committee with oversight of all business lines within ICBCS. It ensures that any additional policies and controls (in addition to the core risk framework) are put in place to ensure adherence to local regulatory requirements and best practice.

Key risk related responsibilities include:

- Agreeing the risk appetite (which forms a recommendation to Board) and delegated authority to sub-committees;
- Reviewing operational risk and key risk indicators where referred up from OpCo;

- Noting any reputational risk matters escalated to Govco and initiating remedial action where necessary;
- Ensuring that ICBCS has an effective compliance programme covering regulatory and financial crime risk (including, but not limited to anti-money laundering, anti-bribery and corruption, counter terrorist financing, fraud, sanctions and any other financial crimes);
- Reviewing and approving terms of reference for and membership of executive sub-committees;
- Noting the minutes of sub-committees and monitoring their work.

#### 4.2.1.3 Risk Management Committee

The Committee's primary responsibility is to monitor and control liquidity risk, credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk in the banking book and operational risk and oversee adherence of ICBCS to the agreed risk appetite.

Key responsibilities include:

- Notifying the GovCo, Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC), and relevant Group stakeholders of any event involving ICBCS breaching its agreed risk appetite, and proposing corrective actions/responsibilities
- Setting risk appetite (for approval by the Board) for ICBCS, primarily from a Liquidity, Credit, Market and Operational Risk perspective, in line with ICBCS's overall risk appetite
- Reviewing and challenging risk information relating to credit risk, country risk, market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in the banking book and operational risk
- Overseeing and reviewing stress testing , and escalating, as necessary, any matters relating to stress testing to the GovCo and the BRMC
- Setting risk control policy, as appropriate
- Requiring and approving any new risk approaches, methodologies, metrics and controls

Details of other risk committees which have explicit mandates to cover specific risk types are provided in the relevant sections discussing credit, market and operational risk.

### 4.3 Approaches to Risk Management

ICBCS operates a prudent approach to risk with rigorous management controls to protect the Group, support sustainable business growth and ensure that any losses remain within the Group's risk appetite. The Board has ultimate responsibility for risk oversight.

For this purpose, the Group has a strong and independent risk function with a mission to maintain a robust control framework, identify and escalate emerging risks and support sustainable business growth within its risk appetite through good risk reward decision making.

The Board ensures that senior management implements risk policies and risk appetites that either limit or, where appropriate, prohibit activities, relationships and situations that could be detrimental to the Group's risk profile.

## 4.4 Risk Appetite

The Group defines risk appetite as ‘the amount, type and tenor of risk that our organisation is prepared to seek, accept or tolerate’ in pursuit of its financial and strategic objectives.

The approved risk appetite is embedded within principles, policies, authorities and limits across the Group. The Group optimises performance by allowing business units to operate within approved risk appetite and limits. The Group’s risk appetite will continue to evolve to reflect external market developments and the composition of the Group.

The ICBCS Risk Appetite is defined by the following metrics:

- **Earnings at Risk:** Pre-tax earnings at risk over the next 12 months will be no greater than \$210 million at a 90% confidence interval.
- **Regulatory Capital:** After absorbing the impact of stress events contained in the macroeconomic scenarios used for capital stress testing, and after taking account of the effect of mitigating management actions, the CET1 ratio, Tier 1 ratio and the total regulatory capital adequacy ratio will not be lower than the level imposed by the regulator, with an additional capital surplus of \$75m.
- **Economic Capital:** After absorbing the impact of stress events contained in the macroeconomic scenarios used for capital stress testing, if necessary, after taking account of the effect of mitigating management actions, the economic capital adequacy ratio over the 4 year planning horizon will not be lower than an internally specified ratio of 110%.
- **Liquidity:** In order to ensure that there is sufficient time to react to a potential breach of liquidity risk appetite, ICBCS has set a headroom trigger of \$400m<sup>1</sup> above the required minimum liquid asset buffer, calculated as the higher of:
  - **Regulatory requirement:** Total LAB holdings less 90%<sup>2</sup> (the applicable LCR rate) of LAB requirement as calculated by the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and any applicable internal (Pillar 2) add-ons, as at calendar day 30.
  - **Internal Stress:** Total LAB holdings less the LAB requirement over a 91 day survival horizon, as calculated by the Internal Stress Test
- **Unacceptable Risk:** ICBCS will use its best endeavours to avoid exposure to unacceptable risk events, such as activities that may result in adverse reputational damage, illegal activities, breaches of regulation and breaches of customer mandates. Where such events are identified, they will be addressed through management actions with appropriate urgency.

## 4.5 Capital Management

### 4.5.1 Objective

ICBCS Group’s capital management function ensures that regulatory capital requirements are met at all times both under business as usual conditions and under stressed conditions. The function advises senior management on the quantum and form of capital and funding required, and when the required capital should be raised in line with business requirements.

### 4.5.2 Governance

The Capital Management Committee (“Capcom”) is a subcommittee of the GovCo. Capcom is the primary forum for maintaining oversight of the size and composition of the balance sheet, including the capital and liquidity positions. Capcom is responsible for reviewing the current capital, large exposures, liquidity, funding, leverage, encumbrance and bank levy positions and where also appropriate, the projected positions. It is also responsible for making appropriate operational level decisions regarding these matters.

Capcom’s responsibilities in relation to financial resources include, but are not restricted to, the following:

<sup>1</sup> The headroom trigger was increased to 500m in 2018.

<sup>2</sup> The applicable LCR rate increased to 100% in 2018.

- Ensuring appropriate management arrangements are in place to ensure compliance, in relation to capital and liquidity, with both internal risk appetite and external regulatory minimum requirements;
- Reviewing internal assessments of the overall adequacy of capital and liquidity resources;
- Ensuring there are appropriate contingency management frameworks in place for capital and liquidity management;
- Reviewing opportunities for raising capital and liquidity resources as required, including review of the funding plans and strategy;
- Reviewing and monitoring relevant future / emerging legislation and regulation and ensure appropriate arrangements are in place to ensure compliance with these requirements as they come into force;
- Providing governance oversight of relevant projects where appropriate;
- Providing governance oversight of the integrity of the firm's regulatory reporting in respect of its regulated activities where appropriate;
- Reviewing and endorsing the ICAAP and ILAAP documents for approval by the Board.
- Reviewing and endorsing the Recovery and Resolution Plan (RRP) for approval by the Board
- Developing such strategies as the Committee may deem appropriate for the hedging of the Bank's capital resources where denominated in a currency other than USD, and for the hedging of the Bank's cost base where costs are incurred in currencies other than USD, with a view to reducing volatility in the Bank's available financial resources and earnings respectively. In executing this part of the mandate the Committee shall consider inter alia the cost, effectiveness and accounting impact of proposed strategies as well as the economic rationale. The Committee is authorized to delegate the execution of transactions within the scope of this hedging mandate as it considers appropriate, within limits which it shall determine in advance.
- Reviewing reports setting out any capital or cost hedges which have been executed, and their effectiveness in achieving the objectives set.

#### 4.5.3 Capital Transferability

Subject to compliance with the corporate laws and the required regulatory approvals of relevant jurisdictions, no significant restrictions exist on the transfer of funds and regulatory capital within the ICBCS Group.

### 4.6 Regulatory Capital

The Group manages its capital levels to support business growth, maintain depositor and creditor confidence, and ensure regulatory compliance on an ongoing basis.

#### 4.6.1 Minimum Capital Adequacy

Minimum capital requirements are referred to as Pillar 1 requirements. These requirements apply to the credit, market and operational risk generated by ICBCS. Regulatory capital adequacy is measured through three risk-based ratios i.e. CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios (see section 4.7 for details):

- CET 1: ordinary share capital, share premium and retained earnings less impairments and other capital deductions, divided by total risk-weighted assets.
- Tier 1: CET 1 plus perpetual, non-cumulative instruments with principal loss absorption features issued under the CRD IV rules less capital deductions, divided by total risk-weighted assets.
- Total capital adequacy: Tier 1 plus other items such as the general allowance for credit impairments and subordinated debt with principal loss-absorption features issued under CRD IV less capital deductions, divided by total risk-weighted assets.

Total risk-weighted assets are determined by multiplying the capital requirements for market risk and operational risk by the reciprocal of the minimum capital ratio and adding the resulting figures to the sum of risk-weighted assets for credit risk and counterparty risk. Included in the overall credit risk-weighted assets is both the on- and off-balance sheet exposures risk weighted according to the relative credit risk of the counterparty, and capital requirements for concentration risk calculated under the CRR requirements.

Under CRD IV, the minimum CET1, Tier 1 capital and Total capital adequacy ratios are supplemented by a number of capital buffers. The capital buffers applicable to ICBCS are collectively referred to as the Combined Buffer Requirement.

## 4.6.2 Pillar 2 Requirements

The Pillar 2 capital framework is intended to ensure firms have adequate capital to support the relevant risks in their business. In addition to the Pillar 1 and the Combined Buffer Requirement mentioned above, the PRA performs a periodic supervisory review of ICBCS's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which leads to a final determination by the PRA of Individual Capital Guidance (ICG) amount under Pillar 2A. The Pillar 2A requirement is an additional capital requirement that a firm needs to hold to cover risks that are not adequately captured in Pillar 1. This is a point in time assessment of the minimum amount of capital the PRA considers that an entity should hold.

The PRA may also require firms to hold an additional capital buffer (referred to as the PRA buffer) to enable firms to meet its minimum capital requirements under stress. Any PRA buffer requirement is set after taking into account the existing amount of Capital Conservation Buffer (see section 4.6.3.1) already held by the firm.

The PRA buffer is subject to a phasing in period, which requires 100% of the buffer to be made up of CET1 capital by 2019. In 2017, 50% of this buffer was to be made up CET1 capital.

## 4.6.3 Capital Buffers

The Combined Buffer Requirement applicable to ICBCS currently comprises a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and a Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB).

### 4.6.3.1 Capital Conservation Buffer

The capital conservation buffer (CCB) introduced under CRD IV is designed to ensure that banks build up capital buffers outside periods of stress which can be drawn down as losses are incurred. The CCB is subject to phased implementation at 25% per annum from 2016 with the buffer coming into full effect at 2.5%, from 2019. As per the phased implementation, the CCB has been set at 1.25% for 2017, increasing to 1.875% in 2018.

### 4.6.3.2 Countercyclical Capital Buffer

CRD IV also introduced a cyclical buffer in line with Basel III, in the form of an institution- specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement ('CCyB'). The CCyB is an extension of the CCB and aims to achieve a broader macroprudential goal of protecting the banking sector from periods of excess aggregate credit growth.

The UK Financial Policy Committee (FPC) is responsible for setting the UK CCyB rate (for credit exposures located in the UK), and have indicated that this rate would be set at 1% under normal economic conditions. Post the Brexit vote in June 2016 and in light of economic uncertainty, the FPC set the UK CCyB to 0%. In June 2017, the UK CCyB rate was subsequently increased to 0.5% and increased further in November 2017 to 1% in line with the long term FPC expectation. These rate increases will apply from 27 June 2018 and 28 November 2018, respectively. The UK CCyB rate of 0% set in June 2016 was applicable throughout 2017.

CRD IV as implemented in the UK includes a transitional period, during which the FPC is responsible for deciding whether CCyB rates set by EEA States should be recognised and for taking certain decisions about third country (non EEA) rates, including whether a higher rate should be set for the purposes of UK institutions calculating their CCyBs.



As at 31 December 2017, the FPC has recognised the following foreign CCyB rates:

- 0.5% for the Czech Republic and Slovakia
- 1.25% for Iceland and Hong Kong
- 2% for Norway and Sweden

Each institution's specific countercyclical capital buffer rate is a weighted average of the countercyclical capital buffers that apply in the jurisdictions where the relevant credit exposures are located. Currently, the ICBCS's CCyB rate, calculated based on exposures as at 31 December 2017 is 0.14%.

Appendix C shows a breakdown of the Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer applicable as at 31 December 2017. The table below also shows the corresponding capital (own funds) requirement, to be held in CET1 capital for CCyB is \$11.1m.

**Table 2: Countercyclical buffer requirements**

<b>As at 31 December 2017</b>	
Total risk weighted exposure amount	\$7,887.7m
ICBCS countercyclical buffer rate	0.14%
ICBCS countercyclical buffer requirement	\$11.1m

#### 4.6.4 Regulatory approaches adopted for capital purposes

CRD IV provides various approaches for the calculation of regulatory capital to be held against credit, market and operational risk. In general, there are three approaches:

- a basic approach
- an intermediate approach or standardised approach
- an advanced or model based approach.

The regulators approve the approaches adopted on a case by case basis, both at a solo regulated entity and consolidated regulated entity level.

The Group does not adopt advanced approaches for certain portfolios and exposures because it has chosen, on a materiality basis, to adopt the intermediate or basic approaches. In these cases, the Group nevertheless adopts practices similar to the advanced approach for its internal economic capital, risk measurement and management purposes where deemed appropriate.

The Group currently only has model permission for specific market risk portfolios.

##### 4.6.4.1 Risk Based Capital Requirements

The CRD IV capital requirements for ICBCS are calculated and disclosed in accordance with the risk based approaches described in the Table on the next page.

**Table 3: Risk Based Capital Requirements**

<b>Risk Type</b>	<b>Approach</b>
Credit Risk	Standardised Approach
Counterparty Credit Risk	Standardised (Mark-to-Market Method)
Operational Risk	The Standardised Approach (TSA)
Market Risk	Internal Model Based Approach (Value-at Risk) & Standardised Approach

Further details on the approaches per risk type approved by regulators are provided in the relevant credit, market and operational risk sections.

## 4.7 ICBCS Group's Approach to Managing Capital

### 4.7.1 External requirements

During the period under review, the ICBCS Group complied with all externally imposed capital requirements, and in particular to the relevant regulatory requirements of the PRA.

EU banking regulations applicable to ICBCS are based on the global guidelines developed by the Basel committee under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements. The latest guidelines issued by the Basel committee (referred to as Basel III), as implemented by the EU CRD IV package, were fully implemented by the Bank from 1 January 2014 for PRA reporting. The impacts of these regulatory requirements, including any relevant transitional requirements have been reviewed by the Group and have been factored into all internal capital projections.

The requirement to maintain adequate financial resources is assessed both by the ICBCS Group and the PRA in relation to the ICBCS Group's activities and the risks to which they give rise. The capital adequacy ratio, which reflects the capital strength of an entity compared to the minimum regulatory requirement, is calculated by dividing the capital held by that entity by its risk-weighted assets. ICBCS maintains a healthy capital adequacy ratio, in excess of the regulatory requirements.

### 4.7.2 Internal requirements

The ICBCS Group assesses its capital adequacy against the capital requirement to absorb unexpected losses that may arise from the risks inherent in the business. Regulatory capital requirements are determined on the basis of prescribed regulatory approaches that apply to each of the main risk types and in each of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. In addition, the Group adopts an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") which reflects management's internal assessment of risk. The ICAAP requires capital to be held for risks as assessed by management instead of a prescribed regulatory formula, and as such encompasses a wide spectrum of risks.

The ICBCS Group's governance process includes a robust assessment of capital forecasts and stress testing, allowing for capital raising and usage reductions to be expedited in a timely manner. This ensures that minimum capital ratios are maintained in all jurisdictions in which the ICBCS Group operates.

### 4.7.3 Measurement and Planning

The Group measures the amount of capital it holds using the regulatory framework, as per the requirements under the Capital Requirements Directive and Regulation (CRD IV). These requirements are implemented in the UK by the Prudential Regulatory Authority.

As part of the capital planning process, capital positions are subjected to extensive stress analysis to determine the adequacy of the Group's capital resources against the minimum requirements, including the ICBCS specific Individual Capital Guidance ('ICG') set by the PRA, over the forecast period. The outputs from some of these stress analyses are used by the PRA to review and set an additional PRA Buffer for the Group (see section 4.6.3). This PRA buffer comprises a minimum level of capital buffer over and above the minimum regulatory requirements that should be maintained in non-stressed conditions as mitigation against potential future periods of stress. The PRA buffer is set after taking into account the overall level of capital, including the capital conservation buffer that firms need to hold.

The Group has a capital management framework including policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that it operates within its risk appetite, continues to comply with regulatory requirements on an ongoing basis as well as under stress, and is positioned to meet anticipated future changes to its capital requirements.

Regulatory capital ratios are also a key factor in the Group's planning processes and stress analyses.

Four year forecasts of the Group's capital position are produced at least annually to inform the Group's capital strategy whilst shorter term forecasts are more frequently undertaken to understand and respond to variations of the Group's actual performance against internal plans. The capital plans are tested for capital adequacy using a range of stress scenarios

covering adverse economic conditions and the Group maintains a Recovery Plan which sets out a range of potential mitigating actions that could be taken in response to a stress.

Capital policies and procedures are subject to independent oversight. Regular reporting of actual and projected ratios, including those in stressed scenarios, is undertaken, including submissions to the Board Risk Committee and the Capital Committee.

#### 4.7.4 Monitoring

ICBCS uses Early Warning Indicators (EWIs), which are monitored on a daily basis to ensure that minimum regulatory capital requirements are not likely to be breached. In addition, the ICBCS Risk Appetite Statement metrics are reviewed on a monthly basis.

In the event that a particular concern needs to be escalated to senior management, the prominence of the metric is considered together with the time available to the bank to remediate the issue. For example, a problem with the current capital position would be treated with more urgency to one with a forecast capital position in three years' time. Serious capital issues are escalated to the Capcom which can operate under its contingency management terms of reference if deemed necessary. This allows the bank to select the most appropriate management action to remediate the issue. If a particular action fails to have the desired impact, further escalation to the GovCo and ultimately to the Board will take place where, increasingly severe actions can be selected and actioned. This process is subject to annual review and approval by the Board.

### 4.8 Capital Position

#### 4.8.1 Summary

The Group's capital position applying prevailing rules as at 31 December 2017 is set out in the following sections. The Group complied with all externally imposed capital requirements during the current and prior year.

The Group's CET 1 capital was \$1,229.7 million as at 31 December 2017 (2016: \$929 million). The Group's total capital was \$1,575.6 million as at 31 December 2017 (2016: \$1,227 million). This increase was primarily driven by the additional equity and subordinated debt raised during 2017.

The ratios are measured against the regulatory minimum requirements. The table below shows the capital position of ICBCS Group as at 31 December 2017.

**Table 4: ICBCS - Minimum capital adequacy ratios and buffers**

As at 31 December 2017	As at disclosure date	Minimum Regulatory Ratios & Buffers
<b>Capital ratios and buffers</b>		
Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	15.59%	4.50%
Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	15.59%	6.00%
Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	19.97%	8.00%
Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with CRR Article 92 (1) (a) plus buffers, expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount:	1.39%	Not applicable
of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.25%	1.25%
of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.14%	Firm specific
of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	Not applicable to ICBCS	Not applicable to ICBCS
of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	Not applicable to ICBCS	Not applicable to ICBCS

The total capital adequacy ratio, based on the EU Capital Requirements Regulations as at 31 December 2017, was 19.97% (2016: 19.29%).

ICBCS' has not issued any Additional Tier 1 capital instruments. The current regulatory minimum CET1 and Tier 1 capital ratios of 4.5% and 6% respectively (see section 4.6.1), are therefore met with CET1 capital.

In addition, ICBCS' is subject to a Pillar 2A requirement as per the PRA's Individual Capital Guidance (ICG) for 2017. The requirement is based on a point in time assessment, of which 56% of the requirement needs to be met in CET1 form. The Pillar 2A requirement is subject to at least annual review.

The UK PRA refers to the amount and quality of capital (CET1, Tier 1 and Tier 2) that a firm must maintain in order to comply with the minimum capital requirements under the CRR (Pillar 1) and the Pillar 2A requirements as the Total Capital Requirement (TCR). The TCR for ICBCS was set as 11.4% for 2017, of which 8.55% was met with CET1 capital.

A Combined Buffer Requirement (see section 4.6.2) also applies to ICBCS which is also required to be fully met with CET1 capital.

## 4.8.2 Capital Resources

The capital position for ICBCS Group on a consolidated basis as at 31 December 2017 is shown in the tables below.

The capital position is calculated by applying the CRD IV rules, including the relevant transitional arrangements based on PRA guidance.

**Table 5: ICBCS - Capital Resources**

<b>Regulatory Capital</b>	<b>2017 (\$m)</b>	<b>2016 (\$m)</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier I</b>		
Share capital	1,083.5	1,083.5
Share premium	996.0	731.0
Reserves	(797.2)	(857.5)
Less regulatory deductions	(52.8)	(28.4)
<b>Total Common Equity Tier I</b>	<b>1,229.5</b>	<b>928.6</b>
<b>Additional Tier I</b>		
Total Additional Tier I	-	-
<b>Total Tier I</b>	<b>1,229.5</b>	<b>928.6</b>
<b>Tier II</b>		
Subordinated debt instruments	342.1	292.1
Credit impairment against performing loans	3.8	6.6
Less regulatory deductions	-	0.0
<b>Total Tier II</b>	<b>345.9</b>	<b>298.7</b>
<b>Total eligible capital</b>	<b>1,575.4</b>	<b>1,227.3</b>
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Risk Weighted Assets	7,887.7	6,362.8
Tier 1 Risk Asset Ratio	15.6%	14.6%
Capital Adequacy ratio	20.0%	19.3%

For full details of the own funds requirements and all deductions, please refer to Annex B.

### 4.8.3 Capital Requirements

The capital requirements for ICBCS Group on a consolidated basis as at 31 December 2017 are shown in the table below.

**Table 6: ICBCS - Capital Requirements**

Capital Requirements Calculated as per Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR)	2017 (\$m)	2016 (\$m)
Credit, counterparty credit and dilution risks (standardised approach)	271.7	221.8
Central governments or central banks	2.4	14.0
Regional governments or local authorities	-	-
Public sector entities	0.5	2.8
Multilateral development banks	-	-
International organisations	-	-
Institutions	90.1	64.2
Corporates	173.5	135.2
Retail	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-
Exposures in default	0.0	-
Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-
Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	-	-
Claims in the form of CIU	-	-
Equity exposures	0.3	0.3
Other items	5.0	5.3
Securitisation positions	-	-
Settlement/delivery risk	0.2	0.3
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) Capital Requirements	25.0	19.7
Market Risk : Position, foreign exchange and commodity risks (standardised approach)	16.7	19.3
Position risk	12.7	12.6
Foreign exchange	4.1	6.7
Collective Investment Undertakings	0.0	-
Commodities	-	0.1
Market Risk : Position, foreign exchange and commodity risks (internal models)	272.3	197.2
Operational risk (standardised approach)	36.8	43.0
Large exposures in the trading book	8.3	7.7
<b>Total capital @ at 8% minimum capital requirement</b>	<b>631.0</b>	<b>509.0</b>
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>7,887.7</b>	<b>6,362.8</b>

### 4.9 Regulatory Capital Instruments

As at 31 December 2017, the recognition, classification and valuation of securities included within the Group's regulatory capital resources were subject to the requirements of CRD IV.

This can lead to a different treatment from the IFRS accounting approach upon which the disclosures within the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Report are based. For subordinated liabilities, differences can arise in the treatment of fair value hedge accounting adjustments, accrued interest and regulatory requirements surrounding amortisation of dated securities.

Annex A discloses the main characteristics of all capital instruments issued by ICBC Standard Bank Plc.

The use of non-equity forms of regulatory capital plays an important role in the ICBCS Group's capital management process. The main features of all capital instruments are shown in Annex A.



## 4.10 Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk means the risk that the Bank, although solvent, does not have available sufficient financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Bank's liquidity risk framework also captures funding risk, as the two horizons overlap due to the short and liquid dated nature of the trading focused business model. Funding risk is the risk that the Bank does not have stable sources of funding in the medium and long term to enable it to meet its financial obligations, as they fall due, either at all or only at excessive cost.

