



Habib Bank Zurich (Hong Kong) Limited

恒比銀行蘇黎世(香港)有限公司

Regulatory Disclosures (unaudited)

for the period ended 31 December 2021

二零二一年十二月三十一日

監管披露

(未經審慎)

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Note 2: Templates GSIB1, LIQ1, LIQ2, CR6, CR7, CR8, CR9, CR10, CCR4, CCR7 and Tables CRD, CRE are not applicable to the Bank.

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註 1: 根據《銀行業(資本)規則》第 22(1)條, 本銀行獲豁免按照《銀行業(資本)規則》第 17(1)條的規定計算市場風險, 因此有關市場風險的模板無須披露。

註 2: 模版 GSIB1, LIQ1, LIQ2, CR6, CR7, CR8, CR9, CR10, CCR4, CCR7 和表 CRD, CRE 均不適用於本銀行。

Policies and Procedures

The Bank has established policies and procedures to identify and analyse key risks facing the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and to devise controls, and to monitor such risks and limits continually by means of reliable and up-to-date management and information systems. The Bank continually modifies and enhances its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best practice risk management processes.

Board level committees

The Board of Directors has established two board level committees, namely the Board Risk and Credit Committee and the Board Audit and Compliance Committee.

The Board Risk and Credit Committee is responsible for, among other things, the Bank's risk profile, risk appetite and tolerance, effectiveness of the risk management framework and systems of internal control. The Committee comprises of two independent non-executive directors and three non-executive directors. The Committee is chaired by an independent non-executive director.

The purpose of the Board Audit and Compliance Committee is to represent and assist the Board of Directors in providing independent review and monitoring of the financial reporting process, internal control system, the internal and external audit process and compliance with regulatory requirements. The Committee comprises of two independent non-executive directors and two non-executive directors. The Committee is chaired by an independent non-executive director.

Specialized management committees

The Board of Directors has also established several specialized management committees and working groups, namely the Executive Committee, Risk and Credit Committee, Audit and Compliance Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, Operations and Technology Working Group and Human Resources Working Group.

The Executive Committee addresses issues of management, structure, organization, communication and implementation of current and future strategy. The Committee reviews the development and implementation of the strategy, operating and financial performance, prioritization and allocation of resources, assessment of control risk and operational plans.

Table OVA: Overview of risk management

The Risk and Credit Committee is entrusted with the task of putting in place systems and procedures that address the prevention of risks emerging or likely to emerge. The Committee identifies all quantifiable and material risk factors and evaluates the adequacy of organisational policies and procedures to manage the risks effectively. The Committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing regulatory compliance within the institution. The Committee is responsible for building and maintaining an infrastructure that promotes growth of a quality loan portfolio and minimises losses within the constraints of established policies and relevant regulations. The Committee approves credit limits up to a defined threshold. It also determines and maintains adequate loan loss allowances.

The purpose of the Audit and Compliance Committee is to review and resolve audit issues and have oversight and ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

The Asset and Liability Committee's principal responsibility is to maintain an effective risk control framework relating to balance sheet structure, liquidity and capital management and market risks while achieving an optimal return. The Committee recommends policy directives to the Board of Directors and provides analytical services relating to funding and investment strategies.

The Operations and Technology Working Group is responsible for operational risk and technology related matters such as authorization of system changes, review of computer hardware/software security and performance, overview of data integrity of transactions and information.

The Human Resources Working Group is responsible for overseeing various staff management issues like capacity planning practices, succession planning, reviewing compensation and reward policies, performance management schemes, framework for staff promotion and grading, and staff training and development plan.

Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty in a transaction may default. It arises from lending, trade finance, derivatives and other activities.

The Bank has policies and procedures in place to ensure that credit risk is properly addressed and managed at the transaction and portfolio levels. The Board of Directors formulates and updates the credit policies. The Bank's credit policies define credit extension criteria, credit sanctions,

review and monitoring mechanisms, and the loan classification and provisioning policy.

To avoid large financial risk, the exposure to a single borrower or group of related borrowers is limited to a percentage of the capital base. Country risk concentration is managed by setting up country exposure limits and emphasising wide geographical spread of export markets.

The Bank holds collateral against advances to customers in the form of mortgages over property and cash deposits. Collateral held as security for financial assets other than advances to customers is determined by the nature of the instrument.

To mitigate credit risk, the Bank enters into netting arrangements with counterparties. Netting arrangements provide that, if an event of default occurs, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty will be terminated and all amounts outstanding will be settled on a net basis. Except for the event of default, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty are settled on a gross basis and generally do not result in offsetting the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that movements in interest rates or foreign exchange rates will result in losses in on and off balance sheet positions.

The Bank's policy is to take no proprietary trading positions. The Bank does not engage in speculative trading activities, and hence it is not exposed to market risk arising from the trading book.

Currency risk management

Currency risk is the risk to earnings or capital emanating from the movement of foreign exchange rates. Foreign exchange exposures originate mainly from the trade finance business. The risk thereof is largely eliminated by consciously devising policies that expressly prohibit speculation in currencies and mandate that trade finance related currency transactions are covered simultaneously and aggregate net open positions are managed within limits. All exposures are monitored by the finance department on a daily basis and reviewed periodically by the Asset and Liability Management Committee.

Table OVA: Overview of risk management

The Bank does not trade in foreign currencies, nor takes any other exposures on account of its clients. The Bank's foreign currency transactions primarily relate to discounting of foreign currency export and import bills. The exchange positions arising from trade bills as well as customers' foreign currency deposit-related transactions are covered in the local market.

From time to time the Bank enters into foreign exchange forward transactions to mitigate currency risk.

As the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities are denominated in either Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") or United States dollars ("US\$") and the US\$ is pegged to the HK\$, management does not consider there to be any significant currency risk associated with them.

Interest rate risk management

The Bank's interest rate risk positions arise from trade finance, investments, lending and deposit taking activities. Interest rate risk primarily results from the timing difference in the repricing of interest-bearing assets and liabilities. It also relates to positions from non-interest bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds, as well as from certain fixed rate trade finance transactions and liabilities.

The Bank monitors interest rate movements by applying a weighting to assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. Management monitors the weighted average rates on deposits, lending, placements and investments to identify any mismatched exposures and alters the interest rate strategy accordingly. Interest bearing deposits from customers are for a fixed maturity mostly for a three month period and are generally utilised for a similar period. Surplus liquidity is placed in the interbank market and investments. Hence the risk element is contained swiftly and the magnitude of the risk posed by interest rates movement is considered low.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity relates to the ability of a Bank to meet its obligations as they fall due. Liquidity and funding risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations when due, or that it is unable, on an on-going basis, to borrow funds in the market on an unsecured, or even secured, basis at an acceptable price to fund actual or proposed commitments.

The Bank manages the liquidity structure of its assets, liabilities and commitments so as to ensure that liquidity sources match funding needs and that the statutory liquidity maintenance ratio is complied with.

The finance department reviews the current and prospective funding requirements for all operations through monitoring of the liquidity maintenance ratio and the maturity mismatch profile. Liquidity risk is managed by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and short term funds) of appropriate quality to ensure that short term funding requirements are covered within prudent limits. Customer deposits form a significant part of the Bank's overall funding and they have remained relatively diversified and stable. Adequate standby facilities are maintained to provide strategic liquidity to meet unexpected and material cash outflows in the ordinary course of business. The Asset and Liability Management Committee measures the liquidity and adequacy of funds periodically and evaluates the overall risks and mitigation. The Committee also manages the funds and investments within the internal and regulatory framework.

Operational risk management

Operational risk is the risk of potential loss arising from inadequate or failure in internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It arises from matters such as non-adherence to systems and procedures or from frauds resulting in financial or reputational loss.

The Board of Directors and senior management are responsible for approving and reviewing the overall business strategies and the policies for each major area of operations. An Operations and Technology Working Group is in place to manage operational risks with oversight by the Risk and Credit Committee.

The Bank recognises the importance of managing operational risk in a pro-active manner. Operational risk management tools and mechanisms adopted include operational risk incidents reporting, key risk indicators, operation manuals, accounting controls, business continuity planning and insurance policies.

The Bank attaches great importance to conducting its business in a safe and sound manner. Strict control is exercised at every level of operations. Additionally, an internal audit system plays an essential role in ensuring due adherence to policies, various internal and statutory limits, and regulatory requirements thus limiting operational risk.

Capital management

The Bank's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurate with the level of risk being taken and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Bank actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might otherwise be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

Compliance

Compliance is an integral part of the Bank's risk management function taking care of risks associated with regulatory non-compliance and financial crime risks. The Bank places high importance on the potential risks arising out of non-compliance including loss of reputation, supervisory actions or other regulatory measures including monetary penalties.

The compliance function in the Bank has been given the responsibility of supervising and mitigating compliance risk. Its mandate includes assimilation and dissemination of regulatory requirements relating to the business of the Bank, compliance advisory for implementation of relevant regulations and guidelines to various functions and conducting periodic self-assessments and other regulatory compliance reviews on a risk based approach. It also manages the framework and governance of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing activities to be prevented by the Bank.

The compliance function is tasked to regularly report compliance matters to Senior Management. It also reports significant issues through the Audit and Compliance Committee to the Board of Directors.

General

In order to assess the Bank's exposures to different types of risk, information on risks is reported to Senior Management, Risk Committees and the Board of Directors periodically for their review. This includes information on asset quality, liquidity, capital adequacy etc. The information is

Table OVA: Overview of risk management

discussed with regard to factors such as the Bank's risk profile and risk management strategies.

The Bank has established policies and procedure to define the risk tolerance limits and to identify, measure, monitor, and report on risk. These are reviewed and updated on an on-going basis to cater for statutory updates and best practices in risk management processes. These policies and procedures are accessible by all staff on the Bank's internal electronic platform. For measuring and monitoring of risk, risk analysis is conducted using different concentration dimensions such as by credit rating, industry sector, country, currency etc. Risk limits and internal target ratios are set with reference to the risk appetite of the Bank. The Bank periodically performs stress-tests on the major risks such as credit risk and liquidity risk. Various stress testing methodologies and techniques including sensitivity and scenario analyses are performed to evaluate the potential impact under stressed situations.

政策與程序

本銀行已制定政策及程序，以確定和分析其面對的主要風險、制定適當的風險限額和控制措施，並透過可靠和先進的管理和信息系統不斷監察風險和限額。本銀行不斷修訂和加強風險管理政策及系統，以反映在市場、產品和最佳模式風險管理流程方面的變動。

董事會委員會

董事會已成立兩個委員會，即董事會風險與信貸委員會和董事會審核與合規委員會。

董事會風險與信貸合規委員會負責監察（其中包括）本銀行的風險狀況、風險偏好和承受能力、風險管理框架和內部控制系統的有效性和合規情況等。該委員會由兩名獨立非執行董事、三名非執行董事組成。該委員會由獨立非執行董事擔任主席。

董事會審核與合規委員會的成立目的主要是代表董事會，以及協助董事會對財務報告流程、內部控制系統、內部和外部審計流程以及遵循法規要求等進行獨立的審閱和監察。該委員會由獨立非執行董事擔任主席，並由另兩名獨立非執行董事及兩名非執行董事組成。

專責管理委員會

董事會已成立多個專責管理委員會和工作小組——執行委員會、風險與信貸管理委員會、審核與合規管理委員會、資產及負債管理委員會、營運和科技工作組和人力資源工作組。

執行委員會負責處理與當前和未來戰略相關的管理、架構、組織、溝通和實施等問題。該委員會負責審查戰略、運營和財務業績、資源的優先分配、控制風險評估和運營計劃的製定和實施。

風險與信貸管理委員會負責建立各項預防制度與程序，以規避可能出現的各種風險。委員會負責查明所有可衡量及重大的風險因素、評價各項組織政策與程序的足夠性，以達致有效管理風險的目的。委員會同時負責監察和審核組織內部的監管合規情況。委員會負責建立及維持一種基本架構，在既定政策及相關規例規管下，推動優質貸款組合增長，並盡量減少虧損。委員會負責審批信貸限額，最高達界定的信用界限。委員會亦負責決定及維持足夠的貸款虧損準備。

審核與合規委員會成立的目的是審查和解決審計問題及進行監督並確保遵守法律和監管要求。

資產及負債管理委員會的主要工作是就資產負債結構、流動資金與資金管理及市場風險維持有效的風險控制架構，並同時採取最佳回報。委員會向董事會提出政策方向建議，並提供融資及投資策略方面的分析服務。

表 OVA：風險管理概覽

營運與科技工作組負責授權系統更改、檢討電腦硬件 / 軟件的保安及性能、監察各項交易數據及資料的完整性等營運風險和科技相關事宜。

人力資源工作組負責監管不同的員工管理事宜，包括職能規劃慣例、替任規劃、覆核薪酬和獎勵政策、績效管理計劃、員工晉升和職級框架、員工培訓和發展計劃等。

信貸風險管理

信貸風險是指交易對手可能違約而引起的風險。放款、貿易融資、衍生金融工具以及其他業務活動，均有可能出現信貸風險。

本銀行已經制訂多項政策和程序，確保交易及投資組合各個層次的信貸風險均得到妥善的應對及管理。信貸風險管理政策由董事會制訂及更新。本銀行的信貸政策界定授信標準、信貸審批、檢討及監察機制，以及貸款分類及壞賬撥備政策。

為避免出現重大金融風險，本銀行對單一借貸人或單一組別的關聯借貸人的風險承擔，以資本基礎的某個百分率為限。本銀行透過設立國家風險承擔限度及分散出口業務於不同地區，以進行對國家風險集中的管理。

