INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (ASIA) LIMITED
中 國 工 商 銀 行 （ 亞 洲 ）有 限 公 司
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Regulatory Disclosure Statement

2024 4TH QUARTER

(UNAUDITED)

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1. Purpose and Basis of Consolidation

The information contained in this Regulatory Disclosure Statement (the "Statement") is for Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") to comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules ("BDR") (Cap. 155M) and Part 6 of the Financial Institutions (Resolution) (Loss-absorbing Capacity Requirements – Banking Sector) Rules, and does not constitute statutory financial statements.

While the Statement is not required to be subject to external audit, the statement has been reviewed and verified in accordance with the Group's governance processes over financial reporting and policies on disclosures.

Except where indicated otherwise, the financial information contained in this Statement has been prepared on the basis of regulatory scope of consolidation specified by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") to the Bank.

2. Key Prudential Ratios and Metrics

a. Key Prudential Ratios (KM1)

		(HK$'000)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		31/12/2024	30/09/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	31/12/2023
	Regulatory capital (amount)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	122,380,449	122,506,392	120,551,656	119,178,824	116,273,462
2	Tier 1	149,832,371	149,973,519	148,163,051	146,841,845	143,903,421
3	Total capital	157,043,276	156,098,649	153,899,414	152,330,528	150,159,969
	RWA (amount)					
4	Total RWA	628,460,204	641,982,406	632,812,917	625,710,160	622,030,858
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	19.47%	19.08%	19.05%	19.05%	18.69%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	23.84%	23.36%	23.41%	23.47%	23.13%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	24.99%	24.32%	24.32%	24.35%	24.14%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	0.36%	0.66%	0.64%	0.66%	0.64%
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	3.86%	4.16%	4.14%	4.16%	4.14%
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	14.97%	14.58%	14.55%	14.55%	14.19%
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	1,031,650,437	1,034,387,285	1,002,309,501	993,738,293	976,370,799
14	LR (%)	14.52%	14.50%	14.78%	14.78%	14.74%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) / Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	169,413,293	173,748,644	176,836,420	162,309,250	166,846,872
16	Total net cash outflows	92,398,521	104,382,152	113,986,928	99,930,839	86,638,224
17	LCR (%)	186.67%	168.86%	156.50%	164.61%	198.04%
	Applicable to category 2 institution only:					
17a	LMR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) / Core Funding Ratio (CFR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
18	Total available stable funding	586,319,469	583,031,775	572,065,836	573,485,855	558,705,332
19	Total required stable funding	454,325,492	451,460,732	435,825,946	447,200,985	446,453,370
20	NSFR (%)	129.05%	129.14%	131.26%	128.24%	125.14%
	Applicable to category 2A institution only:					
20a	CFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

b. Key Metrics – LAC Requirements for the Group (at LAC Consolidation Group Level) (KM2(A))

		(HK$'000)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		31/12/2024	30/09/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	31/12/2023
Of the material entity at LAC consolidation group level						
1	Internal loss-absorbing capacity available	166,747,964	165,808,712	163,660,477	162,109,841	159,927,594
2	Risk-weighted amount under the LAC Rules	628,460,204	641,982,406	632,812,917	625,710,160	622,030,858
3	Internal LAC risk-weighted ratio	26.53%	25.83%	25.86%	25.91%	25.71%
4	Exposure measure under the LAC Rules	1,031,650,437	1,034,387,285	1,002,309,501	993,738,293	976,370,799
5	Internal LAC leverage ratio	16.16%	16.03%	16.33%	16.31%	16.38%
6a	Does the subordination exemption in the antepenultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?(Note 1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6b	Does the subordination exemption in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?(Note 1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6c	If the capped subordination exemption applies, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity if no cap was applied (Note 1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: The subordination exemptions in the antepenultimate and penultimate paragraphs of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet do not apply in Hong Kong under the LAC Rules.

c. Key Metrics – TLAC Requirements for Non-HK Resolution Entity (at Resolution Group Level) (KM2(B))

		(HK$ Million)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		31/12/2024	30/09/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	31/12/2023
Of the non-HK resolution entity at resolution group level (Note 1)						
1	External loss-absorbing capacity available	5,339,836	5,503,642	5,196,966	5,244,648	5,185,172
2	Total risk-weighted amount under the relevant non-HK LAC regime	27,259,188	28,365,707	26,907,457	27,307,252	27,144,334
3	External loss-absorbing capacity as a percentage of risk-weighted amount	19.59%	19.40%	19.31%	19.21%	19.10%
4	Leverage ratio exposure measure under the relevant non-HK LAC regime	54,033,971	56,015,658	52,635,905	53,984,831	51,749,986
5	External loss-absorbing capacity as a percentage of leverage ratio exposure measure	9.88%	9.83%	9.87%	9.72%	10.02%
6a	Does the subordination exemption in the antepenultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6b	Does the subordination exemption in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6c	If the capped subordination exemption applies, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity if no cap was applied	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: As LAC requirement under a regulatory regime in Mainland China is not yet implemented, so the values for rows 1 to 5 are reported using the values of total regulatory capital, risk-weighted amount and leverage ratio exposure measure of the non-HK resolution entity.

3. Overview of Risk Management and RWA

a. Overview of Risk Management (OVA)

Our business activities and operations involve identifying, assessing, accepting, measuring, monitoring and reporting various types of risks. We strike an appropriate balance between the amount and types of risks the Group is willing and able to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives and business plan, and the level of return we target to achieve. The Group has a sound risk management framework in place to ensure the risk profile is prudent and consistent with the risk appetite which is commensurate with the complexity and nature of its business and operations and covers all types of inherent risks faced by the Group. Our risk appetite consists of quantitative and qualitative description of the types and level of risks that the Group is willing to take when achieving the strategic and business goals. The risk appetite framework is reviewed at least annually having regard to the Group's forward-looking analysis of risk profile, its capital and financial plan and strategic development.

The effective risk governance is supported by adequate oversight of risk management by the Board of Directors (the "Board") and senior management and well-defined three lines of defence underpinned by strong risk culture. The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors ("BRMC") is delegated by the Board to oversee and review the effectiveness of the risk management system of the Group and approve the risk appetite statement and other key risk management policies. Reporting to the BRMC, the Risk Management and Internal Control Committee ("RMICC") implements the risk management framework approved by the BRMC and formulates policies, procedures and limits to manage the risks arising from the Group's business activities and day-to-day operations.

The risk management and compliance functions, forming the second line of defence, are independent from business units. The risk management function carries out day-to-day risk management across all risk types. It establishes relevant policies and procedures to monitor, assess and report the risk profile. The compliance function oversees the Group's due compliance with the applicable regulatory and compliance requirements. The internal audit function, which is the third line of defence, should, among other things, perform independent periodic checking on the compliance and effectiveness of risk management processes and related internal controls.

Recognising the importance of sound risk culture, the Group has formulated and maintained various risk management policies and procedures and code of conduct applicable to all staff at all levels to help foster an effective on-going promotion of strong risk culture within the Group. The firm-wide risk management policy sets out the key elements and requirements in relation to sound risk culture which emphasise the importance of tone from top, the accountability of all staff for identifying, assessing and managing risks, the compliance to law and regulations, the integration of risk appetite into business planning and decisions, and encouragement to open communication and challenge.

To promote the expected behaviours and strengthen our risk culture, a dedicated risk culture column is established in the intranet at which updated information and messages relevant to risk culture are posted from time to time. In addition, risk-related factors are included in our employee performance assessment to reinforce sound risk culture to all staff.

Business lines and risk functions communicate and share risk issues in day-to-day operations. RMICC and BRMC meetings are held at least quarterly where discussion and decision related to risk management are made in response to the changing business environment and stringent regulatory requirements. Procedures related to handling, reporting and rectifying the breach of risk limits are set out in different types of risk's individual policy and procedure.

The Group adopts different methods or models to accurately and timely measure and assess each type of inherent risk. Depending on the nature of risk and the business activities or products involved, different risk measures are calculated to monitor the risk positions in terms of exposure size, risk level, concentration and asset quality, etc. both in normal times and in times of stress. A range of key risk measures or indicators are applied to the Bank and its major operating subsidiaries where applicable to ensure comprehensive review and monitoring on various risk types. The measurement methodologies, major assumptions, limitations, data source and procedures of risk measurement are properly documented and well presented to the senior management and the BRMC for assessment. The risk measurement system is subject to periodic review to ensure that the design, definitions and implementation can fit the purpose. Enhancement on risk measurements and methodologies are made where necessary to uphold the effectiveness of risk management.

Our risk information system supports regulatory reporting and internal management and reporting of various types of inherent risk. It provides our Board and senior management with accurate and timely risk information reports covering all risk exposures from both on- and off-balance sheet businesses. The risk information reports also provide the risk positions, limit utilization and concentration level to specific areas on a regular and need basis. Each report owner is responsible for risk measurement, analysis and assessment of risk, while ensuring the accuracy and quality of the data or information reported.

a. Overview of Risk Management (OVA) (continued)

The following major risk information reporting is presented to the Board and/ or senior management on a regular basis:

- The risk appetite report is submitted quarterly to the RMICC and BRMC. It comprises an overview of the updated status of each risk appetite indicators covering return, capital and risk, including the eight inherent risks as defined under Supervisory Policy Manual IC-1 Risk Management Framework issued by HKMA, which are credit, market, interest rate, liquidity, operational, reputation, legal and strategic risks.

- Individual risk management report is presented to the RMICC and BRMC quarterly. Each report comprises the risk exposure or conditions quantitatively or qualitatively, limit utilization and key issues that require discussion and/ or decision by RMICC or BRMC.

- The latest status of our liquidity and funding is presented to the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO").

- Bank-wide stress test is performed quarterly and reported to the RMICC and BRMC.

Stress testing is a crucial tool for the Group in risk management. It helps inform the Board and senior management the financial resources in terms of capital, liquidity and profitability that the Group may need in order to withstand the adverse conditions. We conduct bank-wide stress test regularly across all major business portfolios taking into account the impact of different risk factors significant and relevant to the risk profile. The stress testing scenarios are forward-looking and comprised of different level of severity which allow us to assess its vulnerability to changes in economic and financial conditions. The impact or change on the Group's profit, capital adequacy level and/ or liquidity positions due to the assumed movement and interaction of risk factors under the stress scenarios are compared with the predetermined triggers to help decide whether any remedial actions should be taken. The stress testing results, which help reveal the potential risks and vulnerability of the Group, are also used for risk management and internal capital adequacy assessment process. The stress test policy and methodologies are subject to periodic review to ensure its appropriateness and robustness.

The Group has a comprehensive range of quantitative tools and metrics in place to monitor its risk exposures and risk level. Risk mitigation is one of the key aspects of prudent risk management. Depending on the nature of different products and business, a range of risk mitigating techniques such as seeking collateral, netting arrangement, hedging and insurance is covered in the relevant policies and procedures to mitigate the risks and reduce the potential loss. To ensure the effectiveness of mitigating techniques, there are structured processes and requirements regarding the recognition of collateral or mitigating tools, the timely and reliable valuation and legal enforceability of the tools. There are also specific limits or analysis in regular risk management reports to monitor the potential concentration of collateral.

Other than mitigating tools for particular customers, products or business lines, other mitigating strategies which can more broadly impact the risk exposure or restore the Group's liquidity and capital level are set out in the Recovery Plan and Contingency Funding Plan. The aforesaid documents are subject to periodic review and approval by the Board or the BRMC to ensure the strategies remain appropriate and effective.

b. Overview of Risk-Weighted Amount ("RWA") (OV1)

		(HK$'000)		
		(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31/12/2024	30/09/2024	31/12/2024
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	552,651,090	577,105,932	44,212,087
2	Of which STC approach	552,651,090	577,105,932	44,212,087
2a	Of which BSC approach	-	-	-
3	Of which foundation IRB approach	-	-	-
4	Of which supervisory slotting criteria approach	-	-	-
5	Of which advanced IRB approach	-	-	-
6	Counterparty default risk and default fund contributions	11,449,529	7,759,317	915,962
7	Of which SA-CCR approach	7,027,893	5,058,295	562,231
7a	Of which CEM	-	-	-
8	Of which IMM(CCR) approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Of which others	4,421,636	2,701,022	353,731
10	CVA risk	2,442,563	1,583,388	195,405
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	-	-	-
12	Collective investment scheme ("CIS") exposures – LTA	5,160,897	5,348,924	412,872
13	CIS exposures – MBA	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	CIS exposures – FBA	N/A	N/A	N/A
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	-
17	Of which SEC-IRBA	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	-	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA	-	-	-
19a	Of which SEC-FBA	-	-	-
20	Market risk	29,902,838	24,235,875	2,392,227
21	Of which STM approach	29,902,838	24,235,875	2,392,227
22	Of which IMM approach	-	-	-
23	Capital charge for switch between exposures in trading book and banking book (not applicable before the revised market risk framework takes effect)	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	Operational risk	25,614,100	24,708,225	2,049,128
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	1,701,173	1,700,598	136,094

b. Overview of Risk-Weighted Amount (“RWA”) (OV1) (continued)

		(HK$’000)		
		(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31/12/2024	30/09/2024	31/12/2024
26	Capital floor adjustment	-	-	-
26a	Deduction to RWA	461,986	459,853	36,959
26b	Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	-	-	-
26c	Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	461,986	459,853	36,959
27	Total	628,460,204	641,982,406	50,276,816

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Group’s total RWA amounted to HKD 628.46 billion, a decrease of HKD 13.52 billion or 2.11% compared to the third quarter of 2024. Credit risk for non-securitization RWA stands at HKD 552.65 billion, reduced by HKD 24.45 billion or 4.24% compared to the last quarter, mainly due to the decrease in currency market exposures. The “of which others” RWA uplifts by HKD 1.72 billion or 63.7%, mainly due to the increase of Securities Financing Transactions (“SFT”). The total counterparty default risk and default fund contributions RWA shows an overall increase of HKD 3.69 billion or 47.56% due to the increase of equity contracts and SFT. Meanwhile, credit valuation adjustment ("CVA") risk has risen by HKD 859 million or 54.26% compared to the last quarter, mainly due to an increase in equity contracts. Market risk RWA shows an overall increase of HKD 5.67 billion or 23.38% arising from the increase of foreign exchange exposures. Other RWA items only experienced small or moderate fluctuations which were in line with business development. There were neither settlement risk, nor securitization exposures in banking book on both current and last reporting dates. There was neither regulatory reserve for general banking risks nor collective provision which needed to be deducted from RWA. There was no RWA capital floor adjustment.

b. Overview of Risk-Weighted Amount (”RWA”) (OV1) (continued)

The Group is in compliance with the Banking (Capital) Rules to calculate RWA. The Group adopts the standardized (credit risk) approach (”STC”) for the non-securitization credit risk RWA (including equity exposure and CIS exposure) calculation. Starting from 30 June 2021, in accordance with the Banking (Capital) (Amendment) Rules 2020 enacted by HKMA, the Group adopts SA-CCR approach for the calculation of counterparty credit risk exposure arising from the Bank’s derivatives contracts and default risk exposure from derivatives cleared through central counterparty (”CCP”), which is implemented in the counterparty credit risk RWA calculation. The Group adopts standardized CVA method for the CVA risk RWA calculation, the standardized (market risk) approach (”STM”) for the market risk RWA calculation, the basic indicator approach (”BIA”) for the operational risk RWA calculation.

