中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司

BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED

年度報告

ANNUAL REPORT

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

[English translation for reference only. Should there be any inconsistency between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.]

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司

公司概況

一、發展歷史

中國銀行是中國持續經營時間最久、全球化和綜合化程度最高的銀行，在中國內地及境外六十四個國家和地區設有機構。

一九五零年六月二十一日，愛國商人莊世平先生創辦了中國銀行澳門分行的前身——澳門南通銀行，並於一九八七年一月一日正名為“中國銀行澳門分行”，成為中國銀行第九家海外分行。二零二二年十一月二十一日，為更好地服務澳門社會和各界客戶，在澳門特區政府的鼎力支持下，中國銀行在澳門投資設立的中國銀行（澳門）股份有限公司正式對外營業，標誌著中國銀行在澳邁入“分行+子行”雙牌照運營新階段。

七十五年來，澳門中銀秉持著“根植澳門·服務澳門”的宗旨，在社會各界和廣大市民的鼎力支持下，逐步發展成為引領市場同業、服務澳門社會的主流銀行。未來，澳門中銀將作為新形勢下集團全球化戰略重要支點，繼續支持特區政府施政，以金融之力助力打造 “法治澳門”、“活力澳門”、“文化澳門”、“幸福澳門”的願景，在高質量維護澳門經濟社會繁榮穩定、推動澳門更深程度融入國家發展大局、助力澳門特色“一國兩制”行穩致遠等方面發揮著積極作用。

BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED

BANK BACKGROUND

I. History of development

Bank of China (“BOC”) is the longest continuously operating bank in China and also the most internationalised and diversified among Chinese banks. It has a presence in the Chinese Mainland and in 64 countries and regions worldwide.

On 21 June 1950, patriotic entrepreneur Mr. Chuang Shih-Ping established the predecessor of BOC Macau – Nam Tung Bank Limited. On 1 January 1987, it was officially renamed Bank of China Macau Branch, becoming the ninth overseas branch of Bank of China. On 21 November 2022, with strong support from the Macao SAR Government and in order to better serve Macao society and its customers from all sectors, Bank of China invested in and established Bank of China (Macau) Limited, which officially commenced business, marking a new chapter of dual operation under a “Branch + Subsidiary” model in Macao.

Over the past 75 years, BOC Macau has adhered to its mission of “Rooted in Macao · Serving Macao”. With the solid support of the community and citizens, it has grown into a mainstream bank that leads the local market and serves Macao society. Looking ahead, BOC Macau will continue to serve as an important pillar of the Group’s global strategy under the new circumstances. It will support the Macao SAR Government’s policy implementation, leveraging financial strength to help realise the vision of a “Rule of Law Macao”, “Dynamic Macao”, “Cultural Macao”, and “Happy Macao”. The Bank will actively contribute to safeguarding Macao’s long-term prosperity and stability, facilitating its deeper integration into the overall development of the country, and supporting the steady implementation of the Macao model of “One Country, Two Systems”.

二、公司概況

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司始終堅持以客戶為中心，與中國銀行澳門分行全方位協同、優勢互補，在母行領導下 堅持“本地銀行”的市場定位，充分發揮中國銀行駐澳機構的協同合力，將中銀集團全球化、綜合化的優勢延伸拓展至澳門。在融入國家發展戰略方面，發揮金融力量助力澳門積極響應“一帶一路”倡議，促進深化同葡語國家交流合作，助力加快推進琴澳一體化，高質量服務澳門融入國家發展大局。在助力澳門經濟發展方面，本行強化產品服務創新，以優質金融服務支持澳門“1+4”產業多元，推動澳門加快智慧城市建設，高質量服務本地實體經濟發展。

截至二零二四年末，中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司設有三十五間分行(其中二十四間網點設有財富管理中心)、一間全自動保管箱中心，四十五間二十四小時自助銀行中心以及三百四十四台自動櫃員機(含存取機)、一百四十四台智能櫃檯和三十九台票e通，基本覆蓋全澳各區。

II. Bank background

Bank of China (Macau) Limited upholds a customer-centric philosophy, working in full synergy with the BOC Macau, leveraging their respective strengths. Under the leadership of the parent bank, it maintains its positioning as a “local bank”, fully utilising the collaborative strength of BOC’s operations in Macao, and extending the globalised and diversified advantages of the Bank of China Group into the Macao market.

In aligning with national development strategies, the Bank has contributed its financial strength to support Macao’s active participation in the “Belt and Road” Initiative, promotion of deeper ties with Portuguese-speaking countries, and acceleration of Hengqin-Macao integration. It is dedicated to helping Macao integrate into national development with high standards.

To support Macao’s economic development, the Bank has strengthened product and service innovation, providing high-quality financial services in support of the SAR’s “1+4” industries diversification strategy. It also promotes the advancement of smart city development, and delivers quality services to support the growth of the real economy.

As of the end of 2024, Bank of China (Macau) Limited had established 35 branches (including 24 with wealth management centers), one fully automated safe deposit box center, 45 24-hour self-service banking centers, 344 ATMs (including cash deposit and withdrawal machines), 144 smart teller machines, and 39 “Cheque Easy” kiosks, essentially achieving full coverage across all districts of Macao.

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司

2024 年業務發展及管理報告

2024 年，適逢新中國成立 75 周年、澳門回歸 25 周年，本行堅持“穩中求進、以進固穩”的工作基調，積極貫徹落實集團工作部署，各項經營指標穩中有進，資產質量保持穩健，改革發展任務有序推進，公司治理機制不斷完善。

在業務發展方面，本行以場景建設、特色產品、銀政服務為抓手，發揮特色優勢，以銀醫項目促進大健康產業在澳門發展，為醫療機構提供系統化專屬金融服務方案；配合特區政府重要民生項目長者公寓正式啓用，助力長者公寓相關工程等金融服務配套，為長者租金的支付提供“政付通”聚合支付平台和自動轉賬代收服務等配套服務，有力支持澳門醫療、養老等重點民生領域施政舉措。

在支持特區現代金融建設方面，本行積極支持特區金融基礎設施建設，順利推動“數字澳門元”各階段測試和部署穩步落地。配合政府打造對公政務服務平台“商社通”、升級本地清算系統、投產 FPS 系統即時轉帳服務，持續提升本地品牌影響力。

在經營管理方面，聚焦集約減負，通過優化工作流程，推動科技與業務深度融合，釋放員工幹事創業的動力和活力。聚焦數字賦能，促進效能提升，持續優化智能櫃檯功能，推動機器人自動化(RPA)、境外綜合管理平台（GIW）等多個總行系統落地澳門，智能櫃檯對網點賦能效用持續顯現。

2025 年，中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司將堅持“根植澳門，服務澳門”的理念，圍繞習主席對澳門發展的“四點希望”，以及新一屆特區政府提出建設“四個澳門”願景，全方位服務特區依法施政，積極推動澳門現代金融建設，為澳門經濟適度多元發展做出更大貢獻。

BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED

2024 BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

The year 2024 marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to motherland. Adhering to the guiding principle of "pursuing progress while ensuring stability and leveraging advancements to reinforce stability", the Bank actively implemented the Group's strategic directives, achieving steady progress across key operational metrics. Asset quality remained robust, reform and development initiatives advanced in an orderly manner, and corporate governance mechanisms were further refined.

Business Development
Leveraging scenario-based ecosystems, differentiated products, and government-bank collaboration, the Bank capitalized on its unique strengths to drive growth. Through its Bank-Medical Integration Program, the Bank supported Macao's healthcare industry by providing tailored financial solutions to medical institutions. Aligning with the Macao SAR Government's launch of the Senior Citizens Apartment initiative, a critical livelihood project, the Bank delivered comprehensive financial services, including the "GovPay" aggregated payment platform and automated rent collection solutions, to facilitate seamless rental transactions for elderly residents. These efforts underscored the Bank's commitment to advancing healthcare and elderly care, key pillars of the SAR's social governance agenda.

Advancing Modern Financial Infrastructure
The Bank actively contributed to the SAR's modern financial ecosystem by advancing the phased testing and deployment of the "Digital Macao Pataca" (e-MOP). It supported the government's Business and Associations Platform for public-sector services, enhanced local clearing systems, and implemented the Faster Payment System (FPS) for real-time transfers, reinforcing its leadership in local financial innovation and brand influence.

Operational Excellence
Focusing on operational efficiency, the Bank streamlined workflows and deepened the integration of technology with business operations, empowering employees to drive innovation. Digital transformation initiatives, including the optimization of smart teller services, Robotic Process Automation (RPA), and the rollout of the Group's Global Integrated Platform (GIW) in Macao, significantly enhanced service capabilities. The smart teller network further demonstrated its value in elevating branch efficiency and customer experience.

In 2025, Bank of China (Macau) Limited will remain steadfast in its operational principle to "Root in Macao and Serve Macao". Aligned with President Xi Jinping's "Four Expectations for Macao's Development" and the SAR Government's vision of building "Four Key Areas for Macao's Future", the Bank will fully support the SAR's governance and legal frameworks. It will intensify efforts to foster modern financial infrastructure and contribute to Macao's economic diversification, ensuring the SAR's sustainable prosperity as a bridgehead for national development.