本銀行持有以物業按揭形式和現金存款以用作客戶墊款的抵押品。持有用作非客戶墊款的金融資產的抵押品是按照工具的性質加以釐定。

為了減低信貸風險，本銀行與交易對手訂立總淨額結算安排。淨額結算協議規定，如果違約情況發生時，所有與交易對手進行但尚未完成的交易將被終止，而所有尚未償付的金額將按淨額結算。除了出現違約情況外，所有尚未清算的金額將按總額結算，總額結算安排一般不會導致資產負債表內的資產與負債對銷。

市場風險管理

市場風險是指利率或外幣匯率的變動，而引致資產負債表內和表外出現虧損的風險。

本銀行的一貫政策，是不持有任何自營交易持倉。本銀行沒有參與投機性交易活動，因而並不存在由交易賬產生的市場風險。

貨幣風險管理

貨幣風險是指外幣匯率變動而對盈利或資本所產生的風險。外匯風險主要來自貿易融資業務。本銀行主要透過制訂明確禁止貨幣投機活動的政策，同時涵蓋貿易融資相關貨幣交易，並對美元以外貨幣的隔夜未平倉持倉總額實施限額管理，大幅消除外匯風險。所有外匯風險由財務部門每天進行監察，資產及負債管理委員會則定期進行檢討。

本銀行並無進行外幣交易，亦不代客戶作任何其他外幣交易。本銀行的外幣交易主要與外幣出口 / 進口票據的折現相關。由貿易票據及客戶外幣存款相關交易產生的匯兌持倉，均於本地市場處理。本銀行不時進行遠期外匯交易以減低貨幣風險。

由於本銀行的資產與負債大都以港幣或美元計價，而港幣與美元掛鈎，因此管理層認為它們不涉及重大的貨幣風險。

利率風險管理

本銀行的利率倉盤源自貿易融資、投資、借貸和接受存款業務。利率風險主要由付息資產及負債的再定息率時差引致，亦與包括股東資金在內的無息負債，以及若干定息貿易融資交易及負債產生的倉盤有關。

本銀行透過對資產負債表所列資產及負債作加權處理，監察利率變動趨勢。本銀行管理層監察存款、貸款、拆放與投資的加權平均利率，找出任何錯配所產生的利率風險，並相應調整利率策略。客戶付息存款大多數以三個月定期為基準，並且一般用於相同期限的貸放。盈餘的流動資金則投入銀行同業市場和用於投資。因此，本銀行可以迅速控制利率風險因素，而利率變動風險也很低。

資金流動風險管理

資金流動性關乎本銀行償還到期債務的能力。流動資金和籌資風險是指，本銀行無法在到期時履行付款義務，或未能持續以無抵押或有抵押方式，就實際或建議的承擔按可接受的籌資價格在市場借入資金的風險。

本銀行對其資產、負債及承擔的流動性結構加以管理，確保流動資金足以滿足資金需求，並達到法定流動資產比率。

本銀行的財務部門透過監察流動資產比率及到期不匹配的投資組合情況，檢討公司所有業務目前及未來的資金需求情況。資金流動風險透過持有充足的合適質素流動資產（例如現金及短期資金）加以管理，確保在審慎範圍內滿足短期資金需求。客戶存款是本銀行總體資金的一個重要組成部分，其組成維持處於相對多元化及穩定的狀況。本銀行維持足夠備用資金以作為策略性流動資金，以應付日常業務活動中出現的不能預料及大量的現金流出。資產及負債管理委員會定期檢查資金的流動性及充裕程度，評價總體風險及風險消減措施。資產及負債委員會亦負責管理各項資金及投資，以確保它們符合公司內部和法規規定。

營運風險管理

營運風險是指內部業務流程、人員及系統不足或失效，或外部事件所引致潛在虧損的風險，一般源於偏離系統及程序等事項或導致財政或信譽受損的舞弊行為。

董事會及高級管理人員負責核准和審閱每個主要業務範疇的整體策略和政策。為管理營運風險，本銀行已成立營運與科技工作組由風險與信貸管理委員會監督。

本銀行明白到積極管理營運風險的重要性，採納的營運風險管理工具和機制包括營運風險事件匯報、主要風險指標、作業手冊、會計管理、業務可持續計劃和保險單。

本銀行極為重視以安全及信譽良好的方式經營業務，並規定各級部門均須採取嚴格的控制措施。此外，內部審計系統對於確保員工嚴格遵循公司政策、各項內部和法定限制以及法規要求，以降低營運風險起著重要作用。

資本管理

本銀行管理資本的主要目的是維護其持續經營的能力，從而使其能夠透過按風險水平為產品及服務定價以及憑藉以合理成本取得融資，繼續為股東提供回報，並為其他利益相關者提供利益。

本銀行積極及定期檢討和管理其資本架構，以在維持較高槓桿比率可能帶來的高股東回報與穩健資本狀況的優點和保證之間取得平衡，並因應不同的經濟狀況為資本架構作出調整。

合規管理

合規性是本銀行風險管理職能的必要組成部分，負責管理與監管違規和金融犯罪有關的風險。本銀行十分重視由信譽受損、監管行動或其他監管措施（如罰款）等非合規事項產生的潛在風險。

本銀行的合規職能被賦予監督和緩釋合規風險的責任。合規部門的責任包括學習和傳播與本銀行業務相關的監管要求、不同職能部門相關法規和指引執行的合規諮詢，以及應用基於風險的方法執行定期自我評估和其他監管合規審閱，並負責執行本銀行的反洗錢和反恐怖分子籌資制度和治理。

合規職能將定期向高級管理層匯報合規事項，並通過審核與合規委員會向董事會匯報其他重大事項。

一般

為了評估銀行對不同類型風險的風險，有關風險的信息將定期報告給高級管理層，風險委員會和董事會進行審查。這包括有關資產質量，流動性，資本充足率等方面的信息。有關信息會與銀行的風險狀況和風險管理策略等因素進行討論。

銀行已經制定了政策和程序來確定風險容忍限度，並確定，衡量，監控和報告風險。這些內容將不斷審查和更新，以滿足風險管理流程中的法定更新和最佳實踐。銀行內部電子平台上的所有員工都可以訪問這些政策和程序。為了衡量和監控風險，風險分析使用不同的濃度維度進行，例如信用評級，行業部門，國家，貨幣等。風險限額和內部目標比率是參照銀行的風險偏好確定的。本行定期對信用風險，流動性風險等重大風險進行壓力測試。執行各種壓力測試方法和技術，包括敏感性和情景分析，以評估在壓力情況下的潛在影響。

Template OV1: Overview of RWA

		(HK\$'000)		
		(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31-Dec-2021	30-Sep-2021	31-Dec-2021
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	1,875,173	1,930,258	150,014
2	Of which STC approach	-	-	-
2a	Of which BSC approach	1,875,173	1,930,258	150,014
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	5,278	2,442	422
7	Of which SA-CCR approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
7a	Of which CEM	1,616	949	129
8	Of which IMM(CCR) approach	-	-	-
9	Of which others	3,662	1,493	293
10	CVA risk	-	-	-
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	-	-	-
12	Collective investment scheme ("CIS") exposures – LTA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	-	-	-
21	Of which STM approach	-	-	-
22	Of which IMM approach	-	-	-
23	Capital charge for switch between exposures in trading book and banking book (not applicable before the revised market risk framework takes effect)*	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	Operational risk	207,000	204,675	16,560
24a	Sovereign concentration risk*	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	-	-	-
26	Capital floor adjustment	-	-	-
26a	Deduction to RWA	(12,135)	(12,077)	(971)
26b	Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	(5,951)	(5,893)	(476)
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	(6,184)	(6,184)	(494)
27	Total	2,075,316	2,125,298	166,025

模版 OV1：風險加權數額概覽

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		風險加權數額		最低資本規定
		2021年12月31日	2020年12月31日	2021年12月31日
1	非證券化類別風險承擔的信用風險	1,875,173	1,930,258	150,014
2	其中STC計算法	-	-	-
2a	其中BSC計算法	1,875,173	1,930,258	150,014
3	其中基礎IRB計算法	-	-	-
4	其中監管分類準則計算法	-	-	-
5	其中高級IRB計算法	-	-	-
6	對手方違責風險及違責基金承擔	5,278	2,442	422
7	其中SA-CCR*	N/A	N/A	N/A
7a	其中現行風險承擔方法	1,616	949	129
8	其中IMM(CCR)計算法	-	-	-
9	其中其他	3,662	1,493	293
10	CVA 風險	-	-	-
11	簡單風險權重方法及內部模式方法下的銀行帳內股權狀況	-	-	-
12	集體投資計劃風險承擔——LTA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	集體投資計劃風險承擔——MBA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	集體投資計劃風險承擔——FBA*	N/A	N/A	N/A
14a	集體投資計劃風險承擔——混合使用計算法*	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	交收風險	-	-	-
16	銀行帳內的證券化類別風險承擔	-	-	-
17	其中SEC-IRBA	-	-	-
18	其中SEC-ERBA (包括IAA)	-	-	-
19	其中SEC-SA	-	-	-
19a	其中SEC-FBA	-	-	-
20	市場風險	-	-	-
21	其中STM計算法	-	-	-
22	其中IMM計算法	-	-	-
23	交易帳與銀行帳之間切換的風險承擔的資本要求 (經修訂市場風險框架生效前不適用)*	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	業務操作風險	207,000	204,675	16,560
24a	官方實體集中風險	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	低於扣減門檻的數額 (須計算 250%風險權重)	-	-	-
26	資本下限調整	-	-	-
26a	風險加權數額扣減	(12,135)	(12,077)	(971)
26b	其中不包括在二級資本內的一般銀行業務風險監管儲備及集體準備金的部分	(5,951)	(5,893)	(476)
26c	其中不包括在二級資本內的土地及建築物因價值重估而產生的累積公平價值收益的部分	(6,184)	(6,184)	(494)
27	總計	2,075,316	2,125,298	166,025

Template L11: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

(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:				not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
			subject to credit risk framework	subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework	
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	317,751	317,756	317,756	-	-	-	-
Investments	604,804	604,860	604,860	-	-	-	-
Trade bills	1,046,726	1,051,275	1,051,275	-	-	-	-
Advances to customers	868,859	877,511	877,511	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	1,544	1,544	-	-	-	-	1,544
Fixed assets	78,576	78,576	78,576	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	19,434	19,434	19,434	-	-	-	-
Other assets	37,192	17,947	17,947	-	-	-	-
Total assets	2,974,886	2,968,903	2,967,359	-	-	-	1,544
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	429,475	429,475	-	-	-	-	429,475
Deposits from customers	1,650,664	1,650,664	-	-	-	-	1,650,664
Taxation	3,849	3,849	-	-	-	-	3,849
Other liabilities	319,822	319,822	-	-	-	-	319,822
Total liabilities	2,403,810	2,403,810	-	-	-	-	2,403,810

模版 LI1：會計與監管綜合範圍之間的差別及財務報表類別與監管風險類別的配對

(港元'000)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	已發布的財務報表匯報的帳面值	在監管綜合範圍下的帳面值	項目的帳面值：				
			受信用風險框架規限	受對手方信用風險框架規限	受證券化框架規限	受市場風險框架規限	不受資本規定規限或須從資本扣減
資產							
現金及於中央銀行的餘款	317,751	317,756	317,756	-	-	-	-
投資	604,804	604,860	604,860	-	-	-	-
貿易票據	1,046,726	1,051,275	1,051,275	-	-	-	-
客戶墊款	868,859	877,511	877,511	-	-	-	-
遞延稅項資產	1,544	1,544	-	-	-	-	1,544
固定資產	78,576	78,576	78,576	-	-	-	-
投資物業	19,434	19,434	19,434	-	-	-	-
其他資產	37,192	17,947	17,947	-	-	-	-
資產總額	2,974,886	2,968,903	2,967,359	-	-	-	1,544
負債							
尚欠銀行存款	429,475	429,475	-	-	-	-	429,475
客戶帳戶	1,650,664	1,650,664	-	-	-	-	1,650,664
稅項	3,849	3,849	-	-	-	-	3,849
其他負債	319,822	319,822	-	-	-	-	319,822
負債總額	2,403,810	2,403,810	-	-	-	-	2,403,810

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

(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)	2,967,359	2,967,359	-	-	-
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	2,967,359	2,967,359	-	-	-
4	Trade related contingencies	309,603	61,921	-	-	-
5	Commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice	1,655,816	-	-	-	-
6	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	4,932,778	3,029,280	-	-	-

模版 LI2：監管風險承擔數額與財務報表中的帳面值之間的差額的主要來源

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		總計	受以下框架規限的項目：			
			信用風險框架	證券化框架	對手方信用風險框架	市場風險框架
1	在監管綜合範圍下的資產帳面值數額（按模版 LI1）	2,967,359	2,967,359	-	-	-
2	在監管綜合範圍下的負債帳面值數額（按模版 LI1）	-	-	-	-	-
3	在監管綜合範圍下的總計淨額	2,967,359	2,967,359	-	-	-
4	與貿易有關的或然項目	309,603	61,921	-	-	-
5	可無條件取消而不須預先通知之承擔	1,655,816	-	-	-	-
6	以監管為目的所考慮的風險承擔數額	4,932,778	3,029,280	-	-	-

Template LI1:

The main differences between carrying values as reported in the published financial statements and carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation are due to collectively assessed impairment allowances and customer liabilities under acceptances.

