



Regulatory Disclosures

監管披露

December 2017

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Summary of Pillar III Regulatory Disclosures

Disclosure requirement	Tables and templates	Page No.	Q4 of 2017
Part I : Overview of risk management and RWA	OVA: Overview of risk management	15 - 17	✓
	OV1: Overview of RWA	18	✓
Part II : Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures	LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	19	✓
	LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	20	✓
	LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts	21 - 22	✓
Part III : Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	CRA: General information about credit risk	23 - 24	✓
	CR1: Credit quality of exposures	25	✓
	CR2: Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities	26	✓
	CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures	27 - 28	✓
	CRC: Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation	29	✓
	CR3: Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation	30	✓
	CR4: Credit risk exposures and effects of recognized credit risk mitigation – BSC approach	31	✓
	CR5: Credit risk exposures by asset classes and by risk weights – BSC approach	32	✓
Part IV : Counterparty Credit risk	CCRA: Qualitative disclosures related to counterparty credit risk (including those arising from clearing through CCPs)	33	✓
	CCR1: Analysis of counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by approaches	34	✓
	CCR2: CVA capital charge	35	✓
	CCR3: Counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by asset classes and by risk weights – BSC approach	36	✓
	CCR5: Composition of collateral for counterparty default risk exposures (including those for contracts or transactions cleared through CCPs)	37	✓
	CCR6: Credit-related derivatives contracts	38	✓
	CCR8: Exposures to CCPs	39	✓
Part V : Securitization exposures	SECA: Qualitative disclosures related to securitization exposures	40	✓
	SEC1: Securitization exposures in banking book	41	✓
	SEC2: Securitization exposures in trading book	42	✓
	SEC3: Securitization exposures in banking book and associated capital requirements – where AI acts as originator	43	✓
	SEC4: Securitization exposures in banking book and associated capital requirements – where AI acts as investor	44	✓
Part VI : Market risk	MR1: Market risk under STM approach	45	✓

支柱III監管披露摘要

披露要求	表和模板	頁碼	2017年第四季度
第一部分： 風險管理與風險加權 數額概述	OVA：風險管理概覽	60 - 62	✓
	OV1：風險加權數額概覽	63	✓
第二部分： 財務報表與監管風險承擔的關 連	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	64	✓
	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	65	✓
	LIA：會計與監管風險承擔數額之間的差額的解釋	66 - 67	✓
第三部分： 非證券化風險的信用風險	CRA：信用風險的一般資料	68 - 69	✓
	CR1：風險承擔的信用質素	70	✓
	CR2：違責貸款及債務證券的改變	71	✓
	CRB：關於風險承擔的信用質素的額外披露	72 - 73	✓
	CRC：關於減低信用風險措施的描述披露	74	✓
	CR3：認可減低信用風險措施概覽	75	✓
	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	76	✓
	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	77	✓
第四部分： 交易對手信用風險	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	78	✓
	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	79	✓
	CCR2：信用估值調整（CVA）資本要求	80	✓
	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	81	✓
	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	82	✓
	CCR6：信用相關衍生工具合約	83	✓
	CCR8：對中央交易對手方的風險承擔	84	✓
第五部分： 證券化風險	SECA：關於證券化類別風險承擔的描述披露	85	✓
	SEC1：銀行帳內的證券化類別風險承擔	86	✓
	SEC2：交易帳內的證券化類別風險承擔	87	✓
	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	88	✓
	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	89	✓
第六部分：市場風險	MR1：在STM計算法下的市場風險	90	✓

KEXIM Asia Limited

Regulatory Disclosures

Key capital ratios disclosures		
Capital Adequacy Ratio		
	31-Dec-17 USD	31-Dec-16 USD
Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital before regulatory deductions	56,086,296	54,455,426
Total Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital regulatory deductions	(1,165,426)	(656,709)
Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital	54,920,870	53,798,717
Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital before regulatory deductions	-	-
Total Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital regulatory deductions	-	-
Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital	-	-
Tier 1 capital (Tier 1 = CET1 + AT1)	54,920,870	53,798,717
Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions	17,221,844	16,886,671
Total Tier 2 capital regulatory deductions	-	-
Tier 2 capital	17,221,844	16,886,671
Total capital (Total capital = Tier1 + Tier 2)	72,142,714	70,685,388
Total risk weighted assets	331,386,734	297,485,773
CET 1 capital ratio (%)	16.57%	18.08%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	16.57%	18.08%
Total capital ratio (%)	21.77%	23.76%
Leverage ratio		
	31-Dec-17 USD	31-Dec-16 USD
Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital	54,920,870	53,798,717
Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital	-	-
Tier 1 capital (Tier 1 = CET1 + AT1)	54,920,870	53,798,717
Total exposures	402,601,472	351,406,617
Leverage ratio (%)	13.64%	15.31%

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Regulatory Disclosures

Capital adequacy ratio

Capital disclosures under Basel III

Cross
references to
Balance Sheet
reconciliation
under Basel III

At 12/31/2017

CET1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	30,000,000	[5]
2	Retained earnings	26,570,568	[6] + [7] + [10]
3	Disclosed reserves	(484,272)	[8]
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 capital (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)</i>	Not applicable	
5	Minority interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
6	CET1 capital before regulatory deductions	56,086,296	
CET1 capital: regulatory deductions			
7	Valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liability)	-	
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liability)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities	266,039	[3] - [9]
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Excess of total EL amount over total eligible provisions under the IRB approach	-	
13	Gain-on-sale 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 capital investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	

KEXIM Asia Limited

Regulatory Disclosures

Capital adequacy ratio (*continued*)

Capital disclosures under Basel III

Cross
references to
Balance Sheet
reconciliation
under Basel III

At 12/31/2017

CET1 capital: regulatory deductions			
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	Not applicable	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	Not applicable	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial sector entities	Not applicable	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	Not applicable	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	Not applicable	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	899,387	[10]
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	-	
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	899,387	[10]
26c	Securitization exposures specified in a notice given by the Monetary Authority	-	
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	1,165,426	
29	CET1 capital	54,920,870	
AT1 capital: instruments			
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	Capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements from AT1 capital	-	
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	
35	of which: AT1 capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out arrangements	-	
36	AT1 capital before regulatory deductions	-	

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Regulatory Disclosures

Capital adequacy ratio (*continued*)

Capital disclosures under Basel III

Cross
references to
Balance Sheet
reconciliation
under Basel III

At 12/31/2017

AT1 capital: regulatory deductions			
37	Investments in own AT1 capital instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT1 capital instruments	-	
39	Insignificant capital investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant capital investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 capital	-	
42	Regulatory deductions applied to AT1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	
43	Total regulatory deductions to AT1 capital	-	
44	AT1 capital	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (Tier 1 = CET1 + AT1)	54,920,870	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	15,000,000	[4]
47	<i>Capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements from Tier 2 capital</i>	(172,508)	
48	<i>Tier 2 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Tier 2 capital of the consolidation group)</i>	-	
49	<i>of which: capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out arrangements</i>	-	
50	<i>Collective impairment allowances and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital</i>	2,394,352	[1] + [2] + [10]
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions	17,221,844	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions			
52	<i>Investments in own Tier 2 capital instruments</i>	-	
53	<i>Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital instruments</i>	-	
54	<i>Insignificant capital investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)</i>	-	
55	<i>Significant capital investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation</i>	-	

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Regulatory Disclosures

Capital adequacy ratio (*continued*)

Capital disclosures under Basel III

Cross
references to
Balance Sheet
reconciliation
under Basel III

At 12/31/2017

Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions			
56	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 capital	-	
56a	Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	-	
57	Total regulatory deductions to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital	17,221,844	
59	Total capital (Total capital = Tier 1 + Tier 2)	72,142,714	
60	Total risk weighted assets	331,386,734	
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)			
61	CET1 capital ratio	16.57%	
62	Tier 1 capital ratio	16.57%	
63	Total capital ratio	21.77%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 capital requirement as specified in s.3B of the BCR plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB or D-SIB requirements)	6.88%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.25%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	
67	of which: G-SIB or D-SIB buffer requirement	0.00%	
68	CET1 capital surplus over the minimum CET1 requirement and any CET1 capital used to meet the Tier 1 and Total capital requirement under s.3B of the BCR	10.95%	
National minima (if different from Basel 3 minimum)			
69	National CET1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	
71	National Total capital minimum ratio	Not applicable	

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Regulatory Disclosures

Capital adequacy ratio (*continued*)

Capital disclosures under Basel III

Cross
references to
Balance Sheet
reconciliation
under Basel III

At 12/31/2017

Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Insignificant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments, AT1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
73	Significant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	Not applicable	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	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 basic approach and the standardized (credit risk) approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the basic approach and the standardized (credit risk) approach	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the IRB approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the IRB approach	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements	Not applicable	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	Not applicable	
82	Current cap on AT1 capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

KEXIM Asia Limited

Regulatory Disclosures

Capital adequacy ratio (*continued*)

Notes :

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

Row No.	Description	Hong Kong basis	Basel III basis
	Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities	266,039	266,039
10	<p><u>Explanation</u></p> <p>As set out in paragraphs 69 and 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), DTAs that rely on future profitability of the bank to be realized are to be deducted, whereas DTAs which relate to temporary differences may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to deduct all DTAs in full, irrespective of their origin, from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 10 may be greater than that required under Basel III.</p> <p>The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 10 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of DTAs to be deducted which relate to temporary differences to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for DTAs arising from temporary differences and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities and other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.</p>		
Remarks:			
The amount of the 10% / 15% thresholds mentioned above is calculated based on the amount of CET1 capital determined			