社會責任

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司在母行領導下，發揮澳門主流銀行的優勢，持續回饋社會，展現企業擔當，以金融之力支持澳門的教育、文化、體育、慈善等事業發展，助力特區經濟適度多元、以高質量金融力量服務國家重大戰略，支持澳門融入國家發展大局。

Under the leadership of its parent bank, Bank of China (Macau) Limited has fully leveraged its role as a mainstream bank in Macao to continuously give back to society and demonstrate its corporate commitment. It actively supports the development of education, culture, sports and charitable causes in Macao through financial means, contributing to the city's appropriately diversified economy. The Bank also channels high-quality financial strength into supporting major national strategies and facilitating Macao's integration into the overall development of the country.

引領金融服務數字化轉型，助力智慧城市建設。本行致力於提供與澳門智慧城市建設相匹配的數字金融服務。截至二零二四年末，在智能櫃台推廣方面，今年累計服務人數近一百五十九萬人次，讓居民切實地感受到金融服務數字化轉型所帶來的便利；在手機銀行使用方面，本行手機銀行客戶總數近七十萬戶，基本覆蓋全部適用客戶。在收單方面，越來越多的商戶可使用手機銀行支付，收单网络覆盖近 90%本澳商户，日均交易額近一億。同時亦積極加強防詐工作，為保障客戶的財產安全採取多項措施增加防範能力，讓澳門居民放心使用更便捷、安全的數字金融服務，持續引領澳門居民金融服務體驗的升級與轉型。

The Bank leads the digital transformation of financial services to support the development of a smart city. It is dedicated to offering digital financial services that align with Macao's smart city initiative. By the end of 2024, the Bank's smart teller machines had served nearly 1.59 million customer visits throughout the year, enabling residents to experience first-hand the convenience brought by digitalised banking services. Its mobile banking platform recorded close to 700,000 users, covering virtually all eligible clients. In acquiring services, an increasing number of merchants have adopted mobile banking payments, with the Bank's acquiring network covering nearly 90% of local merchants and processing an average daily transaction volume of nearly MOP 100 million. At the same time, the Bank actively strengthened its anti-fraud measures, implementing multiple initiatives to safeguard customers' assets. These efforts aim to enhance security awareness and ensure the safe and convenient use of digital financial services, thereby continually enhancing and transforming the banking experience for residents in Macao.

持續推動資產結構綠色轉型，助推建設宜居澳門。攜手市民共同推動澳門綠色發展，持續推動資產結構綠色轉型，繼續探索綠色金融、可持續性金融等領域創新的可行性。除綠色金融產品外，今年更大力動網點綠色建設，荷蘭園網點、新口岸網點、氹仔網點、雅廉訪網點裝修項目，於 2024 年 9 月獲得中國綠色與節能（澳門）協會代表頒發對標國家 GB/T-51100《綠色商店建築評價標準》的綠色建築設計標識證書，在發展中融入綠色發展理念，走在建設綠色澳門的第一線。

Driving Green Transformation in Asset Structure and Supporting a Liveable Macao

Bank of China (Macau) Limited remains committed to promoting the green transformation of its asset portfolio and to fostering the development of a liveable Macao in partnership with local residents. The Bank continues to explore innovative opportunities in green finance and sustainable finance. In addition to offering green financial products, it has stepped up efforts in green branch development this year. Renovation projects at the sub-branches of Ho Lan Yuan Sub-branch, San Hao Ngon Sub-branch, Taipa Sub-Branch and Nga Lim Fong Sub-branch received the Green Building Design Label Certificate in September 2024, awarded by the China Green and Energy-Saving (Macao) Association. This certification recognises compliance with the national standard GB/T-51100 Evaluation Standard for Green Store Buildings, underscoring the Bank's integration of green development concepts into its business expansion and its role at the forefront of building a green Macao.

積極落實大灣區戰略，深度參與橫琴深合區。為滿足居民自主、多樣的投資需求，本行深耕大灣區跨境理財通業務發展，業務持續保持本地市場第一的領先優勢，促進大灣區跨境投資便利化，營造粵港澳大灣區優質生活圈；助力琴澳一體化建設，拓展澳門居民的優質生活空間，發揮集團全球化特色、綜合化優勢，聯動兩地相關機構携手推進政策向好，並為"澳門新街坊"做好創新配套方案，市場份額保持領先。

回饋社會展現中銀大愛，傳承愛國愛澳企業文化。積極回饋社會，自覺擔負傳承愛國愛澳的使命和要求，支持澳門做好祖國的"掌上明珠"，堅守"一國"之本、善用"兩制"之利，助力國家經濟高水平對外開放及金融高質量發展，在中華人民共和國成立七十五周年、澳門特別行政區成立二十五周年這一重要歷史時點來臨之際，舉辦"慶國慶七十五周年，迎回歸二十五周年——中華心傳承·銀禧新起航"中銀大廈開放日、大豐中銀雙慶嘉年華、參觀駐澳部隊軍事博物館、歌唱祖國華誕、支持中央廣播電視台主辦的"蓮開盛世創見未來"澳門青少年愛國愛澳視頻徵集活動、支持國安教育展等一系列主題活動歌頌新中國成立75 周年偉大成就和"一國兩制"在澳門的成功實踐，積極弘揚濃厚愛國情懷，協同助力澳門繁榮穩定。同時聯合各愛國社團開展各類慈善公益活動，包括參與公益金百萬行、與街坊總會共同舉辦"冬日送暖"義工活動，及為成績進步、優異的高校及中小學生設立獎學金等，踐行"愛國愛澳"的企業文化，心懷"國之大者"，與社會各界共同努力，打造祥和穩定的澳門，為"一國兩制"的行穩致遠做出貢獻。

Actively Supporting the Greater Bay Area Strategy and Engaging in the Hengqin Cooperation Zone
To meet residents' growing demand for diverse and independent investment options, the Bank has deepened its involvement in the development of the Wealth Management Connect scheme in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, maintaining its leading market position in Macao. This supports cross-border investment facilitation and contributes to building a high-quality living circle within the Greater Bay Area. In promoting the integration of Hengqin and Macao, the Bank helps expand residents' quality living spaces and, by leveraging the Group's global presence and comprehensive strengths, works closely with institutions on both sides to jointly promote favourable policies. It has also played a key role in designing innovative service solutions for the "New Neighbourhood in Macao" project, reinforcing its leading market share.

Giving Back to Society and Embodying BOC's Commitment to Patriotism
The Bank actively gives back to society, upholding its mission to pass on the legacy of patriotism and love for Macao. It supports the SAR in fulfilling its role as the "Pearl in the Palm" of the Motherland, firmly adhering to the principle of "One Country" while fully leveraging the advantages of "Two Systems". The Bank contributes to the country's high-level economic openness and high-quality financial development. On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, the Bank hosted a series of themed celebrations, including the "Inheritance of a Chinese Heart · A New Jubilee Voyage" Open Day at Bank of China Building, the Tai Fung–BOC Double Celebration Carnival, visits to the PLA Garrison Military Museum, patriotic singing events, support for the "Flourishing Lotus, Innovative Future" youth video campaign organised by China Media Group, and the National Security Education Exhibition. These activities celebrated the remarkable achievements of New China and the successful implementation of "One Country, Two Systems" in Macao, while actively promoting a strong sense of national pride and contributing to Macao's prosperity and stability. The Bank also worked with patriotic associations to organise charitable and community-focused events, including participation in the Charity Walk for a Million, volunteering with the Macao Federation of Trade Unions for the "Warm Winter" campaign, and establishing scholarships for students with academic improvement or excellence across universities and schools. Through these initiatives, the Bank fully demonstrates its corporate culture of patriotism and love for Macao. With a strong sense of national responsibility, it collaborates with all sectors of society to build a harmonious and stable Macao and contribute to the steady and enduring success of "One Country, Two Systems".

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司

董事會報告書

董事會同仁謹此提呈中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司(「本行」)截至2024年12月31日止之年度董事會報告書及經審計之財務報表。

主要業務

本行提供全面的銀行業務和金融服務。

主要股東之名單

中國銀行股份有限公司	99.99%

董事、監事和高級管理層

本年度內截至本報告書日期止，本行之董事、監事和高級管理層人員如下：

董事會

董事長：	李瑞強先生
董事：	賈天兵先生 (2024年6月21日委任) 朱強標先生 (2024年5月7日委任) 陳曉平先生 蔡春彥先生 (2024年3月31日辭任) 楊　顥先生 楊志光先生 陳榮達先生 許志瑜先生 林綺玲女士

監事會

監事長：	葉兆佳先生
監事：	容永恩女士 區華安先生

高級管理層

總裁：	陳曉平先生
副總裁：	楊　顥先生 楊志光先生 陳榮達先生 林綺玲女士

BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors are pleased to present their report together with the audited financial statements of Bank of China (Macau) Limited ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

The Bank offers a full range of banking and financial services.