Template LI2:

The main driver for the difference between accounting values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes is off-balance sheet amounts.

Fair value estimates:

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. Fair values of financial instruments are determined with reference to valuation techniques based on observable input. This includes instruments valued using quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or in markets that are considered less than active. Market prices used in the valuation process are obtained from external parties and are validated by an independent function within the Bank.

表 LIA：會計與監管風險承擔數額之間的差額的解釋

模版 LI1：

已發布的財務報表匯報的帳面值與在監管綜合範圍下的帳面值之間的主要差異是綜合評估的減值準備和承兌客戶負債。

模版 LI2：

會計值與以監管為目的所考慮的數額之間的差別的主要驅動因素為資產負債表外數額。

公允價值的估計：

公允價值的估計通常具有主觀性，並根據金融工具的特點和相關市場信息在特定時間進行估計。本行根據可觀察估值參數的估值方法釐定金融工具的公允價值。這包括根據在活躍市場或被認為不太活躍的市場中類似工具的報價來釐定工具的公允價值。估值過程中使用的市場價格來自外部，並由本行內部的獨立職能部門進行驗證。

Template PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments

(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	<i>Mid-market value</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	<i>Close-out costs</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	<i>Concentration</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

模版 PV1：審慎估值調整

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
		股權	利率	外匯	信貸	商品	總額	其中： 交易帳份額	其中： 銀行帳份額
1	終止的不確定性，其中：	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	中間市價	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	終止成本	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	集中	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	提前終止	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	模式風險	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	業務操作風險	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	投資及資金成本	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	未賺取信用利差	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	將來行政管理成本	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	其他調整	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	調整總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Credit Risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty in a transaction may default. It arises from lending, trade finance, derivatives and other activities.

The Bank has policies and procedures in place to ensure that credit risk is properly addressed and managed at the transaction and portfolio levels. The Board of Directors formulates and approves the credit policies. The Bank's credit policies define credit extension criteria, credit sanctions, review and monitoring mechanisms and the loan classification and provisioning policy. Risk, return and market situation are considered when setting all credit risk limits.

The Bank's credit risk strategy is defined as "To keep risks to a minimum through a clear policy of broad diversification in terms of geography and product mix, and by spreading the Bank's credit and trade financing activities over a wide range of customers, with the emphasis on secured, short term, self-liquidating lending." Concentration risk is addressed by limiting exposure to a single borrower or group of related borrowers to a percentage of the Bank's capital base. In addition, country risk concentration is managed by setting up country exposure limits and emphasizing wide geographical spread of export markets.

The Bank has an effective credit risk management oversight process involving the credit risk function, the Credit Committee, internal auditor and Board of Directors. The credit risk function appraises the senior management and Board of Directors of the credit risk exposure by means of periodic reports on portfolio health and credit quality. These reports, in turn enable effective and informed decision making by the senior management and Board of Directors. The Credit Committee monitors compliance with statutory and internal limits on credit exposures. The internal auditor carries out regular audits to ensure compliance with the stated policies.

表 CRA：信用風險的一般資料

有關信用風險的一般信息 信用風險來自交易對手可能違約的可能性。它來源於貸款，貿易融資，衍生品和其他活動。

世行製定了政策和程序，以確保信用風險在交易和投資組合層面得到妥善處理和管理。董事會批准信貸政策。世行的信貸政策規定了信貸擴展標準，信貸制裁，審查和監督機制以及貸款分類和供應政策。在設定所有信用風險限額時考慮風險，回報和市場情況。

本行的信用風險策略定義為：“通過明確的地理和產品組合多樣化政策，將風險控制在最低限度，並將信貸和貿易融資活動擴展到廣泛的客戶群對有保證的短期自行清算貸款”。集中風險通過將單一借款人或一組相關借款人的風險限制在銀行資本基礎的百分比來解決。此外，通過設置國家風險限額並強調出口市場的廣泛地域分佈來管理國家風險集中。

本行有信用風險管理監督過程，涉及信用風險職能部門，信貸委員會，內部審計師和董事會。信用風險函數通過定期報告投資組合健康狀況和信用質量來評估信用風險暴露的高級管理層和董事會。這些報告反過來使高層管理人員和董事會能夠做出有效和知情的決策。信貸委員會監督法定和內部信貸敞口限制的遵守情況。內部審計師定期進行審計，以確保遵守所述政策。

Template CR1: Credit quality of exposures

(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 category of specific provisions	Allocated in regulatory category of collective provisions		
1	Loans	-	1,928,786	13,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,915,586
2	Debt securities	-	604,860	87	N/A	N/A	N/A	604,773
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	309,603	195	N/A	N/A	N/A	309,408
4	Total	-	2,843,249	13,482	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,829,767

模版 CR1：風險承擔的信用質素

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		以下項目的總帳面數額		備抵/減值	其中：為 STC 計算法下的風險承擔的信用損失而作出的預期信用損失會計準備金		其中：為 IRB 計算法下的風險承擔的信用損失而作出的預期信用損失會計準備金	
		違責風險的風險承擔	非違責風險的風險承擔		分配於監管類別的特定準備金	分配於監管類別的集體準備金		
1	貸款	-	1,928,786	13,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,915,586
2	債務證券	-	604,860	87	N/A	N/A	N/A	604,773
3	資產負債表外風險承擔	-	309,603	195	N/A	N/A	N/A	309,408
4	總計	-	2,843,249	13,482	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,829,767

Template CR2: Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities

		(HK\$'000)
		(a)
		Amount
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	7,757
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	-
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(4,168)
4	Amounts written off	(3,589)
5	Other changes	-
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the current reporting period	-

模版 CR2：違責貸款及債務證券的改變

(港元'000)

		(a)
		數額
1	於上一個報告期末違責貸款及債務證券結餘	7,757
2	期內發生的違責貸款及債務證券	-
3	轉回至非違責狀況	(4,168)
4	撤帳額	(3,589)
5	其他變動	-
6	於現行報告期末違責貸款及債務證券結餘	-

Table CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

The Bank classifies the advances to customers and trade bills in accordance with the loan classification system required to be adopted for reporting to the HKMA and follows the “expected credit loss” (ECL) model for impairment. The credit quality of advances to customers and trade bills can be analysed by the net carrying amount as follows:

	(HKD'000)			
	<u>2021</u>			
Advances to customers	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pass	\$ 747,416	\$ 111,965	\$ -	\$ 859,381
Special Mention	-	18,129	-	18,129
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(2,704)	(5,947)	-	(8,651)
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 744,712</u>	<u>\$ 124,147</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 868,859</u>
	<u>2021</u>			
Trade bills	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pass	\$ 947,431	\$ 103,844	\$ -	\$ 1,051,275
Special Mention	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(1,947)	(2,602)	-	(4,549)
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 945,484</u>	<u>\$ 101,242</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,046,726</u>

Table CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

The ageing analysis of gross amount of advances to customers and trade bills is as follows:

(HKD'000)

	<i>2021</i>			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Advances to customers				
Current	\$ 744,980	\$ 125,635	\$ -	\$ 870,615
Overdue < 30 days	2,437	-	-	2,437
Overdue > 30 days	-	4,459	-	4,459
Total	<u>\$ 747,417</u>	<u>\$ 130,094</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 877,511</u>
Trade bills				
Current	\$ 938,235	\$ 103,844	\$ -	\$ 1,042,079
Overdue < 30 days	9,196	-	-	9,196
Overdue > 30 days	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 947,431</u>	<u>\$ 103,844</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,275</u>

All impaired advances to customers and trade bills at 31 December 2021 are located in Hong Kong.

The Bank has policies and procedures for loan classification and provisioning. The ECL model requires an ongoing measurement of credit risk associated with a financial asset.

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. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as "Stage 1 financial instruments".

Table CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as "Stage 2 financial instruments".

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, are credit-impaired (referred to as "Stage 3 financial instruments"). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

Table CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Bank considers the following factors.

- The market’s assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies’ assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country’s ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as ‘lender of last resort’ to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

表 CRB：關於風險承擔的信用質素的額外披露

本銀行根據金管局規定就匯報工作採用的貸款分類制度將客戶墊款和貿易票據分類及遵循“預期信用損失”模式以評估減值虧損。客戶墊款和貿易票據的信貸質量通過淨賬面金額進行分析如下：

	(港元'000)			
	<u>2021</u>			
客戶墊款	第一階段	第二階段	第三階段	合計
合格	\$ 747,416	\$ 111,965	\$ -	\$ 859,381
需要關注	-	18,129	-	18,129
次級	-	-	-	-
呆滯	-	-	-	-
虧損	-	-	-	-
虧損準備	(2,704)	(5,947)	-	(8,651)
賬面金額	<u>\$ 744,712</u>	<u>\$ 124,147</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 868,859</u>
	<u>2021</u>			
貿易票據	第一階段	第二階段	第三階段	合計
合格	\$ 947,431	\$ 103,844	\$ -	\$ 1,051,275
需要關注	-	-	-	-
次級	-	-	-	-
呆滯	-	-	-	-
虧損	-	-	-	-
虧損準備	(1,947)	(2,602)	-	(4,549)
賬面金額	<u>\$ 945,484</u>	<u>\$ 101,242</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,046,726</u>

表 CRB：關於風險承擔的信用質素的額外披露

對客戶墊款總額和貿易票據總額的賬齡分析如下：

(港元'000)

	2021			
	第一階段	第二階段	第三階段	合計
客戶墊款				
當前	\$ 744,980	\$ 125,635	\$ -	\$ 870,615
逾期 < 30 天	2,437	-	-	2,437
逾期 > 30 天	-	4,459	-	4,459
合計	<u>\$ 747,417</u>	<u>\$ 130,094</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 877,511</u>
	2021			
	第一階段	第二階段	第三階段	合計
貿易票據				
當前	\$ 938,235	\$ 103,844	\$ -	\$ 1,042,079
逾期 < 30 天	9,196	-	-	9,196
逾期 > 30 天	-	-	-	-
合計	<u>\$ 947,431</u>	<u>\$ 103,844</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,275</u>

於二零二一年十二月三十一日，所有已減值客戶墊款均位於香港。

本銀行有貸款分類和撥備的政策和程序。“預期信用損失”模式要求持續衡量與金融資產相關的信用風險。

12 個月的預期信用損失是預期信用損失中由於金融工具違約事件而在報告日期後的 12 個月內可能產生的部分。確認 12 個月預期信用損失的金融工具稱為“第一階段金融工具”。

表 CRB：關於風險承擔的信用質素的額外披露

終身預期信用損失是由金融工具預期壽命內所有可能的違約事件產生的預期信用損失。終身預期信用損失被確認但不存在信用減值的金融工具被稱為“第二階段金融工具”。

預期信用損失是信用損失的概率加權估計。它們的測量如下：

- 報告日未出現信用減值的金融資產：所有現金短缺的現值(即根據合約的現金流量與本行預期收到的現金流量之間的差額)；
- 報告日信貸減值的金融資產：賬面總額與估計未來現金流量現值之間的差額；及
- 財務擔保合約：償還持有人的預期付款減去銀行預期收回的任何金額。

於各報告日，本集團評估按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產及按通過其他全面收益以反映公平價值列賬的債務金融資產是否為信貸不良（稱為“第三階段金融工具”）。當發生一宗或多宗對金融資產的估計未來現金流造成不利影響的事件，則該金融資產屬「信貸不良」。

金融資產出現信貸減值的證據包括但不限於以下可觀察數據：

- 借款人或發行人出現重大財政困難；
- 違反合約，如拖欠或逾期事件；
- 本集團根據其他情況下不會考慮的條款重組貸款或墊款；
- 借款人很可能會破產或進行其他財務重組；或
- 由於財政困難，活躍的證券市場消失。

因借款人的財政狀況惡化而重訂條款的貸款，除有證據證明無法收取合約現金流量的風險已顯著減低且並無其他減值跡象外，通常被視為信貸不良。

在評估主權債務投資是否信貸受損時，本行考慮以下因素。

- 市場對債券收益率反映的信譽評估。
- 評級機構對信譽的評估。
- 該國有能力進入資本市場進行新債發行。
- 債務重組的可能性，導致持有人通過自願或強制債務免除而遭受的損失。
- 建立國際支持機制，作為該國的“最後貸款人”提供必要的支持，以及政府和機構在公開聲明中反映使用這些機制的目的。這包括評估這些機制的深度，並且無論政治目的如何，是否有能力滿足所要求的標準。

Table CRC: Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation

The Board of Directors formulates and updates the policies and processes governing credit risk mitigation. The Bank holds collateral against advances to customers in the form of mortgages over property and cash deposits. Collateral held as security for financial assets other than advances to customers is determined by the nature of the instrument.

To mitigate credit risk, the Bank enters into netting arrangements with counterparties. Netting arrangements provide that, if an event of default occurs, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty will be terminated and all amounts outstanding will be settled on a net basis. Except for the event of default, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty are settled on a gross basis and generally do not result in offsetting the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

The Bank endeavours to maintain the effectiveness of the above said credit risk mitigants by way of periodic revaluation of the collaterals and close monitoring.