Abbreviations:

CET1: Common Equity Tier 1

AT1: Additional Tier 1

Main Features under Basel III

		At 12/31/2017	
1	Issuer	KEXIM Asia Limited	
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N.A.	
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong Laws	
	<i>Regulatory treatment</i>		
4	Transitional Basel III rules [#]	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules ⁺	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo*/group/group & solo	Solo*	Solo*
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares	Subordinated loan
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	USD 30,000,000	USD14,827,492
9	Par value of instrument	No par value (issue USD30m)	USD15 m
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Liability - amortised cost

KEXIM Asia Limited

Regulatory Disclosures

Capital adequacy ratio (*continued*)

Main Features under Basel III

		At 12/31/2017	
11	Original date of issuance	4 March 2004	6 November 2012
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated
13	Original maturity date	no maturity	10 December 2022
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N.A.	10 December 2017, 15 million
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating dividend	Floating coupon
18	Coupon rate and any related index	No	3 months LIBOR + 1.9%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N.A.	N.A.
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N.A.	N.A.
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N.A.	N.A.
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N.A.	N.A.
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N.A.	N.A.
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N.A.	N.A.
30	Write-down feature	No	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N.A.	BCR Sch. 4C1.(k)
32	If write-down, full or partial	N.A.	Full or partial
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N.A.	N.A.
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N.A.	N.A.
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Subordinated creditors	Senior creditors
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N.A.	N.A.

Footnote:

- # Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H of the Banking (Capital) Rules
- + Regulatory treatment of capital instruments not subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H of the Banking (Capital) Rules
- * Include solo-consolidated

KEXIM Asia Limited

Regulatory Disclosures

Capital adequacy ratio (*continued*)

Balance Sheet reconciliation under Basel III

	Balance Sheet as in published financial statements At 12/31/2017	Under regulatory scope of consolidation At 12/31/2017	Cross references to Definition of Capital Components
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	6,048,775	6,048,775	
Loans and advances to banks and others financial institutions	29,126,507	29,126,507	
<i>Of which: collective impairment allowances</i>		242,734	[1]
Loans and advances to customers	194,048,523	194,048,523	
<i>Of which: collective impairment allowances</i>		1,252,231	[2]
Available-for-sale investments	157,639,645	157,639,645	
Held-to-maturity investments	4,790,985	4,790,985	
Property, plant and equipment	10,915	10,915	
Deferred tax assets	345,945	345,945	[3]
Other assets	2,026,566	2,026,566	
Taxations recoverable	23,893	23,893	
TOTAL ASSETS	394,061,754	394,061,754	
Equity and liabilities			
Deposits and balances from immediate holding company	-	-	
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	153,800,830	153,800,830	
Derivative financial liabilities	66	66	
Tax payable	-	-	
Borrowings from immediate holding company	98,036,456	98,036,456	
Borrowings from other financial institutions	69,851,724	69,851,724	
Subordinated liabilities	15,000,000	15,000,000	[4]
Other liabilities	1,206,476	1,206,476	
Total liabilities	337,895,552	337,895,552	
Equity			
Share capital	30,000,000	30,000,000	[5]
Reserves	26,166,202	26,166,202	
<i>Of which: retained profits</i>		22,935,898	[6]
<i>profit for the period</i>		2,735,283	[7]
<i>AFS investment revaluation reserve</i>		(484,272)	[8]
<i>deferred tax assets</i>		79,906	[9]
<i>regulatory reserve</i>		899,387	[10]
Total equity	56,166,202	56,166,202	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	394,061,754	394,061,754	

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Regulatory Disclosures

Leverage ratio

	At 12/31/2017	At 12/31/2016
Leverage ratio	13.64%	15.31%

The leverage ratio was complied in accordance with the Leverage Ratio Framework issued by the HKMA.

Regulatory Disclosures

(a) Summary Comparison Table

		At 12/31/2017	At 12/31/2016
	Item	Leverage ratio framework US\$ equivalent	Leverage ratio framework US\$ equivalent
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	394,061,754	348,755,725
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	1,965,408	2,102,220
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	83,254	365,285
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	6,757,095	557,095
7	Other adjustments	(266,039)	(373,708)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	402,601,472	351,406,617

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Regulatory Disclosures

Leverage ratio (continued)

(b) Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

		At 12/31/2017	At 12/31/2016
	Item	Leverage ratio framework US\$ equivalent	Leverage ratio framework US\$ equivalent
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	396,027,162	350,857,945
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital (reported as negative amounts)	(266,039)	(373,708)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	395,761,123	350,484,237
Derivative exposures			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	58,254	112,785
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	25,000	252,500
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions (reported as negative amounts)	-	-
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (reported as negative amounts)	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives (reported as negative amounts)	-	-
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	83,254	365,285

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Regulatory Disclosures

Leverage ratio (continued)

(b) Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

		At 12/31/2017	At 12/31/2016
	Item	Leverage ratio framework US\$ equivalent	Leverage ratio framework US\$ equivalent
Securities financing transaction exposures			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	-	-
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets (reported as negative amounts)	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	24,314,190	2,314,190
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts (reported as negative amounts)	(17,557,095)	(1,757,095)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	6,757,095	557,095
Capital and total exposures			
20	Tier 1 capital	54,920,870	53,798,717
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	402,601,472	351,406,617
Leverage ratio			
22	Basel III leverage ratio	13.64%	15.31%

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Regulatory Disclosures

Countercyclical Capital Buffer Ratio

	At 12/31/2017	At 12/31/2016
Countercyclical Capital Buffer Ratio	0.006%	0.016%

Geographical breakdown of risk-weighted amounts (RWA) in relation to private sector credit exposures

At 31 December 2017

		a	b	c	d
	Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect	Total RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio of AI	CCyB ratio of AI	CCyB amount of AI
		(%)	Amount (USD)		
1	Hong Kong SAR	1.25	1,000,000		
2	China	0	7,005,967		
3	Brazil	0	2,433,929		
4	Japan	0	5,564,471		
5	South Korea	0	197,867,012		
6	United Kingdom	0	-		
7	United States	0	3,507,303		
	Total		217,378,682	0.006%	13,043

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Regulatory Disclosures

Liquidity maintenance ratio ("LMR")

	At 12/31/2017	At 12/31/2016
Average LMR for the period	720.61%	333.17%

The Liquidity Ratio specified under section 102 of the Banking Ordinance was replaced by the LMR on 1 January 2015. LMR was compiled in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules issued by the HKMA with effect from 1 January 2015 for the implementation of the Basel III capital framework.

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

(a) Approach to liquidity risk management

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

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

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

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

Table OVA: Overview of risk management

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

The Company is committed to high standards of corporate governance, and has fully complied throughout the year with the guideline in the Supervisory Policy Manual CG 1 “Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions” issued by the HKMA.

Board committees

The board of directors has established a number of committees including the Credit Committee and Risk Management Committee.

Credit Committee

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

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for reviewing all risks assumed in the course of business. Its review covers, but is not limited to, the market, liquidity, credit, country, legal, reputational, strategic and operational risks as well as the limits, policies and procedures designed to mitigate these risks. It also reviews the risks outstanding and controls over, new products proposed.

The Risk Management Committee is coordinated by the Deputy Managing Director who reports to the Managing Director and to the ultimate holding company. The responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee include:

- Understand fully the nature of risks considered significant to the Company and to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to identify, measure and control these risks;
- Ensure that appropriate policies and procedures, controls, and risk monitoring systems are in place and that accountability and lines of authority are set out clearly and well communicated;
- Establish and communicate guidelines and standards for managing the Company’s risks;
- Implement strategies in a manner that limits risks associated with the Company’s business and ensures compliance with laws and regulations;
- Oversee the asset and liability structure of the Company and ensure that the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term funding needs; and

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Regulatory Disclosures

Table OVA: Overview of risk management (continued)

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

Financial risk management

Information about the Company's exposure to and its management and control of risks, in particular, the primary risks associated with its use of financial instruments:

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

Credit risk management

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

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

Market risk management

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

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

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

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

Liquidity risk management

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

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Table OVA: Overview of risk management (continued)

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

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

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

Operational risk management

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

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

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

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

Stress Testing

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template OV1: Overview of RWA

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31-Dec-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17
		USD	USD	USD
		T	T-1	T
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	322,502,243	341,457,580	25,800,179
2	Of which STC approach	-	-	-
2a	Of which BSC approach	322,502,243	341,457,580	25,800,179
3	Of which IRB approach	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	-	-	-
5	Of which SA-CCR	-	-	-
5a	Of which CEM	-	-	-
6	Of which IMM(CCR) approach	-	-	-
7	Equity exposures in banking book under the market-based approach	-	-	-
8	CIS exposures – LTA	-	-	-
9	CIS exposures – MBA	-	-	-
10	CIS exposures – FBA	-	-	-
11	Settlement risk	-	-	-
12	Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	-
13	Of which IRB(S) approach – ratings-based method	-	-	-
14	Of which IRB(S) approach – supervisory formula method	-	-	-
15	Of which STC(S) approach	-	-	-
16	Market risk	93,438	175,433	7,475
17	Of which STM approach	93,438	175,433	7,475
18	Of which IMM approach	-	-	-
19	Operational risk	8,885,263	8,974,559	710,821
20	Of which BIA approach	8,885,263	8,974,559	710,821
21	Of which STO approach	-	-	-
21a	Of which ASA approach	-	-	-
22	Of which AMA approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	-	-	-
24	Capital floor adjustment	-	-	-
24a	Deduction to RWA	-	-	-
24b	Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	-	-	-
24c	Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	-	-	-
25	Total (1+ 4+ 7+ 8+ 9+ 10+ 11+ 12+ 16+ 19+ 23 + 24 -24a)	331,480,944	350,607,572	26,518,475
N/A: Not applicable in the case of Hong Kong				

Explanation of significant drivers behind differences in reporting periods T and T-1.