### 4.10.1 Liquidity Management Framework

ICBCS' liquidity risk management framework links the Bank's business plan and objectives, funding plan, and the liquidity and funding management and monitoring. The liquidity risk management framework is documented in the annual Individual Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) which is reviewed and approved annually by Board.

The core objectives of the framework are:

- To ensure that the Bank has adequate liquid resources for both regulatory and internal purposes on a daily and forward-looking basis, both under normal and stressed conditions;
- To ensure strong policies, governance and escalation mechanisms and risk and controls processes;
- To maintain a prudent funding profile, with early warning indicators (EWIs) in place to alert to potential liquidity and funding deterioration.

The Bank incorporates the following strategies, processes and policies into its liquidity risk management framework:

- *The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)*: Establishes the Bank's funding and liquidity risk appetite, ensuring alignment to the wider Bank strategy, resource availability and business requirements.
  - The RAS prescribes the liquid asset buffer (LAB) surplus to be maintained to meet regulatory LCR and the Bank's internal stressed liquidity requirements.
- *Liquidity Stress Testing* ensures that the Bank:
  - Maintains a sufficient LAB to counterbalance anticipated cash outflows in the event of severe but plausible stress events across all applicable liquidity risk drivers; and
  - Tracks the quantum and timing of management actions that are needed to meet stressed cash outflows.
- *The Liquid Asset Investment Policy (LAIP)*: Defines the asset classes that can be included in the LAB and the procedures for controlling and monitoring it.
- *Short-term and long-term cash flow management and forecasting*: Daily monitoring of the funding and liquidity positions, supplemented by active monitoring of the Bank's forecasted liquidity position to ensure that funding and liquidity is managed within the Bank's RAS limits.
- *Early Warning Indicators (EWI) Framework*: Uses Bank specific and macroeconomic indicators to alert senior management to potential liquidity deficiencies. It also details the escalation procedures to be followed in the event of EWI triggers and RAS limit breaches to maximize time available to execute appropriate mitigation actions.
- *Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) and the Contingent Liquidity Charge (CLC) mechanism*: recharges the cost of funding to the business based on the desks' funding and contingent liquidity (i.e. liquid asset) requirements.
- *Recovery Plan*: Establishes a framework to respond to liquidity stress events, including a suite of management actions and roles and responsibilities for their enactment.

- *Funding Plan:* Articulates the Bank's funding strategy across the 4 year planning horizon, while ensuring alignment with the overall budget process and RAS.

#### 4.10.2 Liquidity Governance

ICBCS follows a clear three lines of defence operating model to support the Bank's end-to-end liquidity risk management and monitoring.

The Governance Committee (GovCo) is the main executive committee with governance oversight for liquidity and funding risk management, as delegated to by the Board.

GovCo delegates liquidity and funding management responsibility to the Capital Management Committee (Capcom). In support of the EWI escalation framework, CapCom delegates responsibility to Liquidity Sub-Committee (LSC) and the Liquidity Contingency Management Team (LCMT) as follows:

- *LSC: for overseeing liquidity risk management in Business as Usual and stressed conditions.*
- *LCMT: for instituting accelerated senior management responses to heightened liquidity risk e.g. invoking the Recovery Plan in times of severe stress.*

The Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) provides the primary Board committee second line of defence oversight and delegates oversight of liquidity risk to the GovCo's sub-committees, the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the Market and Liquidity Risk Committee (MLRC). The RMC and MLRC ensure liquidity risk is monitored appropriately in Business as Usual and stressed conditions, including monitoring breaches of the RAS.

On a day-to-day basis, funding and liquidity management responsibilities are divided as follows between the Treasury and Liquidity Risk functions:

- Treasury Function:
  - Ensures that the Bank's liquidity and funding positions (including the liquid asset buffer ("LAB") and headroom movements) are actively and efficiently managed within the constraints of the RAS.
  - Produces funding and liquidity reports including: daily liquidity management information, the EWI dashboard, regulatory and internal returns
  - Owns the ILAAP, liquidity sections of the Recovery Plan, and internal policy documents.
  - Owns the funding plan.
  - Owns the Treasury P&L.
  - Maintains the Bank's methodologies for liquidity stress testing, funds transfer pricing and recharge of liquidity risk (i.e. the contingent liquidity charge).
  - Ensures compliance with changes in funding and liquidity regulations and ensures that the impact on the Bank's business model is articulated and effectively communicated to senior management.
- Liquidity Risk Function:
  - Has primary ownership of the RAS metrics and for ensuring the RAS is approved annually by Board.
  - Monitors the Bank's adherence to RAS limits and EWI thresholds on a daily basis and ensuring escalation and resolution, in line with the EWI escalation mechanism.

- Has ownership of the EWI framework, including EWI selection and RAG thresholds calibrations, ensuring an annual review of the indicators in line with changing market and business requirements.
- Provides feedback, challenge and formal review on the internal liquidity stress testing methodology, and parameterisation and proposing alternative methodologies as required.
- Performs independent reporting on EWIs.

Internal Audit provides independent, objective assurance as a third line of defence. It is mandated by the Board Audit Committee (BAC) to independently assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management framework.

#### 4.10.3 Approach to Liquidity Risk Management

The mitigation of liquidity risk is principally achieved by ensuring that the Bank holds sufficient LAB to meet the requirements of the European Commission's Delegated Act Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and internal stress tests. The Bank's binding internal stress test is a combined market and idiosyncratic stress test with a survival period of 91 days; however, the Bank also runs separate market and idiosyncratic stresses to ensure that the Bank's survival horizon is tested across a range of severe but plausible stress scenarios. Each of the stresses is parameterised to ensure that all material on and off balance sheet funding and liquidity risks are captured and mitigated.

The Bank's reverse stress testing framework supplements daily stress testing framework and inform the EWI framework calibration and pre-emptive management actions to mitigate against reaching the point of non-viability.

The stress testing and reverse stress testing policies are approved annually by the Board and inform the setting of the RAS.

#### 4.10.4 Liquidity Risk Monitoring

Liquidity Management Information ("MI") is produced in accordance with regulatory liquidity and internal management reporting requirements to ensure appropriate monitoring of the Bank's liquidity and funding risks. These range from daily reports (e.g. the EWI dashboard to monitor adherence to the RAS), packs provided to the main executive and non-executive committees and regulatory returns.

The Bank's main liquidity measurement reporting system is the Assets and Liabilities Database ("ALDB"). The ALDB provides the Bank with an effective liquidity tool to enable daily monitoring of the funding and liquidity position.

All liquidity regulatory returns and management information for the ICBCS legal entity, including all material branches and subsidiaries, are sourced from this in-house system. The ALDB receives information from the Bank's front office trading applications. It is subject to the Bank's robust IT governance and controls and reconciled to the general ledger to ensure continuous completeness and accuracy of data

**Additional disclosures on liquidity are included on page 101-104 of the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Report 2017.**

#### 4.10.5 Meeting Liquidity Requirements

The Bank's liquidity RAS limits are measured through two metrics:

- LAB surplus over the PRA's LCR requirement.
- LAB surplus over the Bank's internal stress test requirement.

These limits ensure that the Bank holds sufficient LAB to meet both regulatory requirements and the anticipated stressed net contractual and contingent outflows as determined by the Bank's internal stress tests. Given the short dated nature of the balance sheet, the Bank's liquidity and funding risks are captured by the 91 day survival horizon of the internal stress tests.

The LCR is designed to promote short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile by ensuring that it holds sufficient High Quality Liquid Assets to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days. The LCR became effective on 1 October 2015, with a minimum ratio requirement in the UK of 90% as at 31 December 2017; increasing to 100% on 1 January 2018.

As at 31 December 2017, the LCR position was 230%, and the Bank held surplus LAB of

- \$2,153m over the internal stress test requirement (measured at the low point of the 91 day survival horizon).
- \$3,170m over the LCR requirement (measured at Calendar day 30).

In addition to RAS limits, the Bank has further EWIs that can identify the emergence of increased liquidity risk based on the assumptions and liquidity risk drivers which are of particular relevance to the Bank's business model e.g. funding concentration, currency conversion gaps and ratings downgrade thresholds.

ICBCS monitors the composition of its funding base on an ongoing basis. The Bank's monitoring procedures include the daily reporting of EWIs designed to detect changes in the funding base, including new areas of concentration. Where concentrations are identified, the Bank ensures that they are appropriately parameterised within its internal stress testing framework to ensure the risk of funding withdrawal is adequately mitigated.

As the business model evolves, the Bank remains mindful of liquidity and funding risk, with daily management by Treasury, and monitoring by Risk as the second line of defence, while committee level oversight is provided by CapCom and RMC and BRMC. This is supplemented by the annual review of the EWI framework and the stress testing methodologies, to inform the setting of RAS.

#### 4.10.6 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The EBA guidelines on LCR disclosure specify the uniform disclosure tables and templates required to be disclosed. The tables below provide a quarterly breakdown of the LCR for ICBCS at an individual and Group (Consolidated) level. The tables show the averages of month end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter, as required under the guidelines.

Whilst disclosures at both levels are provided in compliance with the disclosure requirements, ICBCS is the sole booking balance sheet of the ICBCS Group. ICBCS Treasury manages the funding and liquidity risk for the consolidated ICBCS Group.

**Table 7: Individual Liquidity Coverage Ratio for ICBCS**

	31 March 2017	30 June 2017	30 September 2017	31 December 2017
<b>Liquidity buffer</b>	3,381	3,702	3,972	4,322
<b>Total net cash outflows</b>	2,434	2,841	3,116	3,175
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio</b>	144%	135%	132%	143%

The tables above show the averages of month end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter.

**Table 8: Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio for ICBCS**

	31 March 2017	30 June 2017	30 September 2017	31 December 2017
<b>Liquidity buffer</b>	3,381	3,702	3,972	4,322
<b>Total net cash outflows</b>	2,387	2,795	3,063	3,126
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio</b>	147%	137%	134%	145%

The tables above show the averages of month end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter.

As required by the LCR Delegated Act, the Bank's LAB composition is aligned to the currency denomination of net cash outflows.

The Bank's derivative trading activity also generates the risk of margin calls which are likely to increase in the event of stress. In 2017, the Bank's LCR monitoring was updated to incorporate projected cash outflows for stressed margin calls to ensure that this risk is adequately mitigated. The risk was also reflected accordingly in the internal stress test.

## 5. Credit Risk

<b>5.1</b>	<b>DEFINITION .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>APPROACH TO MANAGING CREDIT RISK .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>CREDIT RISK ADJUSTMENTS.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>5.4</b>	<b>CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>5.5</b>	<b>USE OF CREDIT RATINGS .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>5.6</b>	<b>COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>5.7</b>	<b>APPROACH TO MANAGING COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>5.8</b>	<b>GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>5.9</b>	<b>COUNTERPARTY RISK PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>43</b>

### 5.1 Definition

Credit Risk is the risk of loss arising out of failure of counterparties to meet their financial or contractual obligations when due. Credit risk includes counterparty risk (composed of primary, pre-settlement, issuer and settlement risk) and concentration risk.

### 5.2 Approach to managing credit risk

ICBCS's credit risk comprises mainly of counterparty credit risk arising from deposits placed, commodity leasing, financing transactions related to commodities and securities and derivative contracts entered into with our clients and market counterparties.

The Group manages credit risk through:

- maintaining a strong culture of responsible risk taking and a robust risk policy and control framework;
- identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk clearly and accurately across ICBCS, from the level of individual facilities up to the total portfolio;
- defining, implementing and re-evaluating our risk appetite under actual and stress conditions;
- monitoring credit risk relative to limits;
- ensuring that there is expert scrutiny and independent approval of credit risks and their mitigation.

First line responsibility for credit risk management resides with the business lines, which is in turn supported by the overarching risk function.

As part of ICBCS's trading and derivative activity, the firm is exposed to counterparty credit risk, which arises as a result of movements in the fair value of securities and commodities financing and derivative contracts. The risk amounts reflect the estimated aggregate replacement or exit costs that would be incurred by the Group in the event of counterparties defaulting on their obligations.

The exposure to counterparty risk is affected by the nature of the trades, after recognition of any eligible netting and collateral arrangements. See section 5.9 for additional details on management of counterparty credit risk.



### 5.2.1 Governance Committees

The Credit Committee is convened as a sub-committee of the Risk Management Committee with a mandate to:

- Exercise responsibility for the independent assessment, approval, review, and monitoring of credit and country risk limits and exposures relating to the ICBCS business under a Delegated Authority framework;
- Ensure that the origination and management of credit and country exposure (including structured transactions) in the portfolio is done in line with the Credit policy and any other guidance given to it by Risk Management Committee from time to time;
- Escalate matters to RMC as appropriate, including breaches of risk appetite and proposed corrective actions;
- Monitor and review Non-Performing Loan and Watchlist exposures;
- Review and approve counterparty trading documentation (e.g. ISDA Master Agreements, Global Master Repurchase Agreements, etc.) and Legal opinions on Netting, Collateral and other forms of credit risk mitigation;
- Approve any underwriting commitments related to Primary Markets transactions.

### 5.2.2 Regulatory Capital Approach for Credit Risk

The Group applies a standardised approach for the calculation of credit risk capital.

This calculation of regulatory capital for credit risk is based on applying a risk weighting to the net counterparty exposures after recognising a limited set of qualifying collateral. The risk weighting is based on the exposure characteristics and, in the case of corporate, bank and sovereign exposures, the external agency credit rating applicable to the counterparty. In the case of counterparties for which there are no credit ratings available, exposures are classified as unrated for determining regulatory capital requirements.

### 5.2.3 Scope of Risk Reporting Systems

The Group uses third party software to monitor and measure credit risk limits and exposures.

Credit risk reports are produced on a monthly basis for the Risk Management Committee and Portfolio Credit Committee. Reports are also provided to the Board Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis. Additional reporting is provided on an ad-hoc basis as requested by either internal or external stakeholders.

Typical reporting to Board will include an analysis of counterparty exposures by sector, region and ratings. Additional reports provide an overview of significant exposures by economic group across both Financial Institutions and Corporates.

Ad-hoc reporting can include granular analysis of specific counterparties or sectors, excesses, products and risk mitigation measures.

## 5.3 Credit Risk Adjustments

### 5.3.1 Performing loans

Performing loans are defined as neither past due nor specifically impaired loans that are current and fully compliant with all contractual terms and conditions.

Early arrears but not specifically impaired loans include those loans where the counterparty has failed to make contractual payments and payments are less than 90 days past due, but it is expected that the full carrying value will be recovered when

considering future cash flows, including collateral. Ultimate loss is not expected but could occur if the adverse conditions persist.

### 5.3.2 Portfolio impairments

Portfolio credit impairments provide for latent losses in a group of loans which have not yet been identified as specifically impaired. ICBCS assesses its loan portfolios for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, ICBCS makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be allocated to an individual loan in that portfolio. Estimates are also made of the duration between the occurrence of a loss event and the identification of a loss on an individual basis. The impairment for performing loans is determined on a portfolio basis, based on calculated loss ratios, adjusted for economic conditions and other indicators of potential default.

Collective portfolio impairments do not reduce exposures for regulatory purposes.

### 5.3.3 Non-performing loans and impairments

Non-performing but not specifically impaired loans are not specifically impaired due to the expected recoverability of the full carrying value when considering the recoverability of future cash flows, including collateral. In this case, ultimate loss is not expected but could occur if the adverse condition persists.

Non-performing specifically impaired loans are those loans that are regarded as non-performing and for which there has been a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows. This includes objective evidence such as known cash flow difficulties, breach of covenants, granting of concessions due to downgrades in credit rating etc.

Specifically impaired loans are further analysed into the following categories:

- Sub-standard: Items that show underlying well-defined weaknesses and are considered to be specifically impaired.
- Doubtful: Items that are not yet considered final losses due to some pending factors that may strengthen the quality of the items.
- Loss: Items that are considered to be uncollectible in whole or in part. ICBCS provides fully for its anticipated loss, after taking collateral into account.

Non-performing loans are those loans for which:

- The Group has identified objective evidence of default, such as a breach of a material loan covenant or condition, or
- Instalments are due and unpaid for 90 days or more.

### 5.3.4 Specific credit impairments

ICBCS also analyses exposures on a case-by-case basis, taking into account breaches of key lending conditions. Management's estimates of future cash flows on individually impaired credit exposures are based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

A new accounting standard, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, will apply to the group from 1 January 2018. This introduces an expected loss impairment model, requiring more timely recognition of credit losses. The group intends to apply the transitional arrangements expected to be included in the Capital Requirements Regulation to mitigate the impact on regulatory capital of the expected credit loss approach introduced by IFRS 9 for measuring impairment on financial instruments. The draft amendments envisage a five year transition period, during which specified percentages of new provisions arising due to

adoption of IFRS 9 are added back to tier 1 capital. The adoption of the new standard is not expected to have a material impact on capital resources.

Assets on the regulatory balance sheet are net of specific impairments.

A breakdown of impaired and past due exposure by industry and geography is shown in section 5.4.2 below. A breakdown of specific and general credit risk adjustments, as well as a charge for the year, is also provided therein.

**Additional disclosures on impairments are included on pages 80 and 94-96 of the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Report 2017.**

## 5.4 Credit Risk Portfolio Characteristics

The credit risk exposures presented in this section relate to positions which attract a credit risk regulatory capital charge on a standardised basis. This excludes the credit risk exposures in the banking and trading book which generate counterparty credit risk, which are addressed separately in section 5.6.

### 5.4.1 Analysis of Credit Portfolio

The credit portfolio subject to credit risk in the non-trading book is analysed in the tables that follow in terms of the exposure class. The average credit risk exposure by exposure class over 2017 is shown in the table below.

**Table 9: Credit Risk Exposures by Exposure Class**

As at 31 December 2017	Average exposure over the year (\$m)	Exposure pre-mitigation as at 31 December 2017 (\$m)
Central governments or central banks	3,546	4,382
Regional governments or local authorities	0	-
Public sector entities	523	281
Multilateral development banks	759	572
International organisations	0	-
Institutions	1,372	1,127
Corporates	1,394	1,181
Retail	0	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	0	-
Exposures in default	1	2
Items associated with particularly high risk	5	4
Covered bonds	0	-
Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	0	-
Claims in the form of CIU	0	-
Equity exposures	6	6
Other items	63	62
Securitisation positions	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,668</b>	<b>7,616</b>

As at 31 December 2017, the credit risk exposures of ICBCS Group before credit risk mitigation were predominantly to central governments and central banks, institutions and corporates, as shown in the table above. ICBCS places a large number of short dated deposits at the Bank of England, which result in large exposure to central banks. In addition, ICBCS entered into a number of secured lending arrangements with other central banks in 2017.

#### 5.4.1.1 Specialised Lending Exposures

The PRA requires that specialised lending exposures arising through the Group's business streams are separately identified from general corporate exposures.

Specialised lending exposures are those possessing all the following characteristics, either in legal form or economic substance:

- the exposure is typically to an entity, often a structured entity, which was created specifically to finance and/or operate physical assets;
- the terms of the obligation give the lender a substantial degree of control over the asset(s) and the income that it generates; and
- as a result of the preceding factors, the primary source of repayment of the obligation is the income generated by the asset(s), rather than the independent capacity of a broader commercial enterprise.

There are four sub-classes of specialised lending recognised under the EBA Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on specialised lending exposures. These are project finance, object finance, commodities finance and income-producing real estate ('IPRE'). Each of these sub-classes is defined under the RTS.

As at 31 December 2017, the ICBCS Group had no specialised lending exposures.

#### **5.4.1.2 Retail Exposures**

Retail exposures are defined as exposures to either a natural person or persons, or to a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) where the total amount owed to ICBCS Group is less than €1 million. Such exposures are typically one of a significant number of exposures with similar characteristics such that the risks associated with such lending are substantially reduced.

The following exposures are generally considered to be retail exposures under the Basel framework:

- Retail exposures secured by real estate collateral (e.g. residential mortgages)
- Qualifying revolving retail exposures (e.g. overdrafts and credit cards)
- Exposures to retail SMEs (e.g. retail business banking)
- Other retail exposures (e.g. unsecured personal lending)

As at 31 December 2017, the ICBCS Group had no retail exposures.

#### **5.4.1.3 Exposures to Securitisations**

A securitisation is a transaction whereby the credit risk associated with an exposure, or pool of exposures, is tranching and where payments to investors in the transaction are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or pool of exposures.

As at 31 December 2017, ICBCS Group has no securitisation exposures. Additionally, there are no impaired or past due assets securitised and losses recognised by the Group during the current period.

## 5.4.2 Concentration risk

The Group actively aims to prevent undue concentration and long tail-risks (large unexpected losses) by ensuring a diversified credit portfolio. Single obligor, industry, geography and product specific concentrations are actively assessed and managed against risk appetite limits.

Other credit risk concentrations that are managed are type of collateral, type of security, maturity, physical inventory exposures and trading book issuer risk.

### 5.4.2.1 Industry

A breakdown of exposures by industry is shown below. The exposures to central banks predominantly related to cash balances held with the Bank of England.

**Table 10: Distribution of Credit Exposure by Industry**

As at 31 December 2017	Central governments or central banks (\$m)	Corporates (\$m)	Institutions (\$m)	Multi-lateral Development Banks	Public Sector Entities	Other (\$m)	Total exposure post-mitigation (\$m)	Of which: impaired and past due exposures (\$m)	Credit Risk Adjustments	
									Specific (\$m)	General (\$m)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
Finance: banks	-	52	1,242	547	281	8	2,130	-	-	1
Finance: non-bank financial institutions	-	67	86	25	-	6	184	-	-	0
Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	0	161	-	-	-	1	161	-	-	1
Mining	-	7	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	0
Transport	-	14	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	0
Wholesale	-	103	-	-	-	2	105	1	-	1
Government and Public Administration	3,122	-	-	-	-	-	3,122	-	-	-
Other	-	0	-	-	-	48	48	-	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

### 5.4.2.2 Geographic Region

A breakdown of exposures by geographic regions is shown below.

**Table 11: Geographical Distribution of Credit Exposures**

As at 31 December 2017	Central governments or central banks (\$m)	Corporates (\$m)	Institutions (\$m)	Multi-lateral Development Banks (\$m)	Public Sector Entities (\$m)	Other (\$m)	Total exposure post-mitigation (\$m)	Credit Risk Adjustments		
								Of which: impaired and past due exposures (\$m)	Specific (\$m)	General (\$m)
United Kingdom	3,043	25	161	66	-	49	3,345	-	-	0
Eurozone	45	46	104	107	251	0	554	-	0	0
Rest of Europe	1	37	31	-	30	0	99	-	-	0
Asia-Pacific	7	172	822	95	-	5	1,101	1	-	2
Middle East & North Africa	0	8	98	-	-	0	107	-	-	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	53	0	-	-	7	85	-	-	1
North America	2	62	111	303	-	3	481	-	-	0
Latin America	-	1	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

### 5.4.2.3 Maturity

The credit exposures of ICBC Standard Bank Plc are predominantly short dated (less than 1 year residual maturity), as shown in the table below.

**Table 12: Credit Risk Exposures by Residual Maturity**

As at 31 December 2017	Less than 1 year (\$m)	1 to 5 years (\$m)	Greater than 5 years (\$m)	Total exposure post-mitigation (\$m)
Central governments or central banks	3,077	45	-	3,122
Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-
Public sector entities	130	151	-	281
Multilateral development banks	0	572	-	572
International organisations	-	-	-	-
Institutions	1,267	60	-	1,327
Corporates	283	110	11	404
Retail	-	-	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	1	-	-	1
Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-
Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-
Claims in the form of CIU	-	-	-	-
Equity exposures	4	-	-	4
Other items	62	-	-	62
Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5,772</b>

## 5.5 Use of Credit Ratings

The nominated External Credit Assessment Institutions (“ECAIs”) used by the ICBCS Group for regulatory capital purposes are Moody’s and Fitch Ratings. These agencies are used to source ratings for all credit exposure classes. The Group has not nominated any export credit agencies to determine credit ratings.