表 CRC：關於減低信用風險措施的描述披露

董事會制定和更新管理信用風險緩解的政策和流程。本銀行持有以物業按揭形式和現金存款以用作客戶墊款的抵押品。持有用作非客戶墊款的金融資產的抵押品是按照工具的性質加以釐定。

為了減低信貸風險，本銀行與交易對手訂立總淨額結算安排。淨額結算協議規定，如果違約情況發生時，所有與交易對手進行但尚未完成的交易將被終止，而所有尚未償付的金額將按淨額結算。除了出現違約情況外，所有尚未清算的金額將按總額結算，總額結算安排一般不會導致資產負債表內的資產與負債對銷。

本行通過定期重估抵押品和密切監控，努力維持上述信用風險緩解措施的有效性。

Template CR3: Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation

(HK\$'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		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	575,633	1,339,953	993,668	-	-
2	Debt securities	604,773	-	-	-	-
3	Total	1,180,406	1,339,953	993,668	-	-
4	Of which defaulted	-	-	-	-	-

模版 CR3：認可減低信用風險措施概覽

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b1)	(b)	(d)	(f)
		無保證風險承擔：帳面數額	有保證風險承擔	以認可抵押品作保證的風險承擔	以認可擔保作保證的風險承擔	以認可信用衍生工具合約作保證的風險承擔
1	貸款	575,633	1,339,953	993,668	-	-
2	債務證券	604,773	-	-	-	-
3	總計	1,180,406	1,339,953	993,668	-	-
4	其中違責部分	-	-	-	-	-

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

(HK\$'000)

Version for Als using BSC approach (“BSC version”)

	Exposure classes	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereign exposures	34,396	-	34,396	-	34,396	100%
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	1,234,071	404,108	1,234,071	45,143	290,561	23%
5	Cash items	174,344	210,790	174,344	161,895	-	0%
6	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other exposures	1,524,548	1,810,546	1,524,548	30,946	1,555,494	100%
9	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total	2,967,359	2,425,444	2,967,359	237,984	1,880,451	59%

模版 CR4：信用風險承擔及認可減低信用風險措施的影響——BSC 計算法

(港元'000)

供使用 BSC 計算法的認可機構使用的版本（「BSC 版本」）

風險承擔類別	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)	
	未將 CCF 及減低信用風險措施計算在內的風險承擔		已將 CCF 及減低信用風險措施計算在內的風險承擔		未將 CCF 及減低信用風險措施計算在內的風險承擔		已將 CCF 及減低信用風險措施計算在內的風險承擔		風險加權數額及風險加權數額密度			
	資產負債表內數額	資產負債表外數額	資產負債表內數額	資產負債表外數額	資產負債表內數額	資產負債表外數額	風險加權數額	風險加權數額密度				
1	官方實體風險承擔	34,396	-	-	-	34,396	-	-	-	34,396	-	100%
2	公營單位風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	多邊發展銀行風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	銀行風險承擔	1,234,071	404,108	1,234,071	45,143	290,561	45,143	290,561	290,561	45,143	23%	
5	現金項目	174,344	210,790	174,344	161,895	-	161,895	-	-	-	0%	
6	以貨銀對付形式以外的形式進行的交易交付失敗所涉的風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	住宅按揭貸款	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	其他風險承擔	1,524,548	1,810,546	1,524,548	30,946	1,555,494	30,946	1,555,494	1,555,494	30,946	100%	
9	對商業實體的重大風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	總計	2,967,359	2,425,444	2,967,359	237,984	1,880,451	237,984	1,880,451	1,880,451	237,984	59%	

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

(HK\$'000)

Version for Als using BSC approach ("BSC version")

Exposure class	Risk Weight	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	100%	250%	Others	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)
1	Sovereign exposures	-	-	-	-	-	34,396	-	-	34,396
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	1,235,817	-	-	43,397	-	-	1,279,214
5	Cash items	336,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336,239
6	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	1,555,494	-	-	1,555,494
9	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total	336,239	-	1,235,817	-	-	1,633,287	-	-	3,205,343

模版 CR5：按資產類別和按風險權重劃分的信用風險承擔—— BSC 計算法

(港元'000)

供使用 BSC 計算法的認可機構使用的版本（「BSC 版本」）

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	風險權重 風險承擔類別	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	100%	250%	其他	總信用風 險承擔額 (已將 CCF 及減 低信用風 險措施計 算在內)
1	官方實體風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	34,396	-	-	34,396
2	公營單位風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	多邊發展銀行風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	銀行風險承擔	-	-	1,235,817	-	-	43,397	-	-	1,279,214
5	現金項目	336,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336,239
6	以貨銀對付形式以外的形式進行的 交易交付失敗所涉的風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	住宅按揭貸款	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	其他風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	1,555,494	-	-	1,555,494
9	對商業實體的重大風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	總計	336,239	-	1,235,817	-	-	1,633,287	-	-	3,205,343

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

The Bank has adopted the Current Exposure Method for regulatory capital calculation of its counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts booked in the banking book. As a policy, the Bank does not engage in trading of derivatives. Furthermore, the Bank enters only into foreign exchange forward contracts of short tenors. Since the Bank mainly enters into USD / HKD FX forward transactions to cover its FX net open position, it is not significantly exposed to fluctuations in the market as the HKD is pegged to the USD. To minimize the counterparty risk, the Bank only deals with the prime banks or its own group Banks. Agreements with counterparties including the FX forward limits are approved by the senior management or the board of directors.

表 CCRA：關於對手方信用風險（包括經中央交易對手方結算產生者）的描述披露

本行採用現期暴露法對銀行賬項的衍生金融工具合約所產生的交易對手信用風險進行監管資本計算。根據銀行政策，本行不從事買賣衍生金融工具交易。此外，本行只進行短期外匯遠期合約。由於本行主要進行美元/港元外匯遠期交易以涵蓋其隔夜未平倉持倉額，而港元與美元掛鈎，因此本行不會面對重大的市場波動。為了盡量減低交易對手風險，本行只與主要銀行或本集團銀行進行交易。與交易對手達成的協議，包括外匯遠期限額是由高級管理層或董事會批准的。

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

(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 approach (for derivative contracts)	-	-		1.4	-	-
1a	CEM (for derivative contracts)	77	5,695		1.4	8,081	1,616
2	IMM (CCR) approach			-	-	-	-
3	Simple approach (for SFTs)					18,311	3,662
4	Comprehensive approach (for SFTs)					-	-
5	VaR (for SFTs)					-	-
6	Total						5,278

模版 CCR1：按計算法劃分的對手方違責風險的風險承擔（對中央交易對手方的風險承擔除外）分析

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		重置 成本	潛在未 來風險 承擔	有效預 期正風 險承擔	用作計算違 責風險的風 險承擔的 α	已將減低信用 風險措施計算 在內的違責風 險的風險承擔	風險加權 數額
1	SA-CCR 計算法（對於衍生工具 合約）	-	-		1.4	-	-
1a	現行風險承擔方法	77	5,695		1.4	8,081	1,616
2	IMM(CCR)計算法			-	-	-	-
3	簡易方法（對於證券融資交易）					18,311	3,662
4	全面方法（對於證券融資交易）					-	-
5	風險值（對於證券融資交易）					-	-
6	總計						5,278

Template CCR2: CVA capital charge

(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	-	-
4	Total	-	-

模版 CCR2：信用估值調整（CVA）資本要求

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)
		已將減低信用風險措施效果計算在內的 EAD	風險加權數額
	使用高級 CVA 方法計算 CVA 資本要求的淨額計算組合	-	-
1	(i) 風險值（使用倍增因數（如適用）後）		-
2	(ii) 受壓風險值（使用倍增因數（如適用）後）		-
3	使用標準 CVA 方法計算 CVA 資本要求的淨額計算組合	-	-
4	總計	-	-

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

(HK\$'000)

Version for AIs using the BSC approach ("BSC version")

	Exposure class	Risk Weight								Total default risk exposure after CRM
		(a) 0%	(b) 10%	(c) 20%	(ca) 35%	(d) 50%	(f) 100%	(ga) 250%	(h) Others	
1	Sovereign exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	26,392	-	-	-	-	-	26,392
5	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Total	-	-	26,392	-	-	-	-	-	26,392

模版 CCR3：按資產類別和按風險權重劃分的對手方違責風險的風險承擔（對中央交易對手方的風險承擔除外）—— BSC 計算法

(港元'000)

供使用 BSC 計算法的認可機構使用的版本（「BSC 版本」）

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(ca)	(d)	(f)	(ga)	(h)	(i)
	風險權重	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	100%	250%	其他	已將減低信用風險措施計算在內的總違責風險的風險承擔
風險承擔類別										
1	官方實體風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	公營單位風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	多邊發展銀行風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	銀行風險承擔	-	-	26,392	-	-	-	-	-	26,392
5	集體投資計劃風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	其他風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	對商業實體的重大風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	總計	-	-	26,392	-	-	-	-	-	26,392

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

(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash - other currencies	-	-	-	-	149,671	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	149,671	-

模版 CCR5：作為對手方違責風險的風險承擔（包括經中央交易對手方結算的合約或交易者）
的抵押品組成

(港元'000)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	衍生工具合約				證券融資交易	
	收取的認可抵押品的 公平價值		提供的抵押品的公平價值		收取的認可 抵押品的公 平價值	提供的抵押 品的公平價 值
	分隔的	非分隔的	分隔的	非分隔的		
現金－本地貨幣	-	-	-	-	-	-
現金－其他貨幣	-	-	-	-	149,671	-
本地國債	-	-	-	-	-	-
其他國債	-	-	-	-	-	-
政府機構債券	-	-	-	-	-	-
法團債券	-	-	-	-	-	-
股權證券	-	-	-	-	-	-
其他抵押品	-	-	-	-	-	-
總計	-	-	-	-	149,671	-

Template CCR6: Credit-related derivatives contracts

(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)	-	-

模版 CCR6：信用相關衍生工具合約

(港元'000)

	(a)	(b)
	購買的保障	出售的保障
名義數額		
單一名稱信用違責掉期	-	-
指數信用違責掉期	-	-
總回報掉期	-	-
信用相關期權	-	-
其他信用相關衍生工具合約	-	-
總名義數額	-	-
公平價值		
正公平價值（資產）	-	-
負公平價值（負債）	-	-

Template CCR8: Exposures to CCPs

(HK\$'000)

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

模版 CCR8：對中央交易對手方的風險承擔

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)
		已將減低信用風險措施計算在內的風險承擔	風險加權數額
1	認可機構作為結算成員或客戶對合資格中央交易對手方的風險承擔（總額）		-
2	對合資格中央交易對手方的違責風險的風險承擔（不包括於第 7 至 10 行披露的項目），其中：	-	-
3	(i) 場外衍生工具交易	-	-
4	(ii) 交易所買賣衍生工具合約	-	-
5	(iii) 證券融資交易	-	-
6	(iv) 受有效跨產品淨額結算協議規限的淨額計算組合	-	-
7	分隔的開倉保證金	-	
8	非分隔的開倉保證金	-	-
9	以資金支持的違責基金承擔	-	-
10	非以資金支持的違責基金承擔	-	-
11	認可機構作為結算成員或客戶對不合資格中央交易對手方的風險承擔（總額）		-
12	對不合資格中央交易對手方的違責風險的風險承擔（不包括於第 17 至 20 行披露的項目），其中：	-	-
13	(i) 場外衍生工具交易	-	-
14	(ii) 交易所買賣衍生工具合約	-	-
15	(iii) 證券融資交易	-	-
16	(iv) 受有效跨產品淨額結算協議規限的淨額計算組合	-	-
17	分隔的開倉保證金	-	
18	非分隔的開倉保證金	-	-
19	以資金支持的違責基金承擔	-	-
20	非以資金支持的違責基金承擔	-	-

Table SECA: Qualitative disclosures related to securitization exposures

The Bank does not engage in securitization activities.