Credit exposures increase is due to an increase in debt securities.

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

Not Applicable.

If the AI uses the internal models method under the market-based approach to calculate its equity exposures in the banking book pursuant to the BCR, it should provide a

KEXIM Asia Limited uses Basic approach to measure equity exposures in the banking book. The internal models method under the market-based approach does not apply.

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

	As at 31 December 2017						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
			subject to credit risk framework	subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework	not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
USD							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	6,048,775	6,048,775	6,048,775	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks and others financial institutions	29,126,507	29,455,625	29,455,625	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	194,048,523	195,391,040	195,391,040	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale investments	157,639,645	157,639,645	157,639,645	-	-	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments	4,790,985	4,790,985	4,790,985	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	10,915	10,915	10,915	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	345,945	345,945	-	-	-	-	345,945
Other assets	2,026,566	2,424,138	2,424,138	-	-	-	-
Taxation recoverable	23,893	23,893	-	-	-	-	23,893
Total Assets	394,061,754	396,130,961	395,761,123	-	-	-	369,838
Liabiities							
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	153,800,830	153,800,830	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	66	66	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings from immediate holding company	98,036,456	98,036,456	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings from other financial institutions	69,851,724	69,851,724	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	1,206,476	1,206,476	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	337,895,552	337,895,552	-	-	-	-	-

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

USD		As at 31 December 2017				
		(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)	395,761,123	395,761,123	-	-	-
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	395,761,123	395,761,123	-	-	-
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	24,314,190	6,757,095	-	-	
5	Differences due to credit risk mitigation	(80,890,100)	(80,890,100)	-	-	-
6	Differences due to potential exposures for counterparty credit risk	16,651	-	-	16,651	-
7	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	339,201,864	321,628,118	-	16,651	-

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

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

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

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

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

The differences are mainly attributable to the following factors:

- The carrying values reported in the financial statement are after deduction of collective and individual impairment allowances while the exposure amounts for regulatory purposes are before deducting impairment allowances (except for exposures under Standardised Approach of credit risk from which individual impairment allowances made against the exposures are deducted);
- The exposure amounts for regulatory purposes are after the adjustment for the capital effect of recognized credit risk mitigation on the principal amounts;
- Counterparty credit risk exposures for regulatory purposes consist of both the current exposures and the potential exposures which are derived by applying the credit conversion factor (CCF) to the notional principal of the transactions or contracts.

(c) Systems and controls applied to assets valuation

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

Estimation of fair values

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

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

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

Table CRA: General information about credit risk

Overview

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

(a) Credit risk

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

Corporate credit risk

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

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

Credit risk for treasury transactions

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

Credit-related commitments

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

Concentration of credit risk

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

Table CRA: General information about credit risk (continued)

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

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

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

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Template CR1: Credit quality of exposures

USD		As at 31 December 2017			
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Gross carrying amounts of		Allowances / impairments	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1	Loans	-	224,846,665	1,349,080	223,497,585
2	Debt securities	-	162,430,630	-	162,430,630
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	24,314,190	145,885	24,168,305
4	Total	-	411,591,485	1,494,965	410,096,520

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template CR2: Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities

	31-Dec-17 USD
1 Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of December 2016	530,009
2 Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	-
3 Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4 Amounts written off	(312,166)
5 Other changes	(217,843)
6 Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of December 2017 (1+2-3-4±5)	<u>-</u>

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Regulatory Disclosures

Table CRB: Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

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

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

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

	31-Dec-17 USD
Gross loans and advances to customers	
– neither past due nor impaired	224,846,665
– past due but not impaired	-
– impaired	-
Total	224,846,665

Of which,

	31-Dec-17 USD
Gross loans and advances to customers that are neither past due nor impaired	
– pass	224,846,665
– special mention	-
Total	224,846,665

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

	31-Dec-17 USD
Gross loans and advances to customers that are past due but not impaired	
– overdue 3 months or less	-
– overdue more than 3 months	-
Total	-

Loans and advances that are past due for more than 90 days but are not impaired amounted to USD:Nil as at 31st December, 2017.

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

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

The approach and treatment of impairment allowance of different types of assets (including loans and advances, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets and other assets) are elaborated in the Company’s impairment allowance policy.

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

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

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

Geographical area	
USD	31-Dec-17
– South Korea	287,562,644
– Others	124,028,841
Total	411,591,485

Industry	
USD	31-Dec-17
– Banks	128,077,605
– Non-bank private sector	
o Manufacturing	131,381,023
o Building and construction, property development and investment	3,000,000
o Electricity and gas	28,582,905
o Recreational activities	8,000,000
o Information technology	16,997,600
o Wholesale and retail trade	15,000,000
o Transport and transport equipment	40,044,132
o Financial concerns	25,524,095
o Others	14,984,125
Total	411,591,485

Residual maturity	
USD	31-Dec-17
– Up to and including one year	211,855,306
– Over one year and up to including two years	70,660,479
– Over two years	129,075,700
Total	411,591,485

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Regulatory Disclosures

Table CRC: Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation

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

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

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

Credit Committee

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template CR3: Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation

		As at 31 December 2017				
		(a)	(b1)	(b)	(d)	(f)
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by recognized collateral	Exposures secured by recognized guarantees	Exposures secured by recognized credit derivative contracts
USD						
1	Loans	45,624,366	177,873,219	-	177,873,219	-
2	Debt securities	162,430,630	-	-	-	-
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	24,168,305	-	-	-	-
4	Total	232,223,301	177,873,219	-	177,873,219	-
5	Of which defaulted	-	-	-	-	-

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

		As at 31 December 2017					
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Exposure classes		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	%
1	Sovereign exposures	8,880,513	-	8,880,513	-	8,129,181	92%
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	119,652,938	2,000,000	119,652,938	2,000,000	42,358,823	35%
5	Cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other exposures	267,227,672	4,757,095	267,227,672	4,757,095	271,984,767	100%
9	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total	395,761,123	6,757,095	395,761,123	6,757,095	322,472,771	80%

No significant change over the last reporting period.

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

USD		As at 31 December 2017								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Exposure class	Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	30%	50%	100%	250%	Others	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)
1	Sovereign exposures	751,332	-	-	-	-	8,129,181	-	-	8,880,513
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	101,117,644	-	-	20,535,294	-	-	121,652,938
5	Cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other exposures	-	-	1,600,000	-	-	270,384,767	-	-	271,984,767
9	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total	751,332	-	102,717,644	-	-	299,049,242	-	-	402,518,218

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

Counterparty credit risk management

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

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

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

		As at 31 December 2017					
		(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
USD							
1	SA-CCR (for derivative contracts)	-	-		1.4	-	-
1a	CEM	58,254	25,000		N/A	83,254	16,651
2	IMM (CCR) approach			-	N/A	-	-
3	Simple Approach (for SFTs)					-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach (for SFTs)					-	-
5	VaR (for SFTs)					-	-
6	Total						16,651

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template CCR2: CVA capital charge

USD		As at 31 December 2017	
		(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	83,254	12,821
4	Total	83,254	12,821

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

USD		As at 31 December 2017								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(ca)	(d)	(f)	(ga)	(h)	(i)
Risk Weight	Exposure class	0%	10%	20%	30%	50%	100%	250%	Others	Total default risk exposure after CRM
1	Sovereign exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	PSE exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank exposures	-	-	16,651	-	-	-	-	-	16,651
5	CIS exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Significant exposures to commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Total	-	-	16,651	-	-	-	-	-	16,651

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Regulatory Disclosures

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

USD	As at 31 December 2017					
	(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template CCR6: Credit-related derivatives contracts

USD	As at 31 December 2017	
	(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)	-	-

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template CCR8: Exposures to CCPs

USD		As at 31 December 2017	
		(a)	(b)
		Exposure after CRM	RWA
1	Exposures of the AI as clearing member or 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 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	-	-

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Regulatory Disclosures

Table SECA: Qualitative disclosures related to securitization exposures

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

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template SEC1: Securitization exposures in banking book

USD		As at 31 December 2017								
		(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template SEC2: Securitization exposures in trading book

USD		As at 31 December 2017								
		(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

USD		As at 31 December 2017																
		(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	IRB(S) RBM	IRB(S) SFM	STC(S)	1250%	IRB(S) RBM	IRB(S) SFM	STC(S)	1250%	IRB(S) RBM	IRB(S) SFM	STC(S)	1250%
1	Total exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Traditional securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Of which securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Of which retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Of which re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Of which securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Of which retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Of which re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