For counterparty and credit risk purposes, the Group contracts a specialist external supplier to source ratings issued by Moody’s and Fitch for specified companies. The Group produces a request list containing all counterparties and guarantors to which the bank has current exposure, for which the external supplier sources current ratings.

Credit ratings are applied as per the requirements under the CRR, and are applied based on the credit quality steps published per the credit quality assessment scale on the PRA’s website.

**Table 13: Credit risk exposures by credit quality step**

Credit Quality Step	Fitch	Moody’s	As at 31 December 2017	
			Exposure pre-mitigation (\$m)	Exposure post-mitigation (\$m)
Unrated			1,338	519
1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	4,097	4,171
2	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	397	599
3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	303	326
4	BB+ to BB-	Ba1 to Ba3	143	126
5	B+ to B-	B1 to B3	1,333	27
6	CCC+ and below	Caa1 and below	4	4
Deductions			-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,616</b>	<b>5,772</b>

The level of exposures shown as "Unrated" by ECAIs is a reflection of the Bank’s emerging markets focus and the nature of the client base that have typically sought bank financing rather than accessing debt capital markets and therefore do not have a need to carry an external rating.

The unrated exposures are allocated internal ratings using a bank wide probability of default scale that can be mapped to equivalent external ratings. 13% of these exposures carry an internal rating equivalent to BBB- or better (investment grade), 36% are in the BB category, 45% single-B and the remaining 6% are CCC or below, including Past Due Items. These “Unrated” exposures are largely exposures to corporate entities.

## 5.6 Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. Such transactions relate to contracts for financial instruments and may include derivative contracts and repo contracts. The amounts at risk reflect the aggregate replacement costs that would be incurred in the event that the counterparties default on their obligations.

### 5.7 Approach to managing counterparty credit risk

The bank's exposure to counterparty risk is affected by the nature of the underlying trades, the creditworthiness of the counterparty, and any netting and collateral arrangements.

Counterparty credit risk takes into account any potential future exposure and is recognised on a net basis where netting agreements are in place and are legally recognised, or otherwise on a gross basis. Exposures are generally marked-to-market daily. Cash or near cash collateral is recognised where contractually provided for.

In 2017, the EU introduced rules governing the mandatory posting of collateral for derivatives that are not cleared. These rules require in-scope counterparties to post variation margin for derivatives not cleared via a clearing house. A phased-in implementation is in place for initial margin over a period from 1 September 2017 through to 1 September 2020. ICBCS adheres to these new requirements and has variation margin agreements in place with in-scope counterparties.

#### 5.7.1 Measuring Exposures for Counterparty Credit Risk

The Group applies the mark-to-market method for the calculation of counterparty credit risk exposures for regulatory purposes. Under the mark-to-market method, EAD is based on the balance sheet value of the instrument plus a regulatory prescribed add-on for potential future exposure.

#### 5.7.2 Internal Credit Limits

Counterparty credit risk exposures are subject to explicit credit limits which are formulated and approved for each counterparty and economic group, with specific reference to its credit rating and other existing credit exposures.

The maximum credit risk appetite for counterparties is determined through a combination of credit quality (expressed as an internal credit rating) and nature of exposure, including risk mitigants. Internal credit ratings are mapped to internally modelled probabilities of default (PDs).

Additionally, a number of product specific, obligor quality limit guidelines and counterparty specific policies also serve to determine risk management and credit limit setting. Credit limits are established through the Group's credit approval framework on the basis of the projected maximum potential future exposure of anticipated derivative transaction volumes, generally based on 95th percentile assumptions.

Credit limits account take into account the type of documentation held for netting or collateral management purposes. Outstanding exposures are calculated on a potential future exposure basis, based upon the transaction characteristics and documentation.

#### 5.7.3 Securing Collateral and Establishing Credit Reserves

Collateral, guarantees, derivatives and on- and off-balance sheet netting are widely used to mitigate credit and counterparty credit risk. The ICBCS credit policy outlines risk mitigants that may be applied to minimise risk and that may be considered as part of the credit process.



Collateral arrangements are typically governed by industry standard agreements (such as Global Master Repurchase Agreements and Credit Support Annexes to ISDA Master Agreements). Internal policies require that appropriate documentation is put in place for all clients prior to trading.

Guarantees and related legal contracts are often required, particularly in support of credit extension to groups of companies and weaker counterparties. Guarantor counterparties include banks, parent companies, shareholders and associated counterparties. Creditworthiness is established for the guarantor as for other counterparty credit approvals.

Reverse repurchase agreements are underpinned by the assets being financed, which are mostly liquid and tradable financial instruments and commodities.

For derivative transactions, the bank typically uses ISDA agreements, with a credit support annexure, where collateral support is considered necessary. Other credit protection terms may be stipulated, such as limitations on the amount of unsecured credit exposure acceptable, collateralisation if mark-to-market credit exposure exceeds acceptable limits, and termination of the contract if certain credit events occur, for example, downgrade of the counterparty's public credit rating.

For certain derivative transactions which meet eligibility for clearing at a Central Counterparty ('CCP'), the transactions are cleared with the CCP and the counterparty credit risk is replaced by an exposure against the CCP.

The management of Concentration Risk is outlined in Credit policies, incorporating guideline limit frameworks at both a risk-weighted and notional level. Such guidelines are calibrated to the firm's available financial resources and exist to manage counterparty concentrations. Requests for limits to exceed the guidelines are only considered at Credit Committee.

Furthermore, sector concentrations are monitored against a portion of the firm's overall Economic Capital and Earnings at Risk amounts. Sector concentrations are monitored each month at Risk Management Committee and provide a view as to which sectors the firm's financial resources are being utilised.

See section 6, for additional details of credit risk mitigation.

#### **5.7.4 Wrong Way Risk**

Wrong Way Risk (WWR) is defined as the risk that arises due to adverse correlation between counterparty credit exposure and credit quality. WWR is present where the risk of default by the counterparty increases as the bank's credit exposure to the counterparty increases or as the value of the collateral held by the bank decreases.

This risk is addressed by taking into consideration the high correlation between the default event and exposure to the counterparty when calculating the potential exposure and security margin requirements on these transactions. Where appropriate, consideration is given to factors which may mitigate the high degree of correlation.

As a general principle, credit risk exposures whether in the Banking or Trading Book should be right way risk and significant WWR exposures are avoided where possible. It is acknowledged that WWR may be inherent in certain forms of primary credit, and franchise or relationship considerations may require an element of business with a particular counterparty to carry some degree of WWR. This is in line with the bank's business strategy and is monitored through the WWR framework and reporting.

WWR needs to be managed both at an individual obligor level and at an aggregate country and portfolio level given the potential for positive correlation between defaults by obligors in the same country or sector. Exceptions to these general principles may be considered where warranted, but should be subject to appropriately rigorous policy application and oversight, with due regard for capital and risk appetite constraints at a legal entity and portfolio level.

The bank's WWR policy contains two distinctions of WWR, defined below.

##### **5.7.4.1 Specific Wrong Way Risk (SWWR)**

Specific Wrong Way Risk occurs where there is a direct or very strong positive correlation between a counterparty exposure and the probability of default of the counterparty due to:

- Legal relationship, or
- Economic group relationship in the absence of a diversified portfolio, or
- Other factors of a substantial similar nature

The bank has limited appetite for SWWR and such risk will only be considered in the most exceptional circumstances.

Any credit risk mitigation received is specifically assessed to ensure that it does not exhibit material positive correlation between the collateral and the borrower. Where such correlation is considered to be material, the benefits of such mitigation are not recognised for capital purposes. This assessment of materiality is undertaken by the Credit Committee, as part of transaction approval.

#### **5.7.4.2 General Wrong Way Risk (GWWR)**

General Wrong Way Risk occurs where there is a positive correlation between the counterparty exposure and the probability of default of the counterparty, arising from macro factors rather than a direct relationship. For example, buying credit protection on a financial institution (reference entity) from another bank that operates within the same country or geographic region as the reference entity.

A status of High, Medium or Low GWWR is assigned to a transaction based off variables that take into account aspects such as sector, geography and currency. These aggregate High, Medium and Low WWR exposures arising from OTC Derivatives are managed and monitored under the approved WWR framework.

#### **5.7.5 Collateral requirements in the event of a downgrade**

Collateral arrangements entered into with external counterparties, which are governed by industry standard legal and contractual agreements, may also require the Group to post eligible collateral.

Based on existing contractual agreements in place as at 31 December 2017, ICBCS would be required to post a maximum of \$25 million in additional collateral, arising specifically as a result of a hypothetical idiosyncratic two notch downgrade of ICBCS's current long-term debt rating and any accompanying short-term downgrade implemented instantaneously by all major rating agencies.

#### **5.7.6 Derivative Valuation Adjustments**

Credit and Debit Valuation Adjustments (CVA and DVA) are incorporated into derivative valuations to reflect the impact on fair value of counterparty credit risk and ICBCS' own credit quality, respectively. Details on the application of derivative valuation adjustments, including CVA and DVA are provided in the ICBCS Annual Report [as referenced below].

CRD IV introduced a new regulatory capital charge to cover the risk of mark-to-market losses on expected counterparty risk to derivatives, the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk capital charge.

**Additional disclosures on derivative valuation adjustments are included on page 71 (Note 23.4) of the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Financial Statements 2017.**

### **5.8 Governance committees**

The governance arrangements for counterparty credit risk are identical to the governance of Credit risk as described in section 5.2.1.

## 5.9 Counterparty Risk Portfolio Characteristics

The total counterparty credit risk exposure post credit risk mitigation for ICBCS as at 31 December 2017 was \$6,190m. This includes exposures arising from derivatives, securities and commodities financing and other similar transactions, and accounts for both the Mark to Market of the portfolio and any potential future exposure, where relevant.

A breakdown of the counterparty credit risk exposure for derivatives is shown in the table below. A majority of the counterparty credit risk exposures from derivatives are to institutions. As discussed in section 5.6 above, ICBCS mitigates counterparty credit risk by the use of legally valid bilateral netting agreements and the acceptance of margin and other eligible collateral. The exposures shown below are calculated based on the mark to market of the derivative positions.

**Table 14: Counterparty Credit Risk - Net Derivatives Credit Exposure**

As at 31 December 2017	Amount (\$m)
Gross positive fair value	5,865
Less: netting benefits	3,947
<b>Netted current credit exposure</b>	<b>1,917</b>
Of which:	
Central governments or central banks	-
Regional governments or local authorities	-
Public sector entities	-
Multilateral development banks	13
International organisations	-
Institutions	1,324
Corporates	581
Retail	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-
Exposures in default	-
Items associated with particularly high risk	-
Covered bonds	-
Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	-
Claims in the form of CIU	-
Equity exposures	-
Other items	-
Securitisation positions	-
Less: collateral held	(775)
<b>Total net derivatives credit exposure post collateral</b>	<b>1,143</b>

### 5.9.1 Credit Derivatives

Credit derivatives are a method of transferring credit risk from one counterparty (the protection buyer) to another (the protection seller). In return for a risk premium, the protection seller agrees to make a payment (or series of payments) to the protection buyer in the event of the occurrence of a stipulated event.

The following table shows the use of credit derivatives by ICBCS, split by protection bought and protections sold.

**Table 15: Counterparty Credit Risk on Credit Derivative Transactions**

As at 31 December 2017	Protection bought (\$m)	Protection sold (\$m)	Total (\$m)
<b>Credit derivative products used for own credit portfolio</b>			
Credit default swaps	28	239	266
Total return swaps	0	48	48
<b>Total notional value</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Credit derivative products used for intermediation</b>			
Credit default swaps	1,263	1,263	2,525
Total return swaps	275	269	544
<b>Total notional value</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>3,069</b>
<b>Total Notional Value of Credit Derivatives</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>3,383</b>

The table above shows that exposures to credit derivatives arise predominantly as a result of intermediation activities for clients.

## 6. Credit Risk Mitigation

<b>6.1</b>	<b>USE OF CREDIT RISK MITIGATION .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>INTERNAL POLICIES AND CONTROLS .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>6.3</b>	<b>PRINCIPAL TYPES OF CREDIT RISK MITIGATION .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>6.4</b>	<b>REGULATORY CAPITAL APPROACH FOR CREDIT RISK MITIGATION .....</b>	<b>48</b>

### 6.1 Use of Credit Risk Mitigation

The Group uses a range of approaches to mitigate credit risk.

Collateral, guarantees, derivatives and netting are widely used to mitigate credit risk. The Credit policy outlines risk mitigants that may be applied within ICBCS to minimise risk and that may be considered as part of the Credit process. The policy also outlines the use of legally approved Master Trading Agreements when executing derivative transactions.

### 6.2 Internal Policies and Controls

#### 6.2.1 Credit principles, policy and collateral management

The Credit Policy sets out the credit principles and policy according to which credit risk is managed. Principles and policies are reviewed regularly and at least annually, and any changes are subject to a review and approval process. Policies, where appropriate, are supported by guidelines, which also define the responsibilities of credit officers and provide a disciplined and focused benchmark for credit decisions. Policies cover core aspects of the credit process including the measurement, management and quantification of Credit risk as well as governance. Oversight and reviews are also undertaken by Internal Audit.

The policy outlines the application of credit risk mitigation by ICBCS, including the monitoring and reporting associated with the provision of collateral. It also highlights the key considerations that ICBCS adheres to in relation to the liquidity and volatility of collateral, and the legal enforceability of all such credit risk mitigation arrangements.

#### 6.2.2 Controls over rating systems

ICBCS outsources the controls over rating systems to an independent team in the Risk Division of Standard Bank Group (SBG) that sets common minimum standards, designed to ensure risk models and associated rating systems are developed consistently, and are of sufficient quality to support business decisions and meet regulatory requirements. Internal rating systems are developed and owned by the SBG Risk Division. The ICBCS Risk Technical Committee and Risk Methodology Approval Committees retain oversight and review all validation of the rating systems.

#### 6.2.3 Concentration risk

The management of concentration risk is undertaken via the Credit Policy which incorporates Credit Limit Appetite Guidelines. This framework provides guidelines as to the maximum amount of unsecured credit risk that ICBCS is willing to take on any single counterparty. The guideline limit frameworks are calibrated to the Bank's available financial resources. Any exceptions to the guidelines are only considered at Credit Committee and may be granted for strategic purposes.

Credit risk management also includes controls on sectors and product lines reflecting the Group's risk appetite, in addition to the individual limit guidelines. Exposures are monitored to prevent an excessive concentration of risk and single name concentrations. In addition, sectoral concentrations are monitored monthly by the Risk Management Committee.

The Notional Inventory Risk Framework (NIRF) specifically covers commodity product concentrations and specific policies and procedures are in place to manage concentrations to warehouses/locations that are utilised to store physical commodity inventories owned by the Group.

The Group has Notional Inventory Limit Guidelines in place for its commodity repo business to manage counterparty concentration risk in terms of absolute transaction volumes, even if direct credit exposure is modest. This control framework is principally based on counterparty credit rating and storage locations of the underlying commodity. Exceptions to these notional guideline limits may be approved by Credit Committee for certain strategic counterparties, if sufficient mitigation is in place, including diversification of location / product concentration risks and enhanced control processes.

The Group also considers risk concentrations by collateral providers and collateral types, as appropriate, with a view to ensuring that any potential undue concentrations of risk are identified and suitably managed by changes to strategy, policy and /or business plans.

The Group's large exposures are reported in accordance with regulatory reporting requirements.

Guarantees that are treated as eligible credit risk mitigation are marked as an exposure against the guarantor and aggregated with the credit exposure to the guarantor. Limit monitoring at the counterparty level is then used for monitoring of concentrations in line with credit policy.

#### **6.2.4 Cross-border exposures**

Country limits are authorised by the Credit Committee, taking into account economic, financial, political and social factors. Policies stipulate that these limits must be consistent with, and support, the approved business and strategic plans of the Group.

#### **6.2.5 Stress testing and scenario analysis**

The ICBCS credit portfolio is subject to stress testing, with stressed scenario assessments run at least monthly. This covers the following:

##### **6.2.5.1 Counterparty Stressed Expected Exposures**

Expected exposures are modelled on a daily basis under Business as Usual (BAU) assessments. These assessments are based on a Monte Carlo simulation of the underlying risk factors across all asset classes (e.g. FX, Interest rates, equity, commodity and credit). All individual transactions are priced under this framework and the aggregated exposure is calculated based on the legal agreements in place (e.g. considering the presence of an ISDA netting agreement and a corresponding credit support annex) with individual counterparties.

Assessments for stress testing involve the determination of macroeconomic scenarios which are translated into a term structure of risk factors by an external service provider. A Monte Carlo simulation is undertaken by applying these risk factor stresses across the term structure (applied as stressed market rates). This process repeated for all points across the scenario term structure resulting in modelled counterparty stressed expected exposures for each macro-economic scenario.

##### **6.2.5.2 Credit Rating Migration**

Under Business as Usual (BAU) assessments, credit managers assign country and counterparty ratings to exposures based on internal assessments of the probability of default (PD) and the loss given defaults (LGD). The assessments are carried out using a combination of internally developed credit models based on scorecards, and detailed knowledge of the client and market.

These ratings are frequently reviewed, typically annually and more frequently if input data (e.g. financials) is out of date. Internally modelled ratings and assessments can only be overridden with the appropriate level of oversight and authorisation.

The process for a stressed assessment is undertaken based on internally determined macroeconomic stress scenarios as follows:

- The top credit counterparties (Financial Institutions, Corporates and Sovereigns) are individually reviewed and ratings migrations (notches) are assigned to match the severity and nature of each macroeconomic stress scenario.
- For the remaining counterparties, the sectors and geographies are reviewed and ratings migrations (notches) are assigned to match severity and nature of each macroeconomic stress scenarios.

In order to mitigate the risks associated with expert judgement, a variety of stakeholders are approached to provide input and recommendations. This leads to discussion and robust challenge regarding the proposed stressed parameters to be applied. Once the assessments are consolidated, the results are redistributed to the expert stakeholders, who review the output to ensure that individual inputs used amounted in a final result that is plausible.

## 6.2.6 Valuation

ICBCS ensures that collateral should always be realistically valued by an appropriately qualified source, independent of both the credit decision process and the customer, at the time of borrowing. Collateral is reviewed on a regular basis and will vary according to the type of lending and collateral involved. In order to minimise the credit loss, ICBCS may seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are identified for the relevant individual loans and advances.

## 6.3 Principal types of Credit Risk Mitigation

### 6.3.1 Derivative Netting

For derivative transactions, the Group typically uses internationally recognised and enforceable International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements, with a credit support annexure, where collateral support is considered necessary. Other credit protection terms may be stipulated, such as limitations on the amount of unsecured credit exposure acceptable, collateralisation if mark-to-market credit exposure exceeds acceptable limits, and termination of the contract if certain credit events occur, for example, downgrade of the counterparty's external credit rating.

### 6.3.2 Master Netting Agreements

Where it is appropriate and likely to be effective, the Group seeks to enter into master netting agreements. Although master netting agreements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities for accounting purposes, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis, they do reduce the credit risk to the extent that, if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Group's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting agreements can change substantially within a short period, since this is the net position of all trades under the master netting agreement.

### 6.3.3 Guarantees and Standby Letters of Credit

A guarantee is a contract whereby a third party guarantor promises to recompense the lender in the event of failure by a customer to meet their obligations. Regulatory capital relief is only taken through the use of risk weight substitution for guarantees provided by appropriate central governments, central banks or institutions. Where regulatory capital relief is sought to reflect the risk mitigating effect of a guarantee, there are minimum operational and legal requirements which are required to be met. On the basis that these are met, alternative forms of protection, for example indemnities and standby letters of credit, may be classified as a guarantee for regulatory capital purposes.

### 6.3.4 Credit Derivatives

Credit derivatives are a method of transferring credit risk from one counterparty (the protection buyer) to another (the protection seller). In return for a risk premium, the protection seller agrees to make a payment (or series of payments) to the protection buyer in the event of the occurrence of a stipulated event. Further details are included within the Counterparty Credit Risk section of the document.

Capital relief under regulatory requirements is restricted to the following types of credit derivative: Credit Default Swaps; Total Return Swaps; and Credit Linked Notes (to the extent of their cash funding).

In respect of a Credit Default Swap, various credit events defined in the International Swap Dealers Association ISDA (including bankruptcy, failure to pay and restructuring) affecting the obligor, can trigger settlement. Settlement usually takes place by the protection buyer being paid by the protection seller the notional amount minus the recovery as determined by an auction of the eligible securities of the obligor governed by ISDA.

Under a Total Return Swap, the protection buyer will pass on to the seller all payments it receives in return for an interest related payment (market rate and spread), plus any decrease in the market value of the credit obligation. Where the deterioration in the value of the asset that is protected is not recorded (either through reductions in fair value or by an addition to reserves), the credit protection must not be recognised as eligible.

Under a Credit Linked Note, the protection buyer will issue a bond or note which is linked to the creditworthiness of an obligor and backed by certain collateral. The bond or note is purchased by the protection seller and the investor will receive a coupon on the bond or note (market rate and spread). If a credit event occurs in either the obligor or the collateral, the bond or note is redeemed by the protection buyer with the recovery value being the redemption amount. If no credit event occurs, the bond or note will be redeemed at par by the protection buyer.

### 6.3.5 Collateral

Collateral may be obtained against credit exposure, depending on the creditworthiness of the counterparty and/or nature of the transaction. Any collateral taken may be subject to a 'haircut', which is negotiated at the time of signing the collateral agreement. A haircut is the reduction factor in the valuation applicable to each type of collateral and will be largely based on liquidity and price volatility of the underlying security.

Collateral obtained for derivatives is predominantly cash. The collateral document gives ICBCS the power to realise any collateral in the event of the failure of the counterparty.

As a consequence of the jurisdictions that the bank operates in, an additional risk which may arise is that collateral enforceability is protracted through the legal process. This manifests itself through an impact on the profit and loss of the firm, which is only recovered once full settlement occurs. This risk is partially mitigated through various limits frameworks around inventory held, country limits and enhanced due diligence.

## 6.4 Regulatory Capital Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation

Credit risk mitigation applied in regulatory capital calculations by ICBCS typically takes the form of one or more of the following:

- Eligible financial collateral
- Other eligible collateral
- Guarantees
- Credit derivatives
- Netting



Only certain types of collateral are deemed eligible for regulatory capital purposes. Eligible financial collateral typically includes cash on deposit within the bank, gold, rated debt securities (subject to certain restrictions), equities or convertible bonds included in a main index and units in certain collective investment undertakings or mutual funds. Other types of collateral are also used, provided the criteria for regulatory capital recognition are met.

The recognition of eligible collateral requires a number of factors to be considered including, legal certainty of charge, frequency and independency of revaluation and correlation of the value of the underlying asset to the obligor.

The amount and type of credit risk mitigation depends on the circumstances of each case. Credit risk mitigation policies and procedures ensure that credit risk mitigation techniques are acceptable, used consistently, valued appropriately and regularly, and meet the risk requirements of operational management for legal, practical and timely enforceability. Detailed processes and procedures are in place to guide each type of mitigation used.

The amount and type of collateral required depends on the nature of the underlying risk, an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty as well as requirements or intentions with respect to reductions in capital requirements. Guidelines are in place regarding the acceptability of types of collateral, their strength as credit risk mitigation and valuation parameters.

Guarantees and related legal contracts are often required, particularly in support of credit extension to groups of companies and weaker counterparties. Guarantor counterparties include banks, parent companies, shareholders and associated counterparties. Creditworthiness is established for the guarantors, as for other counterparty credit approvals.

#### **6.4.1 Application of Credit Risk Mitigation under the Standardised Approach**

Where a credit risk exposure is mitigated by a form of eligible financial collateral the exposure value is adjusted accordingly under the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method. Where guarantees or credit derivatives apply, the risk weight applied to the portion of the exposure covered by the protection provider is based on the risk weight attached to the provider. The covered portion is determined after the application of 'haircuts' for currency and maturity mismatch applied to the protection provided. The risk weight applied to the uncovered portion of the exposure is not impacted.