表 SECA：關於證券化類別風險承擔的描述披露

本行不從事證券化活動。

Template SEC1: Securitization exposures in banking book

(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									

N/A

模版 SEC1：銀行帳內的證券化類別風險承擔

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		作為發起人（不包括保薦人）			作為保薦人			作為投資者		
		傳統	合成	小計	傳統	合成	小計	傳統	合成	小計
1	零售（總計），其中：									
2	住宅按揭									
3	信用卡									
4	其他零售風險承擔									
5	再證券化類別風險承擔									
6	批發（總計），其中：					N/A				
7	法團貸款									
8	商業按揭									
9	租賃及應收項目									
10	其他批發									
11	再證券化類別風險承擔									

Template SEC2: Securitization exposures in trading book

(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									

N/A

模版 SEC2：交易帳內的證券化類別風險承擔

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		作為發起人（不包括保薦人）			作為保薦人			作為投資者		
		傳統	合成	小計	傳統	合成	小計	傳統	合成	小計
1	零售（總計），其中：									
2	住宅按揭									
3	信用卡									
4	其他零售風險承擔									
5	再證券化類別風險承擔									
6	批發（總計），其中：					N/A				
7	法團貸款									
8	商業按揭									
9	租賃及應收項目									
10	其他批發									
11	再證券化類別風險承擔									

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

(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-ERB A (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A (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																	

N/A

模版 SEC3：銀行帳內的證券化類別風險承擔及相關資本規定——當認可機構作為發起人

(港元'000)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
	風險承擔值 (按風險權重(RW)組別)					風險承擔值 (按監管計算法)				風險加權數額 (按監管計算法)				應用上限後的資本要求			
	≤20% RW	>20%至 50% RW	>50%至 100% RW	>100%至 <1250% RW	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A (包括 IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A (包括 IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A (包括 IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA
1	風險承擔總額																
2	傳統證券化																
3	其中證券化																
4	其中零售																
5	其中批發																
6	其中再證券化																
7	其中高級																
8	其中非高級																
9	合成證券化																
10	其中證券化																
11	其中零售																
12	其中批發																
13	其中再證券化																
14	其中高級																
15	其中非高級																

N/A

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

(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-ERB A (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A (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																

N/A

模版 SEC4：銀行帳內的證券化類別風險承擔及相關資本規定——當認可機構作為投資者

(港元'000)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
	風險承擔值（按風險權重(RW)組別）					風險承擔值（按監管計算法）				風險加權數額（按監管計算法）				應用上限後的資本要求			
	≤20% RW	>20%至 50% RW	>50%至 100% RW	>100%至 <1250% RW	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A（包括 IAA）	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A（包括 IAA）	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERB A（包括 IAA）	SEC-SA	SEC-FBA
1	風險承擔總額																
2	傳統證券化																
3	其中證券化																
4	其中零售																
5	其中批發																
6	其中再證券化																
7	其中高級																
8	其中非高級																
9	合成證券化																
10	其中證券化																
11	其中零售																
12	其中批發																
13	其中再證券化																
14	其中高級																
15	其中非高級																

N/A

Template KM1: Key prudential ratios

		(HK\$'000)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		31-Dec- 2021	30-Sep- 2021	30-Jun- 2021	31-Mar- 2021	31-Dec- 2020
Regulatory capital (amount)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	542,289	534,689	527,074	530,902	525,041
2	Tier 1	542,289	534,689	527,074	530,902	525,041
3	Total capital	570,855	563,908	557,476	557,945	552,042
RWA (amount)						
4	Total RWA	2,075,316	2,125,298	2,219,619	1,946,166	1,942,085
Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	26.13%	25.16%	23.75%	27.28%	27.03%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	26.13%	25.16%	23.75%	27.28%	27.03%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	27.51%	26.53%	25.12%	28.67%	28.43%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	0.824%	0.841%	0.791%	0.820%	0.808%
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	3.324%	3.341%	3.291%	3.320%	3.308%
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	14.257%	13.283%	11.866%	15.419%	15.175%
Basel III leverage ratio						
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	3,387,653	3,308,516	3,635,817	2,899,790	2,917,636
14	LR (%)	16.01%	16.16%	14.50%	18.31%	18.00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) / Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)						
Applicable to category 1 institution only:						
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Total net cash outflows	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	LCR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Applicable to category 2 institution only:						
17a	LMR (%)	69.25%	80.64%	84.70%	67.76%	75.50%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) / Core Funding Ratio (CFR)						
Applicable to category 1 institution only:						
18	Total available stable funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Total required stable funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	NSFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Applicable to category 2A institution only:						
20a	CFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

模版 KM1：主要審慎比率

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		2021年 12月31日	2021年 9月30日	2021年 6月30日	2021年 3月31日	2020年 12月31日
監管資本（數額）						
1	普通股權一級(CET1)	542,289	534,689	527,074	530,902	525,041
2	一級	542,289	534,689	527,074	530,902	525,041
3	總資本	570,855	563,908	557,476	557,945	552,042
風險加權數額（數額）						
4	風險加權數額總額	2,075,316	2,125,298	2,219,619	1,946,166	1,942,085
風險為本監管資本比率（以風險加權數額的百分率表示）						
5	CET1 比率 (%)	26.13%	25.16%	23.75%	27.28%	27.03%
6	一級比率 (%)	26.13%	25.16%	23.75%	27.28%	27.03%
7	總資本比率 (%)	27.51%	26.53%	25.12%	28.67%	28.43%
額外 CET1 緩衝要求（以風險加權數額的百分率表示）						
8	防護緩衝資本要求 (%)	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%
9	逆周期緩衝資本要求 (%)	0.824%	0.841%	0.791%	0.820%	0.808%
10	較高吸收虧損能力要求 (%)（只適用於 G-SIB 或 D-SIB）	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	認可機構特定的總 CET1 緩衝要求 (%)	3.324%	3.341%	3.291%	3.320%	3.308%
12	符合認可機構的最低資本規定後可用的 CET1 (%)	14.257%	13.283%	11.866%	15.419%	15.175%
《巴塞爾協定三》槓桿比率						
13	總槓桿比率風險承擔計量	3,387,653	3,308,516	3,635,817	2,899,790	2,917,636
14	槓桿比率(LR) (%)	16.01%	16.16%	14.50%	18.31%	18.00%
流動性覆蓋比率(LCR) / 流動性維持比率(LMR)						
只適用於第 1 類機構：						
15	優質流動資產(HQLA)總額	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	淨現金流出總額	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	LCR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
只適用於第 2 類機構：						
17a	LMR (%)	69.25%	80.64%	84.70%	67.76%	75.50%
穩定資金淨額比率(NSFR) / 核心資金比率(CFR)						
只適用於第 1 類機構：						
18	可用穩定資金總額	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	所需穩定資金總額	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	NSFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
只適用於第 2A 類機構：						
20a	CFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Template CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

		(HK\$'000)	
		(a)	(b)
		Amount	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	300,000	[a]
2	Retained earnings	245,541	[b]
3	Disclosed reserves	25,536	[c]+[d]+[e]+[f]
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase-out arrangements from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)</i>	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 adjustments	571,077	
CET1 capital: regulatory deductions			
7	Valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	1,544	[g]
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Excess of total EL amount over total eligible provisions under the IRB approach	-	
13	Credit-enhancing interest-only strip, and any gain-on-sale and other increase in the CET1 capital arising from securitization transactions	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	-	
16	Investments in own CET1 capital instruments (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in CET1 capital instruments	-	
18	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable	Not applicable

(HK\$'000)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
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	27,244	
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	11,244	[c]
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	16,000	[d]+[e]
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	-	
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	28,788	
29	CET1 capital	542,289	
	AT1 capital: instruments		
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	<i>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from AT1 capital</i>	-	
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
35	<i>of which: AT1 capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
36	AT1 capital before regulatory deductions	-	
	AT1 capital: regulatory deductions		
37	Investments in own AT1 capital instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT1 capital instruments	-	
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	-	

(HK\$'000)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
44	AT1 capital	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	542,289	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	
47	<i>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from Tier 2 capital</i>	-	
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	<i>of which: capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
50	Collective provisions and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	23,506	[e]+[h]+[i]
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions	23,506	
	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)	-	
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	5,060	
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	5,060	
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	5,060	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	28,566	
59	Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	570,855	
60	Total RWA	2,075,316	

(HK\$'000)

	(a)	(b)	
	Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation	
Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)			
61	CET1 capital ratio	26.13%	
62	Tier 1 capital ratio	26.13%	
63	Total capital ratio	27.51%	
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer plus higher loss absorbency requirements)	3.324%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.500%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.824%	
67	of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	0.00%	
68	CET1 (as a percentage of RWA) available after meeting minimum capital requirements	14.257%	
National minima (if different from Basel 3 minimum)			
69	National CET1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
71	National Total capital minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1, AT1 and Tier 2 capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
73	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
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)	29,457	[d]+[e]+[j]
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	23,506	[e]+[h]+[i]
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	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA	Not applicable	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)			
s80	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

(HK\$'000)

		(a)	(b)
		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
82	<i>Current cap on AT1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
83	<i>Amount excluded from AT1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-	
84	<i>Current cap on Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
85	<i>Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-	

模版 CC1：監管資本的組成

(港元'000)

		(a)	(b)
		數額	來源以監管綜合範圍下資產負債表的參考號數/字母為依據
普通股權一級(CET1)資本：票據及儲備			
1	直接發行的合資格CET1資本票據加任何相關的股份溢價	300,000	[a]
2	保留溢利	245,541	[b]
3	已披露儲備	25,536	[c]+[d]+[e]+[f]
4	須從CET1資本逐步遞減的直接發行股本（只適用於非合股公司）	不適用	不適用
5	由綜合銀行附屬公司發行並由第三方持有的CET1資本票據產生的少數股東權益（可計入綜合集團的CET1資本的數額）	-	
6	監管扣減之前的CET1資本	571,077	
CET1資本：監管扣減			
7	估值調整	-	
8	商譽（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	-	
9	其他無形資產（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	-	
10	遞延稅項資產（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	1,544	[g]
11	現金流對沖儲備	-	
12	在IRB計算法下EL總額超出合資格準備金總額之數	-	
13	由證券化交易產生的提升信用的純利息份額、出售收益及CET1資本的其他增加數額	-	
14	按公平價值估值的負債因本身的信用風險變動所產生的損益	-	
15	界定利益的退休金基金淨資產（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	-	
16	於機構本身的CET1資本票據的投資（若並未在所報告的資產負債表中從實繳資本中扣除）	-	
17	互相交叉持有的CET1資本票據	-	
18	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的CET1資本票據的非重大LAC投資（超出10%門檻之數）	-	
19	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的CET1資本票據的重大LAC投資（超出10%門檻之數）	-	
20	按揭供款管理權（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	不適用	不適用
21	由暫時性差異產生的遞延稅項資產（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	不適用	不適用
22	超出15%門檻之數	不適用	不適用
23	其中：於金融業實體的普通股的重大投資	不適用	不適用
24	其中：按揭供款管理權	不適用	不適用
25	其中：由暫時性差異產生的遞延稅項資產	不適用	不適用
26	適用於CET1資本的司法管轄區特定監管調整	27,244	

		(a)	(b)
		數額	來源以監管綜合範圍下資產負債表的參考號數/字母為依據
26a	因土地及建築物(自用及投資用途)進行價值重估而產生的累積公平價值收益	11,244	[c]
26b	一般銀行業務風險監管儲備	16,000	[d]+[e]
26c	金融管理專員給予的通知所指明的證券化類別風險承擔	-	
26d	因機構持有的土地及建築物低於已折舊的成本價值而產生的累積虧損	-	
26e	受規管非銀行附屬公司的資本短欠	-	
26f	於在屬商業實體的有連繫公司中的資本投資(超出申報機構資本基礎的15%之數)	-	
27	因沒有充足的AT1資本及二級資本以供扣除而須在CET1資本扣除的監管扣減	-	
28	對CET1資本的監管扣減總額	28,788	
29	CET1資本	542,289	
	AT1資本：票據		
30	合資格AT1資本票據加任何相關股份溢價	-	
31	其中：根據適用會計準則列為股本類別	-	
32	其中：根據適用會計準則列為負債類別	-	
33	須從AT1資本逐步遞減的資本票據	-	
34	由綜合銀行附屬公司發行並由第三方持有的AT1資本票據(可計入綜合集團的AT1資本的數額)	-	
35	其中：由附屬公司發行須受逐步遞減安排規限的AT1資本票據	-	
36	監管扣減之前的AT1資本	-	
	AT1資本：監管扣減		
37	於機構本身的AT1資本票據的投資	-	
38	互相交叉持有的AT1資本票據	-	
39	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的AT1資本票據的非重大LAC投資(超出10%門檻之數)	-	
40	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的AT1資本票據的重大LAC投資	-	
41	適用於AT1資本的司法管轄區特定監管調整	-	
42	因沒有充足的二級資本以供扣除而須在AT1資本扣除的監管扣減	-	
43	對AT1資本的監管扣減總額	-	
44	AT1資本	-	
45	一級資本(一級資本 = CET1資本 + AT1資本)	542,289	
	二級資本：票據及準備金		
46	合資格二級資本票據加任何相關股份溢價	-	
47	須從二級資本逐步遞減的資本票據	-	
48	由綜合銀行附屬公司發行並由第三方持有的二級資本票據(可計入綜合集團的二級資本的數額)	-	
49	其中：由附屬公司發行須受逐步遞減安排規限的資本票據	-	
50	合資格計入二級資本的集體準備金及一般銀行業務風險監管儲備	23,506	[e]+[h]+[i]
51	監管扣減之前的二級資本	23,506	
	二級資本：監管扣減		

		(a)	(b)
		數額	來源以監管綜合範圍下資產負債表的參考號數/字母為依據
52	於機構本身的二級資本票據的投資	-	
53	互相交叉持有的二級資本票據及非資本 LAC 負債	-	
54	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的二級資本票據及非資本 LAC 負債的非重大 LAC 投資（超出 10%門檻及（如適用）5%門檻之數）	-	
54a	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體的非資本 LAC 負債的非重大 LAC 投資（之前被指定為屬 5%門檻類別但及後不再符合門檻條件之數）（只適用於在《資本規則》附表 4F 第 2(1)條下被定義為「第 2 條機構」者）	-	
55	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的二級資本票據的重大 LAC 投資（已扣除合資格短倉）	-	
55a	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體非資本 LAC 負債的重大 LAC 投資（已扣除合資格短倉）	-	
56	適用於二級資本的司法管轄區特定監管調整	5,060	
56a	加回合資格計入二級資本的因土地及建築物（自用及投資用途）進行價值重估而產生的累積公平價值收益	5,060	
56b	按照《資本規則》第 48(1)(g)條規定而須涵蓋，並在二級資本扣除的監管扣減	-	
57	對二級資本的監管扣減總額	5,060	
58	二級資本	28,566	
59	監管資本總額（總資本 = 一級資本 + 二級資本）	570,855	
60	風險加權數額	2,075,316	
	資本比率（佔風險加權數額的百分比）		
61	CET1 資本比率	26.13%	
62	一級資本比率	26.13%	
63	總資本比率	27.51%	
64	機構特定緩衝資本要求（防護緩衝資本比率 加逆周期緩衝資本比率 加 較高吸收虧損能力比率）	3.324%	
65	其中：防護緩衝資本比率要求	2.500%	
66	其中：銀行特定逆周期緩衝資本比率要求	0.824%	
67	其中：較高吸收虧損能力比率要求	0.00%	
68	用作符合最低資本規定後可供運用的 CET1（佔風險加權數額的百分比）	14.257%	
	司法管轄區最低比率（若與《巴塞爾協定三》最低要求不同）		
69	司法管轄區 CET1 最低比率	不適用	不適用
70	司法管轄區一級資本最低比率	不適用	不適用
71	司法管轄區總資本最低比率	不適用	不適用
	低於扣減門檻的數額（風險加權前）		
72	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的 CET1 資本票據、AT1 資本票據及二級資本票據以及非資本 LAC 負債的非重大 LAC 投資	-	
73	於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的 CET1 資本票據的重大 LAC 投資	-	
74	按揭供款管理權（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	不適用	不適用
75	由暫時性差異產生的遞延稅項資產（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	不適用	不適用
	就計入二級資本的準備金的適用上限		