USD		As at 31 December 2017																
		(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	IRB(S) RBM	IRB(S) SFM	STC(S)	1250%	IRB(S) RBM	IRB(S) SFM	STC(S)	1250%	IRB(S) RBM	IRB(S) SFM	STC(S)	1250%
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Regulatory Disclosures

Template MR1: Market risk under STM approach

		As at 31 December 2017
		(a)
USD		RWA
	Outright product exposures	93,438
1	Interest rate exposures (general and specific risk)	-
2	Equity exposures (general and specific risk)	-
3	Foreign exchange (including gold) exposures	93,438
4	Commodity exposures	-
	Option exposures	-
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	-
7	Other approach	-
8	Securitization exposures	-
9	Total	93,438

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

主要資本比率披露

資本充足比率

	2017年12月31日 美元	2016年12月31日 美元
監管扣減之前的CET1資本	56,086,296	54,455,426
CET1資本的監管扣減總額	(1,165,426)	(656,709)
CET1 資本	54,920,870	53,798,717
監管扣減之前的AT1資本	-	-
AT1資本的監管扣減總額	-	-
AT1資本	-	-
一級資本 (一級資本 = CET1 + AT1)	54,920,870	53,798,717
監管扣減之前的二級資本	17,221,844	16,886,671
二級資本的監管扣減總額	-	-
二級資本	17,221,844	16,886,671
總資本 (總資本 = 一級資本 + 二級資本)	72,142,714	70,685,388
風險加權總資產	331,386,734	297,485,773
CET1資本比率 (%)	16.57%	18.08%
一級資本比率 (%)	16.57%	18.08%
總資本比率 (%)	21.77%	23.76%

槓桿比率

	2017年12月31日 美元	2016年12月31日 美元
CET1 資本	54,920,870	53,798,717
AT1資本	-	-
一級資本 (一級資本 = CET1 + AT1)	54,920,870	53,798,717
風險承擔總額	402,601,472	351,406,617
槓桿比率 (%)	13.64%	15.31%

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

資本充足比率

根據巴塞爾協定三的資本披露

於2017年12月31日

根據巴塞爾協定三的資產負債表對帳的參照提示

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	30,000,000	[5]
2	保留溢利	26,570,568	[6] + [7] + [10]
3	已披露的儲備	(484,272)	[8]
4	須從CET1資本逐步遞減的直接發行資本(只適用於非合股公司)	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	56,086,296	
CET1資本：監管扣減			
7	估值調整	-	
8	商譽(已扣除相聯遞延稅項負債)	-	
9	其他無形資產(已扣除相聯遞延稅項負債)	-	
10	已扣除遞延稅項負債的遞延稅項資產	266,039	[3] - [9]
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出售收益	-	
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	於在監管綜合計算的範圍以外的金融業實體發行的CET1資本票據的非重大資本投資(超出10%門檻之數)	-	
19	於在監管綜合計算的範圍以外的金融業實體發行的CET1資本票據的重大資本投資(超出10%門檻之數)	-	

監管披露

資本充足比率 (續)

根據巴塞爾協定三的資本披露

		於2017年12月31日	根據巴塞爾協定三的資產負債表對帳的參照提示
CET1資本：監管扣減			
20	按揭供款管理權(高於10%門檻之數)	不適用	
21	由暫時性差異產生的遞延稅項資產(高於10%門檻之數，已扣除相聯遞延稅項負債)	不適用	
22	超出15%門檻之數	不適用	
23	其中：於金融業實體的普通股的重大投資	不適用	
24	其中：按揭供款管理權	不適用	
25	其中：由暫時性差異產生的遞延稅項資產	不適用	
26	適用於CET1資本的司法管轄區特定監管調整	899,387	[10]
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	-	
26b	一般銀行業務風險監管儲備	899,387	[10]
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任何累積虧損	-	
26e	受規管非銀行附屬公司的資本短欠	-	
26f	在屬商業實體的有連繫公司中的資本投資(超出申報機構的資本基礎的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	1,165,426	
29	CET1 資本	54,920,870	
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：受逐步遞減安排規限的由附屬公司發行的AT1資本票據	-	

監管披露

資本充足比率 (續)

根據巴塞爾協定三的資本披露

		於2017年12月31日	根據巴塞爾協定三的資產負債表對帳的參照提示
AT1資本：監管扣減			
36	監管扣減之前的AT1資本	-	
37	於機構本身的AT1資本票據的投資	-	
38	互相交叉持有AT1資本票據	-	
39	於在監管綜合計算的範圍以外的金融業實體發行的AT1資本票據的非重大資本投資(超出10%門檻之數)	-	
40	於在監管綜合計算的範圍以外的金融業實體發行的AT1資本票據的重大資本投資	-	
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 + AT1)	54,920,870	
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	15,000,000	[4]
47	須從二級資本逐步遞減的資本票據	(172,508)	
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：受逐步遞減安排規限的由附屬公司發行的資本票據	-	
50	合資格計入二級資本的集體減值備抵及一般銀行風險監管儲備	2,394,352	[1] + [2] + [10]
51	監管扣減之前的二級資本	17,221,844	
二級資本：監管扣減			
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	-	
54	於在監管綜合計算的範圍以外的金融業實體發行的二級資本票據的非重大資本投資(超出10%門檻之數)	-	

監管披露

資本充足比率 (續)

根據巴塞爾協定三的資本披露

於2017年12月31日

根據巴塞爾協定三的資產負債表對帳的參照提示

二級資本：監管扣減			
55	於在監管綜合計算的範圍以外的金融業實體發行的二級資本票據的重大資本投資	-	
56	適用於二級資本的司法管轄區特定監管調整	-	
56a	加回合資格計入二級資本的因對土地及建築物（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	-	
57	對二級資本的監管扣減總額	-	
58	二級資本	17,221,844	
59	總資本 (總資本 = 一級資本 + 二級資本)	72,142,714	
60	風險加權總資產	331,386,734	
資本比率(佔風險加權資產的百分比)			
61	CET1 資本比率	16.57%	
62	一級資本比率	16.57%	
63	總資本比率	21.77%	
64	機構特定緩衝資本要求(《資本規則》第3B條指明的最低CET1資本要求加防護緩衝資本加反周期緩衝資本要求加環球系統重要性銀行或本地系統重要性銀行的資本要求	6.88%	
65	其中：防護緩衝資本要求	1.25%	
66	其中：銀行特定反周期緩衝資本要求	0.00%	
67	其中：環球系統重要性銀行或本地系統重要性銀行的要求	0.00%	
68	CET1資本超出在《資本規則》第3B條下的最低CET1要求及用作符合該條下的一級資本及總資本要求的任何CET1資本	10.95%	
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	
70	司法管轄區一級資本最低比率	不適用	
71	司法管轄區總資本最低比率	不適用	

監管披露

資本充足比率 (續)

根據巴塞爾協定三的資本披露

		於2017年12月31日	根據巴塞爾協定三的資產負債表對帳的參照提示
低於扣減門檻的數額(風險加權前)			
72	於在監管綜合計算的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的非重大資本投資	-	
73	於在監管綜合計算的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的重大資本投資	-	
74	按揭供款管理權(已扣除相聯稅項負債)	不適用	
75	由暫時性差異產生的遞延稅項資產(已扣除相聯遞延稅項負債)	不適用	
就計入二級資本的準備金的適用上限			
76	合資格計入二級資本中有關基本計算法及標準(信用風險)計算法下的準備金(應用上限前)	-	
77	在基本計算法及標準(信用)風險計算法下可計入二級資本中的準備金上限	-	
78	合資格計入二級資本中有關IRB計算法下的準備金(應用上限前)	-	
79	在IRB計算法下可計入二級資本中的準備金上限	-	
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	
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	
82	受逐步遞減安排規限的AT1 資本票據的現行上限	-	
83	由於實施上限而不可計入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	由於實施上限而不可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)	-	

監管披露

資本充足比率 (續)

附註：

相對《巴塞爾協定三》資本標準所載定義，《資本規則》對以下項目賦予較保守的定義：

行數	內容	香港基準	《巴塞爾協定三》 基準
	已扣除遞延稅項負債的遞延稅項資產	266,039	266,039
10	<p>解釋</p> <p>正如巴塞爾委員會發出的《巴塞爾協定三》文本(2010年12月)第69及87段所列載，視乎銀行予以實現的未來或然率而定的遞延稅項資產須予扣減，而與暫時性差異有關的遞延稅項資產則可CET1資本內予以有限度確認(並因此可從CET1資本的扣減中被豁除，但以指定門檻為限)。在香港，不論有關資產的來源，認可機構須從CET1資本中全數扣減所有遞延稅項資產。因此，在第10行所填報須予扣減的數額可能會高於《巴塞爾協定三》規定須扣減的數額。在本格內的「《巴塞爾協定三》基準」項下匯報的數額為經調整的在第10行所匯報的數額(即在「香港基準」項下匯報的數額)，而調整方法是按須扣減的與暫時性差異有關的遞延稅項資產數額予以下調，並以不超過在《巴塞爾協定三》下就暫時性差異所產生的遞延稅項資產所定的10%門檻及就按揭供款管理權、由暫時性差額所產生的遞延稅項資產與於金融業實體發行的CET1資本票據的重大投資(不包括屬對有連繫公司的貸款、融通或其他信用風險承擔的投資)所定的整體15%門檻為限。</p>		
<p>註：</p> <p>上述10%/15%門檻的數額的計算是以《銀行業（資本）規則》為基準。</p>			