A list of major shareholders

Bank of China Limited	99.99%

Directors, Supervisors and senior management

The Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the Bank during the year and up to the date of this report are:

Board of Directors

Chairman:	Mr. Li Ruiqiang
Directors:	Mr. Jia Tianbing (appointed on 21 June 2024) Mr. Zhu Qiangbiao (appointed on 7 May 2024) Mr. Chan Hio Peng Mr. Cai Chun Yan (Resigned on 31 March 2024) Mr. Yang Hao Mr. Ieong Chi Kuong Mr. Chan Weng Tat Mr. Xu Zhiyu Ms. Lam I Leng

Board of Supervisors

Chairman:	Mr. Ip Sio Kai
Supervisors:	Ms. Iong Weng Ian Mr. Au Va On

Senior Management

Chief Executive:	Mr. Chan Hio Peng
Deputy Chief Executives:	Mr. Yang Hao Mr. Ieong Chi Kuong Mr. Chan Weng Tat Ms. Lam I Leng

公司治理

董事會已設立四個專責委員會，分別為戰略發展委員會、提名與薪酬委員會、審計委員會和風險管理委員會，負責協助董事會履行職責。此等專責委員會的資料如下：

一、戰略發展委員會

戰略發展委員會現時由六名成員組成，主要職責包括：

1、審議及制定本行業務發展戰略規劃，制定基本管理制度，向董事會提出建議，並監督本行戰略實施和達標；

2、對本行年度預算、戰略性資本配置(資本結構、資本充足率和風險-收益平衡政策)、資產負債管理目標以及資訊科技發展及其他專項戰略發展規劃等進行審議，並向董事會提出建議；

3、負責本行重大投融資方案以及兼併、收購方案的設計、制訂；對本行重大機構重組和調整方案進行審議並向董事會提出建議。

二、提名與薪酬委員會

提名與薪酬委員會現時由三名成員組成，主要職責包括：

1、協助董事會審訂本行人力資源戰略和薪酬戰略，並監督其實施；

2、對董事會的架構、人數及組成進行年度審查，並就董事會的規模和構成向董事會提出建議；

3、研究審查有關董事及董事會各專責委員會委員以及高級管理人員的篩選標準、提名及委任程序，並履行其提名、審查和監控職責；

Corporate governance

The Board of Directors has established four select committees, namely the Strategic Development Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee, to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities. The four select committees are introduced as follows:

I. Strategic Development Committee

The Committee is currently composed of six members. Its main responsibilities include:

1. Review and formulate the Bank's strategic plan for business development, prepare the basic management system, make recommendations to the Board of Directors, and supervise the implementation and achievement of the Bank's strategy;

2. Review the Bank's annual budget, strategic capital allocation (capital structure, capital adequacy ratio and risk-return balance policy), asset and liability management objectives, information technology development and other specific strategic development plans, and make recommendations to the Board of Directors;

3. Responsible for the design and formulation of the Bank's major investment and financing plans and merger and acquisition plans. Deliberate on major restructuring and adjustment plans of the Bank and make recommendations to the Board of Directors.

II. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Committee is currently composed of three members. Its main responsibilities include:

1. Assist the Board in reviewing the Bank's Human Resources Strategy and Remuneration Strategy and oversee their implementation;

2. Conduct an annual review of the structure, size and composition of the Board of Directors and make recommendations to the Board on the size and composition of the Board;

3. Review the selection criteria, nomination and appointment procedures of relevant directors and members of the select committees of the Board of Directors and senior management, and fulfil their nomination, review and control duties;

二、提名與薪酬委員會(續)

II. Nomination and Remuneration Committee (Continued)

4、物色具備合適資格可擔任董事的人士，並就出任董事的人選向董事會提出建議；

4. Identify persons with suitable qualifications to serve as Directors and make recommendations to the Board of Directors accordingly;

5、審議並監控本行的薪酬和激勵政策；

5. Review and monitor the Bank's compensation and incentive policies;

6、制訂本行高級管理層考核標準，並評價專職董事、高級管理層成員的績效；

6. Formulate standards for the appraisal of senior management of the Bank and evaluate the performance of whole-time directors and senior management members.

7、每年對提名與薪酬委員會議事規則進行評估，並進行必要的修訂。

7. Evaluate the rules of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee annually and make necessary revisions.

三、審計委員會

III. Audit Committee

審計委員會現時由三名成員組成，主要職責包括：

The Committee is currently composed of three members. Its main responsibilities include:

1、提議聘請、續聘、更換外部審計師並評價其工作；審議相關審計費用，並報董事會批准；監督/審查外部審計師的獨立性、工作程序、年度審計計劃、工作範圍、質量和結果，包括審查其提出的建議，討論本行適用會計準則以及財務報告編制方面的重大事項；審查外部審計師年度審計報告以及本行財務報告、管理層討論與分析以及其他中期財務報告；就本行公開發佈的所有財務報告的真實性、完整性和準確性做出判斷性報告，並提交董事會審議；

1. Propose the appointment, renewal and replacement of external auditors and evaluate their work; review related audit fees and report to the Board of Directors for approval; supervise/review the independence, work procedures, annual audit plan, scope of work, quality and results of the external auditors, including reviewing their recommendations, discussing significant issues relating to the application of accounting standards and the preparation of financial reports; review the annual audit report of external auditors, as well as the financial report of the Bank, Management's Discussions and Analysis, and other interim financial reports; make a judgmental report on the authenticity, completeness and accuracy of all financial reports released by the Bank to the public and submit them to the Board of Directors for review;

2、審查內部審計程序和重要審計政策；審核審計章程並報董事會批准；審查並批准審計組織架構、年度審計計劃、工作範圍、和年度預算；確保審計工作的獨立性，並評價審計部門的工作績效；

2. Review internal audit procedures and significant audit policies; review the audit charter and submit it to the Board of Directors for approval; review and approve the audit organisational structure, annual audit plan, scope of work, and annual budget; ensure the independence of the audit work and evaluate the performance of the Internal Audit Department;

三、審計委員會(續)

3、監督本行的內部控制；審查內外部審計及監管部門的重要發現以及管理層的有關回應；審查管理層關於內部控制及財務報告方面的設計或執行中存在的重大不足或缺陷；與審計部負責人、外部審計師討論本行內部控制存在的不足以及其他針對本行內部控制的重大不足實施的專項審計措施；審查欺詐案件。

III. Audit Committee (Continued)

3. Supervise the internal control of the Bank; review the significant findings of internal and external auditors and regulators and relevant responses from management; review significant deficiencies or defects in the design or implementation of internal control and financial reporting by the management; discuss with the head of the Audit Department and external auditors on the deficiencies in the Bank's internal controls and other specific audit measures implemented to address the significant deficiencies in the Bank's internal controls; review fraud cases.

四、風險管理委員會

風險管理委員會現時由三名成員組成，主要職責包括：

IV. Risk Management Committee

The Committee is currently composed of three members. Its main responsibilities include:

1、履行全面風險管理的相關職責；審訂本行風險管理策略，就本行整體風險偏好和風險策略向董事會提出建議；

1. Perform comprehensive risk management, review the risk management strategy and make recommendations to the Board of Directors on the Bank's overall risk appetite and risk strategy;

2、根據本行風險管理和內部控制委員會(下稱 RMICC)的提請與建議，審訂並建議董事會批准本行風險偏好陳述書，聽取風險偏好執行和管理情況匯報；監控其貫徹落實情況，並向董事會提出建議；

2. Review and recommend the approval of the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement by the Board of Directors, and listen to reports on the implementation and management of risk appetite based on the requests and recommendations of the Risk Management and Internal Control Committee (RMICC) of the Bank; monitor its implementation and make recommendations to the Board of Directors;

3、根據 RMICC 的提請與建議，審訂本行全面風險管理治理架構及重大的風險管理政策及程序，向董事會提出建議；

3. Review the Bank's comprehensive risk management governance structure and major risk management policies and procedures based on RMICC's requests and suggestions, and make recommendations to the Board of Directors;

4、根據資產負債管理委員會的提請與建議，審查並建議董事會批准本行內部資本充足評估程序(ICAAP)；

4. Review and recommend to the Board of Directors for approval of the Bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Procedure (ICAAP) as requested and recommended by the Asset and Liability Management Committee;

5、審查本行重大風險活動，對可能使本行承擔的債務和/或市場風險超過董事會批准的單筆交易風險限度或導致超過經批准的累計交易風險限度的交易正確合理地行使否決權；

5. Review the Bank's significant risk activities and correctly and reasonably exercise the veto right over transactions that may expose the Bank to debts and/or market risk exceeding the risk limit of individual transactions approved by the Board of Directors or transactions that may result in exceeding the approved risk limit of the cumulative transactions;

四、風險管理委員會(續)

6、制訂本行風險合規官的職責範圍，確定風險合規官的角色和職責，審查風險合規官的績效考核，向董事會提出建議；

7、監督並定期審查 RMICC 的管理情況；

8、聽取本行風險管理和內部控制工作報告，以確保風險管理政策、程序與制度在本行內部的實施；審議本行風險管理狀況及重檢風險管理的程序與制度；定期聽取本行管理層、職能部門、機構履行風險管理和內部控制職責情況，同時提出改進要求；