		(a)	(b)
		數額	來源以監管綜合範圍下資產負債表的參考號數/字母為依據
76	合資格計入二級資本的有關BSC 計算法或STC計算法及 SEC-ERBA, SEC-SA 及 SEC-FBA 下的準備金（應用上限前）	29,457	[d]+[e]+[j]
77	在 BSC 計算法或 STC 計算法及 SEC-ERBA、SEC-SA 及 SEC-FBA 下可計入二級資本的準備金上限	23,506	[e]+[h]+[i]
78	合資格計入二級資本的有關-IRB 計算法及 SEC-IRBA 下的準備金（應用上限前）	不適用	
79	在 IRB 計算法及 SEC-IRBA 下可計入二級資本中的準備金上限	不適用	
	受逐步遞減安排規限的資本票據（僅在 2018 年 1 月 1 日至 2022 年 1 月 1 日期間適用）		
80	受逐步遞減安排規限的 CET1 資本票據的現行上限	不適用	不適用
81	由於實施上限而不計入 CET1 的數額（在計及贖回及到期期限後超出上限之數）	不適用	不適用
82	受逐步遞減安排規限的 AT1 資本票據的現行上限	-	
83	由於實施上限而不計入 AT1 資本的數額（在計及贖回及到期期限後超出上限之數）	-	
84	受逐步遞減安排規限的二級資本票據的現行上限	-	
85	由於實施上限而不計入二級資本的數額（在計及贖回及到期期限後超出上限之數）	-	

Template CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

(HK\$'000)

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements (as at 31-Dec-2021)	Under regulatory scope of consolidation (as at 31-Dec-2021)	Reference
Assets			
Cash and short-term funds with banks	317,751	317,751	
<i>Of which: Stages 1 and 2 expected credit loss</i>	(5)	(5)	[j]
Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	-	-	
<i>Of which: Stages 1 and 2 expected credit loss</i>	-	-	
Investments	604,804	604,804	
<i>Of which: Stages 1 and 2 expected credit loss</i>	(56)	(56)	[j]
Trade bills	1,046,726	1,046,726	
<i>Of which: Stage 3 expected credit loss</i>	-	-	
<i>Of which: Stages 1 and 2 expected credit loss</i>	(4,549)	(4,549)	[j]
<i>Of which: Collective impairment allowances reflected in regulatory capital</i>	-	(3,701)	[h]
Advances to customers	868,859	868,859	
<i>Of which: Stage 3 expected credit loss</i>	-	-	
<i>Of which: Stages 1 and 2 expected credit loss</i>	(8,651)	(8,651)	[j]
<i>Of which: Collective impairment allowances reflected in regulatory capital</i>	-	(7,037)	[i]
Property, plant and equipment	78,576	78,576	
Investment properties	19,434	19,434	
Taxation	-	-	
Deferred tax assets	1,544	1,544	[g]
Other assets	37,192	37,192	
<i>Of which: Stages 1 and 2 expected credit loss</i>	(11)	(11)	[j]
Total assets	2,974,886	2,974,886	
Liabilities			
Deposits and balance due to banks	429,475	429,475	
Deposits from customers	1,650,664	1,650,664	
Taxation	3,849	3,849	
Other liabilities	319,822	319,822	
<i>Of which: Stages 1 and 2 expected credit loss</i>	185	185	[j]
Total liabilities	2,403,810	2,403,810	
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	300,000	300,000	[a]
Reserves	271,076	271,076	
<i>Of which: Property revaluation reserve</i>	11,244	11,244	[c]
<i>Of which: Regulatory reserve</i>	16,000	-	
<i>Of which: Regulatory reserve not eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital</i>	-	3,232	[d]
<i>Of which: Regulatory reserve reflected in regulatory capital</i>	-	12,768	[e]
<i>Of which: Fair value reserve</i>	(1,708)	(1,708)	[f]
<i>Of which: Retained profits</i>	245,540	245,540	[b]
Total shareholders' equity	571,076	571,076	
Total equity and liabilities	2,974,886	2,974,886	

模版 CC2：監管資本與資產負債表的對帳

(港元'000)

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	已發布財務報表中的資產負債表 (2021年12月31日)	在監管綜合範圍下 (2021年12月31日)	參照
資產			
現金及存放銀行同業短期資金	317,751	317,751	
其中：第一及第二階段預期信貸損失	(5)	(5)	[i]
1至12月存放銀行同業款項	-	-	
其中：第一及第二階段預期信貸損失	-	-	
投資	604,804	604,804	
其中：第一及第二階段預期信貸損失	(56)	(56)	[j]
貿易票據	1,046,726	1,046,726	
其中：第三階段預期信貸損失	-	-	
其中：第一及第二階段預期信貸損失	(4,549)	(4,549)	[j]
其中：在監管資本中反映的綜合減值準備	-	(3,701)	[h]
客戶墊款	868,859	868,859	
其中：第三階段預期信貸損失	-	-	
其中：第一及第二階段預期信貸損失	(8,651)	(8,651)	[j]
其中：在監管資本中反映的綜合減值準備	-	(7,037)	[i]
物業、機械及設備	78,576	78,576	
投資物業	19,434	19,434	
稅收	-	-	
遞延稅項資產	1,544	1,544	[g]
其他資產	37,192	37,192	
其中：第一及第二階段預期信貸損失	(11)	(11)	[j]
資產總額	2,974,886	2,974,886	
負債			
銀行同業的存款及結餘	429,475	429,475	
客戶存款	1,650,664	1,650,664	
稅項	3,849	3,849	
其他負債	319,822	319,822	
其中：第一及第二階段預期信貸損失	185	185	[j]
負債總額	2,403,810	2,403,810	
股東資金			
股本	300,000	300,000	[a]
儲備	271,076	271,076	
其中：物業重估儲備	11,244	11,244	[c]
其中：監管儲備	16,000	-	
其中：不符合作為監管資本之監管儲備	-	3,232	[d]
其中：在監管資本中反映的監管儲備	-	12,768	[e]
其中：公允價值儲備	(1,708)	(1,708)	[f]
其中：留存溢利	245,540	245,540	[b]
股東資金總額	571,076	571,076	

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	已發布財務報表中的資產負債表 (2021年12月31日)	在監管綜合範圍下 (2021年12月31日)	參照
股本與負債總額	2,974,886	2,974,886	

Table CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

		(a)
		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Habib Bank Zurich (Hong Kong) Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	LEI: 54930066NPX3B5OSR148
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong
<i>Regulatory treatment</i>		
4	Transitional Basel III rules	N/A
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo / group / solo and group	Solo
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\$300
9	Par value of instrument	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	22 May 1979
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
<i>Coupons / dividends</i>		
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	Floating
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
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

表 CCA：監管資本票據的主要特點

		(a)
		量化資料 / 描述資料
1	發行人	恒比銀行蘇黎世(香港)有限公司
2	獨有識別碼 (如 CUSIP、ISIN 或 Bloomberg 對私人配售的識別碼)	LEI: 54930066NPX3B5OSR148
3	票據的管限法律	香港
	監管處理方法	
4	《巴塞爾協定三》過渡期規則	不適用
5	《巴塞爾協定三》過渡期後規則	普通股本一級
6	可計入單獨 / 集團 / 單獨及集團基礎	單獨
7	票據類別 (由各地區自行指明)	普通股
8	在監管資本的確認數額 (以有關貨幣百萬計, 於最近的報告日期)	港幣 300
9	票據面值	不適用
10	會計分類	股東股本
11	最初發行日期	1979 年 5 月 22 日
12	永久性或設定期限	永久
13	原訂到期日	無期限
14	須獲監管當局事先批准的發行人贖回權	沒有
15	可選擇可贖回日、或有可贖回日, 以及可贖回數額	不適用
16	後續可贖回日 (如適用)	不適用
	票息 / 股息	
17	固定或浮動股息 / 票息	浮動
18	票息率及任何相關指數	不適用
19	有停止派發股息的機制	沒有
20	全部酌情、部分酌情, 或強制	全權酌情權
21	設有遞升息率或其他贖回誘因	沒有
22	非累計或累計	非累積
23	可轉換或不可轉換	不可轉換
24	若可轉換, 轉換觸發事件	不適用
25	若可轉換, 全部或部分	不適用
26	若可轉換, 轉換比率	不適用
27	若可轉換, 強制或可選擇性轉換	不適用
28	若可轉換, 指明轉換後的票據類別	不適用
29	若可轉換, 指明轉換後的票據發行人	不適用
30	減值特點	沒有
31	若減值, 減值的觸發點	不適用

		(a)
		量化資料 / 描述資料
32	若減值，全部或部分	不適用
33	若減值，永久或臨時性質	不適用
34	若屬臨時減值，說明債務回復機制	不適用
35	清盤時在償還優次級別中的位置（指明相關法律實體無力償債時在償權人等級中緊接較其優先的票據的票據類別）	不適用
36	可過渡的不合規特點	沒有
37	如是，指明不合規特點	不適用

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

(HK\$'000)					
		(a)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Geographical breakdown by Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect (%)	RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio	AI-specific CCyB ratio (%)	CCyB amount
1	Hong Kong SAR	1.000%	1,035,268		
2	Sum		1,035,268		
3	Total		1,256,782	0.824%	10,353

模版CCyB1：用於逆周期緩衝資本(CCyB)的信用風險承擔的地域分布

(港元'000)					
		(a)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	按司法管轄區(J)列出的地域分布	當時生效的適用J CCyB比率(%)	用作計算逆周期緩衝資本比率的風險加權數額	認可機構特定逆周期緩衝資本比率(%)	逆周期緩衝資本數額
1	香港特區	1.000%	1,035,268		
2	總和		1,035,268		
3	總計		1,256,782	0.824%	10,353

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

		(a)
	Item	Value under the LR framework (HK\$'000 equivalent)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	2,974,886
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
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	8,081
5	Adjustment for SFTs (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	186,295
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet (“OBS”) items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of OBS exposures)	227,503
6a	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and collective provisions that are allowed to be excluded from exposure measure	-
7	Other adjustments	(9,112)
8	Leverage ratio exposure measure	3,387,653

模版LR1：會計資產對槓桿比率風險承擔計量的比較摘要

		(a)
	項目	在槓桿比率框架下的值 (港元'000等值)
1	已發布的財務報表所載的綜合資產總額	2,974,886
2	對為會計目的須作綜合計算，但在監管綜合範圍以外的銀行、金融、保險或商業實體的投資而須作的相關調整	-
		-
3	根據認可機構的適用會計框架於資產負債表內確認，但不包括在槓桿比率風險承擔計量值內的任何受信資產而須作的相關調整	-
		-
4	有關衍生工具合約的調整	8,081
5	有關證券融資交易的調整（即回購交易及其他類似的有抵押借貸）	186,295
6	有關資產負債表外項目的調整（即資產負債表外風險承擔轉換為信貸等值數額）	227,503
6a	可從風險承擔計量豁除的集體準備金及特定準備金的調整	-
7	其他調整	(9,112)
8	槓桿比率風險承擔計量	3,387,653

Template LR2: Leverage ratio ("LR")

		(a)	(b)
		HK\$'000 equivalent	
		31-Dec-2021	30-Sep-2021
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	2,967,318	2,981,877
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(1,544)	(1,108)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)	2,965,774	2,980,769
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)	108	10
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	7,973	4,733
6	Gross-up for collateral provided in respect of derivative contracts where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	-	-
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit-related derivative contracts	-	-
11	Total exposures arising from derivative contracts	8,081	4,743
Exposures arising from SFTs			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	167,983	89,283
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	18,312	8,031
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	Total exposures arising from SFTs	186,295	97,314
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	1,965,419	1,895,767
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(1,737,916)	(1,670,077)
19	Off-balance sheet items	227,503	225,690
Capital and total exposures			
20	Tier 1 capital	542,289	534,689
20a	Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions	3,387,653	3,308,516
20b	Adjustments for specific and collective provisions	-	-
21	Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions	3,387,653	3,308,516
Leverage ratio			
22	Leverage ratio	16.01%	16.16%