簡稱：

CET1：普通股權一級資本

AT1：額外一級資本

根據巴塞爾協定三的主要特點

		於2017年12月31日	
1	發行人	KEXIM Asia Limited	
2	獨有識別碼（如CUSIP、ISIN或Bloomberg對私人配售的識別碼）	不適用	
3	票據的管限法律	香港法律	
	監管處理方法		
4	《巴塞爾協定三》過渡期規則 [#]	普通股本一級	二級
5	《巴塞爾協定三》後過渡期規則 ⁺	普通股本一級	二級
6	可計入單獨*/集團/集團及單獨基礎	單獨*	單獨*
7	票據類別（由各地區自行指明）	普通股	後償貸款
8	在監管資本的確認數額（以有關貨幣百萬計，於最近的申報日期）	美元30,000,000	美元14,827,492
9	票據面值	沒有票據面值 (發行美元三千萬)	美元一千五百萬
10	會計分類	股東股本	負債- 攤銷成本

監管披露

資本充足比率 (續)

根據巴塞爾協定三的主要特點

		於2017年12月31日	
11	最初發行日期	二零零四年三月四日	二零一二年十一月六日
12	永久性或設定期限	永久	設定期限
13	原訂到期日	沒有期限	二零二二年十二月十日
14	須獲監管當局事先批准的發行人贖回權	有	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	二零一七年十二月十日，一千五萬貸款
16	後續可贖回日(如適用)	不適用	不適用
票息 / 股息			
17	固定或浮動股息 / 票息	浮動股息	浮動票息
18	票息率及任何相關指數	沒有	三個月倫敦銀行同業拆息加1.90%
19	有停止派發股息的機制	沒有	沒有
20	全部酌情、部分酌情，或強制	全權酌情權	強制
21	設有遞升息率或其他贖回誘因	沒有	沒有
22	非累計或累計	非累積	非累積
23	可轉換或不可轉換	不可以轉換	不可以轉換
24	若可轉換，轉換觸發事件	不適用	不適用
25	若可轉換，全部或部分	不適用	不適用
26	若可轉換，轉換比率	不適用	不適用
27	若可轉換，強制或可選擇性轉換	不適用	不適用
28	若可轉換，指明轉換後的票據類別	不適用	不適用
29	若可轉換，指明轉換後的票據發行人	不適用	不適用
30	減值特點	沒有	有
31	若減值，減值的觸發點	不適用	«銀行業(資本)規則»附表4C1.(k)
32	若減值，全部或部分	不適用	全部或部分
33	若減值，永久或臨時性質	不適用	不適用
34	若屬臨時減值，說明債務回復機制	不適用	不適用
35	清盤時在級別架構中的位置(指明緊接較其優先的票據類別)	後償債權人	優先債權人
36	可過渡的不合規特點	沒有	沒有
37	若是，指明不合規特點	不適用	不適用

註：

- # 資本票據的監管處理方法須依照« 銀行業(資本) 規則» 附表4H 所載的過渡安排
- + 資本票據的監管處理方法無須依照« 銀行業(資本) 規則» 附表4H 所載的過渡安排
- * 包括單獨綜合基礎

監管披露

資本充足比率 (續)

根據巴塞爾協定三的資產負債表對帳

	資產負債表中 公佈的財務報表 於2017年12月31日	根據監管合併 範圍 於2017年12月31日	資本披露模版 的參照提示
資產			
現金及在銀行同業及其他金融機構的結餘	6,048,775	6,048,775	
銀行同業及其他金融機構貸款及墊款	29,126,507	29,126,507	
其中：集體減值準備		242,734	[1]
客戶貸款及墊款	194,048,523	194,048,523	
其中：集體減值準備		1,252,231	[2]
可供出售投資	157,639,645	157,639,645	
持有至到期投資	4,790,985	4,790,985	
物業、廠房及設備	10,915	10,915	
遞延稅項資產	345,945	345,945	[3]
其他資產	2,026,566	2,026,566	
可收回稅款	23,893	23,893	
資產總額	394,061,754	394,061,754	
負債			
直屬控股公司的存款及結餘	-	-	
銀行同業及其他金融機構的存款及結餘	153,800,830	153,800,830	
衍生金融負債	66	66	
應付稅項	-	-	
直屬控股公司的借款	98,036,456	98,036,456	
其他金融機構的借款	69,851,724	69,851,724	
後償負債	15,000,000	15,000,000	[4]
其他負債	1,206,476	1,206,476	
負債總額	337,895,552	337,895,552	
股東權益			
股本	30,000,000	30,000,000	[5]
儲備	26,166,202	26,166,202	
其中：保留溢利		22,935,898	[6]
本期間溢利		2,735,283	[7]
可供出售投資重估儲備		(484,272)	[8]
遞延稅項資產		79,906	[9]
一般儲備		899,387	[10]
股東權益	56,166,202	56,166,202	
負債及股東權益總額	394,061,754	394,061,754	

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

槓桿比率

	於2017年12月31日	於2016年12月31日
槓桿比率	13.64%	15.31%

槓桿比率是按照金管局頒佈之槓桿比率框架的規定。

監管披露

(a) 對帳摘要比較表

		於2017年12月31日	於2016年12月31日
	項目	槓桿比率框架 等值美元	槓桿比率框架 等值美元
1	已發布財務報表所列載的綜合資產總額	394,061,754	348,755,725
2	對為會計目的須作綜合計算、但在監管綜合計算範圍以外的金融業實體或商業實體的投資而須作的相關調整	1,965,408	2,102,220
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	有關衍生金融工具的調整	83,254	365,285
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)	-	-
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)	6,757,095	557,095
7	其他調整	(266,039)	(373,708)
8	槓桿比率風險承擔	402,601,472	351,406,617

監管披露

槓桿比率（續）

(b) 槓桿比率通用披露模版

		於2017年12月31日	於2016年12月31日
	項目	槓桿比率框架 等值美元	槓桿比率框架 等值美元
資產負債表內風險承擔			
1	資產負債表內項目(不包括衍生工具及證券融資交易，但包括抵押品)	396,027,162	350,857,945
2	扣減：斷定《巴塞爾協定三》一級資本時所扣減的資產數額(以負數表示)	(266,039)	(373,708)
3	資產負債表內風險承擔總額(不包括衍生工具及證券融資交易)(第1及2行相加之數)	395,761,123	350,484,237
衍生工具風險承擔			
4	所有與衍生工具交易有關的重置成本(即扣除合資格現金變動保證金)	58,254	112,785
5	所有與衍生工具交易有關的潛在未來風險承擔的附加數額	25,000	252,500
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：就衍生工具交易提供的現金變動保證金的應收部分(以負數表示)	-	-
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(以負數表示)	-	-
9	經調整後已出售信用衍生工具的有效名義數額	-	-
10	扣減：就已出售信用衍生工具作出調整的有效名義抵銷及附加數額的扣減(以負數表示)	-	-
11	衍生工具風險承擔總額 (第4至10行相加之數)	83,254	365,285

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

槓桿比率（續）

(b) 槓桿比率通用披露模版

		於2017年12月31日	於2016年12月31日
	項目	槓桿比率框架 等值美元	槓桿比率框架 等值美元
證券融資交易風險承擔			
12	經銷售會計交易調整後(在不確認淨額計算下)的證券融資交易資產總計	-	-
13	扣減：證券融資交易資產總計的應付現金與應收現金相抵後的淨額(以負數表示)	-	-
14	證券融資交易資產的對手方信用風險承擔	-	-
15	代理交易風險承擔	-	-
16	證券融資交易風險承擔總額 (第12至15行相加之數)	-	-
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計	24,314,190	2,314,190
18	扣減：就轉換為信貸等值數額作出的調整(以負數表示)	(17,557,095)	(1,757,095)
19	資產負債表外項目(第17及18行相加之數)	6,757,095	557,095
資本及風險承擔總額			
20	一級資本	54,920,870	53,798,718
21	風險承擔總額 (第3、11、16及19行相加之數)	402,601,472	351,406,617
槓桿比率			
22	《巴塞爾協定三》槓桿比率	13.64%	15.31%

監管披露

逆周期緩衝資本比率

逆周期緩衝資本比率

於2017年12月31日	於2016年12月31日
0.006%	0.016%

有關私人機構信用風險承擔的風險加權數額(RWA)的地域細目分類

於2017年12月31日

		a	b	c	d
	司法管轄區 (J)	當日有效的適用 JCCyB比率	計算認可機構的CCyB比 率所用的RWA總額	認可機構的CCy B比率	認可機構的CCyB 數額
		(%)	數額(美元)		
1	香港	1.25	1,000,000		
2	中國內地	0	7,005,967		
3	巴西	0	2,433,929		
4	日本	0	5,564,471		
5	南韓	0	197,867,012		
6	英國	0	-		
7	美國	0	3,507,303		
	總額		217,378,682	0.006%	13,043

監管披露

流動性維持比率

	於2017年12月31日	於2016年12月31日
期內平均流動性維持比率	720.61%	333.17%

根據《銀行業條例》第102條規定的流動資金比率，於二零一五年一月一日以流動性維持比率代替。流動性維持比率乃根據由二零一五年一月一日生效的「巴塞爾協定三」資本框架的執行，按照由金管局發出《銀行業(流動性)規則》編製。