4. Linkages between Financial Statements and Regulatory Exposures

a. Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Scopes of Consolidation and Mapping of Financial Statement Categories with Regulatory Risk Categories (LI1)

	(HK$'000)						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
			subject to credit risk framework	subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework	not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	38,080,625	37,990,929	37,990,929	-	-	-	-
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	153,195,793	153,195,793	153,195,793	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	14,292,968	14,292,968	-	14,292,968	-	11,108,164	-
Advances and other accounts	437,047,039	437,053,772	437,053,772	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements	36,692,491	36,692,491	36,692,491	36,692,491	-	-	-
Financial investments	276,571,706	271,041,681	260,180,725	17,965,335	-	10,860,956	-
Investments in associates	154,900	124,278	124,278	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	5,870,082	5,870,082	-	-	-	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,017,381	995,925	-	-	-	-	995,925
Investment properties	201,100	201,100	201,100	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	1,456,110	1,446,740	1,446,740	-	-	-	-
Current income tax assets	2,304	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Scopes of Consolidation and Mapping of Financial Statement Categories with Regulatory Risk Categories (LI1) (continued)

	(HK$'000)						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
			subject to credit risk framework	subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework	not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Deferred income tax assets	1,485,214	1,485,214	-	-	-	-	1,485,214
Other assets	9,967,821	10,325,816	8,240,936	2,067,502	-	17,378	-
Total assets	**970,165,452**	**970,716,789**	**940,996,846**	**71,018,296**	**-**	**21,986,498**	**2,481,139**
Liabilities							
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	133,320,533	133,320,533	-	-	-	-	133,320,533
Trading liabilities	228,778	226,255	-	-	-	226,255	-
Derivative financial instruments	11,050,189	11,050,189	-	5,094,860	-	10,814,034	-
Deposits from customers	634,580,563	637,095,663	-	-	-	-	637,095,663
Certificates of deposit issued	1,689,388	1,689,388	-	-	-	-	1,689,388
Debt securities in issue	18,344,301	18,344,301	-	-	-	-	18,344,301
Current income tax liabilities	750,760	735,467	-	-	-	-	735,467
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debts measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	14,102,763	14,543,671	-	-	-	-	14,543,671
Total liabilities	**814,068,347**	**817,005,467**	**-**	**5,094,860**	**-**	**11,040,289**	**805,729,023**

b. Main Sources of Differences between Regulatory Exposure Amounts and Carrying Values in Financial Statements (LI2)

		(HK$'000)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		Total	Items subject to:			
			credit risk framework	securitization framework	counterparty credit risk framework	market risk framework
1	**Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)**	**968,235,650**	**940,996,846**	**-**	**71,018,296**	**21,986,498**
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	11,276,444	-	-	5,094,860	11,040,289
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	956,959,206	940,996,846	-	65,923,436	10,946,209
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	854,970,759	50,463,859	-	8,898,781	606,735,060
5	*Differences in valuations*	(6,906,383)	-	-	(6,906,383)	-
6	*Differences due to different netting rules (other than those already included in row 2)*	-	-	-	-	-
7	*Differences due to consideration of provisions*	-	-	-	-	-
8	*Differences due to prudential filters*	-	-	-	-	-
9	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**1,805,023,582**	**991,460,705**	**-**	**67,915,834**	**617,681,269**

c. Explanations of Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Exposure Amounts (LIA)

The differences between column (a) and column (b) of LI1 are due to difference in consolidation basis for accounting purposes and consolidation basis for regulatory purpose of the Bank and its subsidiaries and interests in associates.

The main driver for the difference between accounting values and amounts considered for regulatory purpose is the application of credit conversion factors ("CCFs") on off-balance sheet amounts.

<u>Marking-to-market Methodology</u>
The Group applies mark-to-market valuations to liquefiable financial instruments via day-end market data update through market data service providers.

<u>Mark-to-model Methodology</u>
The Group applies internal valuation procedures and model when the market is inactive, the range of reasonable fair values estimates is significant, or the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed. The Group's models are calibrated and tested for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same financial instrument or based on any available observable market data to make sure all the models are aligned with market acceptable methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

Independent price verification process is subject to a control framework, as well as policy and procedures designed to ensure that the prices valued internally are validated by an independent party. The verification process is carried out on a monthly basis, and any price difference deviating from the acceptable thresholds is followed by investigation and root cause analysis. Valuation Committee whose voting members are mandated from non-risk taking units oversees the independent price verification process and results, in order to perform the check and balance against risk taking unit in price valuation results.

The Group has established policies and procedures for considering valuation adjustments or reserves in circumstances of Market Uncertainty and Credit/Debit Valuation Adjustment ("CVA/DVA").

c. Explanations of Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Exposure Amounts (LIA) (continued)

Market Uncertainty

By setting up a set of macroeconomic factor thresholds, Valuation Committee monthly reviews whether the market uncertainty circumstance has happened, resulting consideration of valuation adjustment from the top-down perspective. Meanwhile, Valuation Committee also makes use of independent price verification process, that the Group's internal valuation result of instruments are compared with independent party's valuation, to review if there is any potential indication of market uncertainty from bottom up perspective. The Group has established a defined procedure for proceeding valuation adjustment or reserve amount after consideration of market uncertainty situation, if and when it is identified.

Credit/Debit Valuation Adjustment

According to the Group's Policy, the valuation result is subject to the CVA/DVA adjustment process that the adjustment method is based on the external credit rating assigned to counterparty and respective market implied probability of default.

In a nutshell, the Group has adequately adopted relevant systems and controls to ensure that the valuation estimates are prudent and reliable for the purposes of implementing the guidance on prudent valuation.

d. Prudential Valuation Adjustments (PV1)

		(HK$'000)							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
		Equity	Interest rates	FX	Credit	Commodities	Total	Of which: In the trading book	Of which: In the banking book
1	Close-out uncertainty, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	*Mid-market value*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	*Close-out costs*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	*Concentration*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Early termination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Model risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Operational risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Investing and funding costs						-	-	-
9	Unearned credit spreads						-	-	-
10	Future administrative costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	**Total adjustments**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

5. Composition of Regulatory Capital

a. Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount (HK$'000)	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
	CET1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	44,187,631	d
2	Retained earnings	78,964,319	e
3	Disclosed reserves	2,711,299	
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase-out arrangements from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	Minority interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
6	**CET1 capital before regulatory deductions**	**125,863,249**	
	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
7	Valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	980,154	a
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	15,771	b
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	1,485,214	c
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	135,573	
12	Excess of total EL amount over total eligible provisions under the IRB approach	-	
13	Credit-enhancing interest-only strip, and any gain-on-sale and other increase in the CET1 capital arising from securitization transactions	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	25,849	g
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
16	Investments in own CET1 capital instruments (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in CET1 capital instruments	-	
18	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable

a. Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1) (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount (HK$'000)	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable	Not applicable
23	of which: significant investments in the ordinary share of financial sector entities	Not applicable	Not applicable
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	Not applicable	Not applicable
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	Not applicable	Not applicable
26	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	840,239	
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	839,975	
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	-	
26c	Securitization exposures specified in a notice given by the MA	-	
26d	Cumulative losses below depreciated cost arising from the institution's holdings of land and buildings	264	
26e	Capital shortfall of regulated non-bank subsidiaries	-	
26f	Capital investment in a connected company which is a commercial entity (amount above 15% of the reporting institution's capital base)	-	
27	Regulatory deductions applied to CET1 capital due to insufficient AT1 capital and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	
28	**Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital**	**3,482,800**	
29	**CET1 capital**	**122,380,449**	
	AT1 capital: instruments		
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	27,451,922	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	27,451,922	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	*Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from AT1 capital*	-	
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
35	*of which: AT1 capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	
36	**AT1 capital before regulatory deductions**	**27,451,922**	
	AT1 capital: regulatory deductions		
37	Investments in own AT1 capital instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT1 capital instruments	-	

a. Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1) (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount (HK$'000)	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
39	Insignificant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 capital	-	
42	Regulatory deductions applied to AT1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	
43	**Total regulatory deductions to AT1 capital**	-	
44	**AT1 capital**	**27,451,922**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**149,832,371**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	
47	*Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from Tier 2 capital*	-	
48	Tier 2 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Tier 2 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
49	*of which: capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	
50	Collective provisions and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	6,832,916	f
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions**	**6,832,916**	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 capital instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital instruments and non-capital LAC liabilities	-	
54	Insignificant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold and, where applicable, 5% threshold)	-	
54a	Insignificant LAC investments in non-capital LAC liabilities of financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount formerly designated for the 5% threshold but no longer meets the conditions) (for institutions defined as "section 2 institution" under §2(1) of Schedule 4F to BCR only)	-	
55	Significant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	

a. Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1) (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount (HK$'000)	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
55a	Significant LAC investments in non-capital LAC liabilities of financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 capital	377,989	
56a	Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	377,989	
56b	Regulatory deductions applied to Tier 2 capital to cover the required deductions falling within §48(1)(g) of BCR	-	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**377,989**	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**7,210,905**	
59	**Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**157,043,276**	
60	**Total RWA**	**628,460,204**	
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)		
61	**CET1 capital ratio**	**19.47%**	
62	**Tier 1 capital ratio**	**23.84%**	
63	**Total capital ratio**	**24.99%**	
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer plus higher loss absorbency requirements)**	**3.86%**	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.36%	
67	of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	1.00%	
68	CET1 (as a percentage of RWA) available after meeting minimum capital requirements	14.97%	
	National minima (if different from Basel 3 minimum)		
69	National CET1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
71	National Total capital minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1, AT1 and Tier 2 capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	5,858,844	

a. Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1) (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount (HK$'000)	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
73	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	830,468	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the BSC approach, or the STC approach and SEC-ERBA, SEC-SA and SEC-FBA (prior to application of cap)	6,832,916	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the BSC approach, or the STC approach, and SEC-ERBA, SEC-SA and SEC-FBA	7,136,042	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA (prior to application of cap)	Not applicable	Not applicable
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)		
80	*Current cap on CET1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	Not applicable	Not applicable
81	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	Not applicable	Not applicable
82	*Current cap on AT1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	
83	*Amount excluded from AT1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	
84	*Current cap on Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	
85	*Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	

a. Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1) (continued)

Notes to the Template

	Description	Hong Kong basis	Basel III basis
9	**Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)**	15,771	15,771
	Explanation As set out in paragraph 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs") may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to follow the accounting treatment of including MSRs as part of intangible assets reported in the AI's financial statements and to deduct MSRs in full from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 9 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 9 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of MSRs to be deducted to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for MSRs and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.		
10	**Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)**	1,485,214	-
	Explanation As set out in paragraphs 69 and 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), DTAs of the bank to be realized are to be deducted, whereas DTAs which relate to temporary differences may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to deduct all DTAs in full, irrespective of their origin, from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 10 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 10 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of DTAs to be deducted which relate to temporary differences to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for DTAs arising from temporary differences and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.		
18	**Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)**	-	-
	Explanation For the purpose of determining the total amount of insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities, an AI is required to aggregate any amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures provided by it to any of its connected companies, where the connected company is a financial sector entity, as if such loans, facilities or other credit exposures were direct holdings, indirect holdings or synthetic holdings of the AI in the capital instruments of the financial sector entity, except where the AI demonstrates to the satisfaction of the MA that any such loan was made, any such facility was granted, or any such other credit exposure was incurred, in the ordinary course of the AI's business. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 18 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 18 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.		

a. Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1) (continued)

Notes to the Template (continued)

19	**Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)**	-	-
	Explanation For the purpose of determining the total amount of significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities, an AI is required to aggregate any amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures provided by it to any of its connected companies, where the connected company is a financial sector entity, as if such loans, facilities or other credit exposures were direct holdings, indirect holdings or synthetic holdings of the AI in the capital instruments of the financial sector entity, except where the AI demonstrates to the satisfaction of the MA that any such loan was made, any such facility was granted, or any such other credit exposure was incurred, in the ordinary course of the AI's business. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 19 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 19 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.		
39	**Insignificant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)**	-	-
	Explanation The effect of treating loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies which are financial sector entities as CET1 capital instruments for the purpose of considering deductions to be made in calculating the capital base (see note re row 18 to the template above) will mean the headroom within the threshold available for the exemption from capital deduction of other insignificant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments may be smaller. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 39 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 39 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.		
54	**Insignificant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold and, where applicable, 5% threshold)**	-	-
	Explanation The effect of treating loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies which are financial sector entities as CET1 capital instruments for the purpose of considering deductions to be made in calculating the capital base (see note re row 18 to the template above) will mean the headroom within the threshold available for the exemption from capital deduction of other insignificant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments and non-capital LAC liabilities may be smaller. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 54 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 54 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.		
Remarks: The amount of the 10% threshold and 5% threshold mentioned above is calculated based on the amount of CET1 capital determined in accordance with the deduction methods set out in BCR Schedule 4F. The 15% threshold is referring to paragraph 88 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010) and has no effect to the Hong Kong regime.			

a. Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1) (continued)

A list of these unconsolidated subsidiaries and a unit trust is shown below:

	Principal activities	Total assets HK$'000	Total equity HK$'000
ICBC (Asia) Bullion Company Limited	Provision of bullion business	**6,983**	**6,976**
ICBC Asset Management (Global) Company Limited*	Provision of asset management services	**604,606**	**547,007**
ICBC (Asia) Securities Limited	Provision of securities brokerage services	**2,283,255**	**1,513,911**
ICBC (Asia) Trustee Company Limited	Provision of trustee services	**283,959**	**281,406**
ICBC (Asia) Financial Services Company Limited	Provision of trustee and company services	**-**	**-**
Greater China Fund	Trust fund	**5,926,512**	**5,887,007**

* Included consolidated subsidiaries in the names of 工銀亞投股權投資管理(深圳)有限公司, 亞投銀欣（廈門）投資管理有限公司, 蘇州銀晟投資管理有限公司.

As at 31 December 2024, there are no subsidiaries which are included within both the accounting scope of consolidation and the regulatory scope of consolidation but the method of consolidation differs. There are also no subsidiaries which are included within the regulatory scope of consolidation but not included within the accounting scope of consolidation.

b. Reconciliation between Accounting and Regulatory Balance Sheets (CC2)

	(HK$'000)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements 31/12/2024	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation** 31/12/2024	**Reference**
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	38,080,625	37,990,929	
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	189,888,284	189,888,284	
Derivative financial instruments	14,292,968	14,292,968	
Advances and other accounts	437,047,039	437,053,772	
of which: collective impairment allowances reflected in regulated capital	-	(6,832,916)	f
Financial investments:	276,571,706	271,041,681	
- held for trading	10,860,956	10,860,956	
- measured at fair value through profit or loss other than held for trading	5,529,025	-	
- measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	194,434,840	194,433,840	
- measured at amortised cost	65,746,885	65,746,885	
Investment in associates	154,900	124,278	
Investment in subsidiaries	-	5,870,082	
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,017,381	995,925	
of which: goodwill	-	980,154	a
of which: other intangible assets	-	15,771	b
Investment properties	201,100	201,100	
of which: cumulative revaluation gain on investment properties	-	(10,594)	
Property, plant and equipment	1,456,110	1,446,740	
Current income tax assets	2,304	-	
Deferred income tax assets	1,485,214	1,485,214	c
Other assets	9,967,821	10,325,816	
Total assets	**970,165,452**	**970,716,789**	
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	133,320,533	133,320,533	
Trading liabilities	228,778	226,255	
Derivative financial instruments	11,050,189	11,050,189	
of which: debit valuation adjustments in respect of derivative contracts	-	25,849	g

b. Reconciliation between Accounting and Regulatory Balance Sheets (CC2) (continued)

	(HK$'000)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements 31/12/2024	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation** 31/12/2024	**Reference**
Deposits from customers	634,580,563	637,095,663	
- designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	14,549,476	
- at amortised cost	-	622,546,187	
Certificates of deposit issued at amortised cost	1,689,388	1,689,388	
Debt securities in issue	18,344,301	18,344,301	
- designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	
- at amortised cost	-	18,344,301	
Current income tax liabilities	750,760	735,467	
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,072	-	
Subordinated debts measured at amortised cost	-	-	
of which: subordinate debts not eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital	-	-	
of which: subordinate debt eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital	-	-	
Other liabilities	14,102,763	14,543,671	
Total liabilities	**814,068,347**	**817,005,467**	
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	44,187,631	44,187,631	d
Retained earnings	81,349,995	78,964,319	e
of which: regulatory reserve for general banking risks	-	-	
Other reserves	2,890,714	2,890,607	
of which: bank premises revaluation reserve	-	752,968	
of which: investment revaluation reserve	-	(547,067)	
of which: cash flow hedge reserve	-	129,073	
of which: exchange reserve	-	(1,538,237)	
of which: general reserve	-	4,093,870	
Additional equity instruments	27,668,765	27,668,765	
Total shareholders' equity	**156,097,105**	**153,711,322**	
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities	**970,165,452**	**970,716,789**	

c. Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) and Non-capital LAC Debt Instruments (CCA(A))

The following is a summary of the Group’s CET1 capital instrument, AT1 capital instrument and non-capital LAC debt instruments. The full terms and conditions of the Group's capital instruments and non-capital LAC debt instruments can be found in the "Terms and conditions of the capital instruments issued" and “Terms and conditions of the non-capital LAC debt instruments issued” of Regulatory Disclosures - Banking (Disclosure) Rules section of our website, www.icbcasia.com.