Collateral is generally accepted in the form of cash or government bonds. Collateral concentrations are generally inherent within the securities financing portfolio due to the types of clients being financed. Often collateral posted by a client will be government bonds of its own domicile, which can generate WWR (see WWR section for management) as well as concentrations should a number of clients within that domicile be financed at the same time. Such concentrations will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to ensure overall appetite is not breached and will be viewed in line with current market conditions for that clients domicile. Typically there would be insistence on trades being margined daily, trades may be short dated and sufficient haircuts will be applied to manage gap risk and enable a close out to take place that minimises potential losses.

## 6.4.2 Credit Risk Mitigation Recognised

The table below shows the use of credit risk mitigation in the banking book, by underlying exposures. The primary issuers of guarantees and credit derivatives used by ICBCS for credit risk mitigation are other corporates and institutions. All guarantees and credit derivatives recognised for credit risk mitigation were from counterparties rated BBB- and above.

**Table 16: Credit Risk Mitigation Received by Exposure Class**

As at 31 December 2017	Eligible financial collateral (\$m)	Guarantees and credit derivatives (\$m)
Central governments or central banks	1,165	141
Regional governments or local authorities	-	-
Public sector entities	-	-
Multilateral development banks	-	-
International organisations	-	-
Institutions	227	45
Corporates	427	322
Retail	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-
Exposures in default	-	1
Items associated with particularly high risk	4	-
Covered bonds	-	-
Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	-	-
Claims in the form of CIU	-	-
Equity exposures	2	-
Other items	-	0
Securitisation positions	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>509</b>

The table above illustrates that the majority of financial collateral in the banking book is received under secured lending transactions undertaken with central banks.

### 6.4.2.1 Counterparty credit risk mitigation

Eligible collateral post regulatory haircuts recognised for securities financing and other similar transactions included in the banking and trading book was \$6,237m, of which \$772m was placed by corporates, \$3,504m was placed by institutions and \$1,962m placed by central governments and central banks.

The collateral recognised as counterparty credit risk mitigation against derivative exposures in the trading book (\$775m) is shown in table 14. This collateral was primarily received in the form of cash margin.

ICBCS also utilises on-balance sheet netting of mutual claims between itself and SBSA as an eligible form of credit risk mitigation. This netting relates to cash loan balances placed with SBSA of \$16.7m as at 31 December 2017. Where on balance sheet netting is applied, these reciprocal cash balances are monitored and managed by the ICBCS Treasury function on a net basis, ensuring that the mitigation is continually effective.

## 7. Country Risk

<b>7.1</b>	<b>DEFINITION .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>APPROACH TO MANAGING COUNTRY RISK .....</b>	<b>51</b>

### 7.1 Definition

Cross-border country risk is the uncertainty that obligors (including the relevant sovereign, and including the obligations of the Bank's branches and subsidiaries in a country) may not be able to fulfil their obligations to the Bank outside the host country because of political or economic conditions in the host country. This includes Group equity investments and physical inventories owned by the Group in a host country.

### 7.2 Approach to Managing Country Risk

All countries to which the group is exposed are reviewed at least annually. Internal rating models are employed to determine ratings for jurisdiction (on a rating scale JRaaa to JRc), sovereign, and transfer and convertibility risk (on a rating scale RG01 to RG25). In determining the ratings, extensive use is made of the group's network of operations and external information sources. These internal ratings are also a key input into the group's credit rating models.

Country risk may be mitigated through a number of methods, including:

- political and commercial risk insurance
- co-financing with multilateral institutions
- structures to mitigate transferability and convertibility risk such as collection, collateral and margining deposits outside the jurisdiction in question.

#### 7.2.1 Scope of Risk Reporting Systems

The Group uses third party software (Adaptiv) to monitor and measure country risk limits and exposures.

Country risk reporting provided to the Board Risk Management Committee focuses on exposures across country risk grades and region. Exposures to countries on an internal watch-list are also monitored separately, with greater scrutiny.

**Additional disclosures on country risk are included on pages 99-101 (Note 37.5) of the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Financial Statements 2017.**

## 8. Market risk

<b>8.1</b>	<b>DEFINITION .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>8.2</b>	<b>GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>8.3</b>	<b>MARKET RISK IN THE TRADING BOOK.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>8.4</b>	<b>MARKET RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK .....</b>	<b>61</b>

### 8.1 Definition

Market Risk can be defined as the risk of losses in on- and off-balance sheet positions arising from adverse movements in market prices. Market prices include currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and implied volatilities within these variables.

Within ICBCS, this consists of:

- Market risks arising from trading activity in financial instruments and commodities
- Interest rate risk from interest rate sensitive positions held in the banking book (IRRBB).
- Issuer risks in credit and equity instruments held in the banking book
- Foreign currency risk in the banking book

### 8.2 Governance Committees

#### 8.2.1 Market and Liquidity Risk Committee

The Market and Liquidity Risk Committee's ("MLRC") primary responsibility is to monitor and control market risk for the bank, and oversee adherence to the agreed risk appetite. The MLRC is a sub-committee of the Risk Management Committee ("RMC"), as described in Section 4.2.1.

Key responsibilities of this committee include:

- Monitoring and reviewing the market and liquidity risk profile and establishing a proper control framework to manage market and liquidity risk across the bank in line with the agreed risk appetite
- Recommend Level 1 limits (legal entity or business unit level) across the bank, to be ratified by RMC and approved at Board level committees
- Developing, managing and implementing a framework of sub limits (level 2 limits)
- Monitoring VaR, SVaR, EWI and stress testing exposures against limits across the bank
- Monitoring Market Risk Economic Capital and Market Risk Internal Model Approach (IMA) Regulatory Capital usage across the bank
- Approving transactions with material market risk and structured transactions
- Reviewing Market and Liquidity risk policies (at least annually)

#### 8.2.2 Risk Methodology Approval Committee

The purpose of the Risk Methodology Approval Committee ("RMAC") is to provide assurance to the Risk Management Committee ("RMC") that the technical aspect aspects of model development and quantitative methodologies, model

monitoring and model validation results are assessed and independently reviewed to ensure models and methodologies are technically sound, robust, accurate and appropriate.

Models and methodologies presented to the Committee include Pricing (front office) and risk generation models used for monitoring the Bank's positions as well as models used for market, credit, counterparty and operational risk functions, regulatory and economic capital purposes, including rating models, pricing models, stress testing models and collateral valuation models. The Committee also reviews other models and methodologies that are referred to it by RMC from time to time.

### **8.2.3 Risk Technical Committee**

The Risk Technical Committee ("RTC") is a sub-committee of the Risk Methodology Approval Committee ("RMAC").

The purpose of the RTC is to provide assurance to the RMAC that the technical aspects of model development and quantitative methodologies, model monitoring and model validation results are debated and independently reviewed before the RMAC takes place. Pure technical assessments are undertaken at the RTC level, whilst the RMAC would review the analysis of the RTC in order to ensure that models and methodologies are technically sound, robust, accurate and appropriate.

## **8.3 Market Risk in the Trading Book**

### **8.3.1 Definition**

Trading book market risk arises from financial instruments, including commodities, held in the trading book, arising out of normal global markets trading activity.

### **8.3.2 Approach to managing market risk in the trading book**

The market risk function is independent of trading operations and accountable to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), the MLRC and the RMC.

The Board sets the risk appetite for each risk category, typically in terms of earnings at risk (EaR) and approves the entity level 1 limits, in terms of VaR, SVaR and Stress testing. The MLRC sets limits at lower level, typically level 2 Value at Risk (VaR), Stressed VaR (SVaR) and other risk factor limits. Market risk teams are responsible for identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting market risk as outlined in the Market Risk policy.

Exposures and excesses are monitored and reported daily as per Market Risk policy. Where breaches in limits and triggers occur, actions are taken by market risk to move exposures back in line with approved market risk appetite, with such breaches being reported to management and the appropriate governance committees.

#### **8.3.2.1 Model Permissions**

The bank requires specific permission from the PRA in order to use internal models for the determination of market risk regulatory capital requirements.

The scope of the bank's model permission includes the calculation of Value at Risk (VaR) and Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR) for foreign exchange, commodities, credit trading, equity trading and interest rate risk trading businesses, covering most products in named trading locations. In addition, the bank calculates an 'Incremental Risk Charge' ("IRC") as part of the model permission to determine the market risk regulatory capital of credit trading positions.

### 8.3.2.2 Model Validation

The models used to determine VaR, SVaR (including the Risk not in VaR and Proxy framework) and the Incremental Risk Charge are subject to review and validation by a model validation team, which is independent from both Market Risk and the model developers. This validation includes:

- an evaluation of the theoretical soundness and adequacy of the model for its intended use; and
- the verification of the calculation methodologies incorporated in the model, and implementation of the model

These models are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain appropriate in the context of variations in the composition of the trading portfolio and changes in market conditions.

All changes to the models are approved at the Risk Methodologies Approval Committee ('RMAC').

### 8.3.2.3 Measurement

The techniques used to measure and control trading book market risk and trading volatility include VaR and SVaR, stop-loss triggers, stress tests, backtesting and specific business unit and product controls.

#### 8.3.2.3.1 VaR and SVaR

The bank uses the historical VaR and SVaR approach to quantify market risk under normal and stressed conditions, respectively.

For risk management purposes VaR is based on 251 days of unweighted recent historical data, a holding period of one day and a confidence level of 95%. The historical VaR results are calculated in four steps:

- Calculate 250 daily market price movements based on 251 days' historical data.
- Calculate hypothetical daily profit or loss for each day using these daily market price movements.
- Aggregate all hypothetical profits or losses for day one across all positions, giving daily hypothetical profit or loss, and then repeat for all other days.
- VaR is the 95th percentile selected from the 250 days of daily hypothetical total profit or loss.

Daily losses exceeding the VaR are likely to occur, on average, 13 times in every 250 days.

SVaR uses a similar methodology to VaR, but is based on a period of financial stress and assumes a 10-day holding period and a 99% confidence interval.

Where the bank has received internal model approval, the market risk regulatory capital requirement is based on VaR and SVaR, both of which use a confidence level of 99% and a 10-day holding period.

Management are aware of the limitations of the use of historic VaR as it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that future prices will follow the observed historical distribution.

These limitations include:

- The use of one year historical data as a proxy for estimating future events may not encompass all potential events, particularly those which are extreme in nature.
- The use of a one-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or the risk offset in one day. This may not fully reflect the market risk arising at times of severe illiquidity, when a one-day holding period may be insufficient to liquidate or hedge all positions fully.
- The use of a 95% confidence level, by definition, does not take into account losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence.

- VaR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and, therefore, does not necessarily reflect intraday exposures.
- VaR is unlikely to reflect loss potential on exposures that only arise under significant market moves.

#### 8.3.2.3.2 Incremental Risk Charge

Incremental risk is the estimated loss in value of un-securitised traded credit positions due to the default or credit migration of issuers of financial instruments over a one-year time horizon. As required by the market risk regulatory capital rules, this measure is calculated at a confidence level of 99.9% over a one-year time horizon. It uses a multi-factor model assuming a constant level of risk.

The model incorporates issuer-specific concentration, credit quality, liquidity horizons and correlation of default and migration risk. The liquidity horizon is determined by an assessment of the length of time it would take to hedge or unwind the exposures in stressed market conditions and is floored at a prescribed regulatory minimum.

#### 8.3.2.3.3 Stop-loss triggers

Stop loss triggers are designed to contain losses for individual trading desks by enforcing management intervention at predetermined loss levels.

The Group uses stop-loss triggers to protect the profitability of the trading desks, and are monitored by market risk on a daily basis. The triggers constrain cumulative or daily trading losses through acting as a prompt to a review or close-out positions.

#### 8.3.2.3.4 Stress tests

Stress testing provides an indication of the potential losses that could occur under extreme but plausible market conditions, including where longer holding periods may be required to exit positions. Stress tests comprise individual market risk factor testing, combinations of market factors per trading desk and combinations of trading desks using a range of historical, hypothetical and Monte Carlo simulations.

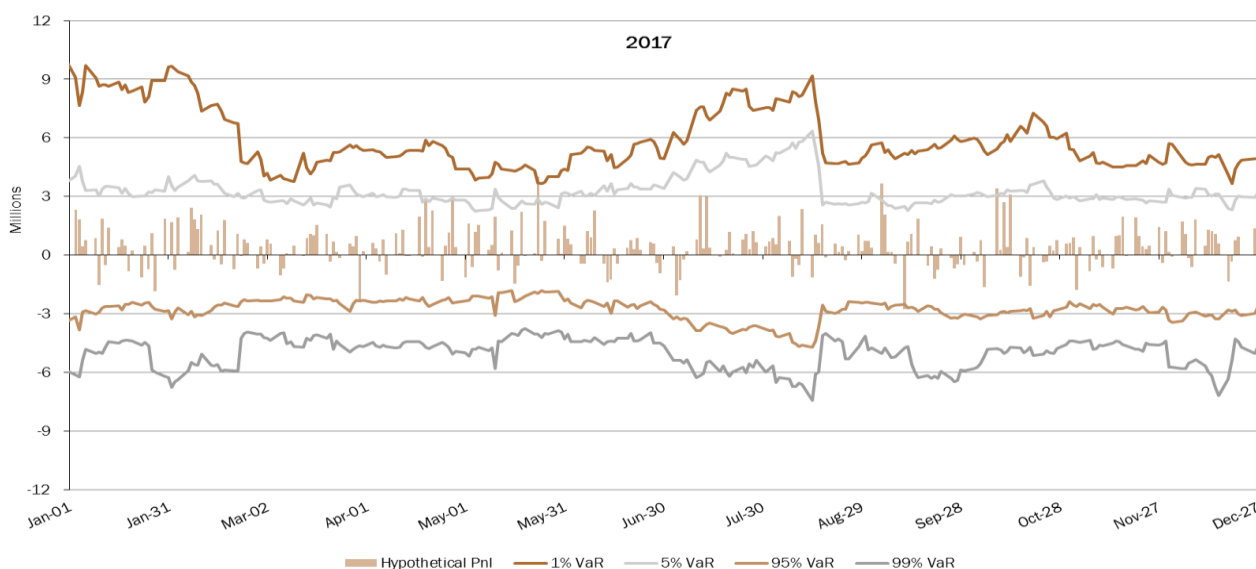
Daily losses experienced during the year ended 29 December 2017 did not exceed the maximum tolerable losses as represented by the Group's stress scenario limits.

#### 8.3.2.3.5 Backtesting

The bank backtests its VaR models to verify the predictive ability of the VaR calculations and ensure the appropriateness of the models within the inherent limitations of VaR. Backtesting compares the daily hypothetical profit and losses under the one-day buy and hold assumption to the prior day's calculated VaR.

Regulators qualify a VaR model as green, amber or red and assign regulatory capital multipliers based partly on this categorisation. A green model is consistent with a satisfactory VaR model and is achieved for models that have four or less backtesting exceptions in a 12-month period. All of the bank's approved models were assigned green status for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: green).

The graph below shows the hypothetical Profit and Loss and VaR for the business.

**Graph 17: Hypothetical Profit and Loss and VaR**

#### 8.3.2.3.6 Specific business unit and product controls

Other controls specific to individual business units include permissible instruments, concentration of exposures, price validation and balance sheet substantiation.

#### 8.3.2.4 Scope of Risk Reporting Systems

The bank uses internal software (Vespa) to monitor and measure VaR and SVaR.

Market risk reports are produced on a daily basis for internal monitoring and on a monthly basis for the Risk Management Committee and the Market and Liquidity Risk Committee. Quarterly reports are produced for the Board Risk Management Committee. Additional reporting is provided on an ad-hoc basis as requested by either internal or external stakeholders.

Standard reporting into relevant forums will cover 95% VaR utilisation, Stressed VaR, Backtesting, limit breaches, stress testing (macroeconomic and point of weakness scenarios), P&L analysis and regulatory capital charge.

#### 8.3.2.5 Valuation

The bank's valuation policy and financial asset classification is governed by IFRS and changes in asset classification is subject to IFRS requirements. Valuations are the responsibility of the risk owners and they are accountable for the timely revaluation of assets and liabilities according to the methodologies and procedures applying to their particular business area.

Accounting and regulatory rules require held for trading positions to be recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Fair value standard IFRS13 was adopted in 2013 and is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties. The key definition of fair value is the exit price. The best evidence of fair value of financial instruments is quoted prices in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and these prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

All trading book positions are subject to the standards for prudent valuation as per the requirements under CRR. The product control function is accountable for the valuation process and is independent of the Front Office. Policies and procedures exist to ensure all valuations are independently verified.



Trading positions are revalued on a daily basis and profits or losses on the revaluation of positions are recognised in the income statement. Traders can either mark a position directly to observable prices in an actively quoted market or indirectly through the use of an independently approved model, where the inputs to the model are observable. Independent price verification acts as a control mechanism to ensure accuracy and validity of prices.

For markets or instruments which exhibit low trading volumes or intermittent trading patterns, it can be difficult to establish if a price reflects a fully active market. If the market for financial investments is not active or has little transparency, the bank establishes fair value using valuation techniques. The fair value may be less objective and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument. Pricing assumptions include risk premiums, liquidity discount rates, credit risk, volatilities and correlations. Changes in these assumptions could affect the reported fair values of the financial instruments. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified according to a fair value hierarchy which reflects the spread of valuation methodologies used.

Independent Model Validation is performed in order to validate and document new internal pricing models and ensures an annual review of existing models to ascertain they are still relevant and behaving within expectations.

#### **8.3.2.5.1 Independent Price Verification**

Independent price verification is the process by which the prices and model inputs used for valuation purposes are verified against independently sourced data.

The Product Control department within Finance performs daily reviews of liquid price inputs and at least a monthly review of less liquid prices. Where material differences occur mark-to-market adjustments are made. For products where no independent price is obtainable, Product Control test the inputs to the model, use suitable approved proxies and/or fully provision for valuation uncertainty. This process is a key control over the marking of positions and operates to validate both the daily profit and loss and the fair value of trading book assets and liabilities.

Product Control also calculates Additional Valuation Adjustments that would be required to move the Fair Valued Inventory from Fair Value to prudent valuation.

#### **8.3.2.6 Inclusion in the trading book**

The bank employs internal policies and strict controls around all activities which are defined as forming part of the “trading book” as defined for regulatory capital purposes. The controls include the determination of whether a position or instrument forms part of the trading or banking book.

When deciding whether a book is Trading or Banking consideration is given to the underlying nature of and rationale for the trades booked in it. The capital requirements that arise from the allocation of the book are not a driver for but rather a consequence of such decisions. The finance function is responsible for maintaining the relevant book structure and ensuring that there is clear distinction between banking and trading books.

Transfers between the regulatory trading and banking books require a clear justification and approval from the Capital Management Committee.

#### **8.3.2.7 Risk Mitigation**

Where the bank considers the level of market risk to be unacceptable based on internal limits, the risk of adverse price movements is usually hedged. Hedges are usually transacted in a risk offsetting position, in a related asset. Typical hedges employed by the Group include forwards, swaps, options and future contracts.

On-going monitoring of hedges takes place at regular review meetings between the business and the market risk function, which takes into account hedge effectiveness and prevailing market conditions.

### 8.3.3 Output from the Internal Market Risk Models

Internal market risk models for trading book activities comprise VaR, Stressed VaR and Incremental Risk Charge.

#### 8.3.3.1 VaR for the period under review

Trading book market risk exposures arise mainly from residual exposures from client transactions and limited trading for the Group's own account. In general, the Group's trading desks have run moderate levels of market risk throughout the year ended 29 December 2017.

Based on the 1-day 95 per cent confidence level, assuming positions are held overnight and using observation periods of the preceding 250 business days, the VaR for the year based on the last trading day of 29 December 2017, calculated based on the bank's global trading positions are detailed in the table below.

The risk of loss measured by the VaR model is the potential loss in earnings given the confidence level, time horizon and assumptions noted above. The Group internally uses VaR as the primary measure for all trading book positions arising from short term market facing activity.

**Table 18: Normal VaR (1 day 95%)**

	Maximum (\$m)	Minimum (\$m)	Average (\$m)	Year end (\$m)
Commodities	2.6	1.0	1.4	1.4
Foreign Exchange	2.5	0.6	1.2	0.8
Equities	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.3
Debt Securities	4.7	1.5	2.1	1.6
Diversification benefit*	-	-	-	(2.3)
<b>Total (including diversification)</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>

\* Diversification benefit is the benefit of measuring the VaR of the portfolio as a whole, i.e. the difference between the sum of the individual VaRs and measuring the VaR of the whole trading portfolio.

The bank's stressed VaR (based on a 10-day 99 per cent confidence level) measures are presented on a similar basis to the VaR measures above. These are detailed in the table below, as at 29 December 2017.

**Table 19: Stressed VaR (10 days 99%)**

	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Year end
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commodities	16.5	5.7	9.8	7.1
Foreign exchange	11.0	1.6	6.0	7.7
Equities	11.0	0.9	2.6	6.9
Debt securities	36.8	17.7	21.8	18.0
Diversification benefit*	-	-	-	(15.3)
<b>Total (including diversification)</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>

\* Diversification benefit is the benefit of measuring the VaR of the portfolio as a whole, i.e. the difference between the sum of the individual VaRs and measuring the VaR of the whole trading portfolio.

The bank's Incremental Risk Charge over the reporting period is presented below:

**Table 20: Incremental Risk Charge**

	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Year end
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Total</b>	142.5	42.7	80.1	97.2

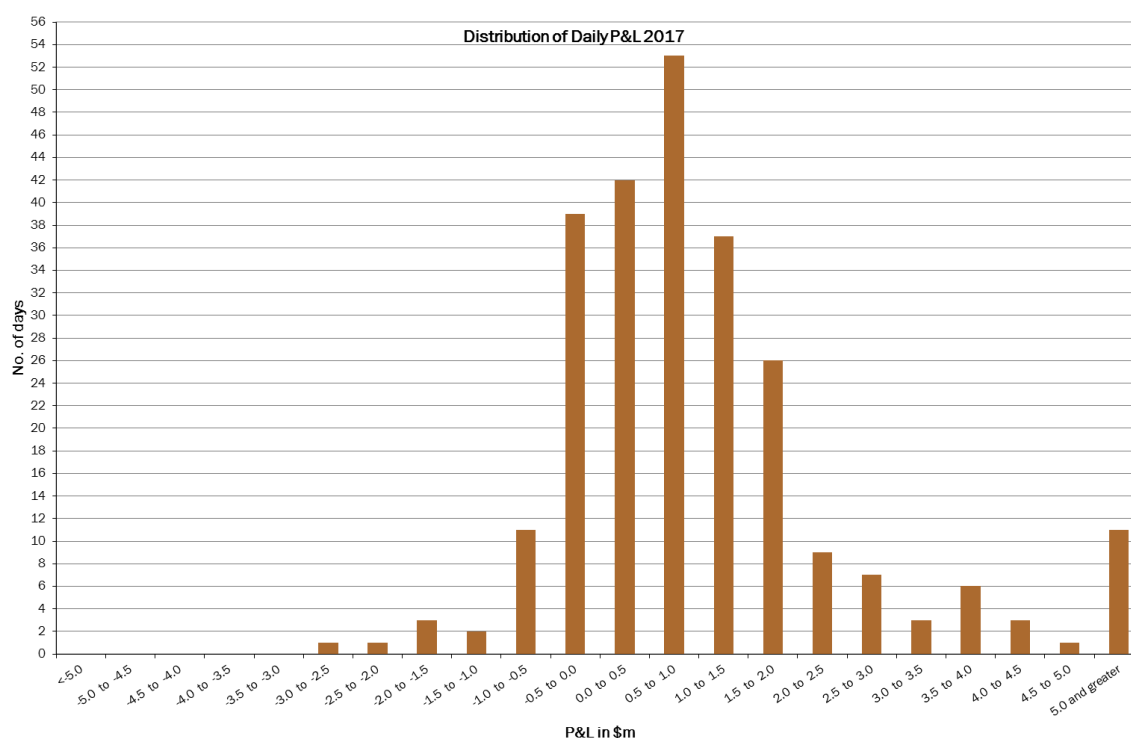
The IRC floors its liquidity horizon requirement at 3 months and each asset in the IRC is assigned a horizon from 3m to 1y depending on the liquidity of a particular asset. The weighted average liquidity horizon for incremental default and migration risk, included within the incremental risk charge model as at close of business on 29 December 2017 was 4.8 months.