平均流動性維持比率是按照該年度的流動資金狀況，以每個曆月的平均比率的算術平均數計算。

(a) 流動性風險管理策略

本公司的流動性風險管理策略是基於各項要素釐定，即管治的框架、風險管理委員會監督，和介定個別風險管理方法的內部監控政策。根據所介定的風險管理方法，設有流程及系統以計量、限制和監控風險。風險管理委員會負責監督整體流動性狀況，確保有足夠的流動性來履行義務。委員會成員至少每月開會審查內部或法定的若干限制。建立內部目標流動性比率，為流動性頭寸提供預警信號。

流動性管理的目的是確保足夠的現金流來履行所有財務承諾，並利用業務擴張的機會。這包括公司按要求或者合同期滿的任何存款提取的能力，償還借款到法定流動性比例的公司，並有機會出現新的貸款和投資。

流動性是根據管理層和流動性維持率指導下由高級管理人員每天進行管理。高級管理人員負責確保公司對所有業務具有足夠的流動性，確保資金組合適當，以避免期限錯配，並在期限差距的情況下防止價格和再投資率風險，及監測本地和國際市場的資金充足和流動性。如果比例低於內部目標，風險管理委員會將被及時通知，並確定適當的行動方案，以恢復該比率達到或高於內部目標比率。

公司通過持有足夠的流動資產（如現金和銀行結餘和證券）來管理流動性風險，確保短期融資需求在謹慎的限度內被覆蓋。公司定期對其流動性狀況進行調查。

監管披露

表OVA：風險管理概覽

本公司已制定政策及程序以確定和分析這些風險、訂定適當的風險限額和控制措施，並通過採用可靠和先進的管理及信息系統不斷監察風險和限額。本公司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。內部核數師亦會定期進行審核，以確保本公司符合有關政策及程序。

本公司承諾維持高質素的企業管治，並於整年度完全符合金管局發出的《監管政策手冊》CG-1「本地註冊認可機構的企業管治」的指引。

董事委員會

董事會成立了多個委員會，其中包括信貸委員會及風險管理委員會。

信貸委員會

信貸委員會的職責是協助董事會制定本公司的風險容量和策略以管理信貸風險。委員會還負責推行及維持本公司的信貸風險管理架構，並參與評核大額貸款的申請和作出授信的決定。委員會成員包括副常務董事和高級經理。

風險管理委員會

風險管理委員會的職責是審閱本公司在業務過程中承擔的一切風險。審閱範圍包括 (但不限於) 市場、流動資金、信貸、國家、法律、信譽、策略及營運風險，以及為減低這些風險而設的限額、政策及程序。委員會還負責審閱所建議新產品的未解決風險和有關的控制。

副常務董事負責協調風險管理委員會的工作，並向常務董事和最終控股公司匯報。風險管理委員會的職責包括：

- 全面了解對本公司而言屬重大風險的性質，並確保已採取所需步驟以確定、計量及控制這些風險；
- 確保設有合適的政策及程序、控制措施和風險監察系統，並且明確制定及適當傳達問責制度和權限；
- 制定及傳達本公司的風險管理指引及標準；
- 實施策略以限制與本公司業務有關的風險，並確保符合法律規章的規定；
- 監督本公司的資產負債結構，並確保具有足夠流動資金以應付短期資金需求；及

監管披露

表OVA：風險管理概覽(續)

- 制定、實施及監督策略，以確保這些策略與資產 / 負債管理目標一致。在制定策略時，應考慮經濟、競爭和監管情況。

財務風險管理

有關本公司的風險 (特別是與採用金融工具相關的主要風險) 承擔額和管理與控制方面的資料：

信貸風險：因客戶或交易對手違約而引致虧損，並產生結算風險等任何形式的信貸風險。

信貸風險管理

本公司已制定政策及程序以確定和分析這些風險、訂定適當的風險限額和控制措施，並通過採用可靠和先進的管理及信息系統不斷監察風險和限額。本公司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。內部核數師亦會定期進行審核，以確保本公司符合有關政策及程序。信用風險管理的細節可以在表CRA中找到。

市場風險：由於市場價格變動而引致金融工具的公允價值或未來現金流量出現波動的風險。市場風險包括貨幣風險、利率風險及其他價格風險。

市場風險管理

市場風險來自證券等所有對市場風險敏感的金融工具和衍生工具，以及財務或結構性倉盤。本公司的市場風險管理目標是避免收益及權益的虧損風險過高，以及減低本公司就金融工具固有波動承受的風險。

風險管理委員會負責監察市場風險。董事會會綜合本公司對利率的意見，就利率決定未來的業務策略。此外，董事會還會審閱和制定籌資政策，確保遵循風險管理目標。

衍生工具也在本公司的資產及負債管理流程中用作管理本公司本身的市場風險。本公司主要採用的衍生工具是與利率及外匯有關的合約，其中主要包括場外衍生工具。

流動資金及籌資風險：本公司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。

流動資金風險管理

流動資金管理的目的是確保有足夠的現金流量應付所有財務承擔，並且把握業務拓展機會。管理工作包括本公司即時或在合約到期時滿足任何提款要求的能力；在到期時償還借款的能力；符合法定流動資金比率的能力；及在機會出現時作出新貸款和投資的能力。

監管披露

表OVA：風險管理概覽(續)

高級經理是按照管理層的指示每日管理流動資金。高級經理須負責確保本公司有足夠的流動資金應付一切營運所需，確保資金來源組合適當(避免到期日錯配和在出現到期日差距時產生價格及再投資利率風險)，以及監察本地和國際市場的資金來源及流動資金是否足夠。

本公司是通過持有足夠並質量適中的流動資產(如現金、銀行結餘和證券)來管理流動資金風險，確保在審慎的限額內滿足短期的資金需求。本公司會定期就流動資金狀況進行壓力測試。

營運風險：由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所產生的風險

營運風險管理

營運風險是指內部流程及支援系統出現故障或外來事故所產生的風險。

本公司經驗豐富的高級行政人員在各主要營運範疇均制定政策，當中已計及影響該等交易的重要因素。根據該等政策，整體及個別市場風險的限額均由管理層核准。

本公司實施了嚴格的控制措施，以確保本身適當遵循有關政策及限額。就此而言，本公司設立了一套內部審核制度，以確保所有當局的指令均會執行。

本公司非常重視業務能夠在安全及恰當的情況下進行，使本公司可以在每個層面執行嚴謹的控制措施。高級行政人員獲賦予管理特定營運範疇的職責，並獲得經驗豐富的中級管理層及前線人員的全力支持。常務董事積極參與本公司事務，並負責對所有主要借貸及行政決策作出最後審批。

壓力測試

壓力測試是我們風險管理流程的組成部分，包括敏感性分析和情景分析。壓力測試每年至少進行一次。這涉及整個投資組合和風險類型的監管和內部壓力測試。每個壓力測試都有記錄，結果在相關風險委員會進行討論。

監管披露

模版OV1：風險加權數額概覽

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		風險加權數額		最低資本規定
		2017年12月31日	2017年9月30日	2017年12月31日
		美元	美元	美元
		T	T-1	T
1	非證券化類別風險承擔的信用風險	322,502,243	341,457,580	25,800,179
2	其中STC計算法	-	-	-
2a	其中BSC計算法	322,502,243	341,457,580	25,800,179
3	其中IRB計算法	-	-	-
4	對手方信用風險	-	-	-
5	其中 SA-CCR計算法	-	-	-
5a	其中現行風險承擔方法	-	-	-
6	其中IMM(CCR)計算法	-	-	-
7	使用市場基準計算法的銀行帳內股權風險承擔	-	-	-
8	集體投資計劃風險承擔 - LTA	-	-	-
9	集體投資計劃風險承擔 - MBA	-	-	-
10	集體投資計劃風險承擔 - FBA	-	-	-
11	交收風險	-	-	-
12	銀行帳內的證券化類別風險承擔	-	-	-
13	其中IRB(S)計算法 - 評級基準方法	-	-	-
14	其中IRB(S)計算法 - 監管公式方法	-	-	-
15	其中STC(S)計算法	-	-	-
16	市場風險	93,438	175,433	7,475
17	其中STM計算法	93,438	175,433	7,475
18	其中IMM計算法	-	-	-
19	業務操作風險	8,885,263	8,974,559	710,821
20	其中BIA計算法	8,885,263	8,974,559	710,821
21	其中STO計算法	-	-	-
21a	其中ASA計算法	-	-	-
22	其中AMA計算法	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	低於扣減門檻的數額（須計算250%風險權重）	-	-	-
24	資本下限調整	-	-	-
24a	風險加權數額扣減	-	-	-
24b	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	-	-	-
24c	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	-	-	-
25	總計(1+ 4+ 7+ 8+ 9+ 10+ 11+ 12+ 16+ 19+ 23 + 24 -24a)	331,480,944	350,607,572	26,518,475