The regulatory capital and/or LAC instruments included in the Bank's consolidated capital base as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Both regulatory capital and LAC requirement

- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (Ordinary share capital)

- USD Non-Cumulative Subordinated AT1 Capital Securities with perpetual maturity (callable on 21 March 2028) – issued on 21 March 2018 (restated on 21 March 2023)

- USD Non-Cumulative Subordinated AT1 Capital Securities with perpetual maturity (callable on 21 July 2026) – issued on 21 July 2021

Only LAC (but not regulatory capital) requirement

- USD Loss-absorbing Notes due 2027 (callable on 20 December 2026) – issued on 20 December 2024

The main features of the regulatory capital instruments and non-capital LAC debt instruments are set out in the following sections.

c. Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) and Non-capital LAC Debt Instruments (CCA(A)) (continued)

(i) both regulatory capital and LAC requirement

		(a)
		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong Companies Ordinance
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for non-capital LAC debt instruments governed by non-Hong Kong law)	N/A
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules [1]	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules [2]	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo* / group / solo and group (for regulatory capital purposes)	Solo and Group
6a	Eligible at solo / LAC consolidation group / solo and LAC consolidation group (for LAC purposes)	Solo and LAC consolidation group
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$44,188 million
8a	Amount recognised in loss-absorbing capacity (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$44,188 million
9	Par value of instrument	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	Since incorporation
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption price	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	N/A
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down feature	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination	Contractual
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	Depositors, bank's creditors, holders' of certificates of deposit, issued debt securities in issue and subordinated debts in issue.
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

c. Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) and Non-capital LAC Debt Instruments (CCA(A)) (continued)

(i) both regulatory capital and LAC requirement (continued)

[1] Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H to the Banking (Capital) Rules ("BCR").

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

* Include solo-consolidated.

c. Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) and Non-capital LAC Debt Instruments (CCA(A)) (continued)

(i) Both regulatory capital and LAC requirement (continued)

		(b)
		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	The Capital Securities are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for non-capital LAC debt instruments governed by non-Hong Kong law)	N/A
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules [1]	N/A
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules [2]	Additional Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo* / group / solo and group (for regulatory capital purposes)	Solo and Group
6a	Eligible at solo / LAC consolidation group / solo and LAC consolidation group (for LAC purposes)	Solo and LAC consolidation group
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$19,688 million
8a	Amount recognised in loss-absorbing capacity (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$19,688 million
9	Par value of instrument	USD 2.536 billion
10	Accounting classification	Equity instruments
11	Original date of issuance	21 March 2018
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption price	Revised First call date: 21 March 2028 Included tax, regulatory event and loss absorption disqualification event calls Redemption in whole at 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Any distribution payment date after the revised first call date
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Year 1-5: 4.90% per annum payable semi-annually in arrear; Year 5-10: 5.80% per annum payable semi-annually in arrear; Year 10 onwards: resettable on year 10 and every 5 years thereafter at then prevailing 5-year US Treasury yield plus a fixed spread of 2.2192%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down feature	Yes

c. Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) and Non-capital LAC Debt Instruments (CCA(A)) (continued)

(i) Both regulatory capital and LAC requirement (continued)

		(b)
		Quantitative / qualitative information
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event
32	If write-down, full or partial	May be written-down partially
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination	Contractual
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	Issuer’s depositors and all other unsubordinated creditors, creditors in respect of non-preferred loss absorbing instruments, creditors in respect of tier 2 capital instruments, and creditors in respect of all other subordinated indebtedness of the Issuer whose claims rank or are expressed to rank by operation of law or contract senior to the Capital Securities
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

[1] Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H to the Banking (Capital) Rules ("BCR").

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

* Include solo-consolidated.

c. Main features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) and Non-capital LAC Debt Instruments (CCA(A)) (continued)

(i) Both regulatory capital and LAC requirement (continued)

		(c)
		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	The Capital Securities are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong.
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for non-capital LAC debt instruments governed by non-Hong Kong law)	N/A
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules [1]	N/A
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules [2]	Additional Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo* / group / solo and group (for regulatory capital purposes)	Solo and Group
6a	Eligible at solo / LAC consolidation group / solo and LAC consolidation group (for LAC purposes)	Solo and LAC consolidation group (for LAC purposes)
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$7,764 million
8a	Amount recognised in loss-absorbing capacity (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$7,764 million
9	Par value of instrument	USD 1 billion
10	Accounting classification	Equity instruments
11	Original date of issuance	21 July 2021
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption price	First call date: 21 July 2026. Included tax and regulatory event calls. Redemption in whole at 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Any distribution payment date after the first call date
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Year 1-5: 3.3% per annum payable semi-annually in arrear; Year 5 onwards: resettable on year 5 and every 5 years thereafter at then prevailing 5-year US Treasury yield plus a fixed initial spread
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down feature	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event
32	If write-down, full or partial	May be written down partially
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination	Contractual

c. Main features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) and Non-capital LAC Debt Instruments (CCA(A)) (continued)

(i) Both regulatory capital and LAC requirement (continued)

		(c)
		Quantitative / qualitative information
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	Depositors, Issuer's creditors, holders of non-preferred loss absorbing instruments and tier 2 capital instruments and creditors of all other subordinated indebtedness of the Issuer whose claims rank or are expressed to rank by operation of law or contract senior to the Capital Securities
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

[1] Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H to the Banking (Capital) Rules ("BCR").

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

* Include solo-consolidated.

c. Main Features Of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) And Non-capital Lac Debt Instruments (CCA(A)) (Continued)

(ii) Only LAC (but not regulatory capital) requirement

		(d)
		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	The Notes are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong.
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for non-capital LAC debt instruments governed by non-Hong Kong law)	N/A
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules [1]	N/A
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules [2]	Ineligible
6	Eligible at solo* / group / solo and group (for regulatory capital purposes)	Ineligible
6a	Eligible at solo / LAC consolidation group / solo and LAC consolidation group (for LAC purposes)	Solo and LAC consolidation group (for LAC purposes)
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Non-capital LAC debt instrument
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	N/A
8a	Amount recognised in loss-absorbing capacity (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$9,705 million
9	Par value of instrument	US$1,250 million
10	Accounting classification	Liability – amortised costs
11	Original date of issuance	20 December 2024
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	20 December 2027
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption price	First call date: 20 December 2026 Included tax and loss absorption disqualification event calls Redemption in whole at 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Any interest payment date after the first call date
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	4.838% per annum payable semi-annually in arrear
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down feature	Yes

c. Main Features Of Regulatory Capital Instruments (CCA) And Non-capital Lac Debt Instruments (CCA(A)) (Continued)

(ii) Only LAC (but not regulatory capital) requirement (Continued)

		(d) Quantitative / qualitative information
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Upon the occurrence of a Loss Absorption Event “Loss Absorption Event” means the occurrence of: (i) the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority notifying the Issuer in writing that the Relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority is satisfied that the Issuer has ceased, or is likely to cease, to be viable and there is no reasonable prospect that private sector action (outside of resolution) would result in it again becoming viable within a reasonable period (in both cases, without taking into account the write-down or conversion into ordinary shares of any LAC debt instruments); and (ii) for Notes issued directly to a group company of the Issuer established or incorporated in a non-Hong Kong jurisdiction, as specified in the applicable Final Terms, the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority notifying the Issuer in writing that: (A) the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority has notified the Home Authority of the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority’s intention to notify the Issuer under paragraph (i) above; and (B) the Home Authority (x) has consented to the write-down or conversion of the relevant Notes issued by the Issuer or (y) has not, within 24 hours after receiving notice under subparagraph (ii)(A) above, objected to the write-down or conversion of the relevant Notes issued by the Issuer.
32	If write-down, full or partial	May be written down partially
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination	Contractual
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	Subordinated to depositors and all other unsubordinated creditors of the Issuer.
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

[1] Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H to the Banking (Capital) Rules ("BCR").

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

* Include solo-consolidated.

d. LAC Composition of Material Subsidiary (at LAC Consolidation Group Level) (TLAC1 (A))

		(a) Amount (HK$'000)
	Regulatory capital elements of internal loss-absorbing capacity and adjustments	
1	Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital	122,380,449
2	Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital before LAC adjustments	27,451,922
3	AT1 capital instruments ineligible as internal loss-absorbing capacity as not issued directly or indirectly to, and held directly or indirectly by, the resolution entity or non-HK resolution entity in the material subsidiary's resolution group	-
4	Other adjustments	-
5	AT1 capital eligible under the LAC Rules	27,451,922
6	Tier 2 ("T2") capital before LAC adjustments	7,210,905
7	Amortized portion of T2 capital instruments that are internal LAC debt instruments issued directly or indirectly to, and held directly or indirectly by, the resolution entity or non-HK resolution entity in the material subsidiary's resolution group	-
8	T2 capital instruments ineligible as internal loss-absorbing capacity as not issued directly or indirectly to, and held directly or indirectly by, the resolution entity or non-HK resolution entity in the material subsidiary's resolution group	-
9	Other adjustments	-
10	T2 capital eligible under the LAC Rules	7,210,905
11	**Internal loss-absorbing capacity arising from regulatory capital**	**157,043,276**
	Non-regulatory capital elements of internal loss-absorbing capacity	
12	Internal non-capital LAC debt instruments issued directly or indirectly to, and held indirectly or indirectly by, the resolution entity or non-HK resolution entity in the material subsidiary's resolution group	9,704,688
13	External non-capital LAC debt instruments issued directly by the resolution entity and that do not meet subordination requirements but meet all other LAC eligibility requirements	-
14	Of which: amount eligible as external loss-absorbing capacity after application of the caps	-
15	External non-capital LAC debt instruments issued by funding vehicles prior to 1 January 2022	-
16	Eligible ex ante commitments to recapitalise a resolution entity in resolution	-
17	**Internal loss-absorbing capacity arising from non-capital LAC debt instruments before adjustments**	**9,704,688**
	Non-regulatory capital elements of internal loss-absorbing capacity: adjustments	
18	**Internal loss-absorbing capacity before deductions**	**166,747,964**
19	Deductions of exposures between the material subsidiary's LAC consolidation group and group companies outside that group that correspond to non-capital items eligible for internal loss-absorbing capacity	-
20	Deduction of holdings of its own non-capital LAC liabilities	-
21	Other adjustments to internal loss-absorbing capacity	-
22	**Internal loss-absorbing capacity after deductions**	**166,747,964**

d. LAC Composition of Material Subsidiary (at LAC Consolidation Group Level) (TLAC1 (A)) (continued)

		(a) **Amount** (HK$'000)
	Risk-weighted amount and exposure measure under the LAC Rules for internal loss-absorbing capacity purposes	
23	Risk-weighted amount under the LAC Rules	628,460,204
24	Exposure measure under the LAC Rules	1,031,650,437
	Internal LAC ratios and buffers	
25	**Internal LAC risk-weighted ratio**	**26.53%**
26	**Internal LAC leverage ratio**	**16.16%**
27	**CET1 capital (as a percentage of RWA under the Banking (Capital) Rules ("BCR")) available after meeting the LAC consolidation group's minimum capital and LAC requirements**	**11.53%**
28	Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of RWA under the BCR)	3.86%
29	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%
30	Of which: institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.36%
31	Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	1.00%

e. Material Subsidiary – Creditor Ranking at Legal Entity Level (TLAC2)

		Creditor ranking HK$ million			Total HK$ million
		1 (most junior)	2	3 (most senior)	
1	Is a resolution entity or a non-HK resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Description of creditor ranking	CET1 capital instruments (Note 1)	AT1 capital instruments	Non-capital LAC debt instruments	
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	44,188	27,452	9,705	81,345
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities	-	-	-	-
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	44,188	27,452	9,705	81,345
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as internal loss-absorbing capacity	44,188	27,452	9,705	81,345
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	9,705	9,705
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	-	-
10	Subset of row 6 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	44,188	27,452	-	71,640

Note 1: Issued and fully paid ordinary shares.

6. Macroprudential Supervisory Measures

Geographical Distribution of Credit Exposures Used in Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB1)

	Geographical breakdown by Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect	RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio	AI-specific CCyB ratio	CCyB amount
1	Hong Kong, China	0.50%	277,210,604		
2	China	0.00%	133,686,763		
3	Australia (includes Christmas Islands, Cocos Islands, Norfolk Islands, Heard and McDonald Islands, Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Territory of Coral Sea Islands)	1.00%	607,290		
4	Cambodia (formerly Kampuchea)	0.00%	2,131,744		
5	Canada	0.00%	9,069		
6	Cayman Islands	0.00%	779,595		
7	France (includes French Guiana, French Southern Territories, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Monaco, Reunion and St. Pierre and Miquelon)	1.00%	3,071		
8	Germany (includes the European Central Bank)	0.75%	5,588,751		
9	Guinea	0.00%	130,830		
10	Indonesia	0.00%	78,614		
11	Ireland	1.50%	14,286		
12	Luxembourg	0.50%	2,956,821		
13	Macau, China	0.00%	55,478		
14	Malaysia (includes Labuan International Financial Offshore Centre)	0.00%	1,313,060		
15	Netherlands	2.00%	784,719		
16	Peru	0.00%	1,145,564		
17	Philippines	0.00%	235		
18	Singapore	0.00%	1,541,891		
19	South Korea	1.00%	1,862		
20	Spain (includes Balearic Islands, Canary Islands and Ceuta and Melilla)	0.00%	279		
21	Switzerland (includes Bank for International Settlements)	0.00%	875		
22	Taiwan, China	0.00%	51,255		
23	Thailand	0.00%	5,553		
24	United Kingdom (excludes Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey)	2.00%	4,571,552		
25	United States (includes American Samoa, Guam, Midway Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands and Wake Islands)	0.00%	3,139,815		

Geographical Distribution Of Credit Exposures Used In Countercyclical Capital Buffer (Ccyb1) (continued)

	Geographical breakdown by Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect	RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio	AI-specific CCyB ratio	CCyB amount
26	West Indies UK (includes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and St. Christopher/St. Kitts – Nevis)	0.00%	2,698,213		
	Sum		438,507,789		
	Total		438,507,789	0.355%	1,556,215

7. Leverage Ratio

a. Summary Comparison of Accounting Asset against Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure (LR1)

		(a)
	Items	**Value under the LR framework** (HK$'000)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	970,165,452
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	5,839,460
2a	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting standard but excluded from the LR exposure measure	-
3a	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
4	Adjustments for derivative contracts	6,621,294
5	Adjustment for SFTs (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(4,085,158)
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet ("OBS") items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of OBS exposures)	64,699,905
6a	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and collective provisions that are allowed to be excluded from exposure measure	(10,935,658)
7	Other adjustments	(654,858)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**1,031,650,437**

b. Leverage Ratio (LR2)

		(a)	(b)
		(HK$'000)	
		31/12/2024	30/09/2024
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	906,683,966	935,869,669
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(1,971,473)	(1,923,561)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)**	**904,712,493**	**933,946,108**
Exposures arising from derivative contracts			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	3,762,049	3,915,781
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	14,472,881	11,220,684
6	Gross-up for collateral provided in respect of derivative contracts where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	(1,628,912)	(454,080)
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
11	**Total exposures arising from derivative contracts**	**16,606,018**	**14,682,385**
Exposures arising from SFTs			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	60,652,837	36,935,489
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	(5,743,860)	(5,095,818)
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	1,658,702	1,620,067
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	**Total exposures arising from SFTs**	**56,567,679**	**33,459,738**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	239,336,918	238,806,902
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(174,637,013)	(176,707,558)
19	**Off-balance sheet items**	**64,699,905**	**62,099,344**
Capital and total exposures			
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**149,832,371**	**149,973,519**
20a	**Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	**1,042,586,095**	**1,044,187,575**
20b	**Adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	**(10,935,658)**	**(9,800,290)**
21	**Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	**1,031,650,437**	**1,034,387,285**
Leverage ratio			
22	**Leverage ratio**	**14.52%**	**14.50%**

b. Leverage Ratio (LR2) (continued)

Item 5:
Due to an increase in the notional amount of derivative contracts, add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts increased by HKD 3,252 million, or a 28.98% increase compared to last quarter.