### 8.3.3.2 Analysis of trading profit

The graph below shows the distribution of daily profit and losses for the period. It captures trading volatility and shows the number of days in which the Group's trading-related revenues fell within particular ranges. The distribution is skewed favourably to the profit side.

For the year ended 29 December 2017, trading profit was positive for 203 out of 255 days (2016: 189 out of 256 days).

**Graph 21: Analysis of Trading Profit**



**8.3.3.3 Market Risk Capital Requirements**

The table below shows the breakdown of bank's market risk capital requirements, split by modelled and non-modelled components. The capital requirements for the modelled population account for 82% of the total market risk capital charge.

**Table 22: Market Risk Capital Requirements at 8%**

<b>Market Risk Capital Requirements @ 8% (\$m)</b>	<b>31-Dec-17</b>
VaR Charge 99% - 10 day holding	36
Stressed VaR	95
Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) based on a 12 week average	106
<b>Capital requirement for modelled population</b>	<b>237</b>
Risks not captured in modelled VaR	35
Standardised Market Risk Capital Requirements	17
<b>Total Market Risk Capital requirement</b>	<b>289</b>

## 8.4 Market Risk in the Banking Book

The primary market risks within the banking book include interest rate risk, equity risk and foreign exchange risk.

### 8.4.1 Interest rate risk in the banking book

#### 8.4.1.1 Definition

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is the risk that results from the different re-pricing characteristics of banking book assets and liabilities.

IRRBB is further divided into the following sub-risk types:

- **Re-pricing Risk:** arising from timing differences in the maturity (fixed rate) and re-pricing (floating rate) of assets and liabilities.
- **Yield Curve Risk:** arising when unanticipated shifts in the yield curve have adverse effects on the Bank's income or underlying economic value.
- **Basis Risk:** arising from the imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar re-pricing characteristics.
- **Optionality Risk:** arising from the options embedded in asset and liability portfolios, providing the holder with the right, but not the obligation, to buy, sell or in some manner alter, the cash flow of an instrument or financial contract.
- **Endowment Risk:** the interest rate exposure arising from interest rate insensitive assets and liabilities, such as capital. Endowment risk is one part of re-pricing risk.

#### 8.4.1.2 Approach to managing IRRBB

The Bank's approach to managing IRRBB is governed by applicable regulations and is influenced by the market conditions in which the Bank operates. The Bank's Risk team monitor banking book interest rate risk operating under the oversight of RMC and Capcom.

Under the existing business model, the Group does not run substantial interest rate risk in its banking book. The Bank's monitoring of IRRBB currently primarily addresses re-pricing and yield curve risk which are relevant to the Bank's business model. The approach taken is deemed appropriate for the assessed quantum of risk.

##### 8.4.1.2.1 Measurement

In considering IRRBB within the Group, the Bank uses the internal Economic Value measure to quantify the potential loss of earnings. The Economic Value is at a confidence interval of 99.92% and is scaled down to a confidence interval of 90% to translate into Earnings at Risk.

The bank currently uses the following measures for earnings and economic value, for the purpose of IRRBB:

- **Economic Value:** Considers the adverse impact of a parallel +/- 200bps shock of the interest rate curve on the Group's economic value at a confidence interval of 99.92%
- **Net Interest Income (NII) or Earnings:** Considers the impact of a parallel +/- 200bps shock of the interest rate curve on the Bank's refinancing profile at a 90% confidence level.

The results obtained assist in evaluating the optimal hedging strategies on a risk-return basis. Desired changes to a particular interest rate risk profile are achieved through the restructuring of the balance sheet and, where possible, the use of derivative instruments, such as interest rate swaps. Interest rate risk limits are set in terms of change in economic value.

**8.4.1.2.2 Limits**

Interest rate risk limits are set in relation to changes in forecast banking book earnings and the economic value. The economic value sensitivity is calculated as the net present value of aggregate asset cash flows less the net present value of aggregate liability cash flows.

All assets, liabilities and derivative instruments are allocated to gap intervals based on either their re-pricing or maturity characteristics. Assets and liabilities for which no identifiable contractual re-pricing or maturity dates exist are allocated to gap intervals based on behavioural profiling.

Economic Value

The Economic Value limits are set at a confidence interval of 99.92%. These triggers are set to prompt mitigating action should interest rate risk in the banking book increase. Such mitigating actions may include transacting interest rate hedges.

Earnings at Risk Limits

IRRBB is incorporated into the Bank's risk appetite framework through the Earnings at Risk (EaR) metric, one of the key risk appetite metrics. EaR is calculated by reference to six risk types (Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, IRRBB, Liquidity Risk and Business Risk).

Earnings at Risk are calibrated to represent a financial loss over a one year horizon and provide a directly comparable risk metric across risk classes, relevant for the annual budget. Earnings at risk express the quantum of financial loss the bank is likely to sustain at the 90th percentile, or 1-in-10 years (i.e. at a 90% confidence interval).

These limits and triggers are part of the stated risk appetite of the bank, and are reviewed annually

**8.4.1.2.3 Limit Breaches**

Internal limit breaches are monitored by MLRC and are escalated to the RMC, where appropriate remedial actions are discussed and actioned.

Any breach in the overall EaR risk appetite is managed through the RMC and notified to Capcom. A specific IRRBB EaR breach is managed by MLRC with oversight by the RMC.

**8.4.1.3 Banking book interest rate exposure characteristics**

The table below indicates the Bank's market value sensitivities to an instantaneous parallel yield curve shock of 200 basis points, applied to all interest rates, as at 31 December 2017.

**Table 23: Market sensitivities to interest rate in the banking book**

Underlying Currency	Up 2%	Down 2%
	Impact in (\$m)	Impact in (\$m)
USD	16.45	-14.48
EUR	-0.63	0.01
GBP	-0.75	0.24
Others	-0.59	0.58

## 8.4.2 Equity Risk in the Banking Book

### 8.4.2.1 Definition

Equity Risk is the risk of loss arising from a decline in the value of any equity instrument held, whether caused by deterioration in the performance, net asset, or enterprise value of the issuing entity, or by a decline in the market price of the instrument itself. For risk governance purposes, Equity Risk is classified into **three** sub-categories:

- **‘Subsidiary Equity Risk’**, which describes the risk inherent in equity held in any subsidiary, defined as any entity in which any other Group entity holds a controlling interest for strategic reasons, to deliver Group services to the public, or to support Group business operations, and for which there was no foreseen intent for disposal at the time of acquisition or inception.
- **‘Associate Equity Risk’**, which describes the risk inherent in the equity held by any Group entity, in any associate company or joint venture, which was acquired for strategic purposes, or to support or complement Group business operations, and for which there was no foreseen intent to dispose of the investment at the time of acquisition.
- **‘Banking Book Equity Risk’** covers any equity investment not specifically falling into one of the above two categories.

### 8.4.2.2 Approach to managing equity risk in the banking book

The bank may hold equity positions in the banking book for the purpose of long term investment. As with trading book equity investments, listed and unlisted investments are approved by the Credit Committee, in accordance with the delegated authority limits. Periodic reviews and reassessments are undertaken on the performance of the investment.

All instances of Banking Book Equity Risk are notionally regarded as presenting credit risk for management purposes. All origination, rating, approval, exposure monitoring, and annual review of such equity investments will therefore be managed under the general ambit of the Credit Risk Policy.

The bank designates financial assets, other than those held for trading, at fair value through profit or loss when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets or recognising gains and losses on them on different bases.

The fair value through profit and loss designation, once made, is irrevocable. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values are re-measured and gains and losses arising from changes therein are recognised in other revenue within non-interest revenue for all undated financial assets. Fair value is based on available market prices or where no prices are available, appropriate valuation methodologies are applied.

In certain instances, the bank also designates certain equity positions as available-for-sale, and fair values these positions through other comprehensive income.

### 8.4.2.3 Banking book equity portfolio characteristics

Equity investments included in the banking book as at 31 December 2017 consist of Unlisted Equities (\$9.4m as at 31 December 2017). Of the \$9.4m equities, \$5.8m of equities were designated at fair value through profit and loss and the remaining \$3.6m of equities were fair valued through other comprehensive income, as disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements of the bank. These include equity investments required for business reasons, such as SWIFT shares and LME shares, which are held to operate the business, and are treated as available-for-sale under accounting (i.e. fair valued through other comprehensive income) of \$3.6m.

The cumulative net realised gains and losses from the sale or liquidation of equity positions in the banking book in 2017 were negligible.

The reserve balance relating to the available-for-sale (\$3.6m as at 31 December 2017) is shown in the statement of changes in equity in the annual financial statements, which contains the reserve balances relating to the banking book equity positions of \$2.0m.

Additional disclosures on equity instruments fair valued through P&L are included on pages 59 (Note 6) and Equity instruments that are fair value through reserves are shown on page 64 (note 10) of the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Report 2017. The Instruments are included in the Available for Sale (AFS) disclosures. The statement of changes in shareholders' equity is shown on page 35.



## 8.4.3 Foreign Currency Risk in the Banking Book

### 8.4.3.1 Definition

Foreign currency risk in the banking book is the risk that arises as a result of changes in the fair value or future cash flows of financial exposures as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. This excludes foreign exchange risk that is included and managed in the Trading Book.

### 8.4.3.2 Approach to foreign currency risk in the banking book

The bank's policy is not to hold open exposures in respect of the banking book of any significance. Gains or losses on derivatives that have been designated in terms of cash flow hedging relationships are reported directly in equity, with all other gains and losses on derivatives being reported in profit or loss.

Capcom manages the strategies for the hedging of the bank's capital resources where these are denominated in a currency other than USD, and the hedging of the Bank's cost base where the costs are incurred in currencies other than USD, with a view to reducing volatility in the Bank's available financial resources and earnings, respectively.

In executing these hedging strategies, Capcom considers the cost, effectiveness and the accounting impact of the proposed strategies, as well as the economic rationale. Capcom may delegate the execution of transactions within the scope of this hedging mandate, where appropriate.

Capcom also monitors all capital or cost hedges which have been executed, and reviews the effectiveness of such hedges in achieving the stated objectives.

## 9. Operational risk

9.1	DEFINITION .....	66
9.2	APPROACH TO MANAGING OPERATIONAL RISK .....	66
9.3	GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES .....	67
9.4	REGULATORY CAPITAL APPROACH .....	68
9.5	OPERATIONAL RISK SUBTYPES .....	68

### 9.1 Definition

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss suffered as a result of the inadequacy of, or a failure in, internal processes, people and/or systems or from external events. It incorporates losses arising from insurance risk and losses related to physical commodities.

Operational risk event types are in line with the Basel Event Categories namely:

- **Business Disruption and System Failure** - The risk of losses arising from disruption of business or system failures. This includes disruption or failure arising from the use of, or reliance on, computer hardware, software, electronic devices, online networks and internal telecommunications systems and disruption or failure arising from utilities failure, changes in organisational structure, people and processes. This also includes information risk and business continuity risk.
- **Damage to Physical Assets** - The risk of losses arising from loss or damage to physical assets from natural disaster or other events.
- **Execution, Delivery and Process Management** - The risk of losses from failed transaction processing or process management, from relations with trade counterparties and vendors. This also includes tax risk and model risk.
- **Internal Fraud** - The risk of losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent regulation, the law or company policy, but excluding diversity/discrimination events, which involves at least one internal party. This also includes financial crime risk.
- **External Fraud** - The risk of losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent the law, by a third party including theft from transport/warehouse, collusion in the form of theft or misappropriation and custodian risk.
- **Clients Products & Business Practices** - The risk of losses arising from an unintentional or negligent failure to meet a professional obligation to specific clients (including fiduciary and suitability requirements), or from the nature or design of a product. Compliance risk and legal risk is included here.
- **Employment Practices and Workplace Safety** - The risk of losses arising from acts inconsistent with employment, health or safety laws or agreements regulation.

### 9.2 Approach to managing operational risk

Operational risk exists in the natural course of business activity. It is not an objective to eliminate all exposure to operational risk as this would be neither commercially viable nor possible. The ICBCS approach to managing operational risk is to adopt fit-for-purpose operational risk practices that assist business line management in understanding their inherent risk and reducing their risk profile while maximising their operational performance and efficiency.

The operational risk management function is independent from business line management and is part of the second line of defence. It is responsible for the development and maintenance of the operational risk governance framework, facilitating business's adoption of the framework, oversight and reporting, as well as for monitoring and challenging the management of the operational risk profile.

The team proactively analyses root causes, trends and emerging threats, advises on the remediation of potential control weaknesses and recommends best practice solutions. Team members have expertise in the key functions they are responsible for to ensure effective challenge.

An independent team, reporting directly to the Chief Risk Officer, has responsibility for second line assurance of the Physical Commodities business. The function based in London and Shanghai manages physical commodities transactions executed within the Group. The role of the team is to focus on the risks embedded in each trade, on a pre- and post-trade basis, and to ensure they are understood, tracked, controlled and escalated if appropriate. The team works with approved third parties who play a key role in the provision of related services such as shipbrokers, insurers, warehouse providers and security companies.

## 9.3 Governance committees

The Operational Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing exposures to operational risk and for providing focused and corrective oversight of operational risk management across ICBCS, in line with agreed ICBCS risk appetite.

Key responsibilities include:

- Ensuring the Operational Risk framework is fit for purpose and adequately embedded in the ICBCS legal entity and across international locations
- Promoting a robust control and operational risk management culture via the three lines of defence model
- Reporting potential breaches of operational risk appetite and tolerance
- Monitoring and ensuring the appropriate levels of quality control are applied by support infrastructure
- Reviewing the impact of new products and the capacity of the infrastructure to handle them
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the business support areas and infrastructure groups and evaluating the impact of any changes on operational risk
- Ensuring that an effective Business Continuity Planning process is in place for all business units in all locations of the business and that standards and procedures are adhered to

### 9.3.1 Scope of Risk Reporting Systems

Operational Risk uses an in-house developed tool to log and monitor all Operational Risk incidents.

Operational risk reporting is provided to the Operational Risk Committee and Risk Management Committee on a monthly basis and to the Board Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis. A material incident dashboard is also sent out to senior staff across the bank, which includes the CRO and COO.

Operational risk reporting predominantly focuses on the top operational risk themes within the organisation, by outlining the specific operational risks with a red and amber key, showing the current and projected residual risk.

In addition, there is specific reporting of the number of operational incidents (and value) characterised by a materiality level. Incidents deemed to be material (Level 1) are reported to Board Risk Management Committee and Level 2 incidents are reported to the Risk Management Committee. Level 1 and 2 incidents require a root cause analysis and remedial actions to be proposed, which are also included within the reporting.

Additionally reporting is provided on an ad-hoc basis as requested by either internal or external stakeholders.

## 9.4 Regulatory capital approach

The ICBCS Group treats operational risk under the standardised approach by calculating the capital requirement based on gross income across business lines. For internal monitoring of capital as part of the ICAAP process, ICBCS Group calculates operational risk under the internally modelled approach.

## 9.5 Operational risk sub-types

Given the broad and diverse nature of the above definition, there are specialist operational risk sub-types which are governed under specific policies or equivalent documents and are enforced through independent dedicated specialist functions. These are:

### 9.5.1 Operational risk sub-type: Information Technology Risk Management

Information Technology Risk is the risk associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence and adoption of Information Technology within the Group. It consists of Information Technology related events and conditions that could potentially impact the business by impacting service availability, performance or function. Businesses are typically highly dependent on Information Technology to support many operational processes, including regulatory ones, and thus risk outcomes can have significant impact on businesses. As a result, a technology failure can have a crippling impact on the Group's brand and reputation.

### 9.5.2 Operational risk sub-type: Information Risk Management

Information Risk is the risk of accidental or intentional unauthorised use, modification, disclosure or destruction of information resources, which would compromise the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information and which could potentially harm the business. This risk principally concerns electronic information and data however it also covers hardcopy formats (e.g. paper, whiteboards) and relies on technical, physical and human controls operating effectively.

### 9.5.3 Operational risk sub-type: Model Risk Management

Model risk arises from potential weaknesses in a model that is used in the measurement, pricing and management of risk. Model risk loosely means potential costs (e.g. financial or reputational) of relying on models that are incorrect, imperfect or misused. These weaknesses include incorrect assumptions, incomplete information, flawed implementation, limited model understanding, inappropriate use or inappropriate methodologies leading to incorrect conclusions by the user.

Model Risk is focused on "three pillars"

1. Correctness: are the mathematics and implementation of the model correct?
2. Applicability: is the model, including all the assumptions and approximations, fit for purpose given its limitations and the market environment?
3. Data: impact of subjectivity and uncertainty around employed data, e.g. for calibration of the model

The approach to managing model risk is based on the following principles:

- Fit-for-purpose governance, which includes:
  - A three-lines-of-defence governance structure comprising independent model development, model validation and audit oversight functions

- Committees, with board and executive management membership, based on model materiality and regulatory requirements
  - Policies that define minimum standards, materiality, validation criteria, approval criteria, and roles and responsibilities.
- A skilled and experienced pool of technically competent staff is maintained in the development, validation and audit functions
- Robust model-related processes, including:
  - The application of best-practice modelling methodologies
  - Independent model validation in accordance with both regulatory and internal materiality assessments
  - Adequate model documentation, including the coverage of model use and limitations
  - Controlled implementation of approved models into production systems
  - Ongoing monitoring of model performance
  - Review and governance of data used as model inputs
  - Peer challenge in technical forums.

Internal credit risk based (IRB) models and operational risk AMA models are validated at initial development and at least annually thereafter by the SBG validation function. Other models are validated at initial development and reviewed at fixed intervals or intervals determined by materiality and performance criteria. Validation techniques test the appropriateness and effectiveness of the models, and indicate if the model is fit-for-purpose.

Models are recommended by the relevant technical committee for approval or ongoing use to the relevant model approval committee.

#### 9.5.4 Operational risk sub-type: Tax Risk Management

Tax risk is the risk of financial or other loss resulting from (among others) the following:

- An incorrect technical position being taken on the treatment of any item in the tax return and / or forming part of the calculation of a tax liability;
- Tax authority challenge of a filed position taken in a tax return;
- Failure to submit a tax return or to make a tax payment within the relevant statutory deadline;
- Errors in the computation of a tax liability or in the submitted return;
- Change in tax law or practice affecting a filed position;
- Operational / process errors in the computation of the bank's tax assets or liabilities;
- Missing claims / elections / deadlines, etc.; and
- Incorrect financial accounting information being used in the tax return or the calculation of a tax liability.

The approach to tax risk is governed by policies dealing with specific aspects of tax risk such as, for example, transfer pricing, indirect taxes, withholding taxes and remuneration taxes.

### 9.5.5 Operational risk sub-type: Legal Risk Management

Legal Risk is risk of any of the following descriptions, namely:

- That business is or may be carried on otherwise than in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- That contractual arrangements either are or may not be binding or enforceable as intended against counterparties or are or may be binding or enforceable against the Bank otherwise than as intended;
- That property rights of any descriptions are or may be infringed; or that liability to others may be incurred

### 9.5.6 Operational risk sub-type: Compliance Risk Management

This is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss or loss to reputation that the Group may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, regulations, codes of conduct and standards of good practice applicable to its business activities. This includes the exposure to new laws as well as changes in interpretations of existing laws by appropriate authorities.

The approach to managing compliance risk is proactive and premised on internationally accepted principles of compliance risk management. A robust risk management reporting and escalation procedure requires business unit and functional area compliance heads to report on the status of compliance risk management in the bank.

Employees, including their senior management, are made aware of their statutory compliance responsibilities through ongoing training and awareness initiatives.

### 9.5.7 Operational risk sub-type: Financial Crime Risk Management

Financial Crime Risk consists of:

- (i) The risk that criminal parties will abuse the products and services of the bank;
- (ii) The risk that regulators/law enforcement authorities will apply civil sanctions, civil penalties and/or criminal penalties against the bank for failure to comply with Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorist Financing, Anti-Bribery & Corruption, Tax Evasion, Fraud and Sanctions laws, regulations, codes of conduct and regulatory/industry standards of good practice that are applicable to the bank's activities; and
- (iii) The risk that through the markets and/or through media outlets, the good reputation of the Bank is harmed by unfavourable adverse media or market word-of-mouth, as a result of financial crime risk events, allegations, or the actions of regulators/law enforcement authorities

#### 9.5.7.1 Approach to Managing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

Legislation pertaining to money laundering and terrorist financing control imposes significant requirements in terms of customer due diligence, record keeping, staff training and the obligation to detect, prevent and report suspected money laundering and terrorist financing.

Minimum standards are required to be implemented throughout the bank, taking into account local jurisdictional requirements where these may be more stringent.

#### 9.5.7.2 Approach to managing Bribery and Corruption Risk

Bribery and corruption risk arises as a result of a failure by the bank to prevent persons performing services for or on its behalf (including staff, business partners and stakeholders) from bribing in order to obtain business or business benefits for the bank,

or as a result of failing to have effective anti-bribery and corruption procedures in place. The bank has implemented a programme of policies, procedures and other controls to combat bribery and corruption risk.

#### **9.5.7.3 Approach to managing Fraud Risk (Internal and External)**

Fraud Risk arises where internal or external parties (or a combination) commit acts intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent anti-fraud laws or internal policies. The bank has implemented procurement-related controls, as well as wider financial controls intended to combat fraud.

#### **9.5.7.4 Approach to managing Sanctions Risk**

The bank actively manages the legal, regulatory, reputational and operational risks associated with doing business in jurisdictions or with clients that are subject to embargoes or sanctions imposed by competent authorities. The Financial Crime Compliance team is responsible for providing advice on all sanctions-related matters in a fluid sanctions environment.

#### **9.5.7.5 Approach to managing Tax Evasion Risk**

The risk of the criminal facilitation of tax evasion arises when an associated person of the Bank knowingly and dishonestly assists a person or entity in illegally evading taxes. The bank has various policies and procedures in place that mitigate the risk of the criminal facilitation of tax evasion, including the Tax Strategy which prohibits any member of Staff from providing tax advice to clients.

### **9.5.8 Operational risk sub-type: Insurance Risk Management**

The bank buys insurance to mitigate operational risk. This cover is reviewed on an annual basis.

The primary insurance policies in place are: Group crime, professional indemnity, and Group directors' and officers' liability insurance; and goods and cargo insurance covering physical commodities. Ensuring appropriate insurance cover for the risks that the business faces is the responsibility of the first line (front office). The Insurance Forum provides independent oversight and challenge.

### **9.5.9 Operational risk sub-type: Change Risk Management**

Change Risk is defined as a risk that emerges through changes, updates or alterations made to operational processes across the Group due to changes in people, process or technology. Typically, technology changes could affect service reliability and availability, whereas people and process changes would impact operational process efficiency and reliability. Change, whether internal in the form of people, process and technology or external in the form of market conditions or regulations, is a significant driver of risk. Change Risk can individually or collectively, affect the business and technology operations and service delivery, introduced by technology changes.

Significant change is approved through the Integration and Change Committee which has representation from across business areas. Once approved, projects have dedicated steering committees and project managers which ensure appropriate testing and due diligence has been performed before go-live. Post implementation reviews are performed to assess whether there were any lessons to be learnt for future initiatives.