N/A：不適用於香港情況

解釋T及T-1報告期之間差異的重要驅動因素。

信貸風險增加是由於債務證券增加所致。

如(c)欄的資本規定並未與(a)欄的風險加權數額的8%相對應，認可機構亦應解釋所作出的調整。

不適用

認可機構如根據《資本規則》採用市場基準計算法下的內部模式方法計算其銀行帳內的股權風險承擔，應提供附加說明描述其所採用的內部模式。

KEXIM Asia Limited 已採納「基本計算法」衡量銀行帳內的股權風險承擔。市場基準計算法下的內部模式方法不適用。

監管披露

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

	2017年12月31日						
	(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
美元							
資產							
現金及在銀行同業及其他金融機構的結餘	6,048,775	6,048,775	6,048,775	-	-	-	-
銀行同業及其他金融機構貸款及墊款	29,126,507	29,455,625	29,455,625	-	-	-	-
客戶貸款及墊款	194,048,523	195,391,040	195,391,040	-	-	-	-
可供出售投資	157,639,645	157,639,645	157,639,645	-	-	-	-
持有至到期投資	4,790,985	4,790,985	4,790,985	-	-	-	-
物業、廠房及設備	10,915	10,915	10,915	-	-	-	-
遞延稅項資產	345,945	345,945	-	-	-	-	345,945
其他資產	2,026,566	2,424,138	2,424,138	-	-	-	-
可收回稅項	23,893	23,893	-	-	-	-	23,893
資產總值	394,061,754	396,130,961	395,761,123	-	-	-	369,838
負債							
最終控股公司的存款及結餘	153,800,830	153,800,830	-	-	-	-	-
衍生金融負債	66	66	-	-	-	-	-
最終控股公司的借款	98,036,456	98,036,456	-	-	-	-	-
其他金融機構的借款	69,851,724	69,851,724	-	-	-	-	-
後償負債	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
其他負債	1,206,476	1,206,476	-	-	-	-	-
負債總額	337,895,552	337,895,552	-	-	-	-	-

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

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

美元		2017年12月31日				
		(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）	395,761,123	395,761,123	-	-	-
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	395,761,123	395,761,123	-	-	-
4	資產負債表外數額	24,314,190	6,757,095	-	-	
5	因減低信用風險措施而產生的差異	(80,890,100)	(80,890,100)	-	-	-
6	因對手方信貸風險而產生的潛在風險承擔	16,651	-	-	16,651	-
7	監管範疇下的風險承擔	339,201,864	321,628,118	-	16,651	-

監管披露

表LIA：會計與監管風險承擔數額之間的差額的解釋

下表闡述就模板LI1 和LI2 中顯示的財務報表金額與監管風險承擔金額的差異來源：

(a) 模板LI1 欄 (a) 和 (b) 中金額的差異

用作監管用途之綜合基礎與作會計用途之綜合基礎是不相同的。包括在用作監管用途之附屬公司乃根據金管局按《資本規則》第3C條所頒布的通知內列載。不包括在綜合基礎用作監管用途之附屬公司為非金融類公司以及已核准和受一監管機構規管的證券及保險公司，對該等公司有關維持足夠資本以支持商業活動的監管安排，與按照適用於《資本規則》及《銀行業條例》的金融機構之標準相符。

b) 模板LI2中顯示的會計金額與用作監管用途之金額之間的差異的主要原因

差異主要是由於以下因素：

- 財務報表中呈報的賬面值已扣除整體和個別減值準備，而用作監管用途的風險承擔金額並未有扣除整體和個別減值準備 (標準(信用風險)計算法下的風險承擔則扣除個人減值準備)；
- 用作監管用途的風險承擔是以本金經調整認可減低信用風險措施的資本效應後所得的金額；
- 用作監管用途的對手方信貸風險承擔除現行風險承擔外，還包括將交易或合約的本金額乘以適用的信貸換算因數(CCF)所得的數額而產生的潛在風險承擔。

c) 適用於資產估值的系統與控制

為確保估值估算審慎及可靠，本公司已實施以下估值程序及方法：

公允價值的估計

公允價值的估計是根據金融工具的特性和相關市場資料於某一特定時間作出，因此一般屬主觀性質。本公司以下列公允價值層級來計量公允價值。這些公允價值層級反映了計量公允價值時所使用的輸入變量的重要性。

第一層級：相同工具在活躍市場的開列市價 (未經調整)。

第二層級：使用以可直接觀察 (即價格) 或間接觀察 (即源自價格) 的輸入變量為基礎的估值技術。這個類別包括使用以下方法估值的工具：類似工具在活躍市場的開列市價；相同工具或類似工具在較不活躍市場的開列市價；或其他估值技術，其所用的所有重要的輸入變量都可以通過市場數據直接或間接觀察。

監管披露

表LIA：會計與監管風險承擔數額之間的差額的解釋(續)

第三層級：使用重要的不可觀察輸入變量的估值技術。這個類別包括估值技術並非以可觀察數據的輸入變量為基礎，且不可觀察的輸入變量可對工具的估值構成重大的影響的所有工具。這個類別所包含的工具，是以類似工具的開列市價來估值，並需要作出重大的不可觀察的調整或假設，以反映不同工具的差異。

在活躍市場交易的金融資產和金融負債的公允價值是以開列市價為準。至於所有其他金融工具，本公司使用估值技術來確定公允價值。

估值技術包括現值淨額、折現現金流量模型以及對存在可觀察的市場價格的類似工具進行比較。估值技術所採用的假設和輸入變量包括：在估計折現率、債券和股票價格、外幣匯率、股票和股本證券指數價格、預期價格波動和相關性時使用的基準利率、信貸息差和其他溢價。估值技術的目標是確定一個可反映金融工具在報告日的價格的公允價值，而市場參與者在公平交易基礎上也會得出這一相同的公允價值數額。

本公司採用廣受認可的估值模型來釐定常見及較簡單的金融工具的公允價值，例如僅使用可觀察的市場數據，而不甚需要管理層作出判斷及估計的利率掉期及貨幣掉期。至於上市債務和權益證券、在交易所交易的衍生工具和簡單的場外衍生工具（例如利率掉期及貨幣掉期），其可觀察的價格和模型輸入變量通常可在相關市場中獲取。如能獲取可觀察的市價和模型輸入變量，可降低管理層作出判斷及估計的需要，也降低在釐定公允價值時所涉及的不確定性。能否獲取可觀察的市價和模型輸入變量，視乎產品和市場而定，並容易受到金融市場的特定事件和一般情況的影響而出現變化。

該等技術涉及不確定性因素，並會受到所採取的假設以及就各類金融工具、折現率、估計未來現金流量、未來預期虧損經驗及其他因素所作出的判斷等因素的重大影響。假設的變化會對這些估計及所得出的公允價值構成重大影響。所得出的公允價值估計未必可透過與獨立市場進行的比較來證明，而且在許多情況下，不可在即時出售相關工具時實現。

監管披露

表CRA：信用風險的一般資料

概觀

本文件介紹了公司面臨的每項風險，公司的目標，衡量和管理風險的政策和程序以及公司的資本管理。

(a) 信貸風險

這個類別的風險包括貸款及墊款的信貸及交易對手風險、證券業務的發行機構風險、買賣活動的交易對手風險和國家風險。本公司是通過 (a) 目標市場定義；(b) 信貸審批流程；(c) 付款後監察；及 (d) 管理補救程序來確定和管理這些風險。

公司信貸風險

本公司的公司貸款業務普遍集中於高評級客戶方面。除制定標準外，主要的信貸風險管理方法還包括信貸審批流程。本公司設有政策及程序以評估特定交易對手或交易項目的潛在信貸風險，以及審批有關的交易。本公司還設有審閱流程，確保因應備用信貸的數額和信貸風險的級別達致適當的審閱和批核水平。

本公司持續進行多個層面的信貸分析和監察。這些政策是為了推動預早探查需要特別監察的交易對手、行業或產品風險而設。風險管理委員會定期監察整體的組合風險和潛在問題貸款。

資金交易的信貸風險

本公司管理資金交易信貸風險的方式與管理企業借貸風險的方式相同。本公司為交易對手制定了風險評級，並對個別交易對手設定了風險限額。

與信貸有關的承擔

與信貸有關的承擔和或有項目所涉及的風險，實質上與向客戶提供貸款的信貸風險相同。因此，這些交易需要符合與客戶申請貸款相同的信貸申請、組合保存和抵押品規定。本公司沒有提供任何可能令本公司招致信貸風險的其他擔保。

信貸風險集中

當地理、經濟或行業因素的變動對某組別的交易對手產生類似的影響，而這些組別的信貸風險合計起來對本公司的總體風險而言屬重大時，便會產生信貸風險集中的問題。本公司的金融工具組合分散在不同的地區、行業和產品類別。

監管披露

表CRA：信用風險的一般資料(續)

信貸風險上限

於報告期末承受的信貸風險上限 (不計及任何持有的抵押品或其他信貸提升) 是指財務狀況表中每項金融資產於扣除任何減值準備後的賬面金額。

(b) 市場風險

已根據《銀行業(資本)規則》第22(1)條，本公司已獲香港金融管理局豁免計算市場風險按照《銀行業(資本)規則》第17條的規定。

(c) 營運風險

本公司已採納「基本計算法」計算風險加權資產的信貸風險，並以「基本指標法」計算營運風險。

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

模版CR1：風險承擔的信用質素

		於2017年12月31日			
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		以下項目的總帳面數額		備抵/減值	淨值 (a+b-c)
		違責風險的風險承擔	非違責風險的風險承擔		
美元					
1	貸款	-	224,846,665	1,349,080	223,497,585
2	債務證券	-	162,430,630	-	162,430,630
3	資產負債表外風險承擔	-	24,314,190	145,885	24,168,305
4	總計	-	411,591,485	1,494,965	410,096,520