9、監控本行各單類風險管理運行的有效性，包括但不限於：信用風險、市場風險、流動性風險、操作風險、國別風險、銀行帳簿利率風險、法律與合規風險、洗錢風險、信用集中度風險、信息科技風險、聲譽風險、戰略風險、交易對手信用風險、模型風險、環境與社會風險；

10、主動或根據董事會要求，就有關風險管理事項的重要調查結果及管理層對調查結果的回應進行評估。

業績及分配

本行在截至 2024 年 12 月 31 日止年度之業績載於第 16 頁之損益表。

考慮到本行實際經營需要，董事會建議本年度不派發股息。

IV. Risk Management Committee (Continued)

6. Develop the responsibility scope of the Bank's Risk Compliance Officer, determine the role and responsibilities of the Risk Compliance Officer, review the performance evaluation of the Risk Compliance Officer, and make recommendations to the Board of Directors;

7. Supervise and regularly review the management of RMICC;

8. Listen to the risk management and internal control work report of the Bank to ensure the implementation of risk management policies, procedures and systems within the Bank; deliberate on the risk management status of the Bank and the procedures and systems for risk management review; regularly listen to the performance of risk management by the Bank's management, functional departments, and institutions, and internal control responsibilities and propose improvement requirements;

9. Monitor the effectiveness of the various types of risk management operations in the Bank, including but not limited to: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, country risk, banking book interest rate risk, legal and compliance risk, money laundering risk, credit concentration risk, information technology risk, reputational risk, strategic risk, counterparty credit risk, model risk, environmental and social risk;

10. Evaluate significant findings related to risk management issues and management's response to the findings proactively or as requested by the Board of Directors.

Results and distribution

The results of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024 are set out in the statement of profit or loss on page 16.

The Board of Directors recommended that no dividend be paid in the current year, taking into account the actual operating needs of the Bank.

儲備金 Reserves

本行儲備金之變動詳情載於第 20 頁權益變動表。

Details of the movements in reserves of the Bank are set out in the statement of changes in equity on page 20.

審計師 Auditor

本財務報表已經由安永會計師事務所審核。

These financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young.

承董事會命

On behalf of the Board of Directors

董事長
李瑞強

Chairman
Mr. Li Ruiqiang

澳門，2025 年 3 月 27 日

27 March 2025, Macau

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司

監事會意見書

根據本澳法律及中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司組織章程規定，監事會應對銀行之營運及管理進行監察，並就董事會所呈交的年度賬目、董事會報告書及盈餘運用建議書發表意見。

於二零二四年期間，監事會履行職責，對銀行進行了必要的監察工作，並審閱了由安永會計師事務所審計年度賬目後，於二零二五年三月二十七日所發表之審計師報告。審計意見認為財務報表符合澳門財務報告準則，真實和公允地反映了中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司二零二四年十二月三十一日的財務狀況以及截至該日止年度的經營結果和現金流量。

基於上述審查的結果，監事會意見認為董事會呈交的報告已適當反應銀行的業務發展，財務報表已清楚顯示銀行的財務狀況，董事會呈交的年度賬目、董事會報告書及盈餘運用建議書適合在股東大會通過。

監事長
葉兆佳

澳門，二零二五年三月二十七日

BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED

OPINION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

In accordance with the laws of Macau and the Articles of Association of Bank of China (Macau) Limited, the Board of Supervisors shall monitor the operation and management of the Bank and express its opinion on the annual accounts, the Report of the Board of Directors and proposal for the use of surplus submitted by the Board of Directors.

During 2024, the Board of Supervisors performed its duties of supervision over the Bank, and reviewed the Auditor's Report issued on 27 March 2025, following the audit of the annual accounts by Ernst & Young - Auditores. In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Bank of China (Macau) Limited as at 31 December 2024, and of its operating results and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards of Macau Special Administrative Region, the People's Republic of China ("Macau SAR").

Based on the results of the above review, the Board of Supervisors is of the opinion that the annual accounts, the Report of the Board of Directors and the proposal for the use of surplus submitted by the Board of Directors are eligible for approval at the general meeting.

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
Mr. Ip Sio Kai

25 March 2025, Macau

獨立審計師報告
致中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司全體股東：
(於澳門註冊成立之股份有限公司)

我們審計了後附載於第 16 頁至第 125 頁的中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司（「貴銀行」）的財務報表，包括二零二四年十二月三十一日的資產負債表，以及截至該日止年度的損益表、綜合收益表、權益變動表和現金流量表，以及重要會計政策概要和其他解釋性信息。

董事對財務報表的責任

董事負責按照澳門特別行政區第 44/2020 號經濟財政司司長批示核准的《財務報告準則》(「澳門財務報告準則」）編製真實和公允列報財務報表，並對其認為為使財務報表的編製不存在由於舞弊或錯誤導致的重大錯報所必需的內部控制負責。

審計師的責任

我們的責任是在執行審計工作的基礎上對財務報表發表審計意見。我們按照約定條款的規定向董事會提供報告，報告不可用於其他用途，我們不就本報告內容對任何其他人士負責或承擔責任。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED
(incorporated in Macao with limited liability by shares)

We have audited the financial statements of Bank of China (Macau) Limited ("the Bank") set out on pages 16 to 125, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of profit or loss, the comprehensive income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards set out by the Macao Special Administrative Region as promulgated under Order of the Secretary for Economy and Finance No. 44/2020 ("Macao Financial Reporting Standards" or "MFRSs"), and for such internal control as directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

審計師的責任(續)

我們按照會計師專業委員會第 2/2021/CPC 號通告公佈之《審計準則》的規定執行了審計工作，《審計準則》要求我們遵守職業道德要求，計劃和執行審計工作以對財務報表是否不存在重大錯報獲取合理保證。

審計工作涉及實施審計程序，以獲取有關財務報表金額和披露的審計證據。選擇的審計程序取決於審計師的判斷，包括對由於舞弊或錯誤導致的財務報表重大錯報風險的評估。在進行風險評估時，審計師考慮與編製真實和公允列報財務報表相關的內部控制，以設計恰當的審計程序，但目的並非對內部控制的有效性發表意見。審計工作還包括評價董事選用會計政策的恰當性和作出會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的總體列報。

我們相信，我們獲取的審計證據是充分、適當的，為發表審計意見提供了基礎。

Auditor's Responsibility (Continued)

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Professional Committee of Accountants under the Notice No. 2/2021/CPC. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

獨立審計師報告
致中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司全體股東：(續)
(於澳門註冊成立之股份有限公司)

審計意見

我們認為，上述的財務報表符合澳門財務報告准則，真實和公允地反映了 貴銀行於 2024 年 12 月 31 日的財務狀況以及截至該日止年度的經營成果和現金流量。

其他事項

貴銀行截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止的年度財務報表由其他審計師審計，並於 2024 年 3 月 25 日對該財務報表發表了無保留意見。

陳尉　執業會計師
安永會計師事務所

2025 年 3 月 27 日，於澳門

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED (CONTINUED)
(incorporated in Macao with limited liability by shares)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Macao Financial Reporting Standards.

Other Matters

The financial statement of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023 was audited by other auditor, who expressed an unmodified opinion on 25 March 2024.

CHAN Wai *CPA*
Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants

Macao
27 March 2025

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司 **BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED**

損益表 **STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度 **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

		附註 Notes	2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
利息收入	Interest income		8,218,892	5,794,922
利息支出	Interest expenses		(5,330,191)	(4,334,083)
利息收入淨額	**Net interest income**	6	2,888,701	1,460,839
收費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income		1,168,324	1,092,821
收費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expenses		(260,731)	(256,139)
收費及佣金收入淨額	**Net fee and commission income**	7	907,593	836,682
淨交易性虧損	Net trading losses	8	(486,215)	(62,733)
股權投資的股息收入	Dividend income from equity investments		155	36
其他收入淨額	Other income - net	9	259	11
			(485,801)	(62,686)
經營收入	**Operating income**		3,310,493	2,234,835
員工薪酬	Employee benefits	10	(115,810)	(115,295)
折舊	Depreciation		(21)	(21)
一般行政及經營費用	General administrative and operating expenses	11	(829,743)	(392,391)
貸款及其他資產減值損失淨(計提)／回撥	Net (provision for)/ reversal of impairment losses on loans and other assets	12	(446,655)	59,014
經營支出	**Operating expenses**		(1,392,229)	(448,693)
經營利潤	Operating profit		1,918,264	1,786,142
稅前利潤	Profit before taxation		1,918,264	1,786,142
稅項	Taxation	13(a)	(226,602)	(213,322)
本年度利潤	Profit for the year		1,691,662	1,572,820

第 22 至 125 頁的附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。
The notes on pages 25 to 128 are an integral part of these financial statements.

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司 **BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED**

綜合收益表 **COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT**

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度 **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
本年度利潤	**Profit for the year**	1,691,662	1,572,820
其後可重新分類至損益表內的項目：	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss:		
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益之債務工具：	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
公允價值變化	Changes in fair value	(7,017)	-
減值準備變化	Changes in impairment allowances	168	-
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	822	-
年度除稅後其他綜合損失	**Other comprehensive losses for the year, net of tax**	(6,027)	-
年度綜合收益總額	**Total comprehensive income for the year**	1,685,635	1,572,820

第 22 至 125 頁的附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。
The notes on pages 25 to 126 are an integral part of these financial statements.