#### **9.5.9.1 Approach to Managing Regulatory Change**

The bank operates in a highly regulated industry across multiple jurisdictions and is increasingly subject to international legislation with extra-territorial reach.

The bank aims to embed regulatory best practice in our operations in a way that balances the interests of various stakeholders, while supporting the long-term stability and growth in the markets where we have a presence.

The Group regularly assesses the impact that emerging policy and regulation will have on the business. The approach adopted is to engage with government policymakers, legislators and regulators in a constructive manner.



## 10. Leverage

<b>10.1</b>	<b>FACTORS THAT HAD AN IMPACT ON THE LEVERAGE RATIO DURING 2017 .....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>10.2</b>	<b>APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE RISK OF EXCESSIVE LEVERAGE.....</b>	<b>73</b>

The leverage ratio was introduced as a non-risk based capital requirement to complement the risk-based capital requirements. The ratio is generally based on the accounting value as the relevant exposure measure for assets. Specific regulatory exposure measures which apply to derivatives and securities financing transactions and off-balance sheet exposures must be added to determine the total leverage exposure.

The amended Article 429 of the CRR specifies the methodology that banks are required to adopt for calculating the leverage ratio, as per the EU's latest Delegated Act no. 2015/62 of 10 October 2014. The publication of the ratio is mandatory under the CRR disclosure requirements.

An observation period had been introduced for the leverage ratio running from 2014 to 2017 to monitor the components and the behaviour of the leverage ratio relative to the requirements based on risk. The European Commission was then required to report to the European Parliament and Council and put forward a regulatory proposal covering the methods for applying and calculating the ratio. The proposals for the introduction of a binding leverage ratio were included in the revised proposals for the amended Capital Requirements Regulation issued in November 2016, which is yet to be finalised. It is expected, in line with these revised proposals, that a binding Pillar 1 requirement of 3% will be mandated from 2020. Firms will be expected to continue to managing the risks of excessive leverage until the ratio becomes binding.

The leverage ratio is defined as the Tier 1 capital divided by the exposure measure, i.e. balance sheet and off-balance-sheet assets after certain restatements of derivatives, intragroup transactions, and securities financing transactions, items deducted from the numerator, and off-balance-sheet items. At 31 December 2017, ICBCS's leverage ratio stood at 4.91%.

**The template in Annex D shows the breakdown of the leverage ratio exposure for ICBCS.**

A breakdown of the on balance sheet exposures used in the leverage ratio calculation and the reconciliation of the accounting balance sheet to the leverage ratio exposure measure are also shown in the appendix.

### 10.1 Factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during 2017

The leverage ratio increased from 4.66% to 4.91%. This was primarily driven by an increase in Tier 1 capital arising from the capital injection of \$265m in January 2017, and the bank achieving a profit for the year 2017. The increase in balance sheet assets were driven by increases in cash balances placed at the Bank of England, an increase in the amount of government debt securities held and due to ICBCS undertaking additional reverse repurchase agreements in 2017.

### 10.2 Approaches to Managing the Risk of Excessive Leverage

The ICBCS Group aims to ensure that the leverage ratio always remains above the prescribed regulatory minimum, by actively monitoring and managing the quantity of capital and exposures within the firm. The ICBCS leverage ratio is monitored by Capcom on a monthly basis and is subject to an Early Warning Indicator (EWI) framework. The EWI framework ensures that the Group maintains adequate capital to withstand the impact of the risks that may arise under the stressed conditions analysed by the Group.

# 11. Asset Encumbrance

## 11.1 ASSET ENCUMBRANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 ..... 75

As an integral aspect of its business, the Group engages in activities that result in certain assets being encumbered.

An asset is defined as encumbered if it has been pledged as collateral against an existing liability or used to secure, collateralise or credit enhance a transaction, which impacts its transferability and free use, and, as a result, is no longer available to the group to secure funding, satisfy collateral needs or be sold to reduce funding requirements. An asset is therefore categorised as unencumbered if it has not been pledged as collateral against an existing liability or used to secure, collateralise or credit enhance a transaction.

The main activity relates to the pledging of assets for repurchase agreements and securities and commodities lending agreements. The Group also receives collateral in certain transactions, and the credit risk mitigation benefit is explained in section 6 above.

The data provided in the tables below is derived using median values of quarterly data over the previous four quarters to the reporting reference date (31 December 2017), as required under the EBA guidelines on disclosure for encumbered assets. Asset encumbrance was not material for ICBCS, over the course of 2017. The table below shows the level of assets on the ICBCS balance sheet that were encumbered and unencumbered.

**Table 24: Median Asset Encumbrance Over 2017**

Median Over 2017	Carrying amount of encumbered assets (\$m)		Fair value of encumbered assets (\$m)		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets (\$m)		Fair value of unencumbered assets (\$m)	
		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA (\$m)		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA (\$m)		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA (\$m)		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA (\$m)
<b>Total Assets of ICBC Standard Bank Plc</b>	<b>1,483.4</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>22,223.5</b>	<b>3,991.1</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Of which: Equity instruments	-	-	n/a	n/a	33.5	-	n/a	n/a
Of which: Debt securities	155.2	99.9	155.2	99.9	3,053.0	1,436.5	3,053.0	1,436.5
of which: covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: asset-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: issued by central governments	35.9	-	35.9	-	1,683.8	120.5	1,683.8	120.5
of which: issued by financial corporations	114.9	99.9	114.9	99.9	1,461.3	1,316.0	1,461.3	1,316.0
of which: issued by non-financial corporations	0.9	-	0.9	-	73.6	-	73.6	-
Of which: Other assets	-	-	n/a	-	9,443.0	-	n/a	n/a

\*Extremely high quality liquid assets (EHQLA) and high quality liquid assets (HQLA) are assets which are typically liquid in markets during a time of stress;

n/a = not applicable

The “Other assets” category above includes commodity assets, as well as assets not available for encumbrance in the normal course of business (e.g. intangible assets, including goodwill, deferred tax assets, property, plant and other fixed assets, derivative assets, reverse repo and stock borrowing receivables). The remaining assets relate to cash placings which are not shown in the table.

The median level of collateral received by ICBCS in 2017 is shown in the table on the next page, broken down by the collateral that is encumbered and the collateral that is available for encumbrance but not encumbered. The other collateral category shown in the table includes commodities received as collateral, as part of the normal business activities. The residual value of collateral received relates to cash receipts, which are not shown separately.

**Table 25: Median Collateral Received Over 2017**

Median Over 2017	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued (\$m)	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance but not encumbered (\$m)		
		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA (\$m)		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA (\$m)
<b>Total collateral received by ICBC Standard Bank Plc</b>	<b>2,261.1</b>	<b>1,233.6</b>	<b>3,859.2</b>	<b>264.9</b>
Of which: Loans on demands	-	-	-	-
Of which: Equity instruments	-	-	511.4	-
Of which: Debt securities	2,261.1	1,233.6	3,100.9	264.9
of which: covered bonds	-	-	-	-
of which: asset-backed securities	-	-	0.1	-
of which: issued by central governments	1,770.2	1,233.6	1,404.1	264.9
of which: issued by financial corporations	304.7	-	788.8	-
of which: issued by non-financial corporations	150.9	-	677.8	-
Of which: Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	37.8	-
Of which: Other collateral received	-	-	244.1	-
Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or asset-backed securities	-	-	-	-
Own covered bonds and asset-backed securities issued and not yet pledged	n/a	n/a	-	-
<b>Total assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued</b>	<b>3,649.4</b>	<b>1,333.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

\*Extremely high quality liquid assets (EHQLA) and high quality liquid assets (HQLA) are assets which are typically liquid in markets during a time of stress;

n/a = not applicable

The table below shows the sources of encumbrance, by breaking down the median level of liabilities and lending of securities that resulted in encumbrance, and the assets encumbered. The table shows that \$3.6bn of assets were encumbered in respect of \$4.365bn of liabilities.

**Table 26: Encumbered assets/collateral received by ICBC Standard Bank Plc and associated liabilities**

Median over 2017	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent (\$m)	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered (\$m)
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	4,365.5	3,605.0

## 11.1 Asset encumbrance as at 31 December 2017

As at year-end 31 December 2017, \$1.67bn of ICBCS assets were encumbered (including reverse repurchase agreements and margin or collateral posted with counterparties), which primarily related to the firm's derivative and secured financing activities. This is shown in the table below.

**Table 27: Asset Encumbrance as at 31 Dec 2017**

As at 31 Dec 2017	Carrying amount of encumbered assets (\$m)	Fair value of encumbered assets (\$m)	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets (\$m)	Fair value of unencumbered assets (\$m)
<b>Total Assets of ICBC Standard Bank Plc</b>	<b>1,670.9</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>22,182.7</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Of which: Equity instruments	-	-	71.9	71.9
Of which: Debt securities	272.9	272.9	3,064.2	3,064.2
Of which: Other assets	-	n/a	8,614.8	n/a
Of which: Cash placings	1,398.0	n/a	10,431.9	n/a

In addition, as at year-end 31 December 2017, ICBCS received a total of \$8.62bn of collateral, of which \$2.4bn was not available for encumbrance. The total collateral received which was available for encumbrance is shown in the table below, split by assets that were encumbered and those that remain available for encumbrance.

Of the \$6.1bn of debt and equity instruments received as collateral that were available for encumbrance, \$1.658bn of securities were pledged onwards. This is shown in the table below. A significant majority of the \$1.658bn collateral that was encumbered related to matched-book activity where reverse repurchase agreements are matched by repurchase agreements entered into to facilitate client activity.

**Table 28: Collateral received by ICBC Standard Bank Plc as at 31 Dec 2017**

As at 31 Dec 2017	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued (\$m)	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance (\$m)
<b>Total collateral received by ICBC Standard Bank Plc</b>	<b>1,658.2</b>	<b>4,595.0</b>
Of which: Equity instruments	-	777.9
Of which: Debt securities	1,658.2	3,671.3
Of which: Other collateral received	-	145.7
Of which: Cash received	-	-
Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or ABSs	-	-

The asset encumbrance ratio as at year-end 31 December 2017 was 11.06% as shown below.

**Table 29: Asset Encumbrance Ratio**

<b>Encumbered Assets and Collateral</b>	<b>31-Dec-17</b>
Encumbered Assets	1,670.9
Encumbered Collateral Received	1,658.2
<b>Total Encumbered Assets and Collateral (A)</b>	<b>3,329.1</b>
<b>Total Assets and Collateral</b>	
Total Assets of ICBCS (Encumbered and Unencumbered)	23,853.7
Total Collateral Received by ICBCS (Encumbered & Available for Encumbrance)	6,253.2
<b>Total Assets and Collateral Received (B)</b>	<b>30,106.9</b>
<b>Asset Encumbrance Ratio (A/B)</b>	<b>11.06%</b>

Additional disclosures on pledged and encumbered financial assets are included on pages 112 (notes 38 and 39) of the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Report 2017.

## 12. Remuneration

<b>12.1</b>	<b>MATERIAL RISK TAKERS.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>12.2</b>	<b>REMUNERATION PHILOSOPHY.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>12.3</b>	<b>REWARD FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>12.4</b>	<b>REMUNERATION COMMITTEE.....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>12.5</b>	<b>REMUNERATION POLICY GOVERNANCE .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>12.6</b>	<b>REMUNERATION STRATEGY .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>12.7</b>	<b>ANALYSIS OF 2017 REMUNERATION .....</b>	<b>80</b>

These disclosures contain remuneration awards made by ICBC Standard Bank Plc Group (the “Group”) for the 79 (including non-executives and leavers) employees deemed Material Risk Takers (“MRTs”) in respect of the 2017 performance year and provide a summary of the Group’s decision-making policies.

### 12.1 Material Risk Takers

Identification of MRTs, historically referred to as “Code Staff”, is based on definition provided under the European Banking Authority (EBA) regulatory technical standards EU Regulation No 604/2014, and is a combination of qualitative and quantitative criteria.

- Qualitative criteria is role-based for employees who are assessed as having a material impact on the firm’s risk profile
- Quantitative criteria includes employees with total compensation of €500,000 or more in the previous financial year, individuals who are in the top 0.3% earning employees in the previous financial year and individuals whose total remuneration in the previous financial year was higher than that of the lowest paid MRT in the same category.

Roles classified as MRTs include:

- Members of committees managing risk
- Individuals with management responsibility reporting directly to the head of a “material” business unit or to the respective heads of risk, compliance and internal audit
- Other designated roles

### 12.2 Remuneration Philosophy

The Group’s remuneration philosophy adopts the principle that an individual’s compensation should be determined after taking into account a number of factors. These include individual performance (comprising financial and non-financial measures), the overall performance of the employee’s business unit and the overall performance of ICBCS Group.

The remuneration policy is designed to be both competitive and compliant with regulatory requirements and ensure that an assessment of risk is a key element of the policy and process. The compensation structure as a whole is designed to deliver a globally consistent compensation structure reflective of local market pay and the role and experience of the individual. It is also designed to have transparency for the individual, with linkage to business, team and their own performance.

## 12.3 Reward Framework

The reward framework comprises the following key elements:

- Base salary;
- Employee benefits; and
- Annual discretionary incentive (including both cash and deferred elements);

These three elements are managed together to ensure that total reward is appropriate and aligned with our business objectives, strategy and risk appetite.

Base salaries are set by reference to market rates and reviewed, although not necessarily changed, annually. Increases are typically to ensure appropriate pay positioning relative to the market range and relative pay of others doing the same or similar role.

Benefits are designed to be market competitive and assist employees in making appropriate health and lifestyle decisions and in managing personal risk. It is important that these elements of “fixed” pay are market competitive to attract and retain employees in the long-term interests of the business.

Annual discretionary incentive awards (both cash and deferred) are based on an individual's performance and contribution - both what is delivered and how it is delivered. Discretionary incentives are awarded for delivering against agreed objectives (both financial and non-financial), and recognising when employees go above and beyond the call of duty in terms of efforts and/or results. Awards whilst primarily recognising past performance should also be forward looking and motivate for business plan delivery and retention. Discretionary incentive awards are based on the performance of the Group, business unit, team and individual.

Funding for discretionary incentives awards is determined annually following consideration of risk-adjusted results. The Group does not operate any desk based or business unit formulae based compensation plans and all discretionary incentives are funded from centrally determined (following consideration of risk-adjustment) pools for each of the business units and supporting functions.

A significant proportion of discretionary incentive compensation is deferred over a three year period via awards under the ICBCS Quanto Plan. The objective of the deferral is to ensure that employees have a significant proportion of their compensation “at risk” for an extended period. Additionally, it reinforces the alignment of interests between employees and shareholders as a consequence of the linkage to the share price of ICBC (as listed on the Hong Kong Exchange) – the value of units in the ICBCS Quanto Plan moves in step with the ICBC share price performance, ensuring that the value of the deferral is linked to overall performance of ICBC.

The combination of inputs to the individuals' performance assessment, the subsequent compensation award decision and the extended deferral programme all seek to generate risk behaviours that are aligned with our values, our firm-wide risk appetite and focused on managing risk over a multi-year period. This provides clear linkage and transparency for the individual between the ICBC share price performance, the impact of business units, and ultimately the value of the individual's deferred compensation.

## 12.4 Remuneration Committee

The members of the Remuneration Committee (Remco) during 2017 were Mr R U Weerasekera (Chairman) Ms J E Eden, Mr B J Kruger, Mr W Wang, Mr L Wang (from 3 May 2017), Mr R Han (from 1 November 2017), Mr M Bi (resigned as a director on 6 February 2017) and Ms F Hu (resigned as a director on 6 October 2017).

During 2017, the Committee met six times and considered the following principal matters:

- Remuneration philosophy including fixed pay ratios and market benchmarking

- Approval of senior Executive appointments
- Determination of bonus pools based on Group performance within the context of control management and sustainability, adjusted appropriately for risk assumed
- Bonus and salary awards for key executives
- Approval of remuneration and terms of service that fall within the Committee's terms of reference

The Remuneration Committee have sought independent advice from McLagan on remuneration benchmarking including market practice and peer group methodology. With effect from 2018 ICBCS became a "Proportionality Level 2 Firm" for the purposes of the Remuneration part of the PRA Rulebook and SYSC 19D of the FCA Handbook. In December 2017, the Remuneration Committee appointed Mercer Kepler as independent remuneration consultants to assist the Bank with the transition from proportionality Level 3 to Level 2.

**Additional disclosures on remuneration are included on pages 23-24 and 81-83 of the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Consolidated Annual Report 2017.**

## 12.5 Remuneration Policy Governance

The governance of remuneration policy including policies, structures and practices is delegated to the ICBC Standard Bank Plc Remuneration Committee (RemCo). There are no sub committees of the Remuneration Committee.

The RemCo include representatives from Board Audit and Risk Management Committees who bring their relevant experience to the process. The RemCo are comprised of executives who have experience in evaluating risk and the requirements of the Bank to operate commercially and sustainably in a competitive environment. Members of the RemCo attend the ICBCS Standard Bank Plc Board meetings where the results of the Risk Committee are summarised and shared with the Board. This communication plus the membership of the committees ensures that ICBC Standard Bank Plc's RemCo can arrive at a decision on the discretionary incentive pool after full consideration of the risk profile of the Bank.

## 12.6 Remuneration Strategy

As a means of developing the Group's human capital, RemCo annually reviews its remuneration policies, structures and practices, to ensure the principles behind the reward strategy and the elements of the strategy itself, are effective.

The Group's remuneration strategy includes the following:

- Reward strategies and remuneration down to an individual level must enable the Group, in a highly competitive environment, to attract, motivate and retain high-calibre people at all levels of the organisation.
- Remuneration designs must motivate strong and sustained performance in teams, but also promote risk management in line with the Group's stated strategy and risk tolerance.
- The balance between fixed and variable pay is appropriately structured according to seniority and roles, with particular care being given to risk and control areas. The intention is to provide both total compensation, and its composition, at market-competitive levels, drawing on relevant information from various sources, including external advisers.
- RemCo annually approves the Group's bonus pools and oversees the principles applied in allocating these pools to business units and individual employees. These pools are shaped by a combination of Group and business unit profitability and multi-year financial metrics, taking account of capital utilised, risks assumed and an evaluation of the business area's future development and growth prospects.
- Individual performance is measured according to an appropriate range of absolute and relative criteria, including the person's quantitative delivery against specific metrics, qualitative individual behaviour and competitive performance. This measurement is integral to our pay for performance remuneration practices and underpins strong differentiation in individual pay.

- A portion of annual discretionary incentive, typically above a certain threshold, is deferred into a share price-linked programme with multi-year vesting and malus (forfeiture) provisions.
- A significant portion of senior management reward is awarded in deferred instruments, the values of which are directly linked to the performance of the ICBC share price over time. This harmonises personal interests with those of shareholders.
- No remuneration schemes are linked by formula to revenue generation.
- No multi-year guaranteed minimum bonus arrangements are permitted.
- Transparency on remuneration designs and processes is maintained with employees and increasingly with shareholders.
- Wherever available and relevant, market information is used to inform remuneration decisions.
- Stakeholders must be enabled to make a reasonable assessment of reward practices, and members of Remco have unrestricted access to information that informs their independent judgements on the possible effects that remuneration may have on compliance with risk, regulatory and behavioural controls across the Group.
- The Group aims to pay a comparable rate of pay against the local market for both fixed and variable compensation, but also needs to ensure positioning is fair across different geographies.

This strategy forms the basis for reward processes within the Group and all reward designs and practices are consistent with this strategy.

## 12.7 Analysis of 2017 Remuneration

The table below shows the analysis of remuneration paid and awarded to MRTs, split between the fixed and variable amounts.

**Table 30: Remuneration to MRTs**

Performance Year 2017	Performance Year 2017						Performance Year 2016				
	Senior Management	FICE	Commodities	Investment Banking	Other	Total	Senior Management	FICE	Commodities	Other	Total
Number of MRTs	16	16	7	6	34	<b>79</b>	15	10	5	34	<b>64</b>
Base Salary (\$'m)	7.4	5.5	2.2	2.2	6.3	<b>23.7</b>	6.1	3.3	1.5	4.7	<b>15.6</b>
Variable compensation (\$'m)	13.2	9.6	3.5	1.4	3.4	<b>31.0</b>	11.8	5.0	4.2	3.7	<b>24.7</b>
Of which: Cash (\$'m)	7.9	6.0	2.4	1.1	3.0	<b>20.5</b>	7.1	3.5	2.7	3.2	<b>16.5</b>
Deferred Cash (\$'m)	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	<b>4.9</b>	2.35	0.75	0.75	0.25	<b>4.1</b>
Deferred Shares (\$'m)	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	<b>4.9</b>	2.35	0.75	0.75	0.25	<b>4.1</b>

Notes: Base salary includes fees for Non-Executive Directors where appropriate. The 2016 "Other" column includes Investment Banking.

### 12.7.1 Outstanding Deferred Remuneration

The analysis of the deferred remuneration for MRTs is shown below (amount shown in \$m).

**Table 31: Deferred Remuneration to MRTs**

Category of Deferred Remuneration (\$'m)	Performance Year 2017						Performance Year 2016				
	Senior Management	FICE	Commodities	Investment Banking	Other	Total	Senior Management	FICE	Commodities	Other	Total
Unvested from prior year*	14.7	4.2	3.6	0.4	1.4	<b>24.4</b>	13.9	1.9	3.2	1.8	<b>20.7</b>
Awarded during the financial year	4.9	3.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	<b>9.7</b>	4.7	1.5	1.5	0.5	<b>8.2</b>
Paid out	4.9	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	<b>7.9</b>	4.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	<b>5.4</b>
Unvested at year end	14.8	6.4	3.4	0.5	1.1	<b>26.2</b>	14.1	3.0	4.5	1.9	<b>23.6</b>



\* Includes unvested historic awards for individuals that were classified as MRT in FY17 but NOT in FY16

Notes: There was 1 in-year performance adjustments made to MRTS in 2017, totalling \$0.15m. Forfeiture (in whole or in part) was considered for all deferred remuneration vesting in 2017 although not applied. The Other category includes the Investment Banking in 2016.

### 12.7.2 Remuneration by band

The European capital requirements regulation (CRR) requires the disclosure of the total remuneration over EUR 1 million paid to MRTs by band (Euros). Of the 79 MRTs, 13 MRTs received total remuneration of over EUR 1 million. The breakdown is shown below.

**Table 32: Remuneration Bands**

Remuneration > €1m	No. of Employees	
	2017	2016
EUR 1m -1.5m	8	8
EUR 1.5m -2m	2	2
EUR 2m -2.5m	1	0
EUR 2.5m -3m	0	1
EUR 3m -3.5m	0	1
EUR 3.5m -4m	2	0
EUR >4m	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>

### 12.7.3 Sign on and severance payments

There were 3 severance payments made to MRTs in the performance year 2017 which totalled \$0.59m. In addition, there were no sign-on payments or guaranteed incentives paid to MRT's in 2017.