Item 7:
Due to changes in the clearing settlement account balance, deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts increased by HKD 1,175 million, or a increase of 258.73% compared to last quarter.

Item 12:
The Gross securities financing transaction ("SFT") assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions increased by HKD 23,717 million, or an increase of 64.21% compared to last quarter, due to an increase in the amount of repo-style transactions.

Item 16 (include item 12):
Total exposures arising from SFTs increased by HKD 23,108 million, or an increase of 69.06% compared to last quarter, due to an increase in the amount of repo-style transactions.

8. Liquidity

a. Liquidity Risk Management (LIQA)

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. A sound liquidity risk management framework is therefore essential to ensure there is adequate cash flow to meet all financial obligations, including matured borrowings, deposits withdrawal either on demand or at contractual maturity, etc. under both normal and contingency circumstances in a cost-effective manner. The Group must comply with the statutory Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR"), Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") and other regulatory liquidity-related ratios. To ensure this, the Group maintains a stable and diversified funding base of retail and corporate customer deposits and a strong portfolio of highly liquid assets.

The Board of Directors (the "Board") has the ultimate responsibility for the oversight of liquidity risk management. For better management of the overall risks faced by the Bank, the Board has established the Risk Management Committee of Board of Directors ("BRMC") to oversee the Bank's risk management framework and risk positions and approve risk policies (including liquidity risk management policy). The Board RMC delegates the Senior Executive RMC ("SERMC") to monitor and assess the Bank's overall risk positions. For liquidity risk, the SERMC appoints ALCO to manage.

The ALCO, to manage liquidity risk, includes but not limited to:

- identify, assess, monitor and control the liquidity risk
- formulate, review and update the liquidity risk management policy
- strengthen the Bank's liquidity and monitor the liquidity risk indicators, cash flow and intraday liquidity
- review the liquidity stress testing on a regular basis
- build up contingency funding plan on liquidity, including but is not limited to solicit customer deposits, issue CDs, sell bonds, etc.

To manage liquidity risk, the Group has established liquidity risk management policies that are reviewed and approved by the ALCO, SERMC and BRMC. Liquidity is managed and forecasted on a daily basis to enable the ALCO and relevant departments to act proactively in view of changing market conditions and to implement contingency plans on a timely basis. Also, liquidity risk management reports are prepared and reported to the ALCO on a monthly basis and to the SERMC and the Board RMC on a quarterly basis for effective liquidity risk management oversight.

a. Liquidity Risk Management (LIQA) (continued)

Stress tests, with various crisis scenarios covering bank-specific, general market and a combination of both, are regularly conducted for both internal and regulatory purposes in order to assess the adequacy of the Group's liquidity to meet any contingent funding needs under severe conditions. The ALCO examines and discusses the stress test results to consider the need for preventive and mitigating actions. These actions include but not limited to limit the Bank's exposures, build up more liquidity cushion, and/or adjust the structural maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities. Stress tests are conducted for all currencies in aggregate as HKD equivalent and separately for positions in significant currencies (e.g. HKD, USD, CNY).

The Group maintains a diversified portfolio of liquidity cushion that is largely made up of the most liquid and readily marketable assets ("tier 1 assets"), such as cash, EF debt securities and other high quality government debt securities or similar instruments, that can be easily or immediately monetized with little or no loss or discount at all times. The Bank also widens the composition of the liquidity cushion by holding other liquid and marketable assets ("tier 2 assets") which can be used to cater for the longer end of the stress period without resulting in excessive losses or discounts. The Bank calculates the required liquidity cushion, which is compared to the liquidity cushion held by the Bank to ensure that the latter is sufficient in all circumstances.

To ensure an effective liquidity risk management, frontline business units should:

- report the customer fund in/out flow in time and monitor the trend of deposits withdrawal;
- attract relatively stable deposits at reasonable rate (e.g. longer tenor, larger depositor base, etc.);
- fulfil the deposit growth targets set by senior management;
- simultaneously comply with the deposit growth target when developing assets business which consumes liquidity;
- implement liquidity management plans as agreed in ALCO or Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") when the liquidity is relatively tight;
- price lending properly, taking into account the Bank's liquidity cost and availability; and
- slow down or cease committing to new loans, and / or defer or regulate loan drawdown, and / or work together on loan sale during times of liquidity stress.

a. Liquidity Risk Management (LIQA) (continued)

The Group continues to seek to diversify its funding channels to control excessive concentration on funding sources. Funding support from the Parent Bank, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("ICBC"), has also proven to be efficient in strengthening the Group's liquidity capability.

The matching and controlled mismatching of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the liquidity management of the Group. It is unusual for bank's assets and liabilities to be completely matched in tenors, as transactions often entail uncertain terms and are frequently of different types. While an unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, it increases the liquidity risk (as well as the interest rate risk) of an entity.

A substantial portion of our assets is funded by customer deposits. These customer deposits, which are widely diversified by type and maturity, represent a stable source of funds. The Group places great emphasis on the stability of these deposits, which are sustained through the Group's retail banking activities and by maintaining depositor confidence in the Group's capital strength. Although many customer accounts are contractually due for repayment on demand or at short notice, in practice inflows and outflows are broadly matched, keeping short-term deposit balances stable.

The contingency funding plan ("CFP") is reviewed by the ALCO and the SERMC, and approved by the Board RMC at least annually with the objective of ensuring that the Group has practical and operational plans in place to enable it to cope with a liquidity crisis. The CFP is a practical tool for managing liquidity during a crisis event. It sets out the options available to the Group for garnering liquidity and funding, and an agreed course of action in the event of an unexpected crisis. The CFP includes detailed action steps as well as roles and responsibilities of relevant parties. As a practical set of guidelines for the crisis management team and its support team to evaluate the liquidity crisis situation and execute action steps during any crisis, the CFP also consists of a sound balance sheet maturity analysis, and spells out all potential funding sources giving due consideration to their reliability, priority and the lead time during a crisis.

a. Liquidity Risk Management (LIQA) (continued)

The Group assess the structure of the on and off balance sheet with cash flow projection and future liquidity position by monitoring 1) cumulative net maturity mismatch (normal condition) and 2) cash flow stress testing (stress condition). By projecting the future cash flow maturity position from on and off balance sheet items, corresponding cumulative maturity gap can be generated and monitored. The bank needs to ensure the cumulative net cash flow position is positive within certain period under both normal and stress condition. (i.e. the negative cumulative maturity gap can be recovered by options such as disposal of securities). On 31 December 2024 cumulative net maturity mismatch (normal condition) exposure is positive HKD 2.9 billion within 1 month; cash flow stress testing (stress condition) exposure is positive HKD 0.6 billion within 1 month.

There are corresponding concentration limits for risk diversification of the bank. For example for repo product, there are repo notional limits by counterparties.

The Group monitors the liquidity exposure of the regulatory required liquidity ratios LCR, HKD L1 LCR and NSFR under local, combined and consolidated level on daily basis.

On 31 December 2024, the exposure results are as below:

- LCR on local basis is 180%, LCR on combined basis is 180% and LCR on consolidated basis is 171%.

- HKD L1 LCR on local basis is 104%, HKD L1 LCR on combined basis is 104% and HKD L1 LCR on consolidated basis is 102%.

- NSFR on local basis is 127%, NSFR on combined basis is 127% and NSFR on consolidated basis is 129%.

a. Liquidity Risk Management (LIQA) (continued)

On- and off-balance sheet items, broken down into maturity buckets and the resultant liquidity gaps as below:

31 December 2024	Repayable on demand HK$'000	Up to one month HK$'000	1-3 months HK$'000	3-12 months HK$'000	1-5 years HK$'000	Over 5 years HK$'000	Undated HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Assets								
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	34,945,692	-	-	-	-	-	3,134,933	38,080,625
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	93,260,738	18,703,518	41,877,811	36,046,217	-	-	189,888,284
Financial investments	-	10,670,862	50,616,454	68,052,131	80,220,242	61,489,014	5,523,003	276,571,706
Derivative financial instruments	102,976	2,591,363	2,879,461	3,970,696	2,742,980	2,005,492	-	14,292,968
Advances and other accounts	3,410,149	18,935,562	36,390,439	108,901,762	145,060,856	124,348,271		437,047,039
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,900	154,900
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,017,381	1,017,381
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,100	201,100
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,456,110	1,456,110
Other assets, including current and deferred income tax assets	47,149	2,556,951	1,225,155	2,731,483	2,927,979	1,880	1,964,742	11,455,339
Total assets	**38,505,966**	**128,015,476**	**109,815,027**	**225,533,883**	**266,998,274**	**187,844,657**	**13,452,169**	**970,165,452**
Total off-balance claims	**-**	**51,527,113**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69,200,704**	**120,727,817**
Total	**38,505,966**	**179,542,589**	**109,815,027**	**225,533,883**	**266,998,274**	**187,844,657**	**82,652,873**	**1,090,893,269**
Liabilities								
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	30,972,330	38,227,572	25,722,035	38,398,596	-	-	-	133,320,533
Trading liabilities	2,524	226,254	-	-	-	-	-	228,778
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,578,789	2,519,564	2,829,779	2,400,765	1,721,292	-	11,050,189
Deposits from customers	212,919,414	183,561,852	154,653,716	65,359,646	18,085,935	-	-	634,580,563
Certificates of deposit issued	-	-	1,689,388	-	-	-	-	1,689,388
Debt securities in issue	-	-	3,276,248	28,824	15,039,229	-	-	18,344,301
Other liabilities, including current and deferred income tax liabilities	6,623,022	2,854,360	1,228,637	3,548,009	537,005	63,562	-	14,854,595
Total liabilities	**250,517,290**	**226,448,827**	**189,089,588**	**110,164,854**	**36,062,934**	**1,784,854**	**-**	**814,068,347**
Total off-balance obligations	**-**	**113,384,314**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**113,384,314**
Total	**250,517,290**	**339,833,141**	**189,089,588**	**110,164,854**	**36,062,934**	**1,784,854**	**-**	**927,452,661**
Net liquidity gap	**(212,011,324)**	**(160,290,552)**	**(79,274,561)**	**115,369,029**	**230,935,340**	**186,059,803**	**82,652,873**	**163,440,608**

b. Liquidity Coverage Ratio – for Category 1 Institution (LIQ1)

Number of data points used in calculating the average value of the LCR and related components set out in this template: (75)		(HK$'000)	
		(a)	(b)
Basis of disclosure: consolidated		**Unweighted value** (average)	**Weighted value** (average)
A.	**HQLA**		
1	Total HQLA		169,413,293
B.	**Cash outflows**		
2	Retail deposits and small business funding, of which:	213,582,499	20,345,243
3	*Stable retail deposits and stable small business funding*	14,487,626	435,756
4	*Less stable retail deposits and less stable small business funding*	199,094,873	19,909,487
4a	*Retail term deposits and small business term funding*	-	-
5	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding), and debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI, of which:	327,427,057	168,172,305
6	*Operational deposits*	151,456	37,038
7	*Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding) not covered in row 6*	326,347,734	167,207,400
8	*Debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI and redeemable within the LCR period*	927,867	927,867
9	Secured funding transactions (including securities swap transactions)		1,078,203
10	Additional requirements, of which:	62,164,844	11,822,644
11	*Cash outflows arising from derivative contracts and other transactions, and additional liquidity needs arising from related collateral requirements*	5,849,089	5,849,089
12	*Cash outflows arising from obligations under structured financing transactions and repayment of funding obtained from such transactions*	-	-
13	*Potential drawdown of undrawn committed facilities (including committed credit facilities and committed liquidity facilities)*	56,315,755	5,973,555
14	Contractual lending obligations (not otherwise covered in Section B) and other contractual cash outflows	9,142,087	9,142,087
15	Other contingent funding obligations (whether contractual or non-contractual)	429,837,570	2,531,622
16	**Total Cash Outflows**		**213,092,104**
C.	**Cash Inflows**		
17	Secured lending transactions (including securities swap transactions)	20,825,197	4,752,124
18	Secured and unsecured loans (other than secured lending transactions covered in row 17) and operational deposits placed at other financial institutions	126,485,177	104,109,508
19	Other cash inflows	69,447,069	11,831,952
20	**Total Cash Inflows**	**216,757,443**	**120,693,584**
D.	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio**		**Adjusted value**
21	**Total HQLA**		**169,413,293**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**92,398,521**
23	**LCR (%)**		**186.67%**

b. Liquidity Coverage Ratio – For Category 1 Institution (LIQ1) (continued)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") throughout the fourth quarter of 2024 meets the regulatory requirement and maintains at a safe level.

The average LCR as of the fourth quarter of 2024 increased by 17.81% compared to that as of the third quarter of 2024. Such increase was mainly due to the decrease of total net cash outflows by HKD 12 billion resulting from the maturing impact from various kinds of asset and liability, which was partially net off by the decrease of HQLA by HKD 4.3 billion.

(i) Main drivers of LCR results

The change in the Bank's LCR is mainly due to the changes in HQLA position, as well as the maturing impacts from various kinds of asset and liability which impacts the net cash outflows.

(ii) Composition of High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA")

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

(iii) Concentration of funding sources

The Bank maintains a diversified funding base composed mainly by retail and corporate customer deposits, supplemented by wholesale funding including but not limited to issuance of certificates of deposit and term debts. Short-term interbank money market borrowing is also used from time to time to meet temporary funding needs. The Bank continues to expand and diversify its deposit base, and to increase the proportion of stable deposits in its overall funding pool.

b. Liquidity Coverage Ratio – For Category 1 Institution (LIQ1) (continued)

(iv) Derivative Exposures

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

(v) Currency mismatch

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

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

(vi) Centralization of liquidity management

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

(vii) Approach to liquidity risk management

The Bank has established a comprehensive liquidity risk management framework in accordance with the HKMA requirements and Basel Committee on Banking Supervision guidance. The Board is ultimately responsible for liquidity risk management, with the support from the Risk Management Committee of Board of Directors, senior management committees including the Senior Executive Risk Management Committee and the Asset and Liability Committee policies and procedures are in place, with properly approved limits and indicators in order to identify, measure and monitor liquidity risk. Stress tests are conducted regularly, and the Bank has readied the Contingency Funding Plan with detailed procedures in dealing with a potential liquidity crisis.

c. Net Stable Funding Ratio – for Category 1 Institution (LIQ2)

		31/12/2024 (HK$'000)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Basis of disclosure: consolidated		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted amount
		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	
A.	**Available stable funding ("ASF") item**					
1	Capital:	160,526,076	-	-	-	160,526,076
2	*Regulatory capital*	160,526,076	-	-	-	160,526,076
2a	*Minority interests not covered by row 2*	-	-	-	-	-
3	*Other capital instruments*	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and small business funding:	-	213,927,321	338,549	1,004	193,573,452
5	*Stable deposits*		14,327,656	335,652	1,004	13,931,146
6	*Less stable deposits*		199,599,665	2,897	-	179,642,306
7	Wholesale funding:	-	512,637,706	27,523,816	15,567,640	216,976,806
8	*Operational deposits*		154,451	-	-	77,225
9	*Other wholesale funding*	-	512,483,255	27,523,816	15,567,640	216,899,581
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	11,020,976	11,317,688	19,829	15,233,217	15,243,135
12	*Net derivative liabilities*	-				
13	*All other funding and liabilities not included in the above categories*	11,020,976	11,317,688	19,829	15,233,217	15,243,135
14	**Total ASF**					**586,319,469**
B.	**Required stable funding ("RSF") item**					
15	Total HQLA for NSFR purposes				237,267,753	23,163,603
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	780,912	-	-	390,456
17	Performing loans and securities:	2,502,110	287,235,049	113,555,003	308,782,743	392,416,679
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	31,639,845	-	-	3,163,984
19	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	-	147,241,806	37,991,286	34,577,614	75,659,528

c. Net Stable Funding Ratio – for Category 1 Institution (LIQ2) (continued)