違約風險：借款人逾期90天以上任何信貸義務。

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

模版CR2：違責貸款及債務證券的改變

	2017年12月31日
	美元
1 於2016年12月期末違責貸款及債務證券結餘	530,009
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 撇帳額	(312,166)
5 其他變動	(217,843)
6 於2017年12月期末違責貸款及債務證券結餘 (1+2-3-4±5)	-

監管披露

表CRB：關於風險承擔的信用質素的額外披露

本公司根據用作匯報予金管局的貸款分類系統劃分貸款及墊款。

客戶貸款及墊款的信貸質素分析如下：

包括將風險承擔分析為「無逾期及減值」、「有逾期但未有減值」及「已減值」。

	2017年12月31日 美元
客戶貸款及墊款總額	
– 無逾期及減值	224,846,665
– 有逾期但未有減值	-
– 已減值	-
總額	224,846,665

其中：

	2017年12月31日 美元
無逾期及減值的客戶貸款及墊款總額	
– 合格	224,846,665
– 需要關注	-
總額	224,846,665

此外，已逾期但未有減值之客戶貸款及墊款的年期分析如下。

	2017年12月31日 美元
有逾期但未有減值的客戶貸款及墊款總額	
– 逾期3 個月或以下	-
– 逾期3 個月以上	-
總額	-

於2017 年12 月31 日，逾期超過90 天但未有減值的貸款及墊款金額為港幣零元。

本公司已制定釐定減值損失準備的指引。

於各報告期結束日，為本公司資產賬面值進行檢討以決定是否有客觀減值證據。如對內及對外資料來源均顯示減值證據存在，須減低賬面值至可收回金額，而減值損失於收益表內入賬。

各資產類型（包括貸款及墊款、持至到期投資、可供出售金融資產及其他資產）減值準備的方法及處理於本公司的減值準備政策內闡述。

經重訂條款的貸款和應收賬款是因借款人的財政狀況惡化而須重組的貸款，而本公司已顧及借款人的財政狀況而有所讓步，否則會不作此考慮。

經重訂的貸款和應收賬款須持續受監控以判斷它們是否仍然已減值或逾期。如現有協議取消並同時訂立重大不同條款的新協議，經重訂條款的原有貸款會被撤銷確認並按公平價值確認為一新的金融資產。

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

表CRB：關於風險承擔的信用質素的額外披露(續)

有關資產信用質量的額外數量披露

按地理區域，行業和剩餘期限的信用風險暴露

地理區域	
美元	2017年12月31日
- 韓國	287,562,644
- 其他	124,028,841
總計	411,591,485

行業	
美元	2017年12月31日
- 銀行	128,077,605
- 非銀行私營部門	
o製造	131,381,023
o建築和建築，房地產開發和投資	3,000,000
o電力和天然氣	28,582,905
o娛樂活動	8,000,000
o信息技術	16,997,600
o批發和零售業	15,000,000
o運輸和運輸設備	40,044,132
o財務問題	25,524,095
o其他	14,984,125
總計	411,591,485

剩餘期限	
美元	2017年12月31日
- 包括一年	211,855,306
- 一年以上，包括兩年	70,660,479
- 超過兩年	129,075,700
總計	411,591,485

監管披露

表CRC：關於減低信用風險措施的描述披露

減低信貸風險的措施

本公司制定了風險管理政策來減低信貸風險，並針對國家及集中性風險設定了上限。

集中性風險限額是指對某一特定借款人所設定的總信貸限額。本公司為每個國家設定國家限額，當中已計及官方實體風險及預期將與本公司進行的交易次數。

上述兩個限額均須屬母公司的集中限額範圍內。

信貸委員會

信貸委員會的職責是協助董事會制定本公司的風險容量和策略以管理信貸風險。委員會還負責推行及維持本公司的信貸風險管理架構，並參與評核大額貸款的申請和作出授信的決定。委員會成員包括副常務董事和高級經理。

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

模版CR3：認可減低信用風險措施概覽

		於2017年12月31日				
		(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
美元						
1	貸款	45,624,366	177,873,219	-	177,873,219	-
2	債務證券	162,430,630	-	-	-	-
3	資產負債表外風險承 擔	24,168,305	-	-	-	-
4	總計	232,223,301	177,873,219	-	177,873,219	-
5	其中違責部分	-	-	-	-	-

監管披露

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

風險承擔類別		於2017年12月31日					
		(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		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	風險加權數額	風險加權數額密度
		美元	美元	美元	美元	美元	%
1	官方實體風險承擔	8,880,513	-	8,880,513	-	8,129,181	92%
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	119,652,938	2,000,000	119,652,938	2,000,000	42,358,823	35%
5	現金項目	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	267,227,672	4,757,095	267,227,672	4,757,095	271,984,767	100%
9	對商業實體的重大風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	總計	395,761,123	6,757,095	395,761,123	6,757,095	322,472,771	80%

與上一個報告期無重大變化。

監管披露

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

美元		於2017年12月31日								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
風險權重 風險承擔類別		0%	10%	20%	30%	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	751,332	-	-	-	-	8,129,181	-	-	8,880,513
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	-	-	101,117,644	-	-	20,535,294	-	-	121,652,938
5	現金項目	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	1,600,000	-	-	270,384,767	-	-	271,984,767
9	對商業實體的重大風險承擔	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	總計	751,332	-	102,717,644	-	-	299,049,242	-	-	402,518,218

監管披露

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

交易對手信貸風險管理

本公司採取現行風險承擔方法計算所有由銀行賬及交易賬中的證券融資交易及衍生工具合約所引致的交易對手信貸風險的監管資本。

本公司管理資金交易信貸風險的方式與管理企業借貸風險的方式相同。本公司為交易對手制定了風險評級，並對個別交易對手設定了風險限額。

債務證券、國庫券和其他合資格票據一般為無抵押。本公司傾向以國際掉期及衍生工具協會（「ISDA」）總協議作為衍生工具活動的協議文件。該協議為買賣各種場外交易產品的活動提供主體合約模式，倘若任何一方違約或提早終止交易，則合約約束雙方對協議所包含的全部未平倉交易採用淨額結算。此外，本公司普遍的做法，是在簽訂ISDA總協議時，與交易對手簽訂信貸擔保附件（「CSA」）。根據CSA，抵押品會由交易其中一方轉交另一方，以減低未平倉交易的市場或有交易對手風險。

監管披露

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

		於2017年12月31日					
		(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
美元							
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	58,254	25,000		不適用	83,254	16,651
2	IMM(CCR)計算法			-	不適用	-	-
3	簡易方法（對於證券融資交易）					-	-
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						16,651

監管披露

模版CCR2：信用估值調整（CVA）資本要求

美元		於2017年12月31日	
		(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	83,254	12,821
4	總計	83,254	12,821

監管披露

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

美元		於2017年12月31日								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(ca)	(d)	(f)	(ga)	(h)	(i)
風險權重		0%	10%	20%	30%	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	-	-	16,651	-	-	-	-	-	16,651
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	-	-	16,651	-	-	-	-	-	16,651

監管披露

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

美元	於2017年12月31日					
	(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

模版CCR6：信用相關衍生工具合約

美元	於2017年12月31日	
	(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）	-	-

監管披露

模版CCR8：對中央交易對手方的風險承擔

美元		於2017年12月31日	
		(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	-	-

監管披露

表SECA：關於證券化類別風險承擔的描述披露

於報告期結束日，本公司沒有證券化類別風險承擔。本公司持有相對較少的證券化類別風險承擔。該等債務證券是根據會計標準進行分類及計量。本公司持有的證券化類別風險承擔及計算風險承擔的風險加權金額均經資本規則指定的認可外部信貸評級機構評級。

監管披露

模版SEC1：銀行帳內的證券化類別風險承擔

美元		於2017年12月31日								
		(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：	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

監管披露

模版SEC2：交易帳內的證券化類別風險承擔

美元		於2017年12月31日								
		(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：	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

監管披露

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

		於2017年12月31日																
		(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	IRB(S) 計算法 RBM	IRB(S) 計算法 SFM	STC(S) 計算法	1250%	IRB(S) 計算法RBM	IRB(S) 計算法 SFM	STC(S) 計算法	1250%	IRB(S) 計算法 RBM	IRB(S) 計算法 SFM	STC(S) 計算法	1250%
美元																		
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

監管披露

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

美元		於2017年12月31日																
		(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	IRB(S) 計算法 RBM	IRB(S) 計算法 SFM	STC(S) 計算法	1250%	IRB(S) 計算法 RBM	IRB(S) 計算法 SFM	STC(S) 計算法	1250%	IRB(S) 計算法 RBM	IRB(S) 計算法 SFM	STC(S) 計算法	1250%
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

KEXIM Asia Limited

監管披露

模版MR1：在STM計算法下的市場風險

		於2017年12月31日
		(a)
美元		風險加權數額
	直接產品風險承擔	93,438
1	利率風險承擔（一般及特定風險）	-
2	股權風險承擔（一般及特定風險）	-
3	外匯（包括黃金）風險承擔	93,438
4	商品風險承擔	-
	期權風險承擔	-
5	簡化計算法	-
6	得爾塔附加計算法	-
7	其他計算法	-
8	證券化類別風險承擔	-
9	總計	93,438