## Annex A: Main Features of Capital Instruments

### Disclosure According to Article 3 in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1423/2013

Issuer	ICBC Standard Bank Plc	ICBC Standard Bank Plc	ICBC Standard Bank Plc
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	Unlisted	Bloomberg ID: AN7413650	XS0470473231
Governing law(s) of the instrument	English Law	English Law	English Law
Transitional CRR rules	Common equity Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Common equity Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-) consolidated	Solo and (Sub) Consolidated	Solo and (Sub) Consolidated	Solo and (Sub) Consolidated
Instrument type	Common equity Tier 1 as published in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 Article 26 (3)	Tier 2 as published in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 -Article 63	Tier 2 as published in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 -Article 63
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	\$1,083.5m	\$150m	\$192.1m
Nominal amount of instrument	\$1	\$150m	\$500m
Issue price	Ongoing Issuances	100% of Nominal Amount	99.16% of Nominal Amount
Redemption price	N/A	100% of Nominal Amount	100% of Nominal Amount
Accounting classification	Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	Liability - Amortised cost	Liability - Amortised cost
Original date of issuance	Ongoing Issuances	15th June 2017	2nd December 2009
Perpetual or dated	N/A	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	N/A	15th June 2027	2nd December 2019
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	N/A	5 year call and Redemption at par based on capital disqualification event	Redemption at par based on capital disqualification event
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A	Floating	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	N/A	3 Month USD LIBOR + 3.67%, per annum, paid quarterly	8.125% per annum
Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	N/A	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	N/A	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A	No	No
Non-cumulative or cumulative	N/A	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	N/A	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	N/A	N/A	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation ( specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	N/A	Pari passu with claims of all subordinated creditors, subordinated to senior creditors and senior to Ordinary shares and junior subordinated creditors	Pari passu with claims of all subordinated creditors, subordinated to senior creditors and senior to Ordinary shares and junior subordinated creditors
Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

# Annex B: Transitional Own funds Disclosure Template

## Transitional Own Funds Disclosure Template

As at 31 December 2017	Amount (\$m)	CRR Prescribed Residual Amount
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Instruments and Reserves</b>		
1 Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2,079.4	
of which: ordinary share capital and related share premium accounts	2,079.4	
2 Retained earnings	(834.4)	
3 Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves, to include unrealised gains and losses under the applicable accounting standards)	7.5	
3a Funds for general banking risk	-	
4 Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	
Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	-	
5 Minority Interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-	-
5a Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	29.7	
<b>6 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>1,282.2</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
7 Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(15.8)	
8 Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(29.3)	-
9 Empty Set in the EU	-	
10 Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	(0.8)	-
11 Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	(3.1)	
12 Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	-
13 Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	
14 Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	(3.6)	-
15 Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	-
16 Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-	-
17 Holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	-
18 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	-
19 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	-
20 Empty Set in the EU	-	
20a Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	-	
20b of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	-	
20c of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	-	
20d of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	-	
21 Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	
22 Amount exceeding the 15% threshold (negative amount)	-	-
23 of which: direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	-	-
24 Empty Set in the EU	-	
25 of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-
25a Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-	-
25b Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items (negative amount)	-	-
26 Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment	-	
26a Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealised gains and losses pursuant to Articles 467 and 468	-	
Of which: filter for unrealised gains on equity instruments	-	
26b Amount to be deducted from or added to Common Equity Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	-	
27 Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	-	
<b>28 Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>(52.7)</b>	
<b>29 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital</b>	<b>1,229.5</b>	

<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>		-
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	-
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	-
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
<b>36</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		-
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 Instruments (negative amount)	-
38	Direct, Indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-
39	Direct and indirect holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-
40	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-
	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)	-
	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 472 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-
	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Tier 2 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 475 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-
	Of which: direct holdings of non-significant investments in the Tier 2 capital of other financial sector entities	-
	Amount to be deducted from or added to Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	-
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 capital of the institution (negative amount)	-
<b>43</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>44</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)</b>	<b>1,229.5</b>
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions</b>		-
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	342.1
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	-
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	-
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
50	Credit risk adjustments	3.8
<b>51</b>	<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>345.9</b>
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		-
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-
53	Holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-
	Of which new holdings not subject to transitional arrangements	-
	Of which holdings existing before 1 January 2013 and subject to transitional arrangements	-
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-
	Regulatory adjustments applied to tier 2 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)	-
	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 472 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-
	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Additional Tier 1 capital during the transitional period	-

pursuant to article 475 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	
Amount to be deducted from or added to Tier 2 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	-
<b>57 Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>58 Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>345.9</b>
<b>59 Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	<b>1,575.4</b>
<b>Risk weighted assets</b>	
Risk weighted assets in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013(i.e. CRR residual amounts)	
<b>60 Total risk weighted assets</b>	<b>7,887.7</b>
<b>Capital ratios and buffers</b>	
61 Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	15.59%
62 Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	15.59%
63 Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	19.97%
64 Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus	1.39%
65 of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.25%
66 of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.14%
67 of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	-
67a of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	-
68 Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	9.59%
69 [non relevant in EU regulation]	
70 [non relevant in EU regulation]	
71 [non relevant in EU regulation]	
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>	
72 Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	17.7
73 Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	-
74 Empty Set in the EU	-
75 Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	0.3
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>	
76 Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)	3.8
77 Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	42.2
78 Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-
79 Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	-
<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022)</b>	
80 Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
81 Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
82 Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
83 Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
84 Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	233.3
85 Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-

# Annex C: Geographical Distribution of Credit Exposures

## Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer for ICBCS

As at 31 December 2017	Exposure value of credit exposures (\$m)	Sum of net long and short positions of trading book exposures (\$m)	Value of trading book exposures for internal models (\$m)	Exposure value of securitisation exposures (\$m)	Own funds requirements			Total (\$m)	Own funds requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
					of which: Credit exposures (\$m)	of which: Trading book exposures (\$m)	of which: Securitisation exposures (\$m)			
1 Albania	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
2 Algeria	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
3 Angola	0.2	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
4 Argentina	0.8	0.0	-		0.1	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0%
5 Australia	0.8	2.3	-		0.1	0.2		0.2	0.0	0.0%
6 Austria	6.1	-	0.5		0.5	0.2		0.7	0.0	0.0%
7 Azerbaijan	0.3	-	7.8		0.0	0.8		0.8	0.0	0.0%
8 Bahamas	10.8	-	-		0.9	-		0.9	0.0	0.0%
9 Bahrain	17.6	-	1.1		1.4	0.5		1.9	0.0	0.0%
10 Barbados	0.3	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
11 Belgium	5.3	-	1.0		0.4	0.2		0.6	0.0	0.0%
12 Bolivia	2.0	-	-		0.2	-		0.2	0.0	0.0%
13 Botswana	3.2	-	-		0.3	-		0.3	0.0	0.0%
14 Brazil	21.6	0.1	0.0		1.7	0.3		2.1	0.0	0.0%
15 Bulgaria	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
16 Cameroun	2.8	-	-		0.2	-		0.2	0.0	0.0%
17 Canada	60.0	-	-		6.8	-		6.8	0.0	0.0%
18 Cayman Islands	117.1	-	-		9.4	-		9.4	0.0	0.0%
19 Chile	5.8	0.1	0.0		0.5	0.0		0.5	0.0	0.0%
20 China	172.8	24.4	0.5		12.2	2.0		14.2	0.1	0.0%
21 Colombia	1.2	-	-		0.1	-		0.1	0.0	0.0%
22 Croatia	0.0	0.0	-		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%
23 Curaçao	0.1	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
24 Cyprus	40.1	-	-		3.2	-		3.2	0.0	0.0%
25 Czech Republic	1.6	-	-		0.1	-		0.1	0.0	0.5%
26 Democratic Republic Of Congo	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
27 Denmark	0.0	-	0.5		0.0	0.2		0.2	0.0	0.0%
28 Egypt	2.5	-	-		0.3	-		0.3	0.0	0.0%
29 Ethiopia	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
30 Finland	0.9	-	0.5		0.1	0.2		0.3	0.0	0.0%
31 France	0.0	-	11.6		0.0	1.9		1.9	0.0	0.0%
32 Georgia	0.4	-	0.3		0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0%
33 Germany	11.4	-	8.1		0.9	1.3		2.1	0.0	0.0%
34 Ghana	0.4	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
35 Great Britain	113.6	5.0	12.5		8.5	3.0		11.5	0.1	0.0%
36 Greece	23.7	-	-		2.8	0.0		2.8	0.0	0.0%
37 Guatemala	0.1	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
38 Guinea	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
39 Hong Kong	287.1	4.4	-		21.0	0.4		21.4	0.1	1.3%
40 India	133.8	-	-		10.7	-		10.7	0.1	0.0%
41 Indonesia	9.4	1.2	-		0.8	0.1		0.8	0.0	0.0%
42 Ireland	0.3	-	-		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%
43 Israel	0.2	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
44 Italy	36.5	0.0	1.5		2.9	0.3		3.2	0.0	0.0%
45 Ivory Coast	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
46 Jamaica	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
47 Japan	198.2	-	-		15.2	-		15.2	0.1	0.0%
48 Jersey , C.I.	31.8	-	-		2.5	-		2.5	0.0	0.0%
49 Jordan	7.8	-	-		0.6	-		0.6	0.0	0.0%
50 Kazakhstan	5.5	3.6	4.3		0.6	2.7		3.3	0.0	0.0%
51 Kenya	3.9	-	-		0.3	-		0.3	0.0	0.0%
52 Korea, Republic Of	20.4	-	-		1.6	-		1.6	0.0	0.0%
53 Kuwait	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
54 Lesotho	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
55 Liberia	14.2	-	-		1.1	-		1.1	0.0	0.0%
56 Luxembourg	23.2	-	-		1.9	0.0		1.9	0.0	0.0%

As at 31 December 2017	Exposure value of credit exposures (\$m)	Sum of net long and short positions of trading book exposures (\$m)	Value of trading book exposures for internal models (\$m)	Exposure value of securitisation exposures (\$m)	of which: Credit exposures (\$m)	Own funds requirements of which: Trading book exposures (\$m)	of which: Securitisation exposures (\$m)	Total (\$m)	Own funds requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
<b>57</b> Macau	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>58</b> Madagascar	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>59</b> Malawi	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>60</b> Mali	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>61</b> Marshall Islands	0.5	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>62</b> Mauritius	0.3	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>63</b> Mexico	-	0.1	-		-	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>64</b> Morocco	0.1	-	0.1		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>65</b> Mozambique	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>66</b> Namibia	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>67</b> Netherlands	45.9	1.2	4.6		3.7	1.0		4.6	0.0	0.0%
<b>68</b> Nigeria	97.1	0.1	3.0		8.9	0.1		9.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>69</b> Norway	-	-	1.0		-	0.1		0.1	0.0	2.0%
<b>70</b> Pakistan	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>71</b> Panama	0.3	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>72</b> Peru	19.6	0.2	-		1.6	0.0		1.6	0.0	0.0%
<b>73</b> Portugal	-	-	-		-	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>74</b> Qatar	54.2	-	0.0		2.2	0.0		2.2	0.0	0.0%
<b>75</b> Russian Federation	17.4	1.7	2.1		1.4	0.9		2.3	0.0	0.0%
<b>76</b> Rwanda	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>77</b> Saudi Arabia	5.2	-	-		0.4	-		0.4	0.0	0.0%
<b>78</b> Senegal	0.2	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>79</b> Serbia	1.7	-	-		0.1	-		0.1	0.0	0.0%
<b>80</b> Seychelles Islands	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>81</b> Sierra Leone	0.1	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>82</b> Singapore	129.3	1.3	-		10.3	0.0		10.3	0.1	0.0%
<b>83</b> South Africa	12.2	4.4	1.5		1.0	1.0		2.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>84</b> Spain	-	-	2.0		-	0.4		0.4	0.0	0.0%
<b>85</b> Sri Lanka	0.0	0.2	-		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>86</b> Swaziland	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>87</b> Sweden	20.1	0.0	1.5		0.3	0.3		0.6	0.0	2.0%
<b>88</b> Switzerland	183.1	-	1.5		14.6	0.3		14.9	0.1	0.0%
<b>89</b> Taiwan	3.2	-	-		0.3	-		0.3	0.0	0.0%
<b>90</b> Tanzania, United Republic Of	0.4	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>91</b> Thailand	7.8	-	-		0.6	-		0.6	0.0	0.0%
<b>92</b> Tunisia	0.1	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>93</b> Turkey	28.6	3.9	7.2		2.3	3.3		5.6	0.0	0.0%
<b>94</b> Uganda	0.2	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>95</b> Ukraine	0.6	0.3	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.0	0.0%
<b>96</b> United Arab Emirates	82.4	-	-		4.8	-		4.8	0.0	0.0%
<b>97</b> United States	98.5	0.0	-		7.8	0.0		7.8	0.0	0.0%
<b>98</b> Uruguay	0.0	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>99</b> Venezuela	-	0.1	-		-	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>100</b> Virgin Islands (British)	98.3	-	-		7.9	-		7.9	0.0	0.0%
<b>101</b> Zambia	2.6	-	-		0.2	-		0.2	0.0	0.0%
<b>102</b> Zimbabwe	0.1	-	-		0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,306.1</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.14%</b>

Only exposures to countries relevant to ICBCS are shown in the table above.

## Annex D: Leverage Ratio

### Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

As at 31 December 2017	CRR Leverage Ratio Exposure (\$m)
<b>On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>	
1 On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets, but including collateral)	14,709
2 (Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(30)
3 <b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets) (sum of lines 1 and 2)</b>	<b>14,679</b>
<b>Derivative exposures</b>	
4 Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	1,275
5 Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	3,669
EU-5a Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-
6 Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-
7 (Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(343)
8 (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-
9 Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	1,818
10 (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(1,111)
11 <b>Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)</b>	<b>5,308</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction exposures</b>	
12 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	4,845
13 (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14 Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	173
EU-14a Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Article 429b (4) and 222 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-
15 Agent transaction exposures	-
EU-15a (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-
16 <b>Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15a)</b>	<b>5,018</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>	
17 Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	30
18 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(19)
19 <b>Other off-balance sheet exposures (sum of lines 17 to 18)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Exempted exposures in accordance with CRR Article 429 (7) and (14) (on and off balance sheet)</b>	
EU-19a (Exemption of intragroup exposures (solo basis) in accordance with Article 429(7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet))	-
EU-19b (Exposures exempted in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet))	-
<b>Capital and total exposures</b>	
20 <b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>1,230</b>
21 <b>Total leverage ratio exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, 19, EU-19a and EU-19b)</b>	<b>25,016</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>	
22 <b>Leverage ratio</b>	<b>4.91%</b>
<b>Choice on transitional arrangements and amount of derecognised fiduciary items</b>	
EU-23 Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	-
EU-24 Amount of derecognised fiduciary items in accordance with Article 429(11) of Regulation (EU) NO 575/2013	-



## Leverage Ratio Exposure Breakdown

A breakdown of the on balance sheet exposures used in the leverage ratio calculation (excluding derivatives, securities financing transactions and all exposures exempted from inclusion in the leverage ratio exposure measure) are shown in the table below. A significant component of the banking book exposures is driven by cash balances held at central banks and highly liquid securities.

### Leverage Ratio on Balance Sheet Exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

As at 31 December 2017	CRR Leverage Ratio Exposure (\$m)
<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:</b>	<b>13,875</b>
Trading book exposures	6,265
Banking book exposures, of which:	7,610
Covered bonds	-
Exposures treated as sovereigns	4,633
Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE NOT treated as sovereigns	602
Institutions	1,127
Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	-
Retail exposures	-
Corporate	1,150
Exposures in default	2
Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	96

The exposure measure generally follows the accounting value, with a number of specific adjustments as per the amended CRR Article 429. The table below shows the reconciliation of the accounting balance sheet to the leverage ratio exposure measure.

### Leverage Ratio Summary Reconciliation of Accounting Assets and Leverage Ratio Exposures

As at 31 December 2017	Applicable Amounts (\$m)
<b>Total assets as per published financial statements</b>	<b>23,854</b>
Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(13) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 "CRR")	-
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	1,009
Adjustments for securities financing transactions "SFTs"	173
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	12
(Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-
(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-
Other adjustments	(30)
<b>Total leverage ratio exposure</b>	<b>25,016</b>

## Annex E: Glossary

### Arrears

A customer is in arrears when they are behind in fulfilling their obligations with the result that an outstanding loan is unpaid or overdue. Such a customer is also said to be in a state of delinquency and the entire outstanding balance is delinquent.

### Back testing

Application of an analytical method where historical data is used to determine how accurately the model has predicted actual results

### Basel II

The capital adequacy framework issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in June 2006 in the form of the 'International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards'.

### Basel 2.5

The 2009 update to the Basel II framework to strengthen market risk and securitisation capital requirements and to enhance disclosure in these areas. See also CRD III.

### Basel III

The capital reforms and introduction of a global liquidity standard proposed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in 2010 and due to be phased in, through CRD IV, from 1 January 2014 onward.

### Basis point

One hundredth of a per cent (0.01 per cent). 100 basis points is 1 per cent. Used in quoting movements in interest rates or yields on securities

### Capital resources

Eligible capital held by the Group in order to satisfy its capital requirements.

### Central Counterparty (CCP)

An institution mediating between the buyer and the seller in a financial transaction, such as a derivative contract or repurchase agreement (repo). Where a CCP is used, a single bilateral contract between the buyer and the seller is replaced with two contracts, one between the buyer and the CCP and one between the CCP seller.

### Collectively assessed loan impairment provision

A provision established following an impairment assessment on a collective basis for homogeneous groups of loans, such as credit card receivables and personal loans, that are not considered individually significant and for loan losses that have been incurred but not separately identified at the balance sheet date.

### Contractual maturities

Contractual maturity refers to the final payment date of a loan or other financial instrument, at which point all the remaining outstanding principal will be repaid and interest is due to be paid.

### Common equity tier 1 capital

The highest quality form of regulatory capital under CRD IV that comprises common shares issued and related share premium, retained earnings and other reserves excluding the cash flow hedging reserve, less specified regulatory adjustments.

### Common equity tier 1 ratio

Common equity tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.

### Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. Such transactions relate to contracts for financial instruments and may include derivative contracts and repo contracts.

## **CRD**

See CRD IV

## **CRD IV**

In June 2013, the European Commission published legislation for a Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) which form the CRD IV package. The package implements the Basel III proposals in addition to the inclusion of new proposals on sanctions for non-compliance with prudential rules, corporate governance and remuneration. The rules are implemented in the UK via the PRA policy statement PS7/13 and are in force from 1 January 2014, with certain sections subject to transitional phase in.

### **Credit quality step**

A step in the PRA's credit quality assessment scale which is based on the credit ratings applied by ECAs. The scale is used to assign risk weights to exposures under the Standardised Approach.

### **Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)**

Credit conversion factors (CCF) are used in determining the exposure at default (EAD) in relation to a credit risk exposure. The CCF is an estimate of the proportion of undrawn commitments expected to be drawn down at the point of default.

### **Credit Default Swaps (CDS)**

A credit default swap is a type of credit derivative. It is an arrangement whereby the credit risk of an asset (the reference asset) is transferred from the buyer to the seller of protection. The entity selling protection receives premium or interest-related payments in return for contracting to make payments to the protection buyer upon a defined credit event. Credit events normally include bankruptcy, payment default on a reference asset or assets, or downgrades by a rating agency.

### **Credit derivatives**

A credit derivative is a financial instrument that derives its value from the credit rating of an underlying instrument carrying the credit risk of the issuing entity. The principal type of credit derivatives are credit default swaps, which are used by the Group as part of its trading activity and to manage its own exposure to credit risk.

### **Credit risk**

The risk that parties with whom the Group has contracted fails to meet their obligations (both on and off-balance sheet).

### **Credit risk mitigation**

A technique used to reduce the credit risk associated with an exposure (which continues to be held) by application of credit risk mitigants such as collateral, guarantees and credit protection.

### **Credit risk spread (or credit spread)**

The credit spread is the yield spread between securities with the same currency and maturity structure but with different associated credit risks, with the yield spread rising as the credit rating worsens. It is the premium over the benchmark or risk-free rate required by the market to take on a lower credit quality.

### **Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA)**

These are adjustments to the fair values of derivative assets to reflect the creditworthiness of the counterparty.

## **CRR**

See CRD IV

### **Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA)**

An adjustment to the measurement of derivative liabilities to reflect default risk of the entity

### **Debt restructuring**

This is when the terms and provisions of outstanding debt agreements are changed. This is often done in order to improve cash flow and the ability of the borrower to repay the debt. It can involve altering the repayment schedule as well as reducing the debt or interest charged on the loan.

## **Debt securities**

Debt securities are assets held by the Group representing certificates of indebtedness of credit institutions, public bodies or other undertakings, excluding those issued by Central Banks.

### **Debt securities in issue**

These are unsubordinated debt securities issued by the Group. They include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bonds and medium-term notes.

### **Equity risk**

The financial risk involved in holding equity in a particular investment.

### **Expected Loss (EL)**

Expected loss (EL) represents the anticipated loss, in the event of default, on a credit risk exposure modelled under the internal ratings based approach. EL is determined by multiplying the associated PD%, LGD% and EAD together and assumes a 12 month time horizon.

### **Exposure**

An asset, off-balance sheet item or position which carries a risk of financial loss

### **Exposure at Default (EAD)**

Exposure at default (EAD) represents the estimated exposure to a customer in the event of default. In determining EAD amounts, consideration is made of the extent to which undrawn commitments may be drawn down at the point of default (see Credit Conversion Factors) and the application of credit risk mitigation (i.e. eligible financial collateral). Analysis of credit risk exposures under Pillar 3 is typically based on EAD amounts, prior to the application of credit risk mitigation.

### **External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI)**

External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) include external credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

### **Fair value adjustment**

Fair value adjustments arise on acquisition when assets and liabilities are acquired at fair values that are different from the carrying values in the acquired company. In respect of the Group's acquisition of HBOS the principal adjustments were write-downs in respect of loans and advances to customers and debt issued.

### **Forbearance**

Forbearance takes place when a concession is made on the contractual terms of a loan in response to an obligor's financial difficulties.

### **Group**

Refers to ICBCS Group

### **Impaired loans**

Impaired loans are loans where the Group does not expect to collect all the contractual cash flows or to collect them when they are contractually due.

### **Impairment charge and impairment allowances**

Impairment allowances are a provision held on the balance sheet as a result of the raising of an impairment charge against profit for the incurred loss inherent in the lending book. An impairment allowance may either be individual or collective.

### **Impairment losses**

An impairment loss is the reduction in value that arises following an impairment review of an asset that determines that the asset's value is lower than its carrying value. For impaired financial assets measured at amortised cost, impairment losses are the difference between the carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

**Incremental Risk Charge**

Incremental risk charge ('IRC') The IRC model captures the potential distribution of profit and loss due to default and migration for a portfolio of credit positions. For credit positions held on the trading book, and subject to specific interest rate risk VAR for regulatory capital, an IRC based on the 99.9th percentile of the IRC distribution, over a one-year capital horizon, is used as a capital add-on to VAR.

**Individually / collectively assessed**

Impairment is measured individually for assets that are individually significant, and collectively where a portfolio comprises homogenous assets and where appropriate statistical techniques are available.

**Individually assessed loan impairment provisions**

Impairment loss provisions for individually significant impaired loans are assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the financial condition of the counterparty, any guarantor and the realisable value of any collateral held.

**Interest rate risk (IRR)**

Interest rate risk arises from the different repricing characteristics of the Group's non-trading assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions of the Group. Interest rate risk arises predominantly from the mismatch between interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities, but also to the investment term of capital and reserves, and the need to minimise income volatility.

**Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)**

The Internal Assessment Approach is an IRB approach for securitisations whereby a firm applies its internal assessment of the credit quality of the positions in the risk weighted asset calculations. A firm must apply to the PRA for permission to use this approach and must satisfy the PRA of its internal assessment processes. The Internal Assessment Approach may only be applied to exposures arising from asset backed commercial paper programmes.

**Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)**

The Group's own assessment, based on Basel II requirements, of the levels of capital that it needs to hold in respect of its regulatory capital requirements (for credit, market and operational risks) and for other risks including stress events as they apply on a solo level and on a consolidated level.

**Internal Model Method (IMM)**

The Internal Model Method is one of three methods available to calculate exposure values for counterparty credit risk. A firm must only apply the IMM if it has counterparty credit risk IMM permission from the PRA.

**Investment grade**

This refers to the highest range of credit ratings, from 'AAA' to 'BBB' as measured by external credit rating agencies.

**International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreement**

A standardised contract developed by the ISDA which is used as an umbrella contract for bilateral derivative contracts.

**Leverage Ratio**

A capital leverage measure, introduced under the Basel III reforms, that is defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to total exposures, where total exposures equal the sum of all balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items not deducted in determining tier 1 capital. The leverage ratio is intended to reinforce risk based capital requirements with a simple, non-risk based 'backstop' measure.