		31/12/2024				
		(HK$'000)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Basis of disclosure: consolidated		**Unweighted value by residual maturity**				**Weighted amount**
20	*Performing loans, other than performing residential mortgage, to non-financial corporate clients, retail and small business customers, sovereigns, the Monetary Authority for the account of the Exchange Fund, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	2,502,110	89,305,298	58,620,927	164,948,793	213,350,128
21	*With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach*	-	453,420	338,421	14,731,259	9,971,239
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*	-	1,525,580	1,460,168	83,925,544	62,209,294
23	*With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach*	-	995,119	954,132	53,101,459	35,490,574
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	-	17,522,520	15,482,622	25,330,792	38,033,745
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	40,738,954	24,790,145	306,471	-	34,913,754
27	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	-				-
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*	140,016				119,013
29	*Net derivative assets*	4,475,251				4,475,251
30	*Total derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*	10,841,547				542,077
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	25,282,140	24,790,145	306,471	-	29,777,413
32	Off-balance sheet items		239,207,683			3,441,000
33	**Total RSF**					**454,325,492**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**129.05%**

c. Net Stable Funding Ratio – For Category 1 Institution (LIQ2) (continued)

		30/09/2024 (HK$'000)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Basis of disclosure: consolidated		**Unweighted value by residual maturity**				**Weighted amount**
		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	
A.	**Available stable funding ("ASF") item**					
1	Capital:	159,348,954	-	-	-	159,348,954
2	*Regulatory capital*	159,348,954	-	-	-	159,348,954
2a	*Minority interests not covered by row 2*	-	-	-	-	-
3	*Other capital instruments*	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and small business funding:	-	217,139,275	314,136	1,326	196,294,087
5	*Stable deposits*		11,401,932	291,873	1,326	11,110,441
6	*Less stable deposits*		205,737,343	22,263	-	185,183,646
7	Wholesale funding:	-	511,469,177	22,960,861	16,193,477	211,921,803
8	*Operational deposits*		229,236	-	-	114,618
9	*Other wholesale funding*	-	511,239,941	22,960,861	16,193,477	211,807,185
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	10,926,250	12,820,731	3,555	15,465,155	15,466,931
12	*Net derivative liabilities*	-				
13	*All other funding and liabilities not included in the above categories*	10,926,250	12,820,731	3,555	15,465,155	15,466,931
14	**Total ASF**					**583,031,775**
B.	**Required stable funding ("RSF") item**					
15	Total HQLA for NSFR purposes				201,368,902	18,458,214
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	109,866	-	-	54,933
17	Performing loans and securities:	1,697,147	319,886,623	79,808,922	320,104,310	399,709,081
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	11,598,937	-	-	1,159,894
19	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	-	172,766,606	20,895,654	34,910,468	71,273,285

c. Net Stable Funding Ratio – For Category 1 Institution (LIQ2) (continued)

		30/09/2024				
		(HK$'000)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Basis of disclosure: consolidated		**Unweighted value by residual maturity**				**Weighted amount**
		No specified term to maturity	<6 months or repayable on demand	6 months to < 12 months	12 months or more	
20	*Performing loans, other than performing residential mortgage, to non-financial corporate clients, retail and small business customers, sovereigns, the Monetary Authority for the account of the Exchange Fund, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	1,697,147	108,626,245	48,206,218	174,851,512	225,450,983
21	*With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach*	-	431,355	366,802	15,158,045	10,251,808
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*	-	1,474,265	1,361,289	84,641,174	62,595,771
23	*With a risk-weight of less than or equal to 35% under the STC approach*	-	966,538	897,129	53,835,019	35,924,596
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	-	25,420,570	9,345,761	25,701,156	39,229,148
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	27,490,701	33,392,814	380,082	-	30,164,800
27	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	-				-
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*	135,107				114,841
29	*Net derivative assets*	1,695,889				1,695,889
30	*Total derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*	7,320,703				366,035
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	18,339,002	33,392,814	380,082	-	27,988,035
32	Off-balance sheet items		238,667,741			3,073,704
33	**Total RSF**					**451,460,732**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**129.14%**

c. Net Stable Funding Ratio – For Category 1 Institution (LIQ2) (continued)

The Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") throughout the fourth quarter of 2024 meets the regulatory requirement and maintains at a safe level.

(i) Main drivers of NSFR results

The change in the Bank's NSFR's is mainly due to the change in the composition and size of various kinds of asset and liability. For the liability side, the major funding source is customer deposit. It is relatively stable which brings support to the NSFR. For the asset side, the major product is customer loan which grows smoothly in size. In overall, the NSFR is maintained smoothly and the liquidity situation is kept at a safe level.

(ii) Centralization of liquidity management

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

9. Credit Risk for Non-securitization Exposures

a. General Information about Credit Risk (CRA)

The Bank reviews credit risk appetite on an annual basis to provide direction of loan growth during the year. New or change of business direction will be taken into consideration during the review of credit risk appetite. The Bank's credit risk appetite will be reviewed by the Bank's Risk Management and Internal Control Committee ("RMICC") and approved by the Bank's Board Risk Management Committee ("BRMC").

The Bank's credit risk management policy includes credit risk appetite, customer selection criteria, customer acceptance criteria, and post-approval monitoring. As a subsidiary of ICBC in HK, the Bank adopts parent Bank's credit risk management policy for loans used in the PRC. For lending other than in the PRC (e.g. Hong Kong and Asia Pacific), the Bank's credit risk management policy will be referred to local regulatory requirement, macroeconomic environment and market practice. For the purpose to minimize concentration risk, the Bank also sets up credit risk limits in respect of large exposure, industry level, country and product etc.

BRMC has ultimate responsibility for overseeing credit risk management of the Bank. In practice, BRMC approves the bank-wide risk appetite statement (including credit risk) and credit risk appetite providing the guidance / direction of loan growth of the Bank. RMICC, chaired by CEO, assists BRMC to review and assesses credit risk of the Bank.

Credit Committee ("CC") deliberates sizable credit application prior to approval by final approver of the Bank. The Bank's credit approval authority was delegated by our parent Bank and the Bank's Board further delegates to CEO, Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"), Heads and approvers in Credit Approval Departments ("CAD").

Credit Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") deliberates credit policy of the Bank and reviews reports relating to the asset quality, credit concentration risk, account strategy of early warning and/or non-performing accounts.

Business Units act as first line of defence for customer relationship management and post-approval monitoring, credit risk management and control function other than credit approval is handled by Credit and Investment Management Department ("CMD"), Loan Administration Department ("LAD") and Risk Management Department ("RMD") with direct reporting line to CRO. Reporting to CEO of the Bank, CRO is independent of Business Unit and in charge of overall risk management (including credit risk) of the Bank.

a. General Information About Credit Risk (CRA) (continued)

The Bank has adopted a "Three Lines of Defences" risk management structure. Business Units play the first line of defence and primary responsible party of the credit risk. Credit Risk Management function and Compliance and Legal Department ("CLD") are independent of Business Units and play the second line of defence. Internal Audit Department ("IAD") plays the third line of defence and is responsible to providing assurance on the effectiveness of the Bank's risk management framework.

Reports in relation to asset quality of the Bank will be prepared by CMD and reported to CRMC, RMICC and BRMC on a regular basis (e.g. monthly or quarterly). The scope and main content of the report including but not limited to the (1) size of the Bank's loan portfolio and corresponding loan classification and internal credit rating ; (2) asset quality of key business segments; (3) overdue and non-performing loan status at the reporting period and (4) large exposure customer's impact on the Bank's capital. On top of routine reports, ad hoc reports such as portfolio review will also be reported to CRMC, RMICC and BRMC if necessary and in an appropriate manner.

b. Credit Quality of Exposures (CR1)

		(HK$'000)						
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		Gross carrying amounts of		Allowances/ impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on STC approach exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB approach exposures	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory of specific provisions	Allocated in regulatory of collective provisions		
1	Loans	6,257,443	665,537,301	10,294,428	4,257,211	6,037,217	-	661,500,316
2	Debt securities	10,872	257,877,144	78,762	-	78,762	-	257,809,254
3	Off-balance sheet exposures		239,336,918	515,837	-	515,837	-	238,821,081
4	**Total**	**6,268,315**	**1,162,751,363**	**10,889,027**	**4,257,211**	**6,631,816**	**-**	**1,158,130,651**

Definition of default

A credit exposure is defined as defaulted if borrower is displaying a definable weakness which is likely to jeopardize repayment, including but not limiting to:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Group; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

c. Changes in Defaulted Loans and Debt Securities (CR2)

		(HK$'000)
		(a)
		Amount
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous reporting period**	**7,566,512**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	775,034
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(325,132)
4	Amounts written off	(1,330,663)
5	Other changes	(417,436)
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the current reporting period**	**6,268,315**

Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period amounted to HKD 0.78 billion. Since sufficient provision has been made based on assessments of the aforesaid defaulted loans, risk is considered controllable. During the period, loans written off amounted to HKD 1.33 billion. These loans were written off during the reporting year after exhaustion of all recovery efforts in accordance with relevant policies and procedures.

Additionally, item of "Other Changes" is mainly attributed by proceeds of full or partial settlement of the defaulted loans and exchange rate difference, etc.

d. Additional Disclosure Related to Credit Quality of Exposures (CRB)

The Group adopts a forward-looking expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measuring and recognizing impairment loss to meet the requirement of HKFRS9. Impairment allowance was measured for 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses using 3-stage approach as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Stage</th><th>Description</th><th>Impairment Loss</th><th colspan="2">HKMA's 5-Grade Asset</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">1</td><td rowspan="2">Performing</td><td rowspan="2">12-month ECL</td><td>Pass</td><td>General (i.e. do not meet the Bank's criteria of "Significant Increase of Credit Risk")</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Special Mention</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">Performing but with credit risk increased significantly at reporting date since its initial recognition</td><td rowspan="2">Lifetime ECL</td><td>Pass</td><td>Meet the Bank's criteria of "Significant Increase of Credit Risk"</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Special Mention</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">3</td><td rowspan="3">Non-Performing</td><td rowspan="3">Lifetime ECL</td><td colspan="2">Substandard</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Doubtful</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Loss</td></tr>
</table>

- 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.
- Lifetime ECL are the expected losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of financial instrument.

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- Probability of default ("PD");
- Loss given default ("LGD"); and
- Exposure of default ("EAD")

For the portfolios without PD, references of portfolio average PD estimates under the same portfolios, the long-run average default rate of the portfolios or PD estimates extracted from external sources are used. The PD term structure estimation is referenced to forecast of economic index relevant to the portfolio.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. For the portfolios with insufficient historical loss and recovery data, reference of external data source are used for derivating the LGD estimates.

d. Additional Disclosure Related to Credit Quality of Exposures (CRB) (continued)

For the portfolio with individual assessment of credit risk mitigation measures, collateral values are projected for different economic scenario as to reflect LGD estimates under different economic scenarios.

Advances with a specific repayment date are classified as overdue when the principal or interest is past due and remains unpaid. Advances repayable by regular instalments are classified as overdue when an instalment payment is past due and remains unpaid. Advances repayable on demand are classified as overdue either when a demand for repayment has been served on the borrower but repayment has not been made in accordance with the instruction or when the advances have remained continuously exceeded the approved limit that was advised to the borrower. Credit-impaired loans represent advances which are individually assessed to be impaired.

The Bank follows the HKMA's definition of a rescheduled exposure.

Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas

	(HK$'000)
Hong Kong	728,291,954
Mainland China	271,379,580
United States	29,546,735
Others	139,801,409
Total	**1,169,019,678**

d. Additional Disclosure Related to Credit Quality of Exposures (CRB) (continued)

Breakdown of exposures by industry

	(HK$'000)
Manufacturing	9,128,673
Building & construction	116,697,883
Electricity	9,033,775
Oil and Gas	6,838,688
Recreational activities	12,033
Information Technology	10,808,716
Wholesale trade (Wholesalers)	26,636,958
Retail trade (Retailers, including retail chains and stores)	3,581,981
Transport and transport equipment	17,637,839
Hotels and boarding houses (Accommodation)	1,809,292
Catering (Food and beverage services activities)	2,022,154
Financial concerns	624,302,820
Stockbrokers	4,155,069
Non-stockbroking companies	-
Loans to professional & private individuals	122,782,558
Mining and quarrying	2,449,746
Trade financing (Importers and exporters)	8,118,248
All others	203,003,245
Total	**1,169,019,678**

Breakdown of exposures by residual maturity

	(HK$'000)
Within one year	678,582,648
One to five years	263,002,138
Over five years	227,416,655
Undated	18,237
Total	**1,169,019,678**

d. Additional Disclosure Related to Credit Quality of Exposures (CRB) (continued)

Breakdown of impaired exposures, related allowances and write-offs by geographical areas

	(HK$'000)		
	Impaired exposure	Related allowances	Write-offs during the year
Hong Kong	3,410,850	2,057,735	1,080,789
Mainland China	2,845,418	2,189,599	369,845
Others	1,175	9,877	212,993
Total	**6,257,443**	**4,257,211**	**1,450,634**

Aging analysis of accounting past due exposures

	(HK$'000)
Past due for over 3 months to 6 months	543,312
Past due for over 6 months to 12 months	558,833
Past due for over 12 months	4,495,090
Total	**5,597,235**

Breakdown of restructured exposures, between impaired and not impaired exposures

	(HK$'000)
Impaired exposures	626,278
Not impaired exposures	-
Total	**626,278**

d. Additional Disclosure Related to Credit Quality of Exposures (CRB) (continued)

Breakdown of impaired exposures, related allowances and write-offs by industry

	(HK$'000)		
	Impaired exposure	Related allowances	Write-offs during the year
Manufacturing	24,733	8,082	15,698
Building & construction	3,113,915	2,271,482	616,201
Electricity	-	-	
Oil and Gas	-	-	
Recreational activities	-	-	
Information Technology	-	-	
Wholesale trade (Wholesalers)	-	-	
Retail trade (Retailers, including retail chains and stores)	-	-	816
Transport and transport equipment	67,311	42,893	
Hotels and boarding houses (Accommodation)	555,559	200,089	
Catering (Food and beverage services activities)	-	-	
Financial concerns	1,984,591	1,440,491	
Stockbrokers	-	-	
Non-stockbroking companies	-	-	
Loans to professional & private individuals	313,828	201,941	131,672
Mining and quarrying	-	-	
Trade financing (Importers and exporters)	-	-	
All others	208,378	92,233	686,247
Total	**6,268,315**	**4,257,211**	**1,450,634**

e. Qualitative Disclosures Related to Credit Risk Mitigation (CRC)

The valuation and management of collateral have been documented in the Bank's Credit Manual covering acceptance criteria, loan-to-value ratio, valuation and insurance and subject to regular review. The collateral of non-impaired exposure and impaired exposure are revalued on an annual basis and a 2-month basis as a minimum respectively. For asset based lending such as share margin financing, its collateral will be valued on a daily basis. There are procedures setting out role and responsibilities of each department when enforcing or liquidation of collateral is required.

Properties, standby letter of credit issued by recognized bank, deposit and listed shares formed majority of our Bank's collateral. The Bank also set out risk limit in relation to particular collateral type in our secured exposure.

f. Overview of Recognized Credit Risk Mitigation (CR3)

		(HK$'000)				
		(a)	(b1)	(b)	(d)	(f)
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by recognized collateral	Exposures secured by recognized guarantees	Exposures secured by recognized credit derivative contracts
1	Loans	648,984,658	12,515,658	2,777,478	9,738,180	-
2	Debt securities	224,689,886	33,119,368	-	33,119,368	-
3	**Total**	**873,674,544**	**45,635,026**	**2,777,478**	**42,857,548**	-
4	Of which defaulted	4,430,507	1,837,808	1,514,324	323,484	-

The Group adopts the standardized (credit risk) approach ("STC") for all the non-securitization credit risk RWA, and the simple approach in treatment of recognized collateral for the purpose of calculating RWA. Meanwhile, the recognized collateral and the recognized guarantees were used as risk mitigation measures to manage the credit risk exposure, without involving any recognized credit derivative contract.

In the second half of 2024, mainly due to the decrease in collateralized by cash, the "Exposures to be secured" of "Loan" decreased by HKD 3.45 billion or 21.63% compared to first half of 2024, of which "Exposures secured by recognized collateral" of "Loan" decreased by HKD 1.29 billion or 31.81%, thus the "Exposures secured by recognized collateral" in total has decreased by HKD 1.29 billion or 31.81%.