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司 **BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED**

資產負債表 **BALANCE SHEET**

二零二四年十二月三十一日 **AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

		附註 Notes	2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
資產	**ASSETS**			
庫存現金及存放於同業	Cash and deposits with banks	14	13,983,173	24,694,364
存放於澳門金融管理局之存款	Deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau	15	4,646,939	8,341,187
拆放同業	Placements with banks	16	57,604,043	28,312,706
金融投資	Financial investments	17	20,861,568	7,293,335
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	18	719,337	939,521
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	19	152,860,081	151,377,689
物業及設備	Properties and equipment		42	63
其他資產	Other assets	20	1,793,356	1,354,837
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	13(c)	9,943	4,095
資產總值	**TOTAL ASSETS**		252,478,482	222,317,797
負債	**Liabilities**			
同業存放款項	Deposits from banks	21	54,436,113	35,064,280
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	18	304,355	492,722
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	22	178,627,034	170,196,700
其他負債	Other liabilities	23	2,413,315	1,570,492
稅項準備	Tax provision	13(b)	231,629	213,207
負債總額	**TOTAL LIABILITIES**		236,012,446	207,537,401

第 22 至 125 頁的附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。
The notes on pages 25 to 128 are an integral part of these financial statements.

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司 **BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED**

資產負債表(續) **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

二零二四年十二月三十一日 **AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

		附註 Notes	2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
股東權益	**Shareholders' equity**			
股本	Share capital	24	13,000,000	13,000,000
保留盈餘	Retained earnings		2,609,020	891,091
法定儲備金	Legal reserve	25	356,079	41,515
公允價值變動儲備	Fair value reserve		(6,027)	-
一般監管儲備	General regulatory reserve	26	506,964	847,790
特定監管儲備	Specific regulatory reserve	26	-	-
			16,466,036	14,780,396
負債及股東權益總額	**Total liabilities and shareholders' equity**		252,478,482	222,317,797

本行董事會於 2025 年 3 月 27 日核准並許可發出。
Approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 27 March 2025.

李瑞強
Li Ruiqiang
董事長
Chairman

陳曉平
Chan Hio Peng
總裁
Chief Executive

第 22 至 125 頁的附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。
The notes on pages 25 to 126 are an integral part of these financial statements.

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司 **BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED**

權益變動表 **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度 **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

		股本 Share capital 千澳門元 MOP'000	公允價值變動儲備 Fair value reserve 千澳門元 MOP'000	監管儲備 General regulatory reserve 千澳門元 MOP'000	法定儲備金 Legal reserve 千澳門元 MOP'000	保留盈餘 Retained earnings 千澳門元 MOP'000	總額 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
於 2023 年 1 月 1 日	As at 1 January 2023	13,000,000	-	667,236	-	(459,660)	13,207,576
-本年度利潤	- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,572,820	1,572,820
-監管儲備增提	- Additional Regulatory reserve	-	-	180,554	-	(180,554)	-
-法定儲備金增提	- Additional Legal reserve	-	-	-	41,515	(41,515)	-
於 2023 年 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December 2023	13,000,000	-	847,790	41,515	891,091	14,780,396
於 2024 年 1 月 1 日	As at 1 January 2024	13,000,000	-	847,790	41,515	891,091	14,780,396
-本年度利潤	- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,691,662	1,691,662
-以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益之債務工具	- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(6,027)	-	-	-	(6,027)
-監管儲備減提	- Deductional Regulatory	-	-	(340,826)	-	340,826	-
-法定儲備金增提	- Additional Legal reserve	-	-	-	314,564	(314,564)	-
-其他調整	- Other adjustment	-	-	-	-	5	5
於 2024 年 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December 2024	13,000,000	(6,027)	506,964	356,079	2,609,020	16,466,036

第 22 至 125 頁的附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。
The notes on pages 25 to 126 are an integral part of these financial statements.

中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司 **BANK OF CHINA (MACAU) LIMITED**

現金流量表 **CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度 **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

		附註 Notes	2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
經營活動的現金流入/(流出)淨額	**Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities**	28 (a)	35,437,388	(7,896,030)
投資活動	**Investing activities**			
已收股息	Dividends received		155	36
已收以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益及其他綜合收益的金融資產、以攤餘成本計量的債券利息	Interest received on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income and bonds at amortised cost		36,658	(136)
購入物業及設備	Additions of properties and equipment		-	(84)
購入以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益及其他綜合收益的金融資產、以攤餘成本計量的債券	Additions of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income and bonds at amortised cost		(8,255,916)	(1,244,760)
出售以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益及其他綜合收益的金融資產、以攤餘成本計量的債券所得款項	Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income and bonds at amortised cost		1,858,950	-
投資活動的現金流出淨額	**Net cash outflow from investing activities**		(6,360,153)	(1,244,944)
現金及現金等價物增加/(減少)	Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		29,077,235	(9,140,974)
於 1 月 1 日的現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		56,743,894	66,154,314
匯率變動對現金及現金等價物的影響	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(269,039)	(269,446)
於 12 月 31 日的現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	28(b)	85,552,090	56,743,894

第 22 至 125 頁的附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。
The notes on pages 22 to 125 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 公司基本情況

為更好服務澳門社會和各界客戶，根據第 32/2021 號行政命令，中國銀行股份有限公司(「母行/集團」)於 2022 年 1 月 31 日在澳門特別行政區投資設立全資子公司中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司(以下簡稱「本行」)，於 2022 年 11 月 21 日對外營業，註冊地址為澳門蘇亞利斯博士大馬路 323 號中國銀行大廈。

本行提供全面的銀行業務和金融服務，前期以個人金融業務為主。

根據母行的業務發展要求，更好的服務澳門社會，與中國銀行股份有限公司澳門分行(「澳門分行」)全方位協同、優勢互補，充分發揮中國銀行駐澳機構的協同合力。於 2022 年 11 月 20 日澳門分行的個人金融業務已轉移予本行。因此，本行自此之後開始經營個人金融業務。

本財務報表已於 2025 年 3 月 27 日由本行董事會審核通過。

1 General information

In order to better serve customers and community in Macau, in accordance with Executive Order No.32/2021, Bank of China ("the Parent Bank"/"the Group") has invested to establish a wholly owned subsidiary, Bank of China (Macau) Limited ("the Bank" or "BOC (Macau)"), in the Macau SAR of the People's Republic of China on 31 January 2022. The sub-branches of BOC (Macau) formally started business from 21 November 2022. The registered address is Bank of China Building, No. 323, Avenida Doutor Mario Soares, Macau.

The Bank offers a full range of banking and financial services, with a focus on financial services for personal customers in the initial stage of operation.

In response to the business development requirements of the Parent Bank and to better serve the Macau community, the Bank works in full cooperation with Bank of China Macau Branch ("BOC Macau Branch"), complements each other's strengths to maximise the synergy of Bank of China's presence in Macau. The financial services for personal customers were transferred to BOC (Macau) on 20 November 2022. As a result, the Bank has since been engaged in financial services for personal customers.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 27 March 2025.

2 主要會計政策

編製本財務報表所採用的主要會計政策詳列如下。除了特別註明外，有關政策已採納於本財務報表所列示之財務期間內。

(a) 編製基準

本行財務報表乃按照澳門特別行政區政府於二零二零年三月十七日所頒布的第 44/2020 號經濟財政司司長批示核准之《財務報告準則》(「新《財務報告準則》」)編製。

2 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards ("the new Financial Reporting Standards") approved by the Secretary of the Secretariat for Economy and Finance on 17 March 2020, as promulgated by the Macau SAR in accordance with Order No. 44/2020.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(a) 編製基準(續)

本財務報表中，除以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產、以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產及金融負債(包括衍生金融工具)，以及貴金屬按公允價值計量。其他會計項目均按歷史成本計量。資產如果發生減值，則按照相關規定計提相應的減值準備。

編製符合澳門財務準則的財務報表需要使用若干關鍵會計估算和假設。這亦需要管理層在應用本行的會計政策過程中行使其判斷。涉及高度的判斷或高度複雜性的範疇，或涉及對財務報表屬重大假設和估算的範疇，在附註 3 中披露。

本行於編製此財務報告時以持續經營為基礎。

(b) 已頒佈但尚未強制性生效及沒有被本行於 2024 年提前採納之新準則及解釋

根據第 20/2020 號法律《會計師專業及執業資格制度》第七條第一款，會計師專業委員會於 2024 年 12 月 19 日透過第 2/2024/CPC 號通告，頒佈了《澳門特別行政區會計準則》(以下簡稱《新澳門財務報告準則》)。《新澳門財務報告準則》須強制適用於 2028 年 1 月 1 日或之後開始的財務年度的財務報表編制，並允許實體選擇在 2026 年 1 月 1 日或之後開始的財務年度提前採用。

本行未在本年度的財務報表中採用已頒佈但尚未生效的《新澳門財務報告準則》。本行計劃於《新澳門財務報告準則》生效後採用該準則。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, at fair value through other comprehensive income, and precious metals measured at fair value. Where an asset is impaired, an impairment allowance is required in accordance with relevant requirements.