**Loan-to-Value Ratio (LTV)**

The loan-to-value ratio is a mathematical calculation which expresses the amount of a mortgage balance outstanding as a percentage of the total appraised value of the property. A high LTV indicates that there is less value to protect the lender against house price falls or increases in the loan if repayments are not made and interest is added to the outstanding balance of the loan.

**Loans past due**

Loans are past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

**Loss Given Default (LGD)**

Loss given default (LGD) represents the estimated proportion of an EAD amount that will be lost in the event of default. It is calculated after taking account of credit risk mitigation and includes the cost of recovery.

### **Mark-to-Market (MTM) Approach**

The Mark-to-Market Approach is one of three methods available to calculate exposure values for counterparty credit risk. The method adjusts daily to account for profits and losses in the value of related assets and liabilities.

### **Market risk**

The risk that unfavourable market moves (including changes in and increased volatility of interest rates, market-implied inflation rates, credit spreads and bond prices, foreign exchange rates, equity, property and commodity prices and other instruments) lead to reductions in earnings and / or value.

### **Master netting agreement**

An agreement between two counterparties that have multiple derivative contracts with each other that provides for the net settlement of all contracts through a single payment, in a single currency, in the event of default on, or termination of, any one contract.

### **Minimum capital requirement**

The minimum regulatory capital that must be held in accordance with Pillar 1 requirements for credit, market and operational risk

### **MRC**

Market Risk Committee

### **Model validation**

The process of assessing and providing evidence that the bank's models perform as planned and adequately reflect the risk profile of the business, and that there are no material misstatements of the capital requirement See also Backtesting

### **Multilateral Development Banks**

Institutions created by groups of countries to provide finance and professional advice for development.

### **Operational risk**

The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events

### **Over-the-Counter (OTC) derivatives**

Over the counter derivatives are derivatives for which the terms and conditions can be freely negotiated by the counterparties involved, unlike exchange traded derivatives which have standardised terms.

### **Past due items**

An exposure class under the Standardised Approach that recognises exposures that are more than 90 days past due

### **Pillar 1**

The first pillar of the Basel II framework sets out the minimum regulatory capital requirements for credit, operational and market risks.

### **Pillar 2**

The second pillar of the Basel II framework is known as the Supervisory Review Process, and sets out the review process for a bank's capital and liquidity adequacy; the process under which the supervisors evaluate how well financial institutions are assessing their risks and the actions taken as a result of these assessments.

### **Pillar 3**

The third pillar of the Basel II framework aims to encourage market discipline by setting out disclosure requirements for banks on their capital, liquidity and risk exposures and risk assessment processes. These disclosures are aimed at improving the information made available to the market.

### **Potential Future Exposure (PFE)**

A regulatory add-on for the potential future credit exposure on derivatives contracts as calculated under the Mark-to-Market Approach.

**Private equity investments**

Private equity is equity securities in operating companies not quoted on a public exchange. Investment in private equity often involves the investment of capital in private companies or the acquisition of a public company that results in the delisting of public equity. Capital for private equity investment is raised by retail or institutional investors and used to fund investment strategies such as leveraged buyouts, venture capital, growth capital, distressed investments and mezzanine capital.

**Prudent Valuation Adjustment (PVA)**

A regulatory deduction applied to CRD IV common equity tier 1 capital based upon the difference between the prudent values of trading book assets or other financial assets measured at fair value with the fair values recognised for these assets in the financial statements.

**Point-in-Time (PIT)**

Estimates of PD (or other measures) made on a Point-in-Time (PIT) basis generally cover a short time horizon (usually a 12 month period) and are sensitive to changes in the economic cycle. This differs from a Through-the-Cycle (TTC) basis which uses long run average economic and risk data to reduce such sensitivity.

**Probability of Default (PD)**

Probability of default (PD) represents an estimate of the likelihood that a customer will default on their obligation within a 12 month time horizon.

**Ratings Based Approach (RBA)**

The Ratings Based Approach is an IRB approach for securitisations applied to rated securitisation and re-securitisation positions. The approach applies risk weightings to positions based on a combination of ECAI ratings, the granularity of the underlying pool, the seniority of the position and whether the position is a re-securitisation position.

**Regulatory capital**

The amount of capital that the Group holds, determined in accordance with rules established by the PRA for the consolidated Group and by local regulators for individual Group companies.

**Re-securitisations**

A securitisation where the risk associated with an underlying pool of exposures is tranching and at least one of the underlying exposures is a securitisation position.

**Renegotiated loans**

Loans and advances are generally renegotiated either as part of an ongoing customer relationship or in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the borrower. In the latter case renegotiation can result in an extension of the due date of payment or repayment plans under which the Group offers a concessionary rate of interest to genuinely distressed borrowers. This will result in the asset continuing to be overdue and will be impaired where the renegotiated payments of interest and principal will not recover the original carrying amount of the asset. In other cases, renegotiation will lead to a new agreement, which is treated as a new loan.

**Repurchase agreements or 'repos'**

Short-term funding agreements which allow a borrower to sell a financial asset, such as ABS or Government bonds as collateral for cash. As part of the agreement the borrower agrees to repurchase the security at some later date, usually less than 30 days, repaying the proceeds of the loan.

**Residual maturity**

The length of time remaining from present date until the maturity of the exposure

**Risk appetite**

The amount and type of risk that the Group is prepared to seek, accept or tolerate.

**Risk weighted assets (RWAs)**

A measure of a bank's assets adjusted for their associated risks. Risk weightings are established in accordance with PRA rules.

**Securities financing transactions (SFTs)**

Securities financing transactions are repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, buy / sell backs and securities lending. For the lender (seller) of the securities it is usually a way to raise funds to finance the securities positions. For the borrower (buyer) of the securities it is a way to invest short-term funds or to cover short (bond) positions.

**Securitisation**

Securitisation is a process by which a group of assets, usually loans, are aggregated into a pool, which is used to back the issuance of new securities. Securitisation is the process by which ABS are created. A company sells assets to a structured entity which then issues securities backed by the assets. This allows the credit quality of the assets to be separated from the credit rating of the original company and transfers risk to external investors. Assets used in securitisations include mortgages to create mortgage backed securities or residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) as well as commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS). The Group has established several securitisation structures as part of its funding and capital management activities. These generally use mortgages, corporate loans and credit cards as asset pools.

**Securitisation position**

A retained or purchased position (exposure) in the securities issued by a securitisation

**Sovereign exposures**

Exposures to central governments and central government departments, central banks and entities owned or guaranteed by the aforementioned.

**ICBC**

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd

**ICBCS**

ICBC Standard Bank Plc

**Standardised Approach**

The Standardised Approach to calculating credit risk capital requirements requires the use of a standard set of risk weights prescribed by the regulator. Use may be made of external credit ratings supplied by ECAs to assign risk weights to exposures. Standardised approaches, following prescribed methodologies, also exist for calculating market risk and operational risk capital requirements.

**Stressed VaR (SVaR)**

Stressed VaR is a one year forward looking measure of VaR where certain parameters of the portfolio are calculated under a period of stress.

**Stress testing**

Stress and scenario testing is the term used to describe techniques where plausible events are considered as vulnerabilities to ascertain how this will impact the capital resources which are required to be held.

**Subordinated liabilities**

Liabilities which, in the event of insolvency or liquidation of the issuer, are subordinated to the claims of depositors and other creditors of the issuer

**The Standardised Approach (TSA)**

A standardised measure for calculating operational risk capital requirements based on the three year average of the aggregate risk weighted relevant indicators of the underlying business. The relevant indicators are derived from total income.

**Through-the-cycle (TTC)**

See Point-in-time (PIT)

**Tier 1 capital**

A measure of a bank's financial strength defined by the PRA. It captures common equity tier 1 capital plus other tier 1 securities in issue, but is subject to a deduction in respect of material holdings in financial companies.



### **Tier 1 capital ratio**

Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.

### **Tier 2 capital**

A component of regulatory capital defined by the PRA, mainly comprising qualifying subordinated loan capital, certain non-controlling interests and eligible collective impairment allowances

### **Trading book**

Positions in financial instruments and commodities held for trading purposes or to hedge other elements of the trading book.

### **Value-at-Risk (VaR)**

Value-at-Risk is an estimate of the potential loss in earnings which might arise from market movements under normal market conditions, if the current positions were to be held unchanged for one business day. It is measured to specified level of confidence, often 95 per cent or 99 per cent.

### **Write downs**

The depreciation or lowering of the value of an asset in the books to reflect a decline in their value, or expected cash flows.

### **Write-off**

The reduction of the value of an asset to zero, reflecting the inability to recover any residual value

### **Wrong way risk (WWR)**

The risk that arises from the correlation between a counterparty exposure and the credit quality of the counterparty. It is therefore the risk that the probability of default of the counterparty increases with the exposure.

## Annex F: List of Tables Included

Table No	Title	Page
1	No. of Directorships for Directors of ICBC Standard Bank Plc	14
2	Countercyclical Buffer Requirements	21
3	Regulatory approach by risk type	22
4	ICBCS – Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratios and Buffers	24
5	Capital resources of ICBCS as at 31 December 2017	25
6	Capital requirements of ICBCS as at 31 December 2017	26
7	Individual Liquidity Coverage Ratio for ICBCS	30
8	Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio for ICBCS	30
9	Credit Risk Exposure by Exposure Class	35
10	Credit Risk Exposures by Industry	37
11	Credit Risk Exposures by Geographic Region	38
12	Credit Risk Exposures by Maturity	38
13	Credit Risk Exposure by Credit Quality Steps	39
14	Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure for Derivatives	43
15	Counterparty Credit Risk on Credit Derivative Transactions	44
16	Credit Risk Mitigation by Exposure Class	50
17	Hypothetical Profit and Loss and VaR (Graph)	56
18	VaR measures for ICBCS	58
19	Stressed VaR measures for ICBCS	58
20	Incremental Risk Charge for ICBCS	59
21	Analysis of trading profit (Graph)	59
22	Market risk capital requirements by modelled and non-modelled output	60
23	Market sensitivities to interest rate in the banking book	62
24	Median Asset Encumbrance Over 2016	74
25	Median Collateral received by ICBC Standard Bank Plc over 2016	75
26	Encumbered assets/collateral received by ICBC Standard Bank Plc and associated liabilities	75
27	Asset Encumbrance as at 31 Dec 2016	75
28	Collateral received by ICBC Standard Bank Plc as at 31 Dec 2016	76
29	Asset Encumbrance Ratio	76
30	Analysis of remuneration by base and variable pay	80
31	Outstanding Deferred Remuneration	80
32	Remuneration breakdown by band	81
33	Annex A: Main features of capital instruments	82
34	Annex B: Transitional Own Funds Disclosure Template	83
35	Annex C: Geographical Distribution of Credit Exposures	86
36	Annex D: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template	88
37	Leverage Ratio - On Balance Sheet Exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	89
38	Leverage Ratio - Summary Reconciliation of Accounting Assets and Leverage Ratio Exposures	89

## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>ALCO</b>	Asset and liability committee	<b>LME</b>	London Metal Exchange
<b>ALM</b>	Asset and liability management	<b>LRTS</b>	Liquidity risk tolerance statement
<b>APB</b>	Auditing Practices Board	<b>LSC</b>	Liquidity sub-committee
<b>BAC</b>	Board audit committee	<b>M&amp;A</b>	Merger and acquisition
<b>BIC</b>	Business infrastructure committee	<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>BRICS</b>	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa	<b>MTF</b>	Metal trading facilities
<b>BRMC</b>	Board risk management committee	<b>NBFI</b>	Non-bank financial institution
<b>BS&amp;R</b>	Business support and recovery	<b>OCI</b>	Other comprehensive income
<b>CAM</b>	Global markets core account management	<b>OIS</b>	Overnight index based swap curves
<b>Capcom</b>	Capital and liquidity management committee	<b>OpCo</b>	Operational risk committee
<b>CCP</b>	Contingent credit protection	<b>OTC</b>	Over-the-counter
<b>CEEMECA</b>	Central and Eastern Europe / Middle East / Central Asia	<b>PBB</b>	Personal and Business Banking
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer	<b>PCC</b>	Pre-credit committee
<b>CFP</b>	Contingency funding plan	<b>PCMU</b>	Physical commodities management unit
<b>CIB</b>	Corporate and Investment Banking division	<b>PCS</b>	Private Client Services
<b>CGC</b>	Credit governance committee	<b>PD</b>	Probability of default
<b>COMEX</b>	Commodity exchange	<b>PFE</b>	Potential future exposure
<b>Company</b>	ICBC Standard Bank Plc company	<b>PIM</b>	Principal Investment Management
<b>CRD</b>	Capital requirement directive	<b>PIT</b>	Point in time
<b>CRO</b>	Chief Risk Officer	<b>Plan</b>	Quanto stock unit plan
<b>CRS</b>	Common Reporting Standard	<b>PRA</b>	Prudential Regulation Authority
<b>CSA</b>	Credit Support Annex	<b>PRMC</b>	Portfolio risk management committee
<b>CSE</b>	Consolidated structured entity	<b>QARM</b>	Quantitative analytics and risk methods
<b>CVA</b>	Credit valuation adjustment	<b>Remco</b>	Remuneration committee of the group
<b>DCM</b>	Debt Capital Markets	<b>Repos</b>	Repurchase agreements
<b>DVA</b>	Own credit valuation adjustments	<b>RMC</b>	Risk management committee
<b>EAD</b>	Exposure at default	<b>SARB</b>	South African Reserve Bank
<b>ECap</b>	Economic capital	<b>SBG</b>	Standard Bank Group Limited and subsidiaries
<b>ECB</b>	European Central Bank	<b>SBLH</b>	Standard Bank London Holdings Limited
<b>EL</b>	Expected loss	<b>SBSA</b>	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
<b>EMIR</b>	European Market Infrastructure Regulation	<b>SIFMA</b>	Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association
<b>EP</b>	Economic profit	<b>SPA</b>	Sale and purchase agreement
<b>ERC</b>	Equity risk committee	<b>STC</b>	Structured transactions committee
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>TTC</b>	Through the cycle
<b>EWI</b>	Early warning indicator	<b>UL</b>	Unexpected loss
<b>FATCA</b>	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act	<b>VaR</b>	Value-at-risk
<b>FCA</b>	Financial Conduct Authority	<b>VAT</b>	Value added tax
<b>FIRB</b>	Foundation internal ratings based	<b>ZAR</b>	South African Rand
<b>FOA</b>	Futures and Options Association		
<b>GAC</b>	Group audit committee		
<b>GROC</b>	Group risk oversight committee		
<b>Group</b>	ICBC Standard Bank Plc, its subsidiaries and CSEs		
<b>IAS</b>	International Accounting Standards		
<b>ICAAP</b>	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process		
<b>ICBC</b>	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited		
<b>ICBCS</b>	ICBC Standard Bank Plc		
<b>ICMA</b>	International Capital Market Association		
<b>IFRIC</b>	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee		
<b>IFRS</b>	International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU		
<b>ILG</b>	Individual liquidity guidance		
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund		
<b>ISDA</b>	International Swap Dealers Association		
<b>KRI</b>	Key risk indicators		
<b>LGD</b>	Loss given default		
<b>LCMT</b>	Liquidity contingency management team		

## Contact information

### CHINA

ICBC Standard Resources (China) Limited  
Unit 705, Tower 1  
Century Link, No. 1198  
Shanghai 200122  
The People's Republic of China

C Gong  
General Manager

ICBC Standard Bank Plc – Representative office  
Room 621, 6F  
Building 1  
No. 1229 Century Avenue  
Shanghai 200120  
The People's Republic of China

### HONG KONG

ICBC Standard Bank Plc – Hong Kong branch  
Suite 3218, Level 32  
Two Pacific Place  
88 Queensway  
Hong Kong

W Chou  
Chief Executive

### JAPAN

ICBC Standard Bank Plc – Tokyo branch  
11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Ark Mori Building, Akasaka  
1-12-32, Minato-ku  
Tokyo 107-6011  
Japan

Y Ikemizu  
Branch Manager

### SINGAPORE

ICBC Standard Bank Plc – Singapore branch  
One George Street  
No. 16-04  
Singapore 049145

P Hurley  
Chief Executive

### UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

ICBC Standard Bank Plc – DIFC branch  
Al Fattan Currency Tower  
15<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Office 1501, Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC)  
PO BOX 506962  
Dubai, UAE

H Chawki  
Senior Executive

### UNITED KINGDOM

ICBC Standard Bank Plc  
20 Gresham street  
London  
EC2V 7JE  
England

M van der Spuy  
Chief Executive

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ICBC Standard NY Holdings, Inc. group  
28<sup>th</sup> Floor, 520 Madison Avenue  
New York  
NY 10022  
USA

A Maartens  
Chief Executive

# Disclaimer

This is a marketing communication which has been prepared by a trader, sales person or analyst of ICBC Standard Bank Plc, or its affiliates ("ICBCS") and is provided for informational purposes only. The material does not constitute, nor should it be regarded as, investment research. It has not been prepared in accordance with the full legal requirements designed to promote independence of research and is not subject to any prohibition on dealing ahead of the dissemination of investment research.

Additional information with respect to any security, commodity or other financial instrument, referred to herein may be made available on request. This material is for the general information of institutional and market professional clients of ICBCS and should not be considered to be investment advice. It does not take into account the particular investment objectives, financial situation or needs of individual clients. The information, tools and material presented in this marketing communication are provided to you for information purposes only and are not to be used or considered as an offer or the solicitation of an offer to sell or to buy or subscribe for securities, commodities or other financial instruments, or to participate in any particular trading strategy, nor shall it, or the fact of its distribution, form the basis of, or be relied upon in connection with, any contract relating to such action. This material is based on information that we consider reliable, but ICBCS does not warrant or represent (expressly or impliedly) that it is accurate, complete, not misleading or as to its fitness for the purpose intended and it should not be relied upon as such. The information and opinions contained in this document were produced by ICBCS as per the date stated and may be subject to change without prior notification. Opinions expressed are our current opinions as of the date appearing on this material only. We endeavour to update the material in this report on a timely basis, but regulatory compliance or other reasons may prevent us from doing so.

ICBCS or its employees may from time to time have long or short positions in securities, commodities, warrants, futures, options, derivatives or other financial instruments referred to in this material. ICBCS does and seeks to do business with companies covered in this communication. As a result, investors should be aware that ICBCS may have a conflict of interest that could affect the objectivity of this communication. Investors should consider this communication as only a single factor in making their investment decision.

None of the material, nor its content, nor any copy of it, may be altered in any way, transmitted to, copied or distributed to any other party, without the prior express written permission of ICBCS. All trademarks, service marks and logos used in this communication are trademarks or service marks or registered trademarks or service marks of ICBCS.

Information and opinions presented in this communication were obtained or derived from sources ICBCS believes are reliable, but ICBCS makes no representations as to their accuracy or completeness. Additional information is available upon request. ICBCS accepts no liability for loss, either directly or indirectly, arising from the use of the material presented in this communication, except that this exclusion of liability does not apply to the extent that liability arises under specific statutes or regulations applicable to ICBCS.

The services, securities and investments discussed in this material may not be available to nor suitable for all investors. Investors should make their own investment decisions based upon their own financial objectives and financial resources, and if necessary, should seek professional advice. It should be noted that investment involves risk, including, but not limited to, the risk of capital loss. Past performance is no guide to future performance. In relation to securities denominated in foreign currency, movements in exchange rates will have an effect on the value, either favourable or unfavourable, of such securities. Some investments discussed in this marketing communication may have a high level of volatility. High volatility investments may experience sudden and large falls in their value causing losses when that investment is realised. Those losses may equal your original investment. Indeed, in the case of some investments, the potential losses may exceed the amount of initial investment, and in such circumstances, you may be required to pay more money to support those losses. Income yields from investments may fluctuate and, in consequence, initial capital paid for such investments may be used as part of that income yield. Some investments may not be readily realisable and it may be difficult to sell or realize those investments, similarly it may prove difficult for you to obtain reliable information about the value, or risks, to which such an investment is exposed.

In Europe, this communication is distributed by ICBC Standard Bank Plc, 20 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JE which is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and regulated by the PRA and the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), and is provided to Professional Investors only.

In Hong Kong, this communication is distributed by ICBC Standard Bank Plc, Hong Kong Branch, and is intended solely for use by Professional Investor (as defined in the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation) clients and prospective clients of members of ICBC Standard Bank Plc Group. This communication may not be relied on by retail customers or persons to whom this communication may not be provided by law. All enquiries by recipients in Hong Kong must be directed to an ICBC Standard Bank Plc, Hong Kong Branch contact. ICBC Standard Bank Plc, Hong Kong Branch is a fully licensed bank under the Banking Ordinance and is a registered institution under the Securities and Futures Ordinance in Hong Kong. Any investments and services contained or referred to in this presentation may not be suitable for you and it is recommended that you consult an independent investment advisor if you are in doubt about such investments or investment services.

In Singapore, the provision of Financial Advisory Services is regulated under the Financial Advisers Act (Cap. 110). Accordingly (and where applicable), this material is provided by ICBC Standard Bank Plc, Singapore Branch pursuant to Regulation 32C of the Financial Advisers Regulations. The material contained in this document is intended solely for Accredited Investors, Expert Investors, or Institutional Investors, as defined under the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) of Singapore. Recipients in Singapore should contact an ICBC Standard Bank Plc, Singapore Branch representative in respect of any matters arising from, or in connection with this material. ICBC Standard Bank Plc, Singapore Branch is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

If distributed into the United States, this communication is issued by a member of the sales and trading department of ICBCS. Sales and trading department personnel are not research analysts, and the information in this communication is not intended to constitute "research" as that term is defined by applicable regulations. Unless otherwise indicated, any reference to a research report or research recommendation is not intended to represent the whole report and is not in itself considered a recommendation or research report. All views, opinions and estimates expressed in this communication (i) may change without notice and (ii) may differ from those views, opinions and estimates held or expressed by ICBCS or other ICBCS personnel. This communication is being provided to you without regard to your particular circumstances, and any decision to purchase or sell a financial instrument must be made by you independently without reliance on ICBCS. Any decision to purchase or subscribe for any financial instrument in any offering must be based solely on existing public information on such financial instrument and not on this communication. This material is not intended to provide personal investment advice and it does not take into account the specific investment objectives, financial situation and the particular needs of any specific person. This communication is for informational purposes only and should not be regarded as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any financial product, an official confirmation of any transaction, or as an official statement of ICBCS, or any of its affiliates. While every care has been taken in preparing this communication, no representation, warranty or undertaking (express or implied) is given and no responsibility or liability is accepted by ICBCS, its subsidiaries, holding companies or affiliates as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. All opinions and estimates contained in this communication may be changed after publication at any time without notice. Any included projections, opinions, assumptions or estimates are for example only, and they may not represent current or future performance. The information in this communication may not be updated or otherwise revised. Members of ICBCS, their directors, officers and employees may have a long or short position in the instruments mentioned in this communication or related investments, and may add to, dispose of or effect transactions for their own account and ICBCS may perform or seek to perform advisory or banking services in relation thereto. This communication is not intended for the use of private or retail customers. Any communication may be inconsistent, and reach different conclusions, with other ICBCS communications. ICBCS is under no obligation to bring such communications to the attention of recipients of this information.

In jurisdictions where ICBCS is not already registered or licensed to trade in securities, transactions will only be effected in accordance with applicable securities legislation, which will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and may require that the trade be made in accordance with applicable exemptions from registration or licensing requirements.

Copyright 2016 ICBC Standard. All rights reserved. This communication or any portion hereof may not be reprinted, sold or redistributed without the written consent of ICBC Standard Bank Plc.



**ICBC Standard Bank Plc | Financial Markets and Commodities**  
20 Gresham Street | London EC2V 7JE, United Kingdom