On the other hand, among "Of which defaulted" items, the "Exposures unsecured: carrying amount" increased by HKD 4.34 billion or 4904.24% and the "Exposures to be secured" decreased by HKD 694 million or 27.42%; the"Exposure secured by recognized collateral"and "Exposures secured by recognized guarantees" decreased by HKD 495 million and HKD 199 million or a drop of 24.62% and 38.15% respectively when compared to the mid-term of 2024.

g. Qualitative Disclosures on Use of ECAI Ratings under STC Approach (CRD)

The ECAIs recognised by the Group include Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch.

The exposure classes are listed as below:

- Sovereign
- Public sector entity (“PSE”)
- Bank
- Securities firm
- Corporate
- Collective investment scheme

The Group performs the ECAI issuer ratings mapping to its exposures in banking book in accordance with Part 4 of the Banking (Capital) Rules.

h. Credit Risk Exposures and Effects of Recognized Credit Risk Mitigation – for STC Approach (CR4)

		(HK$'000)					%
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		**Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM**		**RWA and RWA density**	
	Exposure classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereign exposures	101,427,152	-	134,704,483	-	247,544	0%
2	PSE exposures	20,263,959	2,100,000	24,464,986	1,000,000	4,946,155	19%
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	9,785,784	2,100,000	13,986,811	1,000,000	2,997,362	20%
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	10,478,175	-	10,478,175	-	1,948,793	19%
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	3,551,316	-	3,551,316	-	-	0%
4	Bank exposures	259,808,177	1,408,664	261,959,960	859,838	100,582,410	38%
5	Securities firm exposures	372,328	505,000	372,328	-	186,164	50%
6	Corporate exposures	376,425,130	216,845,889	340,533,327	43,201,215	357,640,319	93%
7	CIS exposures	8,253,949	129,234	8,253,949	129,234	5,160,897	62%
8	Cash items	618,789	-	1,222,252	5,116,995	112,573	2%
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	17,738	-	17,738	-	-	0%
10	Regulatory retail exposures	25,731,712	17,883,605	25,655,700	6,577	19,246,710	75%
11	Residential mortgage loans	90,311,114	-	86,094,060	-	47,849,571	56%
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	19,100,355	164,526	19,051,619	-	19,051,619	100%
13	Past due exposures	2,728,840	-	2,728,840	-	2,788,024	102%
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	NA
15	**Total**	**908,610,559**	**239,036,918**	**908,610,558**	**50,313,859**	**557,811,986**	**58%**

h. Credit Risk Exposures and Effects of Recognized Credit Risk Mitigation – for STC approach (CR4) (continued)

In the second half of 2024, mainly due to the decrease in debt securities exposures with 20% risk weight to sovereign exposures, the RWA amount of “Sovereign exposures” decreased by 1.24 billion or 83.39% and RWA density decreased by 100%.

The off-balance sheet amount of "Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM" and "Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM" to “Bank Exposures” decreased by HKD 1.63 billion and HKD 1.75 billion or 53.62% and 67.04% respectively, mainly due to the decrease in the letter of guarantee exposures and commitments with original maturity more than one year to bank.

The on-balance sheet amount of "Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM" and "Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM" to “Securities firm exposures” both decreased by HKD 391 million or 51.22%, mainly due to the decrease of IPO revolving loans to securities firms, thus the RWA amount decreased by 196 million or 51.22%.

The on-balance sheet amount of "Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM" to “Cash items” decreased by HKD 968 million or 44.2% mainly because of the decrease in the on-balance sheet exposures collateralized by cash; the off balance sheet of "Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM" to “Cash items” increased by HKD 3.71 billion or 262.95% mainly because of the increase in the off-balance sheet exposures collateralized by cash, thus the RWA amount decreased by HKD 246 million or 68.59% and RWA density decreased by 80%.

The off-balance sheet amount of "Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM" to “Regulatory retail exposures” decreased by HKD 2.35 million or 26.32%, mainly due to the decrease of regulatory guarantee of retail clients.

The off balance sheet amount of "Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM" to “Other exposures which are not past due exposures” decreased by HKD 913 million or 84.74%, mainly due to the decrease of commitments that are cancellable unconditionally to individuals not elsewhere reported.

i. Credit Risk Exposures by Asset Classes and by Risk Weights – For STC Approach (CR5)

		(HK$'000)										
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(ha)	(i)	(j)
	Exposure class / Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)
1	Sovereign exposures	133,466,760	-	1,237,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,704,483
2	PSE exposures	734,210	-	24,730,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,464,986
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	-	-	14,986,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,986,811
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	734,210	-	9,743,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,478,175
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	3,551,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,551,316
4	Bank exposures	-	-	102,758,294	-	160,061,504	-	-	-	-	-	262,819,798
5	Securities firm exposures	-	-	-	-	372,328	-	-	-		-	372,328
6	Corporate exposures	-	-	1,033,628	-	50,534,641	-	332,166,273	-	-	-	383,734,542
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,383,183	8,383,183
8	Cash items	5,776,384	-	562,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,339,247
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	17,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,738
10	Regulatory retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	25,662,275	2	-	-	-	25,662,277
11	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	56,699,747	-	5,558,612	23,835,701	-	-	-	86,094,060
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,051,619	-	-	-	19,051,619
13	Past due exposures	200	-	-	-	-	-	2,609,872	118,768	-	-	2,728,840

i. Credit Risk Exposures by Asset Classes and by Risk Weights – For STC Approach (CR5) (continued)

		(HK$'000)										
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(ha)	(i)	(j)
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total	**143,546,608**	**-**	**130,323,284**	**56,699,747**	**210,968,473**	**31,220,887**	**377,663,467**	**118,768**	**-**	**8,383,183**	**958,924,417**

i. Credit Risk Exposures By Asset Classes and By Risk Weights – For STC Approach (CR5) (continued)

In the second half of 2024, the sovereign exposures with 20% risk weight decreased by HKD 6.21 billion or 83.39%, mainly due to the decrease in debt securities exposures with 20% risk weight to sovereign exposures.

Mainly due to the increase of debt securities to domestic PSEs, "PSE exposures of which domestic PSEs exposure" with 20% risk weight and the total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM) both increased by HKD 2.59 billion or 20.92%.

Compared to first half of 2024, "Securities firm exposures" with 50% risk weight and the total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM) decreased by HKD 391 million or 51.22%, mainly due to the decrease of IPO revolving loans to securities firms.

Compared to first half of 2024, "Corporate exposures" with 150% risk weight decreased by HKD 115 million or 100%, mainly due to the decrease of unsecured past due corporate exposure.

Compared to first half of 2024, "Cash items exposure" with 0% risk weight increased by HKD 3.97 billion or 219.52%, and "Cash items exposure" with 20% risk weight decreased by HKD 1.23 billion or 68.6%, thus the total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM) in cash item increased by HKD 2.74 billion or 76.09%.

Due to the decrease in mitigation of past due exposure, "Past due exposures" with 150% risk weight decreased by HKD 570 million or 32.29%, thus the total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM) in past due exposure decreased by HKD 31.35 million or 1.14%.

Compared to first half of 2024, "Total" with 150% risk weight decreased by HKD 172 million or 59.19%.

The risk allocation of the other risk weights only experiences minor fluctuation.

10. Counterparty Credit Risk

a. Qualitative Disclosures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk (Including Those Arising from Clearing through CCPs) (CCRA)

The objective of the Group's counterparty credit risk management is to adequately control counterparty credit risk exposure in ways consistent with the strategic goals and risk appetite of the Group. To effectively manage the risk involved during the normal course of business, policies and procedures are in place for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling counterparty credit risk. This risk management framework is reviewed periodically to ensure its effectiveness and robustness.

The Group has adopted the standardized (counterparty credit risk) ("SA-CCR") approach to calculate the default risk exposures of the derivatives in both the banking and trading book for regulatory capital calculation purposes.

Credit limits are established to control the pre-settlement risk and settlement risk of the counterparties including CCPs, which are subject to periodic review and approval through the credit assessment process. The pre-settlement risk exposure covers both the current exposure and potential future exposure. The credit exposure is subject to regular review and oversight by Credit Committee.

Counterparty credit risk is part of the credit risk management framework in the Group that is governed by a set of credit policies and procedures. In particular, a credit policy relating to guarantees and other forms of credit risk mitigation has been set up and subject to periodic review in which general guidelines, acceptance criteria, documentation requirements are well delineated to govern the credit risk control and mitigation. Meanwhile, assessment concerning counterparty credit risk is carried out by an independent credit approval department in the Group that follows the specific counterparty credit risk policy as well as other corresponding credit policies if and where relevant.

The wrong-way risks, including both general and specific ones, are one of the essential areas in the credit risk management of counterparty credit risk subject to the policy control by the specific counterparty credit risk policy set up in Group. According to the said policy, the wrong-way risks management, including risk identification, assessment, reporting as well as risk mitigation measures is not only implemented in the credit assessment and approval process, but also performed in the post approval monitoring by means of stress testing on a regular basis in which

a. Qualitative Disclosures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk (including those arising from clearing through CCPs) (CCRA) (continued)

extreme but plausible scenarios are adopted to identify any potential risk issue in counterparty credit risk exposure.

As of 31 December 2024, according to the existing International Swap and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") agreement and Credit Support Annexes ("CSA") signed with the counterparties, the impact on the Group's collateral obligation under derivatives contracts is minimal in the event of a downgrade of the Group's credit rating.

b. Analysis of Counterparty Default Risk Exposures (Other Than Those to CCPs) by Approaches (CCR1)

		(HK$'000)					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Replacement cost (RC)	PFE	Effective EPE	Alpha (α) used for computing default risk exposure	Default risk exposure after CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivative contracts)	2,404,239	8,682,220		1.4	15,521,043	7,027,893
1a	CEM (for derivative contracts)	-	-		1.4	-	-
2	IMM (CCR) approach			-	-	-	-
3	Simple Approach (for SFTs)					60,652,838	4,342,282
4	Comprehensive Approach (for SFTs)					-	-
5	VaR (for SFTs)					-	-
6	**Total**						**11,370,175**

The Group uses SA-CCR approach and Simple approach to calculate counterparty default risk exposure for derivative contracts and SFTs respectively. Compared with 30 June 2024, total RWA of counterparty default risk exposures increased by HKD 3.6billion, which was mainly driven by the default risk exposure increase from securities financing transactions (SFTs).

c. CVA Capital Charge (CCR2)

		(HK$'000)	
		(a)	(b)
		EAD post CRM	RWA
	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the advanced CVA method	-	-
1	(i) VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)		-
2	(ii) Stressed VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)		-
3	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the standardized CVA method	15,521,042	2,442,563
4	**Total**	**15,521,042**	**2,442,563**

Compared with 30 June 2024, the CVA RWA amount increased by HKD 0.27billion, which was mainly driven by the EAD increased from the derivative contracts.

d. Counterparty Default Risk Exposures (Other Than Those to CCPs) by Asset Classes and by Risk Weights – for STC approach (CCR3)

		(HK$'000)										
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(ca)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(ga)	(h)	(i)
	Exposure class / Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Total default risk exposure after CRM
1	Sovereign exposures	31,472,790	-	8,638,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,111,667
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,197	-	-	-	26,197
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	14,144,115	-	8,301,046	-	9,970,699	-	-	-	-	-	32,415,859
5	Securities firm exposures	-	-	-	-	428,800	-	-	-	-	-	428,800
6	Corporate exposures	-	-	-	-	823,197	-	1,821,789	-	-	-	2,644,986
7	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Regulatory retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	94,061	-	-	-	-	94,061
9	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	452,311	-	-	-	452,311
11	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	**Total**	**45,616,905**	-	**16,939,923**	**-**	**11,222,696**	**94,061**	**2,300,297**	-	-	-	**76,173,881**

d. Counterparty Default Risk Exposures (other than those to CCPs) by asset classes and by risk weights – for STC approach (CCR3) (continued)

Compared with 30 June 2024, the overall default risk exposure increased by HKD 42.8 billion, mainly contributed by changes in volume of the respective transactions. The 0% risk weight exposure showed an increase of HKD 30.3billion as the most significant movement, mainly driven by an increase in sovereign exposures. The rest of risk weight exposure showed relatively small movement such that the 20%, 50% and 100% risk weight exposure increased by HKD 9.5 billion, HKD 2.5 billion and HKD 0.5 billion respectively, and the 75% risk weight exposure slightly decreased by HKD 7.05 million.

e. Composition of Collateral for Counterparty Default Risk Exposures (Including Those for Contracts or Transactions Cleared through CCPs) (CCR5)

	(HK$'000)					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Derivative contracts				SFTs	
	Fair value of recognized collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of recognized collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash - domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	9,646,580
Cash - other currencies	-	2,704,937	-	1,792,170	16,319,851	31,993,649
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	39,999,629	-
Domestic PSE debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,594,354
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	823,197	-
Bank bonds/debts	-	-	-	-	630,666	16,196,641
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	1,221,613	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**2,704,937**	**-**	**1,792,170**	**58,994,956**	**59,431,224**

Compared with 30 June 2024, the net fair value of recognized collateral from derivatives contracts and SFTs have decreased by HKD 1.1 billion and decreased by HKD 0.2 billion respectively, which was mainly driven by the movement of derivatives' market value and the volume of the outstanding transactions with counterparties under the margin agreements as well as the decrease in volume of both derivative and SFT transactions in the second half of 2024.

f. Credit-related Derivatives Contracts (CCR6)

	(HK$'000)	
	(a)	(b)
	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notional amounts		
Single-name credit default swaps	-	-
Index credit default swaps	-	-
Total return swaps	-	-
Credit-related options	-	-
Other credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
Total notional amounts	-	-
Fair values		
Positive fair value (asset)	-	-
Negative fair value (liability)	-	-

g. Exposures to CCPs (CCR8)

		(HK$'000)	
		(a)	(b)
		Exposure after CRM	RWA
1	**Exposures of the AI as clearing member or client to qualifying CCPs (total)**		**79,354**
2	Default risk exposures to qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 7 to 10), of which:	1,866,511	37,330
3	(i) OTC derivative transactions	1,866,511	37,330
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivative contracts	-	-
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
6	(iv) Netting sets subject to valid cross-product netting agreements	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	
8	Unsegregated initial margin	1,944,280	38,886
9	Funded default fund contributions	137,686	3,138
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
11	**Exposures of the AI as clearing member or client to non-qualifying CCPs (total)**		**-**
12	Default risk exposures to non-qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 17 to 20), of which:	-	-
13	(i) OTC derivative transactions	-	-
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivative contracts	-	-
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets subject to valid cross-product netting agreements	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	
18	Unsegregated initial margin	-	-
19	Funded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

Compared with 30 June 2024, the qualifying CCPs (total) RWA amount decreased by HKD 0.98 million, which was mainly driven by the decrease in the volume of OTC derivative transactions.

11. Securitization Exposures

a. Qualitative Disclosures Related to Securitization Exposure (SECA)

There were no securitization exposures and resecuritization exposures in both banking book and trading book as at 31 December 2024.

b. Securitization Exposures in Banking Book (SEC1)

		(HK$'000)								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		Acting as originator (excluding sponsor)			Acting as sponsor			Acting as investor		
		Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	re-securitization exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale (total) – of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	re-securitization exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

c. Securitization Exposures in Trading Book (SEC2)

		(HK$'000)								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		Acting as originator (excluding sponsor)			Acting as sponsor			Acting as investor		
		Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	re-securitization exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale (total) – of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	re-securitization exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

d. Securitization Exposures in Banking Book and Associated Capital Requirements – Where AI Acts as Originator (SEC3)

		(HK$'000)																
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
		Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWAs (by regulatory approach)				Capital charges after cap			
		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA
1	**Total exposures**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Traditional securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Of which securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Of which retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Of which re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Of which securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Of which retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Of which re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

e. Securitization Exposures in Banking Book and Associated Capital Requirements – Where AI Acts as Investor (SEC4)

(HK$'000)

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

12. Market Risk

a. Qualitative Disclosures Related to Market Risk (MRA)

As a premier provider of financial services in HK market, the Group undertakes trading activities to serve our clients' needs to arbitrage and provide liquidity to the market as well as managing market risks within risk appetite. The Group takes on the exposure to market risk that arises from foreign exchange, interest rate, precious metals and associated derivatives instruments. Most off-balance sheet derivative positions arise from the execution of customer-related orders and transactions taken for hedging purpose. Structured derivatives, are currently only allowed to be traded for the support of customer business on a back-to-back basis. The Group established policies and procedures to identify, measure, monitor and control market risk. When derivatives are held for banking book risk management purposes, they are designated in hedge relationships where the required criteria for documentation and hedge effectiveness are met.