模版 LR2：槓桿比率

		(a)	(b)
		港元'000等值	
		2021年12月31日	2021年9月30日
資產負債表內風險承擔			
1	資產負債表內風險承擔（不包括由衍生工具合約或證券融資交易(SFT)產生的風險承擔，但包括抵押品）	2,967,318	2,981,877
2	扣減：斷定一級資本時所扣減的資產數額	(1,544)	(1,108)
3	資產負債表內風險承擔總額（不包括衍生工具合約及 SFT）	2,965,774	2,980,769
由衍生工具合約產生的風險承擔			
4	所有與衍生工具合約有關的重置成本（如適用的話，扣除合資格現金變動保證金及 / 或雙邊淨額結算）	108	10
5	所有與衍生工具合約有關的潛在未來風險承擔的附加數額	7,973	4,733
6	還原因提供予對手方而須根據適用會計框架從資產負債表中扣減的衍生工具抵押品的數額	-	-
7	扣減：就衍生工具合約提供的現金變動保證金的應收部分	-	-
8	扣減：中央交易對手方風險承擔中與客戶結算交易有關而獲豁免的部分	-	-
9	經調整後已出售信用衍生工具合約的有效名義數額	-	-
10	扣減：就已出售信用衍生工具合約作出調整的有效名義抵銷及附加數額的扣減	-	-
11	衍生工具合約產生的風險承擔總額	8,081	4,743
由SFT產生的風險承擔			
12	經銷售會計交易調整後（在不確認淨額計算下）的 SFT 資產總計	167,983	89,283
13	扣減：SFT 資產總計的應付現金與應收現金相抵後的淨額	-	-
14	SFT 資產的對手方信用風險承擔	18,312	8,031
15	代理交易風險承擔	-	-
16	由 SFT 產生的風險承擔總額	186,295	97,314
其他資產負債表外風險承擔			
17	資產負債表外風險承擔名義數額總額	1,965,419	1,895,767
18	扣減：就轉換為信貸等值數額作出的調整	(1,737,916)	(1,670,077)
19	資產負債表外項目	227,503	225,690
資本及風險承擔總額			
20	一級資本	542,289	534,689
20a	為特定準備金及集體準備金作出調整前的風險承擔總額	3,387,653	3,308,516
20b	為特定準備金及集體準備金作出的調整	-	-
21	為特定準備金及集體準備金作出調整後的風險承擔總額	3,387,653	3,308,516
槓桿比率			
22	槓桿比率	16.01%	16.16%

Table LIQA: Liquidity risk management

Liquidity relates to the ability of a Bank to meet its obligations as they fall due. Liquidity and funding risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations when due, or that it is unable, on an on-going basis, to borrow funds in the market on an unsecured, or even secured, basis at an acceptable price to fund actual or proposed commitments.

The Bank manages the liquidity structure of its assets, liabilities and commitments so as to ensure that liquidity sources match funding needs and that the statutory liquidity maintenance ratio is complied with.

The finance department reviews the current and prospective funding requirements for all operations through monitoring of the liquidity maintenance ratio and the maturity mismatch profile. Liquidity risk is managed by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and short term funds) of appropriate quality to ensure that short term funding requirements are covered within prudent limits. Customer deposits form a significant part of the Bank's overall funding and they have remained relatively diversified and stable. Adequate standby facilities are maintained to provide strategic liquidity to meet unexpected and material cash outflows in the ordinary course of business. The Asset and Liability Management Committee measures the liquidity and adequacy of funds periodically and evaluates the overall risks and mitigation. The Committee also manages the funds and investments within the internal and regulatory framework.

The Bank's average liquidity maintenance ratio in 2021 of 75.59% (2020: 88.78%) was well above the statutory minimum ratio of 25%. Liquidity maintenance ratio compares short-term obligations with the short-term resources available to meet these obligations. This ratio is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Banking (Liquidity) Rules.

The liquidity risk tolerance is defined in terms of a target liquidity maintenance ratio. To maintain a sufficient buffer to prevent any breach of the minimum liquidity maintenance ratio, a target liquidity maintenance ratio of 37.5% (50% over the statutory ratio) is always maintained.

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the end of reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

Table LIQA: Liquidity risk management

		2021							
				Over	Over	Over			
				1 month	3 months	1 year			
		Repayable	Within	but within	but within	but within	Over		
Total		on demand	1 month	3 months	1 year	5 years	5 years	Indefinite	
<i>In HKD'000</i>									
Assets									
Cash and balances with									
banks	\$	317,751	\$ 317,751	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Investments		604,804	-	12,812	157,021	239,274	166,649	29,048	
Trade bills		1,046,726	16,147	285,209	447,922	297,291	157	-	
Advances to customers		868,859	9,335	140,956	433,198	159,128	126,242	-	
Tax paid in advance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deferred tax assets		1,544	-	-	-	-	-	1,544	
Fixed assets		78,575	-	-	-	-	-	78,575	
Investment properties		19,434	-	-	-	-	-	19,434	
Other assets		37,192	10,436	13,308	13,290	158	-	-	
Total assets	\$	2,974,885	\$ 353,669	\$ 452,285	\$ 1,051,431	\$ 695,851	\$ 293,048	\$ 29,048	\$ 99,553
Liabilities									
Deposits and balances of									
banks	\$	429,475	\$ 7,090	\$ 15,598	\$ 304,942	\$ 101,845	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Deposits from customers		1,650,664	338,060	367,203	584,061	358,692	2,648	-	-
Current taxation		3,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,849
Other liabilities		319,822	298,888	6,548	13,297	159	930	-	-
Total liabilities	\$	2,403,810	\$ 644,038	\$ 389,349	\$ 902,300	\$ 460,696	\$ 3,578	\$ -	\$ 3,849
Net liability gap	\$	571,075	\$ (290,369)	\$ 62,936	\$ 149,131	\$ 235,155	\$ 289,470	\$ 29,048	\$ 95,704

Table LIQA: Liquidity risk management

The prime objective of designing a funding strategy is to ensure diversification of asset and funding sources. The Bank's core business activity is to provide trade finance services which are of a short-term nature. These are funded by deposits which are generally for a 3 month period. As a result, there is a minimal maturity mismatch. Interbank borrowings are not considered as an alternative to deposits in funding assets. A material portion of the Bank's funding sources is from corporate and retail market in the form of time deposits (excluding under lien), time deposits under lien and amounts kept in margin accounts against trade facilities. The Bank also has credit facilities from financial institutions. Another source of funding available is to rediscount trade bills with other banks (either local or abroad). The Bank continually evaluates the possibility of obtaining overdraft facilities and other borrowing lines (unsecured) from financial institutions which can be utilized during unforeseen situations. Due to various funding sources available, especially the retail market, this does not lead to high concentration of funding.

The Bank conducts stress testing regularly to analyse liquidity risk. Both on and off-balance sheet items and their impact on cash flow are considered, together with applicable hypothetical and historical assumptions. The Asset and Liability Committee reviews the results of the liquidity stress tests.

Three stress scenarios – namely an institution-specific crisis, a general market crisis, and a crisis involving a combination of the first two scenarios– are adopted according to the HKMA's Supervisory Policy Manual LM-2, "Sound Systems and Controls for Liquidity Risk Management".

The contingency funding policy is designed to be pro-active and the Bank utilises early warning indicators, which cover both qualitative and quantitative measures, and monitors both internal and external factors. Should there be any early signs of significant impact on the Bank's liquidity position, the Asset and Liability Management Committee is informed. The Asset and Liability Management Committee will consider appropriate remedial actions and will consider employing crisis management if the situation warrants. A Crisis Management Committee, which is headed by the Chief Executive, is formed to handle the crisis. Strategy and procedures for obtaining contingency funding, as well as roles and responsibilities of the parties concerned, are clearly stated. Any significant changes to the contingency funding policy are approved by the Board.

表 LIQA：流動性風險管理

資金流動性關乎本銀行償還到期債務的能力。流動資金和籌資風險是指，本銀行無法在到期時履行付款義務，或未能持續以無抵押或有抵押方式，就實際或建議的承擔按可接受的籌資價格在市場借入資金的風險。

本銀行對其資產、負債及承擔的流動性結構加以管理，確保流動資金足以滿足資金需求，並達到法定流動資產比率。

本銀行的財務部門透過監察流動資產比率及到期不匹配的投資組合情況，檢討公司所有業務目前及未來的資金需求情況。資金流動風險透過持有充足的合適質素流動資產（例如現金及短期資金）加以管理，確保在審慎範圍的內滿足短期資金需求。客戶存款是本銀行總體資金的一個重要組成部分，其組成維持處於相對多元化及穩定的狀況。本銀行維持足夠備用資金以作為策略性流動資金，以應付日常業務活動中出現的不能預料及大量的現金流出。資產及負債管理委員會定期檢查資金的流動性及充裕程度，評價總體風險及風險消減措施。資產及負債委員會亦負責管理各項資金及投資，以確保它們符合公司內部和法規規定。

於二零二零年，本銀行的平均流動資產比率達到 88.78%（二零一九年： 100.29%），遠超過法定的最低流動資產比率 25%。流動資產比率將短期債務與短期可用資源進行比較從而償還到期債務。該比率根據“銀行業（流動性）規則”的規定計算。

流動性風險承受能力是根據目標流動資產比率來定義的。為了保持足夠的緩衝以防止違反最低流動資產比率，目標流動資產比率總是保持為 37.5%(超過法定比率 50%)。

下列到期時間根據報告期末至合約到期日的剩餘期限計算。

表 LIQA：流動性風險管理

	2021							
	合計	即時償還	3個月					5年以上
1個月內			1至3個月	至1年	1至5年	5年以上		
港元'000								
資產								
存放銀行的現金結餘	\$ 317,751	\$ 317,751	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
投資	604,804	-	12,812	157,021	239,274	166,649	29,048	-
貿易票據	1,046,726	16,147	285,209	447,922	297,291	157	-	-
客戶墊款	868,859	9,335	140,956	433,198	159,128	126,242	-	-
預付稅款	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
遞延稅項資產	1,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,544
固定資產	78,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,575
投資物業	19,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,434
其他資產	37,192	10,436	13,308	13,290	158	-	-	-
資產總值	\$ 2,974,885	\$ 353,669	\$ 452,285	\$ 1,051,431	\$ 695,851	\$ 293,048	\$ 29,048	\$ 99,553
負債								
銀行存款及結餘	\$ 429,475	\$ 7,090	\$ 15,598	\$ 304,942	\$ 101,845	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
客戶存款	1,650,664	338,060	367,203	584,061	358,692	2,648	-	-
稅項	3,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,849
其他負債	319,822	298,888	6,548	13,297	159	930	-	-
負債總額	\$ 2,403,810	\$ 644,038	\$ 389,349	\$ 902,300	\$ 460,696	\$ 3,578	\$ -	\$ 3,849
淨負債差額	\$ 571,075	\$ (290,369)	\$ 62,936	\$ 149,131	\$ 235,155	\$ 289,470	\$ 29,048	\$ 95,704

表 LIQA：流動性風險管理

設計資金戰略的首要目標是確保資產和資金來源的多樣化。本行的核心業務是提供短期性的貿易融資服務。這些資金由存款提供，一般為 3 個月。所以，到期不匹配的情況為最少。同業拆借不被視為可替代存款成為融資資產的方法。本行資金來源的重要部分來自公司和零售市場，包括定期存款（不包括留置權），留置權定期存款以及保留在貿易融資保證金賬戶中的金額。該銀行還擁有金融機構的信貸服務。另一個可用資金來源是與其他銀行（本地或國外）重新貼現貿易賬單。本行不斷評估從金融機構獲得透支額度及其他借貸額度（無抵押）的可能性，可在不可預見的情況下使用。由於有各種不同的資金來源，特別是零售市場，這不會導致高度集中的資金方案。

本銀行亦會定期進行壓力測試，以分析流動資金風險。透過適用的虛擬及歷史假設，本銀行的壓力測試均已考慮資產負債表內外項目及其對現金流量造成的影響。資產及負債管理委員會審查流動性壓力測試的結果。

三個壓力情景 – 即個別銀行危機、整體市場危機，以及結合上述兩種情況的綜合危機 – 均採用金管局監管政策手冊 LM-2「穩健的流動性風險管理系統及管控措施」。

應急資金政策旨在提供積極措施，本銀行運用預早警報指標，當中包括質量性及數量性的措施，及監察內部及外在因素。假如有任何早期跡象顯示本銀行流動資金狀況將受重大影響，應通知資產負債管理委員會。資產負債管理委員會將考慮適當的補救措施，並在情況需要時會考慮採用危機管理措施。本銀行已設立危機管理委員會，並由首席行政總監領導該委員會，該委員會專責處理危機，並明確規定取得應急資金的策略及程序，以及有關各方的職務及職責。應急資金政策如有任何重大變動，均須分別取得董事會的批准。

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

The Bank defines interest rate risk in the banking book (“IRRBB”) as required by HKMA’s Supervisory Policy Manual IR-1, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book. IRRBB refers to the risk of the Bank’s financial condition resulting from movements in interest rates that affect the Bank’s interest rate sensitive positions. As no positions are classified as held for trading, IRRBB includes all of the Bank’s interest rate sensitive positions.

The Bank has a risk governance framework to oversee and monitor interest rate risk. The framework is built around a structure that enables the Board of Directors to discharge the responsibility for on-going interest rate risk management to the Asset and Liability Committee (“ALCO”). The ALCO deals with all IRRBB matters of the Bank.

Risk limits are established for monitoring of impact to economic value of equity (“EVE”) and net interest income (“NII”) resulting from future interest rate change. An independent unit checks the worst case regulatory IRRBB sensitivity test result is within the defined risk limits.

Models used for IRRBB computation purposes form part of the Bank’s model inventory, require a model description and undergo a periodic model validation process.