The preparation of financial statements under the new Financial Reporting Standards in Macau requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. This also requires management to exercise its judgement in the application of the Bank's accounting policies. Areas involving high judgement or high complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are material to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

The financial statements of the Bank are prepared on a going concern basis.

(b) ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE NEW MACAO FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Pursuant to Article 7(1) of Law No. 20/2020, Regulations on the Profession and Practice of Accountants, the Accounting Standards of the Macao Special Administrative Region (hereinafter referred to as the "New Macao Financial Reporting Standards"), was promulgated by the Professional Committee of Accountants on 19 December 2024 under Notice No. 2/2024/CPC. The New Macao Financial Reporting Standards shall be mandatorily applied to the preparation of financial statements for the financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2028. Early adoption of the New Macao Financial Reporting Standards is permitted for the financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

The Bank has not adopted the New Macao Financial Reporting Standards, which has been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements. The Branch intends to apply the New Macao Financial Reporting Standards when they become effective.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 已頒佈但尚未強制性生效及沒有被本行於 2024 年提前採納之新準則及解釋 (續)

本行尚未開始評估《新澳門財務報告準則》的影響，因此尚無法說明《新澳門財務報告準則》是否會對其經營成果和財務狀況產生重大影響。

(c) 外匯貨幣

(i) 功能和列報貨幣

本行的財務報表中的項目以實體運營的主要經濟環境的貨幣(「功能貨幣」)進行計量。財務報表以澳門元呈列，澳門元為本行的功能貨幣及呈列貨幣。

(ii) 交易及結餘

本行外幣交易在初始確認時，採用交易發生日的即期匯率或與其近似的匯率將外幣金額折算為功能貨幣金額。該等外幣交易結算產生的匯兌收益或損失計入損益表。

在財務報告日，外幣貨幣性資產及負債採用財務報告日即期匯率折算，匯兌損益均直接於損益表確認。以外幣計價，分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的貨幣性證券，其外幣折算差額分解為由攤餘成本變動產生的折算差額和該等證券的其他賬面金額變動產生的折算差額。屬於攤餘成本變動產生的折算差額計入損益表，屬於其他賬面金額變動產生的折算差額計入「其他綜合收益」。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE NEW MACAO FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Continued)

The Bank has not commenced an assessment of the impact of the New Macao Financial Reporting Standards and therefore is not yet in a position to state whether the New Macao Financial Reporting Standards would have a significant impact on its results of operations and financial position.

(c) Foreign exchange currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Macau Pataca, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions of the Bank are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or a spot exchange rate which is approximate to the spot exchange rate of the transaction date at initial recognition. Exchange gains or losses arising from the settlement of such foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of profit or loss.

At the financial reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities dominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the financial reporting date, and exchange gains or losses are directly recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Difference arising from foreign currency translation of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost and other changes in the carrying amount of the securities. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in "other comprehensive income".

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 外匯貨幣(續)

(ii) 交易及結餘(續)

對以歷史成本計量的外幣非貨幣性項目，採用交易發生日的即期匯率折算。以公允價值計量的外幣非貨幣性項目，採用公允價值確定日的即期匯率折算。分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的非貨幣性金融資產，其折算差額計入「其他綜合收益」；以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的非貨幣性金融資產和金融負債，其折算差額計入利潤表中的「淨交易收益」。

匯率變動對現金及現金等價物的影響額，在現金流量表中單獨列示。

(d) 所得稅

所得稅包括當期和遞延稅項。稅項在損益表中確認，但與直接在權益中確認的項目有關者則除外。在該情況下，稅項亦在權益中確認。

當期所得稅支出根據本行營運及產生應課稅收入的地區於結算日已頒布或實質頒布的稅務法例計算。管理層就適用稅務法例詮釋所規限的情況定期評估報稅表的狀況，並在適用情況下根據預期須向稅務機關支付的稅款設定撥備。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Foreign exchange currency (Continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances (Continued)

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical costs are translated using the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated using the spot exchange rates on the date when the fair value is determined. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in "other comprehensive income". Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in "net trading gain" in the income statement.

The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents is presented separately in the cash flow statement.

(d) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred taxes. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the regions where the Bank operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and sets up provisions where appropriate on the basis of taxes expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 所得稅(續)

遞延所得稅利用負債法就資產和負債的稅基與其在財務報表中的賬面值之間的臨時差額全數撥備。然而，若遞延所得稅來自在交易(不包括企業合併)中對資產或負債的初步確認，而在交易時不影響會計損益或應課稅盈虧，則不作記賬。遞延稅項採用在結算日前已頒布或實質頒布，並在有關之遞延所得稅資產實現或遞延所得稅負債結算時預期將會適用之稅率(及法例)而釐定。遞延所得稅資產是就很可能有未來應課稅利潤而就此可使用暫時性差異而確認。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Income tax (Continued)

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

(e) 金融資產

金融資產的分類及計量

本行將金融資產於初始確認時分類為以下計量類別：以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益作後續計量、以攤餘成本作後續計量及以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益作後續計量。該分類取決於企業管理金融工具的業務模型，以及該工具的合約現金流特徵，或企業對公允價值選擇權的決定。所有金融資產以公允價值作初始確認。除以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產外，其他金融資產的交易成本均已包括於初始賬面值內。

(e) Financial assets

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets into one of the following measurement categories at initial recognition as subsequently measured at: fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments, or the election of fair value option. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Except for financial assets at FVPL, all transaction costs of other financial assets are included in their initial carrying amounts.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融資產(續)

業務模式

業務模式反映本行如何管理金融資產以產生現金流量，比如本行持有該項金融資產是僅為收取合同現金流量為目標，還是既以收取合同現金流量為目標又以出售該金融資產為目標。如果以上兩種情況都不適用，那麼該金融資產的業務模式為「其他」。業務模式在金融資產組合層面進行評估，並以按照合理預期會發生的情形為基礎確定，考慮因素包括：以往如何收取該組資產的現金流、該組資產的業績如何評估並上報給關鍵管理人員、風險如何評估和管理，以及業務管理人員獲得報酬的方式等。

合同現金流量特徵

合同現金流量特徵的評估旨在識別合同現金流量是否僅為本金及未償付本金金額為基礎的利息的支付。其中，本金是指金融資產在初始確認時的公允價值，本金金額可能因提前還款等原因在金融資產的存續期內發生變動；利息包括對貨幣時間價值、與特定時期未償付本金金額相關的信用風險、以及其他基本借貸風險、成本和利潤的對價。

(1) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產

此分類包含兩個子分類：交易發生時即界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融資產或強制要求以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益計量的金融資產，包括持作交易用途的金融資產。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Financial assets (Continued)

Business model

Business model reflects how the Bank generates cash flows from managing financial assets, for example, whether the Bank holds such financial assets for solely collecting the contractual cash flows or for both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. If neither of these is applicable, then the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model. The business model is assessed at the financial asset portfolio level and is determined based on the circumstances occurred that are believed to be reasonable. Factors considered include how cash flows of the group of assets were collected in the past, how the performance of the group of assets is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how the risks are assessed and managed, and how business management personnel are compensated.

Contractual cash flow characteristics

The contractual cash flow characteristics are assessed to identify whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Principal is the fair value of the financial assets at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset due to prepayments and others. Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, including those held for trading.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融資產(續)

(1) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產(續)

如果取得該金融資產主要是以短期沽售為目的，或屬於組合一部分並共同管理的可識別金融工具，若有證據表明其短期獲利行為，則被分類為持作交易用途。除被界定為有效對沖工具外，所有衍生金融工具均被分類為持作交易用途類別。

除持作交易用途或強制要求以公允價值計量的金融資產外，如可以消除或明顯減少因按不同基準計量金融資產之價值，或確認其收益或虧損，而出現不一致之計量或確認情況(一般被稱為「會計錯配」)，且被管理層因此作出界定，該金融資產會被界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融資產。

這些資產以公允價值進行初始確認，交易費用直接計入損益表，並以公允價值進行後續計量。

該等資產的公允價值變化所產生的損益(不包括利息部分)計入淨交易性收益/虧損。而利息部分則計入作為利息收入之一部分。此類資產項下之股份權益工具，其股息於本行收取股息之權利確定時，於淨交易性收益/虧損內確認。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Financial assets (Continued)

(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)

A financial asset which has been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking is classified as held for trading. All derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

A financial asset, other than those held for trading or mandatorily measured at fair value, will be designated as a financial asset at FVPL, if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as “an accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial assets or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases, and is so designated by management.

These assets are recognised initially at fair value, with transaction costs taken directly to the statement of profit or loss, and are subsequently re-measured at fair value.

Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of such assets (excluding the interest component) are reported in net trading gain/loss. The interest component is reported as part of the interest income. Dividends on equity instruments of this category are also recognised in net trading gain/loss when the Bank’s right to receive payment is established.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融資產(續)

(2) 以攤餘成本作後續計量的金融資產

如金融資產達到以下兩個條件，則分類為以攤餘成本作後續計量：(i)該金融資產是以收取合約現金流為目的的業務模型持有，及(ii)該金融資產的合約條款在指定日期產生的現金流僅為本金和未償還本金餘額之利息的支付。此類金融資產以公允價值加上直接相關的交易費用進行初始入賬，隨後以實際利息法計算攤餘成本扣除減值損失作後續計量。包括折溢價攤銷的利息收入將按照實際利息法計算確認在損益表中。資產終止確認、修改或減值產生的收益或損失在損益中確認。

(3) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產

如達到以下兩個條件，則金融工具分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益作後續計量之金融資產：(i)該金融資產是以收取合約現金流和出售為目的的業務模型持有；及(ii)該金融資產的合約條款在指定日期產生的現金流僅為本金和未償還本金餘額之利息的支付。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益之金融資產以公允價值加上直接相關的交易費用進行初始確認，並以公允價值進行後續計量。因該等金融資產之公允價值變化而產生之未實現收益或虧損直接確認在其他綜合收益中；當該類金融資產終止確認或減值時，之前確認於權益中的累計收益或虧損將轉入損益表內。惟包括折溢價攤銷的利息收入將按照實際利息法計算確認在損益表中。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Financial assets (Continued)

(2) Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the financial assets are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows ("hold-to-collect" business model), and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates. They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses. Interest income which includes the amortisation of premium or discount is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Any gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial instruments are classified as subsequently measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the financial assets are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

Financial assets at FVOCI are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired at which time the accumulated gain or loss previously recognised in equity should be transferred to the statement of profit or loss. However, interest income which includes the amortisation of premium or discount is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融資產(續)

(3) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產(續)

對於股權投資，可以在初始確認時進行不可撤銷的選擇，確認其未實現和已實現的公允價值收益或虧損在其他綜合收益中，即使在處置時也無需將公允價值損益重新分類至損益表。分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益之股份權益工具，其股息於本行收取股息之權利確定時於「股權投資的股息收入」內確認。指定為公允價值計入其他綜合收益的股權投資無需進行減值評估。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益之證券的兌換差額的處理方法已詳列於附註 2(c)。

(f) 金融負債

本行按以下類別分類金融負債：交易性負債、界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融負債、存款、 已發行債務證券及存款證及其他負債。所有金融負債於交易發生時界定其分類並以公允價值進行初始確認，非以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融負債則需加減交易成本。

(1) 交易性負債

旨在短期內購回之金融負債被分類為持作交易用途之負債。除被界定為有效對沖工具外，所有衍生金融工具均被分類為持作交易用途類別。交易性負債以公允價值列賬，公允價值之變動所 產生的收益或虧損確認於損益表內。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Financial assets (Continued)

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Continued)

For equity investments, an irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition to recognise unrealised and realised fair value gains or losses in other comprehensive income without subsequent reclassification of fair value gains or losses to the statement of profit or loss even upon disposal. Dividends on equity instruments classified as FVOCI are recognised in dividend income from equity investments when the Bank's right to receive payment is established. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The treatment of translation differences on FVOCI securities is detailed in Note 2(c).

(f) Financial liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities under the following classes: liabilities held for trading, financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, deposits, debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue and other liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified at inception and recognised initially at fair value, and in the case of financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, plus or minus transaction costs.

(1) Liabilities held for trading

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short term. All derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. A liability held for trading is measured at fair value and any gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 金融負債(續)

(2) 界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融負債

金融負債於交易時被界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融負債。符合以下其中之一項條件之金融負債一般會被界定為此類別：

- 可以消除或明顯減少因按不同基準計量金融負債之價值，或確認其收益或虧損，而出現不一致之計量或確認情況(一般被稱為「會計錯配」)；或

- 應用於一組金融資產、金融負債、或兩者兼有的組合，其管理是依據事先書面確立的風險管理或投資策略來運作，其表現是按公允價值為基礎來衡量，並按此基礎將該組金融工具的資訊向主要管理層作出內部報告；或

- 與包含一個或多個嵌藏式衍生金融工具的金融負債相關，且這些嵌藏式衍生金融工具對該等金融負債的現金流產生重大影響。

被界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融負債以公允價值列賬，因公允價值變化而產生之收益／虧損確認於損益表內，除了因自身信用風險產生的公允價值變化會被計入其他綜合收益及往後被終止確認時被重分類至未分配利潤。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Financial liabilities (Continued)

(2) Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability can be designated at fair value through profit or loss if it is so designated at inception. A financial liability is so designated if it meets one of the following criteria:

- eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as "an accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or

- applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both that is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Bank is provided internally on that basis to the key management; or

- relates to financial liabilities containing one or more embedded derivative financial instruments that significantly modify the cash flows resulting from those financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and any gain/loss from changes in fair value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except for fair value changes arising from own credit risks are recognised as other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified to the undistributed profits upon derecognition.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 金融負債(續)

(3) 存款及其他負債

除被分類為交易性負債或界定以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融負債外，其他存款及其他負債均以攤餘成本列賬。扣除交易費用後之淨收款和贖回價值的差額(如有)，按照實際利息法於期內在收益表中確認。本行的結構性存款指定為整體以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融負債。

(g) 財務擔保合同及貸款承諾

財務擔保合同要求提供者為合同持有人提供償還保障，即在被擔保人到期不能履行合同條款時， 代為償付合同持有人的損失。本行將財務擔保合同提供給銀行、金融機構和其他實體，為客戶貸款、透支和取得其他銀行額度提供保證。

財務擔保合同在擔保提供日按公允價值進行初始確認。在財務報告日按合同的攤餘價值和按預期信用損失模型所確定的減值準備金額孰高進行後續計量，與該合同相關負債的增加計入當期利潤表。

貸款承諾是本行向客戶提供的一項在承諾期間內以既定的合同條款向客戶發放貸款的承諾。貸款承諾按照預期信用損失模型計提減值損失。本行將財務擔保合同和貸款承諾的減值準備列報在「其他負債」中。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Financial liabilities (Continued)

(3) Deposits and other liabilities

Other deposits and other liabilities, other than those classified as liabilities held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss are carried at amortised cost. Any difference (if available) between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period using the effective interest method. The Bank's structured deposits are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as a whole.

(g) Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

A financial guarantee contract is a contract where the issuer is obliged to make specified payments to reimburse the contract holder for the loss arising from a specified debtor's failure to make payment when due in accordance with the contractual terms. The Bank provides banks, financial institutions and other entities with financial guarantee contracts to guarantee loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities for customers.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value on the date when the guarantee becomes effective. They are subsequently measured at the higher of the amortised value of the contracts and the amount of impairment allowances determined under the ECL model at the financial reporting date. The increase in liabilities related to the contracts is recorded in the income statement for the current period.

Loan commitments are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank provides a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Loan commitments are provided for impairment based on the ECL model. Impairment allowances of financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments are presented in "other liabilities".

2 主要會計政策(續)

(h) 金融工具的確認、終止確認及撇銷

確認及終止確認

以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益作後續計量的金融資產、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益作後續計量及以攤餘成本作後續計量的證券，其買賣會於交易當日(即本行購入或售出資產當日)確認。貸款及放款及其他金融資產(沒有活躍市場的投資證券除外)於付出現金予交易對手時確認。在從該等金融資產取得現金流之權利完結或本行已轉讓實質上所有風險及回報時，將終止對該等金融資產之確認。 當本行未有轉讓或未有保留已轉讓金融資產之實質上所有風險及回報，但仍保留對其控制時，本行會按持續參與的部分繼續確認該等已轉讓的金融資產；若本行已失去對其控制時，則終止確認。

交易性負債、被界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融負債，於交易當日確認。未被界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的存款在收到客戶款項時確認，而其他負債於有關責任產生時確認。只有當合同中的指定責任被履行、取消或到期，該金融負債才可從資產負債表上終止確認。如本行回購本身的債務，則該債務將從資產負債表上終止，而該債務之賬面值及支付金額的差額被確認於損益，如有來自被界定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之負債的自身信用風險變化的部分則除外。

售出予交易對手之證券及票據，如根據回購協議，附有按預定價格並於將來指定時間回購之責任稱 為「回購」。而向交易對手購入之證券及票據，如根據回售協議，附有按預定價格於將來指定時間再 出售予交易對手之責任則稱為「反向回購」。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Recognition, derecognition and write-off of financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets subsequently measured at FVPL, securities measured at FVOCI and amortised costs are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Bank purchases or sells the assets. Loans and advances and other financial assets (excluding investment securities that are not quoted in an active market) are recognised when cash is advanced to the counterparties. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. When the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Bank either continues to recognise the transferred financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement if control remains or derecognise it if there is no retained control.

Liabilities held for trading, financial liabilities designated at FVPL are recognised on the trade date. Deposits that are not designated at FVPL are recognised when money is received from customers, other liabilities are recognised when such obligations arise. Financial liabilities are derecognised from the balance sheet when and only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. If the Bank purchases its own debt, it is removed from the balance sheet, and the difference between the carrying amount of a liability and the consideration paid is included in profit or loss, except changes in the own credit risk component for those designated at FVPL.