The Board Risk Management Committee ("Board RMC") as delegated by Board takes ultimate responsibility of market risk management. The Board RMC approves market risk appetite, market risk management policy and stress test policy as the framework governing policies to the Group's market risk management and market risk appetite respectively. Risk Management and Internal Control Committee ("RMICC") periodically reviews the Group's market risk management result and performance in quarterly meeting or from time to time whenever deemed necessary. Market risk management committee ("MRC") is responsible for the Group's trading book decision-making and oversees the implementation of market risk management control in daily business, and approves market risk manual to govern risk control implementation in details. MRC reports to RMICC, RMICC reports to the Board RMC as well as CEO Committee for the adequacy and efficiency of market risk management system, procedures and performance of the Group.

The daily primary control, management and assumption of market risk are principally undertaken in front office within the approved market risk limits and guidelines. Monitoring of the utilization of these approved limits is performed on a regular basis by market risk team, an independent unit ultimately reported to Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") of the Group. Market risk team also produces regular market risk reporting to the MRC / RMICC / Board RMC / Head Office Risk Management Department for their review and oversight. The Group's Internal Audit Department also helps to ensure compliance with the approved policies and procedures.

a. Qualitative Disclosures Related to Market Risk (MRA) (continued)

The Group's market risk analysis and management systems include Kondor, Fenics, FMBM and GMRM, of which the first two are vendor systems widely used in banking industry while the last two are our in-house systems developed by head office. Most of our trading businesses are vanilla FX and interest rate products, which are booked in Kondor. Risk sensitivities such as FX NOP and IR DV01 are generated from Kondor system and used for market risk measurement and reporting. For FX option business, Greeks sensitivities (Delta, Gamma, Vega) are used for market risk measurement and reporting, which are generated from Fenics system. Meanwhile, ,bond products IR DV01 and CS01 are measured through head office systems. On top of risk factor sensitivities, the Group has implemented Value-at-Risk (VaR) as overall diversified measurement of market risk in trading book. Our in-house system GMRM is used for VaR measurement and reporting. VaR and risk factor sensitivities are measured and reported on daily basis to provide an overall understanding of all the risks associate with market risk activities of our Group. Market risk limits, which are approved by Board RMC or its delegated Risk Committee (currently MRC is the delegated Risk Committee) and as owned by RMD-MKR for control and monitoring in daily implementation, should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis (at least on an annual basis). Approved market risk limits must, among others, be consistent with the Group's market risk appetite as approved by Board RMC and with the Group's capital adequacy and allocation. The proposed/reviewed limits should be subsequently approved by Board RMC or MRC for becoming effective. The reporting and measurement systems are updated and assessed at least on annual basis.

b. Market Risk under STM Approach (MR1)

		(HK$'000)
		(a)
		RWA
	Outright product exposures	
1	Interest rate exposures (general and specific risk)	9,942,650
2	Equity exposures (general and specific risk)	-
3	Foreign exchange (including gold) exposures	19,759,825
4	Commodity exposures	86,150
	Option exposures	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	114,213
7	Other approach	-
8	Securitization exposures	-
9	**Total**	**29,902,838**

Compared with that on 30 June 2024, the total RWA of Market risk increased by 30.36% to HKD 29.9 billion from 2024Q2 to 2024Q4, the reason is mainly due to an increment of 40.67% in Foreign exchange exposure RWA. And the Foreign exchange exposure RWA accounts for 66% of total RWA.

13. Interest Rate Risk

a. Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book – Risk Management Objectives and Policies (IRRBBA)

Interest rate risk in the banking book ("IRRBB") refers to the current or prospective risk, to the Group's capital and earnings, arising from adverse movements in interest rate that affect the Group's banking book exposures.

The Group has established governance framework to manage and mitigate risks arising from its IRRBB exposures. The Board has the ultimate responsibility for the oversight of IRRBB management and sets IRRBB risk appetite for the Group. The Board delegates the overall management authority in overseeing the Group's IRRBB to the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"). The interest rate risk exposures are managed within risk limits approved and monitored by the ALCO. The risk exposures are measured on a daily basis and the results are reported to the ALCO monthly and the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) quarterly. Independent review of the Group's internal risk controls over IRRBB management process is conducted through internal or external audit.

The Group manage the IRRBB exposures using economic value (EVE) as well as earnings (NII) based measures. EVE and NII sensitivity are monitored against limits and triggers, both at Group and at significant legal entity levels. In addition to the standard scenarios introduced by HKMA, internal scenarios under stressed market conditions as well as specific economic assumptions are conducted to assess the vulnerability to loss on EVE and NII and the results are considered for limits review and capital adequacy assessment.

The Group mainly manage IRRBB exposure using interest rate swaps and the hedging activities are entered either against individual transactions or portfolio basis. The effectiveness of the hedging activities is assessed regularly in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard ("HKFRS").

The Group applied the following key assumptions in calculating the impact on EVE and NII as required by HKMA IR-1:

1. For the calculation of EVE, the Group includes commercial margins and other spread components in the cash flows and discount rates.

a. Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book – Risk Management Objectives and Policies (IRRBBA) (continued)

2. The average repricing maturity of non-maturity deposits ("NMD"), which included customer current and saving deposits, is estimated by monthly runoff rate and repricing speed in response to change in market interest rate as well as the current interest rate offered by Group. The portfolio of NMD is clustered by dimensions such as currency, product and geographical location. For reporting period, The Group's average and longest repricing maturity of NMDs are 0.33 years and 4.5 years respectively.

3. For retail fixed rate loan, the prepayment rates are derived from statistical model, in which macroeconomic factors are selected and used to predict the prepayment rate. For Term deposit, the early withdrawal rates are based on historical observations. Except there is significant penalty that the customers might not early uplift or breaking the deposits contract due to interest rate change.

4. The Group measures the impact of both EVE and NII against the standard scenarios defined by HKMA. For each scenario, the adverse currency impact is aggregated for significant currencies in which no netting is adopted among currencies. The significant currencies are defined by HKMA with the general rule which account for 5% or more of the Group's total on-balance sheet interest rate sensitive position in all currencies.

5. For the measurement of NII, the Group assesses the impact on earning over the 12 months with the assumption of no change in balance sheet size and structure with the maturing or repricing cash flows are replaced by new cash flows with identical features in respect of the amount, repricing period and spread components.

b. Quantitative Information on Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB1)

The interest rate risk sensitivity figures presented in the table below represent the effect of six interest rate scenarios defined by HKMA's Supervisory Policy Manual IR-1 on the change in EVE as well as the effect of the two parallel shock scenarios on the net interest income (NII) in the banking book as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

In HK$ Million	Adverse Impact on EVE		Adverse Impact on NII[1] Over the next 12 months	
Period	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Parallel up[2]	7,489	5,185	1,123	1,397
Parallel down[2]	-	-	1,764	2,781
Steepener[3]	1,916	1,480		
Flattener[4]	955	686		
Short rate up[5]	2,543	1,752		
Short rate down[6]	-	590		
Maximum[7]	7,489	5,185	1,764	2,781
Period	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
Tier 1 capital	149,832		143,903	

Note 1 Disclosure of the impact on earnings is only required for the two parallel scenarios.
Note 2 Interest rate shock across all tenors move by ±200bps for HK &US dollar and ±250bps for on/off shore Renminbi.
Note 3 Short-term rates decrease and long-term rates increase.
Note 4 Short-term rates increase and long-term rates decrease.
Note 5 Short-term rates increase more than long-term rates.
Note 6 Short-term rates decrease more than long-term rates.
Note 7 "Maximum" indicates the most adverse interest rate scenario as shown in the table.

b. Quantitative Information on Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB1) (continued)

As of 31 December 2024, the most adverse of the six interest rate scenarios with regard to ΔEVE was the "Parallel up" scenario, resulting in a change of the economic value of equity of negative HKD 7,489 million, representing a reduction of 5.00% of tier 1 capital, which is well below the regulatory outlier test of 15% of tier 1 capital. The ΔEVE increased by HK$2,304 million by comparing December 2024 with December 2023. The changes were mainly driven by changes in balance sheet composition between US$ and Renminbi portfolios.

As of 31 December 2024, the most adverse of the two parallel interest rate scenarios with regard to ΔNII over the next 12 months was the "Parallel down" scenario, resulting in a potential change of the net interest income of negative HKD 1,764 million, representing a reduction of 1.18% of tier 1 capital. The ΔNII loss decreased by HK$1,017 million, comparing December 2024 with December 2023. The changes were mainly driven by changes in balance sheet composition.

14. Remuneration

a. Remuneration Policy (REMA)

DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION FOR YEAR 2024

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the latest "Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System" (the "Guideline") issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited (the "Bank") has prepared its arrangement for bonus distribution in the assessment period from January to December according to its remuneration policy.

The remuneration policy is applicable to the Bank's employees in Hong Kong and covers all categories of employees including senior management, proprietary traders and dealers, marketing and sales, loan officers, risk management, financial control and compliance personnel.

In general, risk factors which have been considered in the performance rating of staff affect the bonus for him/her. Also, the current and future risk of the Bank will be considered by the Remuneration Committee in the determination of the overall bonus to be allocated.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Remuneration should facilitate the delivery of long term financial stability for the business and promote sound risk management principles. Risk control functions have played an important role in the remuneration related procedures and decisions of the Bank. The preparation of the remuneration policy is initiated by Human Resources Department after consultation with the risk controls units including risk management, legal and compliance and etc. prior to submission to the Remuneration Committee delegated by the Board of Directors for approval. The Remuneration Committee reviews the remuneration policy at least annually and may at its discretion seek information and recommendations from external consultants as appropriate. In 2024, the Remuneration Committee did not seek advice from external consultant on remuneration matters. The aim of the remuneration policy and the arrangement is to enable the Bank to maintain a fair, equitable and market-competitive remunerative structure for its employees based on the Bank's performance and industry practice, and is designed to encourage employee behaviour that supports the institution's risk tolerance, risk management, business strategies and long-term financial soundness of the Bank. The total bonus is funded based on the Bank's overall performance, after factoring in the financial, non-financial and other long-term strategic measures, as well as risk-adjusted elements. Legacy losses realized (ex post) in the performance year should

a. Remuneration Policy (REMA) (continued)

be taken into consideration to determine the bonus pool created and the deferral payout. The remuneration of staff in risk control functions are determined in accordance with their performance objectives and are independent of the performance of the business units which they oversee. The performance factors in carrying out their core job responsibilities under their respective job functions are assessed in the performance appraisals, and appropriate remuneration will be recommended based on the appraisal result.

When deciding the remuneration measures, the Bank considers market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk，operational risk and financial risk and also takes into account certain key risk factors such as its asset quality, liquidity position, business, climate consideration and economic conditions, respective staff performance, the overall business results as well as long-term financial position. Reports on these risk factors are used for identification of current and future risks. The Remuneration Committee sets the target bonus pool against profit mechanism of the Bank in the first half of each year. The Bank reviews its business and risk management performance and reduces the bonus pool if the Bank’s business objectives are not achieved, or if there is deficiency/failure in risk and compliance performance, or when it is necessary to protect the financial soundness of the Bank. There is no change of these mechanism and measures over the past years and it continues to apply in 2024.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

A Remuneration Committee has been set up with specific terms of reference and delegated with the authority and duties which include, amongst others, making recommendations to the board of directors (the "Board") on the Bank's policy and structure for remuneration of all directors, senior management (who are responsible for overseeing the Bank’s business strategy or activities or those of the Bank’s material business duties) and key personnel (whose duties or activities in the course of their employment involve the assumption of material risk or the taking on of material exposure on behalf of the Bank) of the Bank, determining the specific remuneration packages of all executive directors, senior management and key personnel, and reviewing and approving performance-based remuneration of directors, senior management and key personnel of the Bank by reference to corporate goals and objectives as determined by the Board from time to time. Factors such as business performance of the Bank and emoluments paid by comparable banks will be considered. No director will be involved in deciding his/her own remuneration. The Remuneration Committee will also review the remuneration policy of other employees.
Chairman of Remuneration Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors. Currently, members of the Remuneration Committee are Mr. Yuen Kam Ho, George (independent non-executive director), Mr. Tsui Yiu Wa, Alec (independent non-executive director) and Mr. Hong Guilu

(non-executive director). Mr. Yuen Kam Ho, George is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

The Remuneration Committee has held 2 meetings and 1 written resolutions in the year of 2024. During 2024, the remuneration policy has been reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee with revision to the deferral payout arrangement of ex-employees.

REMUNERATION STRUCTURE

The remuneration package is a combination of fixed and variable remuneration in line with the seniority, role, responsibilities and activities of an employee within the Group. The variable remuneration is awarded in the form of cash.

Fixed remuneration includes annual salary, allowance and pension contribution while variable remuneration refers to discretionary bonus and other variable income. Variable remuneration takes into account the overall performance of the Bank and individual business units, while individual performance is measured against the established key performance indicators, adherence to risk management policies, corporate culture and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. For top level business lines, performance criteria and metrics taken into consideration include key financial indicators such as earnings, loan and deposit growth, impaired loans ratio and etc.

The Bank maintains a performance evaluation scheme to ensure individual staff performance would be adequately and effectively evaluated. The award of variable remuneration depends on the fulfilment of budgeted income and business objectives, peer group performance comparison, corporate culture and risk control factors. These criteria include both financial and non-financial factors. The financial metrics link the variable remuneration to the profits, revenue and other performance measures of the Bank as a whole, and the contribution of business units and individual employee as well. The non-financial metrics capture the performance on qualitative aspects such as the compliance with risk management policies, adherence to legal, regulatory and ethical standards, customer satisfaction and etc. The performance objectives of staff and annual performance appraisal exercise take into account these factors. Variable remuneration is directly related to performance, and poor performance (including both financial and non-financial) will result in a reduction or elimination of variable remuneration.

a. Remuneration Policy (REMA) (continued)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND KEY PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The Remuneration Committee annually reviews the remuneration packages of the Chief Executive, members of the senior management and key personnel. The aggregate payout of the Chief Executive, senior management and key personnel for 2024 is shown in the section "Remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer, Senior Management and Key Personnel" in accordance with the disclosure requirement of 3.2.1 of the Guideline. In the year of 2024, the senior management (19 Persons) of the Bank includes: Chairman & Executive Director, Vice Chairman & Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director & Deputy Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive & Chief Risk Officer, Assistant Chief Executive, Managing Executive Officer and Head of Global Markets Department, Head of Finance and Accounting Department, Chief Audit Officer & Head of Internal Audit Department, Chief Compliance Officer & Head of Compliance and Legal Department, Head and Co-Head of Compliance and Legal Department, Head and Co-Head of Financial Crime Compliance Department, Head of Chief Executive Office, Head of Channel Management Department. Key Personnel (17 Persons) includes Chief Culture Officer, Deputy Head/Assistant Head of Global Markets Department, Head, Co-Head and Deputy/Assistant Head of Asset & Liability Management Department, Chief Traders of Global Markets Department and Asset & Liability Management Department (i.e. Head of Desks with dealing activities).

DEFERMENT OF VARIABLE REMUNERATION

The award of variable remuneration to all employees in the Bank, including the Chief Executive, members of the senior management, and key personnel is subject to deferral mechanism. The key deferral principles are:

- deferral applies when the amount of performance-based variable remuneration is considered "significant" according to the remuneration policy of the Bank;
- deferral amount needs to be "meaningful" according to the remuneration policy of the Bank;
- the period of deferred performance-based variable remuneration is no less than 3 years and aligned the nature and risks of business, activities undertaken by the employee and the time frame during which the risks from the activities are likely to be realised.

a. Remuneration Policy (REMA) (continued)

In addition, the deferral remuneration is subject to forfeiture/claw-back in circumstances where it is later established that any performance measurement for a particular year has been manifestly misstated, or it is later established that the relevant employee has committed fraud or other malfeasance, or a violation of any regulatory requirements or the Bank's policy or procedures, or there has been a significant financial performance deterioration of the Bank, i.e. financial loss, or significant variation in the economic capital or in the qualitative valuation of risk.