The Bank performs interest rate sensitivity analysis to measure the potential effect of changes in NII and EVE on quarterly basis. Sensitivity analysis in relation to the impact of changes in NII and EVE is assessed through the following prescribed interest rate shock scenarios:

1. Parallel up: A constant parallel shock up across all time buckets
2. Parallel down: A constant parallel shock down across all time buckets
3. Steepener: Short rates down and long rates up
4. Flattener: Short rates up and long rates down
5. Short rates up: Rates up are greatest at shortest time buckets and diminish towards current rates in longer time buckets
6. Short rates down: Rates down are greatest at shortest time buckets and diminish towards current rates in longer time buckets

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

Key modelling assumptions and calculation parameters used for Table IRRBB1 are:

1. The IRRBB calculations are performed for significant currencies. Significant currencies are defined as those that account for 5% or more of the Bank's total on-balance sheet interest rate sensitive position in all currencies.
2. Interest cash flows used for EVE change computation include credit spreads.
3. For discounting purposes, the risk-free yield curve in the respective currency plus a credit spread by asset class is used.
4. Interest cash flows and repricing positions are included in the respective time bucket in accordance with the date of the interest payment or the date of repricing respectively.
5. NII change is computed based on NII resulting from prevailing contractually agreed positions and future transactions, which fall into the defined 12-month horizon. Given the constant volume, lifetime and margin assumption, actual transactions reaching maturity are rolled over and modelled as future transactions. For the NII change computation, new interest rates for floating rate positions, fixed rate instruments and Non-maturing Deposits ("NMD") are determined based on the prevailing risk-free yield for the currency and the respective forward adjustment.
6. NMD refers to the deposit types without maturity. The interest repricing dates are determined based on internal models. The average repricing maturity of NMDs are determined per historical re-pricing and run off behaviour. Average behavioural maturity of NMDs is calculated based on the weighted average of each time buckets using the behavioural weights. The Bank's average and longest behavioural maturity of NMDs are 2.5 years and 5 years respectively.
7. The Bank has no material asset positions with early repayment features. Early withdrawal of deposits is neither frequent nor material. In addition, a penalty payment applies in most cases when an early deposit repayment is made. Debt securities held do not include any securities with a prepayment option by the issuer. The methodology considers the likelihood of such features to be immaterial on the assessment of the impact on NII and EVE.

表 IRRBBA：銀行帳內的利率風險——風險管理目標及政策

本銀行跟據香港金融管理局監管政策手冊 IR-1 的要求定義銀行帳內的利率風險（簡稱“IRBB”）。IRBB 指本銀行的財政狀況因銀行帳內以及資產負債表外的利率敏感持倉受到不利的利率走勢影響而承受的風險。由於本銀行沒有倉盤被分類為持作交易用途，因此 IRBB 包括了本行所有利率敏感倉盤。

本銀行設有風險治理框架，以監督和監控利率風險。該框架圍繞一個框架构建使董事會能夠持續將利率風險管理的責任移交給資產和負債委員會（“ALCO”）。ALCO 處理本銀行的所有 IRBB 事務。

本銀行建立了風險限額，以監控未來利率變動對股權經濟價值（“EVE”）和淨利息收益（“NII”）的影響。一個獨立的部門檢查最壞情況下的 IRBB 敏感度測試結果是否在規定的風險範圍內。

用於 IRBB 計算目的的模型構成了本銀行模型清單的一部分，需要模型描述並經過定期模型驗證過程。

本銀行進行利率敏感度分析，以按季度衡量淨資產收益率和 EVE 變化的潛在影響。通過以下規定的利率衝擊情境來評估與 NII 和 EVE 變化的影響相關的敏感度分析：

1. 平行向上：利率收益率曲線在所有時間段內平行向上移動
2. 平行向下：利率收益率曲線在所有時間段內平行向下移動
3. 較傾斜：短期利率下降而長期利率上升
4. 較橫向：短期利率上升而長期利率下降
5. 短率上升：利率在最短的時間段內上升差距最大，而差距隨著較長時段減少至與當前利率相若
6. 短率下降：利率在最短的時間段內下降差距最大，而差距隨著較長時段減少至與當前利率相若

表 IRRBB1 使用的關鍵建模假設和計算參數包括：

1. IRBB 計算是針對重要貨幣進行的。重大貨幣定義為在所有貨幣中佔銀行資產負債表內利率敏感持倉總額的 5% 或以上的貨幣。
2. 用於 EVE 更改計算的利息現金流量包括客戶信貸利差。
3. 利息現金流量和重定價持倉分別根據利息支付日期或重定價日期計入相應的時段。但是，對於 EVE 更改計算，將應用實際的付款或重新定價日期。
4. 出於折現目的，使用相應貨幣的無風險收益曲線加上資產類別的信用利差。
5. NII 的變化是根據現行的合同約定持倉（資產負債表）和未來交易（它們屬於定義的 12 個月範圍）得出的 NII 來計算的。給定不變的數量，壽命和保證金假設，將到期的實際交易進行展期，並建模為未來交易。對於 NII 變動計算，將根據貨幣的現行無風險收益率和相應的遠期調整來確定浮動

利率持倉，固定利率工具和無期限存款 (“NMD”) 的新利率。

6. NMD 是指存款無指定到期日。利息重新定價日期是根據內部模型確定。NMD 的平均重定價到期日是根據歷史重定價確定，並且會影響其行為。NMD 的平均行為成熟度是使用行為權重基於每個時間段的加權平均值來計算。本銀行的 NMD 的平均及最長重訂息率期限分別為 2.5 年及 5 年。
7. 本銀行無持有提前還款的重大持倉。提早提取存款既不頻繁也不重大。此外，在大多數情況下，如果提前還款，則應支付罰款。本銀行無持有債券具備預付款選擇權。以上產品對評估 NII 和 EVE 不會構成重大的影響。

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

(HK\$'000)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		ΔEVE		ΔNII	
	Period	31-Dec-21	30-Sep-21	31-Dec-21	30-Sep-21
1	Parallel up	19,687	23,270	-3,792	-7,014
2	Parallel down	-	-	3,792	7,014
3	Steeper	826	472		
4	Flattener	3,888	5,139		
5	Short rate up	11,566	14,137		
6	Short rate down	-	-		
7	Maximum	19,687	23,270	3,792	7,014
	Period	31-Dec-21		30-Sep-21	
8	Tier 1 capital	542,289		534,689	

表 IRRBB1：銀行帳內的利率風險的量化資料

(港元'000)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		股權經濟價值變動		淨利息收益變動	
	期間	2021年12月31日	2021年9月30日	2021年12月31日	2021年9月30日
1	平行向上	19,687	23,270	-3,792	-7,014
2	平行向下	-	-	3,792	7,014
3	較傾斜	826	472		
4	較橫向	3,888	5,139		
5	短率上升	11,566	14,137		
6	短率下降	-	-		
7	最高	19,687	23,270	3,792	7,014
	期間	2021年12月31日		2021年9月30日	
8	一級資本	542,289		534,689	

Table REMA: Remuneration policy

The Bank has adopted and is committed to promoting a sound and prudent remuneration system in accordance with the guideline in Part 3 of the Supervisory Policy Manual Module CG-5 "Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System" issued by the HKMA.

The Bank recognises that achievement of its mission, vision and strategic objectives depends on the quality and commitment of its staff. The principles of the HBZ Remuneration Policy reflect its goal to attract, retain, motivate and reward quality staff. The guiding principles used to determine the institution-wide remuneration policy are based on sound governance, internal equality, competitiveness, sustainability and conservative approach to risk-taking. The remuneration policy is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors.

To establish the relative merit and worth of each position and ensure equity in remuneration, a performance appraisal system is in place and is consistently applied across all areas of work and responsibilities. Performance of individual employees is based on a set of pre-defined criteria which are determined according to the individual's designation as well as relevant qualitative and quantitative factors. Promotions and increments are linked to performance appraisals.

The parameters used for allocating cash versus other forms of remuneration depend on the organizational status of the employee. The remuneration package across the organization is structured with a fixed compensation component only. The remuneration package comprises of basic salary, allowances, retirement scheme contributions, bonuses and benefits.

The Human Resources Working Group is responsible for overseeing various staff management issues like capacity planning practices, succession planning, reviewing compensation and reward policies, performance management schemes, framework for staff promotion and grading, and staff training and development plan.

表 REMA：薪酬制度政策

本銀行已遵照金管局頒布的《監管政策手冊》—「穩健的薪酬制度指引」(CG-5) 第三部分所載的指引，並致力推行穩健和合理的薪酬制度。

本銀行認識到，能否完成其使命、願景和策略性目標，取決於其員工的素質和投入程度。本銀行制定薪酬政策的原則，是為了吸引、挽留、激勵和獎勵優秀員工。本銀行在釐定整個機構的薪酬政策時，是以穩健管治、內部平等、具競爭力、可持續發展和保守的風險取向為指導原則。董事會每年對薪酬制度進行審核。

為了確定每個職位的職責和價值，並確保公平的薪酬待遇，本銀行設立了績效評估制度，並統一地對各方面的工作和職責進行了評估。員工績效評估基於一系列的預先設定標準，這些標準根據員工職務以及相關定性和定量因素確定。升職加薪的決定與績效評估結果掛鉤。

現金和其他薪酬分配的參數，視乎僱員是本地或外聘僱員。組織內部的員工薪酬僅為固定薪酬。員工薪酬包括基本工資、津貼、退休計劃供款、分紅和福利。

人力資源工作組負責監管不同的員工管理事宜，包括職能規劃慣例、替任規劃、覆核薪酬和獎勵政策、績效管理計劃、員工晉升和職級框架、員工培訓和發展計劃等。

Template REM1: Remuneration awarded during financial year

(HK\$'000)

			2021		2020	
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Remuneration amount and quantitative information			Senior management	Key personnel	Senior management	Key personnel
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of employees	3	2	3	1
2		Total fixed remuneration	8,214	3,331	9,414	1,525
3		Of which: cash-based	7,398	3,331	8,574	1,525
4		Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
5		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	-	-	-	-
6		Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
7		Of which: other forms	816	-	840	-
8		Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
9	Variable remuneration	Number of employees	-	-	-	-
10		Total variable remuneration	-	-	-	-
11		Of which: cash-based	-	-	-	-
12		Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
13		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	-	-	-	-
14		Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
15		Of which: other forms	-	-	-	-
16		Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
17	Total remuneration	8,214	3,331	9,414	1,525	

模版 REM1：在財政年度內給予的薪酬

(港元'000)

			2021		2020	
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
			高級管理人員	主要人員	高級管理人員	主要人員
1	固定薪酬	員工數目	3	2	3	1
2		固定薪酬總額	8,214	3,331	9,414	1,525
3		其中：現金形式	7,398	3,331	8,574	1,525
4		其中：遞延	-	-	-	-
5		其中：股票或其他股票掛鈎工具	-	-	-	-
6		其中：遞延	-	-	-	-
7		其中：其他形式	816	-	840	-
8		其中：遞延	-	-	-	-
9	浮動薪酬	員工數目	-	-	-	-
10		浮動薪酬總額	-	-	-	-
11		其中：現金形式	-	-	-	-
12		其中：遞延	-	-	-	-
13		其中：股票或其他股票掛鈎工具	-	-	-	-
14		其中：遞延	-	-	-	-
15		其中：其他形式	-	-	-	-
16		其中：遞延	-	-	-	-
17	薪酬總額		8,214	3,331	9,414	1,525

Template REM2: Special payments

(HK\$'000)

		2021				2020			
		Senior management		Key personnel		Senior management		Key personnel	
Special payments		Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
1	Guaranteed bonuses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Sign-on awards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Severance payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

模版 REM2：特別付款

(港元'000)

特別款項		2021				2020			
		高級管理人員		主要人員		高級管理人員		主要人員	
		員工數目	總額	員工數目	總額	員工數目	總額	員工數目	總額
1	保證花紅	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	簽約獎金	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	遣散費	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Template REM3: Deferred remuneration

Analysis of total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration

(HK\$'000)

		2021		2020	
		Senior management	Key personnel	Senior management	Key personnel
1	Cash	-	-	-	-
2	Shares	-	-	-	-
3	Cash-linked instruments	-	-	-	-
4	Other	-	-	-	-
5	Total	-	-	-	-

Total amount of remuneration exposed to
ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments

	Outstanding deferred remuneration	-	-	-	-
	Retained remuneration	-	-	-	-

Analysis of adjustments of deferred remuneration

(HK\$'000)

		2021		2020	
		Senior management	Key personnel	Senior management	Key personnel
Total amount of adjustments during the financial year due to					
	ex post explicit adjustments	-	-	-	-
	ex post implicit adjustments	-	-	-	-

Deferred remuneration amounting to NIL was paid out in the financial year 2021 (2020: HK\$1,755,000).

模版 REM3：遞延薪酬

未支付的遞延薪酬總額

(港元'000)

		2021		2020	
		高級管理人員	主要人員	高級管理人員	主要人員
1	現金	-	-	-	-
2	股票	-	-	-	-
3	現金掛鈎工具	-	-	-	-
4	其他	-	-	-	-
5	總額	-	-	615	-

可能受在宣布給予後出現的外在及/或內在調整影響的未支付遞延薪酬總額

	未支付的遞延薪酬	-	-	-	-
	保留薪酬	-	-	-	-

遞延薪酬調整

(港元'000)

	在有關財政年度內被修訂的薪酬	2021		2020	
		高級管理人員	主要人員	高級管理人員	主要人員
	宣布給予後作出的外在調整	-	-	-	-
	宣布給予後出現的內在調整	-	-	-	-

本銀行在財政年度 2021 內發放了遞延薪酬為零港元 (2020: 港元 1,755,000)。