The rationale and justification for any forfeiture/claw-back imposed must be recorded and retained for 7 years.

POLICY REVIEW

The remuneration policy shall be reviewed at intervals to be determined by the Remuneration Committee. The policy shall at minimum be reviewed annually from the effective date.

b. Remuneration Awarded during Financial Year (REM1)

Pursuant to CG-5 Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, details of the remuneration for the Chief Executive, Senior Management and Key Personnel of the Group for the year are as follows:

Remuneration amount (HK$ in thousands)		2024 Note 1		2023	
		Senior Management Note 2	Key Personnel Note 3	Senior Management	Key Personnel
Fixed remuneration	Number of employees	19	17	20	16
	Fixed remuneration				
	Cash-based	27,594	22,729	27,238	21,841
	Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
Variable remuneration	Number of employees	18	14	16	15
	Variable remuneration				
	Cash-based	14,504	7,935	14,520	8,561
	Of which: deferred	4,003	670	4,192	471
Total Remuneration Note 4		42,098	30,664	41,758	30,402

Note 1 The value of remuneration for 2024 is calculated based on the fixed and variable remuneration granted in 2024 financial year (i.e. performance year), while the 2024 final bonus amount to be granted in 2025 are not included as those will be determined in the second half of 2025.

Note 2 (1) Two existing Senior Managements are newly appointed in 2024 and their remunerations are disclosed according to the period they assume such senior management role within the year.
(2) One existing Senior Management is ceased to be appointed in 2024 and his remuneration is disclosed according to the period he assumes such senior management role within the year.
(3) The disclosure amount refers to the remuneration earned for period of being a Chief Executive or Senior Management during the year.

Note 3 (1) Two existing Key Personnels are newly appointed in 2024 and their remuneration are disclosed according to the period they assume such key personnel roles within the year.
(2) The disclosure amount refers to the remuneration earned for period of being a Key Personnel during the year.

Note 4 The number of employees disclosed in the above table is the total number of staff who had held the position any time during the year.

Fixed remuneration included employee's annual salary, allowance and pension contributions. Variable remuneration comprised of cash bonus payment only.

c. Special Payments (REM2)

No guaranteed bonus, sign-on bonus and severance payments were awarded or made to the Chief Executive, Senior Management and Key Personnel in 2023 and 2024.

d. Deferred Remuneration (REM3)

	Year 2024				
Deferred and retained remuneration (HK$ in thousands)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration Note 1	Of which: Total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustment	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year Note 2
Senior Management					
Cash	6,368	6,368	-	-	1,932
Key Personnel					
Cash	1,222	1,222	-	-	526
Total	**7,590**	**7,590**	**-**	**-**	**2,458**

Remark: Actual deferral is calculated based on the full amount of variable remuneration granted.

Note1 Outstanding and unvested at the year-end in related to cash-based variable remunerations awarded both for performance year 2024 and for prior performance years, which included the total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit or implicit adjustments, if any.

Note2 Vested and paid out during the year in related to cash-based variable remunerations awarded both for the year 2024 (if any) and for prior performance years.

d. Deferred Remuneration (REM3) (continued)

	Year 2023				
Deferred and retained remuneration (HK$ in thousands)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration Note 3	Of which: Total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustment	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year Note 4
Senior Management					
Cash	6,634	6,634	-	-	1,857
Key Personnel					
Cash	1,079	1,079	-	-	486
Total	**7,713**	**7,713**	**-**	**-**	**2,343**

Remark: Actual deferral is calculated based on the full amount of variable remuneration granted.

Note3 Outstanding and unvested at the year-end in related to cash-based variable remunerations awarded both for performance year 2023 and for prior performance years, which included the total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit or implicit adjustments, if any.

Note4 Vested and paid out during the year in related to cash-based variable remunerations awarded both for the year 2023 (if any) and for prior performance years.

Deferred remuneration comprised cash bonus depend on pre-defined vesting, service and/or performance conditions. If certain conditions are not fulfilled during the vested period, all or part of the unvested portion of the deferred remuneration should be foregone.

An amount of deferred variable remuneration for HK$0 has been forfeited during the year of 2024. (2023: HK$0).

15. International Claims

The information on international claims discloses exposures to foreign counterparties on which the ultimate risk lies, and is derived according to the location of the counterparties after taking into account any recognised risk transfer. In general, such transfer of risk takes place if the claims are guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the counterparty or if the claims are on an oversea branch of a bank whose head office is located in another country. Only regions constituting 10% or more of the aggregate international claims after taking into account any recognised risk transfer are disclosed.

Analysis of the Group's international claims by location and by type of counterparty is as follows:

			Non-bank private sector		
	Banks	**Official sector**	**Non-bank financial institutions**	**Non-financial private sector**	**Total**
	HK$ million	**HK$ million**	**HK$ million**	**HK$ million**	**HK$ million**
31 December 2024					
Developed countries	**66,446**	**18,349**	**6,228**	**46,054**	**137,077**
Offshore centers	**30,338**	**53,221**	**15,847**	**322,974**	**422,380**
Developing Europe	**33**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33**
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	**93**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**93**
Developing Africa and Middle East	**757**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**757**
Developing Asia-Pacific, of which	**187,905**	**34,531**	**29,849**	**122,690**	**374,975**
—Mainland China	**184,128**	**34,522**	**29,839**	**119,196**	**367,685**
—Others	**3,777**	**9**	**10**	**3,494**	**7,290**
International organizations	**-**	**3,937**	**-**	**-**	**3,937**
	285,572	**110,038**	**51,924**	**491,718**	**939,252**

15. International Claims (continued)

	Banks	Official sector	Non-bank private sector Non-bank financial institutions	Non-financial private sector	Total
	HK$ million	HK$ million	HK$ million	HK$ million	HK$ million
31 December 2023					
Developed countries	37,031	27,359	4,065	42,851	111,306
Offshore centers	12,288	46,077	13,188	312,888	384,441
Developing Europe	523	-	-	-	523
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	255	-	-	-	255
Developing Africa and Middle East	165	-	-	1	166
Developing Asia-Pacific, of which	165,811	36,668	39,576	145,957	388,012
—Mainland China	163,538	36,668	39,576	141,080	380,862
—Others	2,273	-	-	4,877	7,150
International organizations	-	2,950	-	-	2,950
	216,073	113,054	56,829	501,697	887,653

16. Loan and Advances to Customers Analysed by Industry Sectors

	31 Dec 2024 Gross advances HK$'000	**31 Dec 2024 % of secured advances**	31 Dec 2023 Gross advances HK$'000	31 Dec 2023 % of secured advances
Loans for use in Hong Kong				
Industrial, commercial and financial				
- Property development	**53,509,336**	**33.78%**	64,122,149	36.92%
- Property investment	**30,444,394**	**62.48%**	26,848,992	59.62%
- Financial concerns	**19,671,974**	**0.00%**	21,032,433	4.76%
- Stockbrokers	**1,048,946**	**0.00%**	1,953,525	0.00%
- Wholesale and retail trade	**4,188,764**	**40.71%**	4,294,896	45.65%
- Civil engineering works	**4,125,594**	**5.63%**	2,359,110	10.93%
- Manufacturing	**2,310,712**	**24.07%**	1,494,255	40.20%
- Transport and transport equipment	**18,603,226**	**25.72%**	19,984,494	37.08%
- Electricity and gas	**17,436,319**	**0.00%**	12,920,875	0.00%
- Information technology	**7,883,538**	**0.79%**	10,153,536	0.72%
- Hotels, boarding houses and catering	**3,856,803**	**19.07%**	1,522,385	69.95%
- Recreational activities	**175,000**	**0.00%**	120,000	0.00%
- Others	**30,681,305**	**15.81%**	29,247,950	16.00%
Individuals				
- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	**226,885**	**98.57%**	234,488	99.27%
- Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	**78,076,415**	**98.63%**	68,770,097	98.67%
- Credit card advances	**438,458**	**0.00%**	497,915	0.00%
- Others	**22,342,293**	**94.97%**	21,269,793	94.45%
Trade finance	**9,736,459**	**5.74%**	17,017,745	7.30%
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	**134,449,527**	**18.62%**	149,042,506	20.87%
	439,205,948	**39.63%**	452,887,144	39.14%

16. Loan and Advances to Customers Analysed by Industry Sectors (continued)

Individually impaired loans, overdue loans and advances over three months, impairment allowances and impaired loans and advances written off in respect of industry sectors that constitute 10% or more of the total advances to customers are as follows:

	31 Dec 2024 HK$'000	31 Dec 2023 HK$'000
Loans for use outside Hong Kong		
Individually impaired loans	**2,818,397**	2,983,288
Overdue loans and advances over three months	**2,817,370**	1,983,800
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	**2,099,839**	2,134,394
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	**1,460,510**	1,272,089
12-month ECL	**1,928,855**	2,577,128
New impairment allowances charged to income statement	**(124,561)**	515,741
Impaired loans and advances written off during the year	**369,845**	483,997
Loans for use in Hong Kong		
Industrial, commercial and financial		
Property development		
Individually impaired loans	**1,008,000**	1,698,349
Overdue loans and advances over three months	**1,008,000**	1,698,349
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	**654,229**	1,130,054
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	**37,708**	333
12-month ECL	**99,921**	62,845
New impairment allowances charged/ (credited) to income statement	**(401,375)**	623,320
Impaired loans and advances written off during the year	**-**	-
Loans for use in Hong Kong		
Individuals		
Loans for the purchase of other residential properties		
Individually impaired loans	**12,041**	8,387
Overdue loans and advances over three months	**11,857**	6,657
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	**1,362**	-
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	**10,538**	4,843
12-month ECL	**193,219**	90,010
New impairment allowances charged/ (credited) to income statement	**110,266**	11,945
Impaired loans and advances written off during the year	**-**	-

17. Loans and Advances to Customers Analysed by Geographical Location

The Group's gross advances to customers by country or geographical area after taking into account any risk transfers are as follows:

31 December 2024	**Gross advances to customers HK$'000**	**Overdue advances for over three months HK$'000**	**Impaired loans and advances HK$'000**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired HK$'000**	**Non-credit impaired ECL HK$'000**
Hong Kong	**302,961,221**	**2,750,759**	**3,410,850**	**2,057,735**	**2,642,632**
Mainland China	**118,641,739**	**2,845,243**	**2,845,418**	**2,189,599**	**2,655,844**
Macau	**88,699**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**248**
Asia Pacific Region (excluding Hong Kong, Mainland China and Macau)	**4,447,368**	**1,175**	**1,175**	**1,175**	**206,839**
Others	**13,066,921**	**58**	**-**	**8,702**	**380,203**
Total	**439,205,948**	**5,597,235**	**6,257,443**	**4,257,211**	**5,885,766**

31 December 2023	Gross advances to customers HK$'000	Overdue advances for over three months HK$'000	Impaired loans and advances HK$'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired HK$'000	Non-credit impaired ECL HK$'000
Hong Kong	294,194,377	2,824,856	3,464,798	1,556,218	1,934,863
Mainland China	139,886,791	2,436,967	3,436,382	2,663,823	2,505,197
Macau	103,120	-	-	-	120
Asia Pacific Region (excluding Hong Kong, Mainland China and Macau)	5,276,497	213,720	213,720	214,575	233,816
Others	13,426,359	10,594	11,249	16,233	475,941
Total	452,887,144	5,486,137	7,126,149	4,450,849	5,149,937

Risk transfers are only made if the claims are guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the counterparty or if the claims are on an overseas branch of a bank whose head office is located in another country.

18. Mainland Activities

The analysis of non-bank Mainland China exposures is based on the categories of non-bank counterparties and the types of direct exposures defined by the HKMA under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules with reference to Part 3 of the "Return of Mainland China exposures - MA(BS) 20", which includes the Mainland China exposures extended by the Bank and its overseas subsidiary and branch.

31 December 2024		**On-balance sheet exposure HK$'000**	**Off-balance sheet exposure HK$'000**	**Total exposures HK$'000**
Type of counterparties				
(a)	Central government, central government owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	**148,189,136**	**11,912,203**	**160,101,339**
(b)	Local government, local government owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	**55,283,189**	**3,311,879**	**58,595,068**
(c)	PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	**68,854,898**	**42,512,240**	**111,367,138**
(c)(i)	Of which, PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or entities beneficially owned by Mainland interest	**63,596,095**	**42,512,240**	**106,108,335**
(d)	Other entities of central government not reported in item (a) above	**10,664,943**	**2,091,568**	**12,756,511**
(e)	Other entities of local government not reported in item (b) above	**564,474**	**-**	**564,474**
(f)	PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	**1,194,816**	**107,625**	**1,302,441**
(g)	Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	**2,786,811**	**268,311**	**3,055,122**
		287,538,267	**60,203,826**	**347,742,093**

18. Mainland Activities (continued)

31 December 2023	On-balance sheet exposure HK$'000	Off-balance sheet exposure HK$'000	Total exposures HK$'000
Type of counterparties			
(a) Central government, central government owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	143,760,985	9,365,149	153,126,134
(b) Local government, local government owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	55,872,847	2,364,983	58,237,830
(c) PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	87,502,196	42,739,478	130,241,674
(c)(i) Of which, PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or entities beneficially owned by Mainland interest	82,401,794	42,541,465	124,943,259
(d) Other entities of central government not reported in item (a) above	16,372,404	2,043,510	18,415,914
(e) Other entities of local government not reported in item (b) above	1,194,303	79,605	1,273,908
(f) PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	1,936,857	3,000	1,939,857
(g) Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	4,945,570	963,818	5,909,388
	311,585,162	57,559,543	369,144,705

19. Currency Concentrations

The table below summarises the net foreign currency positions of the Group and the Bank. The net positions in foreign currency is disclosed when the currency constitutes 10% or more of the total net position of all foreign currencies. A sensitivity analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement in a currency rate against the Hong Kong dollar, with all other variables in the income statement and equity held constant.

	US$	**RMB**	**Other foreign currencies**	**Total**
31 December 2024	**HK$'000**	**HK$'000**	**HK$'000**	**HK$'000**
Non-structural position				
Spot assets	**298,103,440**	**249,779,106**	**45,875,859**	**593,758,405**
Spot liabilities	**(319,444,975)**	**(190,034,151)**	**(45,968,464)**	**(555,447,590)**
Forward purchases	**512,652,537**	**356,386,846**	**56,723,113**	**925,762,496**
Forward sales	**(506,987,689)**	**(410,564,775)**	**(56,238,338)**	**(973,790,802)**
Net option position	**(8,194,033)**	**(943,588)**	**(181,917)**	**(9,319,538)**
Net (short)/long position	**(23,870,720)**	**4,623,438**	**210,253**	**(19,037,029)**
Net structural position	**213,015**	**14,489,475**	**-**	**14,702,490**

	US$	RMB	Other foreign currencies	Total
31 December 2023	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
Non-structural position				
Spot assets	262,050,731	218,238,713	51,082,931	531,372,375
Spot liabilities	(282,703,039)	(184,821,799)	(38,299,930)	(505,824,768)
Forward purchases	213,916,169	88,533,286	36,787,824	339,237,279
Forward sales	(220,822,804)	(121,408,743)	(51,053,695)	(393,285,242)
Net option position	(1,150,189)	(1,309,521)	41,239	(2,418,471)
Net (short)/long position	(28,709,132)	(768,064)	(1,441,631)	(30,918,827)
Net structural position	214,396	14,542,814	-	14,757,210

Foreign currency exposures include those arising from trading position. The net option position is calculated on the basis of the delta-weighted position of option contracts. The net structural position of the Group is the structural positions of the Bank's capital investment in overseas subsidiary Chinese Mercantile Bank.

20. Off-balance Sheet Exposures

Note 41.1 of the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Group lists out a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant contingent liability and commitments.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the total credit risk weighted amount of contingent liabilities and commitments is HKD 40,037 million (2023: HKD 38,984 million).

21. Analysis of Fees and Commission Income

For details, please refer to Note 7 of the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Group.

22. Overdue Advances to Customers and Banks and Other Overdue Assets

For details, please refer to Notes 23.2 and 23.3 of the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Group.

23. Rescheduled Exposures

For details, please refer to Note 23.4 of the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Group.

24. Repossessed Assets

For details, please refer to Note 23.5 of the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Group.