Securities and bills sold to a counterparty with an obligation to repurchase at a pre-determined price on a specified future date under a repurchase agreement are referred to as “repos”. Securities and bills purchased from a counterparty with an obligation to re-sell to the counterparty at a pre-determined price on a specified future date, under a resale agreement are referred to as “reverse repos”.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(h) 金融工具的確認、終止確認及撇銷(續)

確認及終止確認(續)

「回購」或借出證券於初始時按已向交易對手所取得之實際現金額，確認為同業存放款項。用作抵押回購協議之金融資產不會被終止確認，並仍列為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益之金融資產或以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益之金融資產。以收取合約現金流為目的及合約現金流純屬本金及未償付本金餘額之利息的支付的「反向回購」或借入證券則於初始時按已付予交易對手之實際現金額，於資產負債表內初始確認為存放於同業的款項或貸款及墊款。於反向回購協議下所收到用作抵押之金融資產將不會被確認於資產負債表上。出售價與回購價之差額則以實際利息法於協議年期內分期確認為利息收入或利息支出。

撇銷

當金融資產無法收回時，在完成所有必要程序及確定損失金額後，本行對該等資產進行撇銷，並沖 減金融資產的賬面總值及相應的減值損失準備。該等已撇銷資產仍受制於執行活動。撇銷後收回的金額沖減在收益表中的減值損失。

(i) 公允價值的計量原則

金融工具的公允價值是以於結算日未扣除任何估計未來出售成本的開列市價為準。金融資產按現行買入價定價，金融負債則按現行賣出價定價。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Recognition, derecognition and write-off of financial instruments (Continued)

Recognition and derecognition (Continued)

"Repos" or securities lending are initially recognised as deposits from banks at the actual amount of cash received from the counterparty. Financial assets given as collateral for repurchase agreements are not derecognised and are recorded as financial assets at FVOCI or financial assets at FVPL. "Reverse repos" or securities borrowings with a "hold-to-collect" business model and contractual cash flow of solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are initially recognised in the balance sheet as deposits with banks or loans and advances, at the actual amount of cash paid to the counterparty. Financial assets received as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet. The difference between the sale and the repurchase price is recognised as interest income or interest expenses over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

Write-off

When a financial asset is unrecoverable, it is written off against the gross carrying amount and related allowances for impairment after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Such written-off assets are still subject to write-off activities. Amounts recovered after write-off are recognised in the income statement against impairment losses.

(i) Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on the quoted market price at the balance sheet date, before deducting any estimated future costs to sale. Financial assets are priced at the prevailing purchase price, while financial liabilities are priced at the prevailing selling price.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 公允價值的計量原則(續)

倘若採用折現現金流量法，預計未來現金流量會以管理層的最佳估計為準，所用的折現率為適用於附帶類似條款及條件的工具於結算日的市場利率。倘若採用其他定價模型，則以結算日的市場數據為準。

(j) 金融資產的減值計量

本行在財務報告日對以攤餘成本計量的金融資產、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務工具投資，以及非以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的已發出的貸款承諾和財務擔保合同，評估並確認預期信用損失。

以公允價值計量的金融資產，包括債券基金單位、以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的股份證券、界定為公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的股份證券(非循環)及衍生金融資產，均不需進行預期信用損失評估。

預期信用損失的計量

預期信用損失是以發生違約的風險為權重的金融工具信用損失的加權平均值。信用損失是本行按照原實際利率折現的、根據合同應收的所有合同現金流量與預期收取的所有現金流量之間的差額，即全部現金短缺的現值。

根據金融工具自初始確認後信用風險的變化情況，本行區分三個階段計算預期信用損失：

- 第一階段： 自初始確認後信用風險無顯著增加的金融工具納入第 1 階段，按照該金融工具未來 12 個月內預期信用損失的金額計量其減值準備；

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(i) Fair value measurement principles (Continued)

Where the discounted cash flow analysis is applied, it is expected that the future cash flows are based on management's best estimate using a discount rate at the market rate applicable to instruments with similar terms and conditions at the balance sheet date. Where other pricing models are used, the market data at the balance sheet date will prevail.

(j) Provision for impairment of financial assets

The Bank assesses and recognises the ECL on the following items at the financial reporting date: (i) financial assets measured at amortised cost, (ii) debt instrument investments measured at FVOCI, and (iii) loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued not measured at FVPL.

Financial assets measured at fair value, including units in bond funds, equity securities measured at FVPL, equity securities designated at FVOCI (non-recycling) and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECL

ECL refers to the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. Credit loss refers to the difference between all contractual cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be received, which is the present value of all cash shortfalls.

The Bank calculates the ECL by three stages according to the change of credit risk since the initial recognition of financial instruments:

- Stage 1: Financial instruments with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition will be included in Stage 1, and their impairment allowances will be measured according to the amount of ECL of the financial instrument in the next 12 months;

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 金融資產的減值計量(續)

預期信用損失的計量(續)

- 第二階段：自初始確認起信用風險顯著增加，但尚無客觀減值證據的金融工具納入第 2 階段，按照該金融工具整個存續期內預期信用損失的金額計量其減值準備；

- 第三階段：在財務報告日存在客觀減值證據的金融資產納入第 3 階段，按照該金融工具整個存續期內預期信用損失的金額計量其減值準備。

對於前一會計期間已經按照相當於金融工具整個存續期內預期信用損失的金額計量了減值準備，但在當期財務報告日，該金融工具已不再屬於自初始確認後信用風險顯著增加的情形的，本行在當期財務報告日按照相當於未來 12 個月內預期信用損失的金額計量該金融工具的減值準備。

預期信用損失於每個報告日期重新計量，以反映自初始確認以來金融工具信用風險的變化。預期信用損失金額的任何變動均於損益內確認爲減值回撥／損失。本行確認所有相關金融工具的減值損益，並通過損失準備對其賬面金額進行相應調整，但以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務證券投資，其損失準備於重估儲備作記錄。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Provision for impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

- Stage 2: Financial instruments with significantly increased credit risk since initial recognition with no objective evidence of impairment will be included in Stage 2, and their impairment allowances will be measured according to the lifetime ECL of the financial instrument;

- Stage 3: Financial assets with objective evidence of impairment on the financial reporting date will be included in Stage 3, and their impairment allowances will be measured according to the lifetime ECL of the financial instrument.

For a financial instrument whose impairment allowance has been measured in the previous accounting period according to the lifetime ECL amount of the financial instrument but it no longer conforms to the situation of significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition on the financial reporting date of the current period, the Bank measures the impairment allowance of such financial instrument on the financial reporting date of the current period according to the ECL amount in the next 12 months.

The ECL is remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain/loss in profit or loss. The Bank recognises an impairment gain or loss for all relevant financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt securities that are measured at FVOCI, for which the loss allowance is recorded in the revaluation reserve.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 金融資產的減值計量(續)

預期信用損失的計量(續)

本行計量金融工具預期信用損失的方式反映了：

- 通過評價一系列可能的結果而確定的無偏概率加權金額；
- 貨幣時間價值；
- 在無須付出不必要的額外成本或努力的情況下可獲得的有關過去事項、當前狀況及未來經濟狀況預測的合理且有依據的信息。

在計量預期信用損失時，並不需要識別每一可能發生的情形。然而，本行考慮信用損失發生的風險或概率已反映信用損失發生的可能性及不會發生信用損失的可能性(即使發生信用損失的可能性極低)。

利息收入以金融資產的賬面總值計算確認，除非該金融資產屬於信貸減值(第三階段)，在此情況下，利息收入乃按金融資產的攤餘成本(即賬面總值扣除損失準備)計算。

本行結合前瞻性信息進行了預期信用損失評估，其預期信用損失的計量中使用了多個模型和假設。這些模型和假設涉及未來的宏觀經濟情況和借款人的信用狀況(例如，客戶違約的可能性及相應損失)。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Provision for impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

The way the Bank measures the ECL of financial instruments reflects:

- an unbiased probability weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- time value of money;
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort about past events, current situation and forecasting on future economic conditions.

It is not necessary to identify every possible situation when measuring the ECL. However, the Bank considers that the risk or probability of the occurrence of credit loss has reflected the possibility of the occurrence and non-occurrence of credit loss, even though the possibility of credit loss is very low.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired (Stage 3), in which case interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost (i.e., the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset.

The Bank evaluates the ECL based on forward-looking information, and uses models and assumptions in the measurement of ECL. These models and assumptions involve future macro-economic conditions and the credit record of the borrower (e.g., possibility of default by customers and losses therefrom).

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 金融資產的減值計量(續)

預期信用損失的計量(續)

本行根據會計準則的要求在預期信用損失的計量中使用了判斷、假設和估計，例如：

- 信用風險顯著增加的判斷標準
- 已發生信用減值資產的定義
- 合同現金流量的修改
- 預期信用損失計量的參數
- 前瞻性信息
- 管理層疊加及模型後調整

信用風險顯著增加的判斷標準

本行在每個財務報告日評估相關金融工具的信用風險自初始確認後是否已顯著增加。在確定信用風險自初始確認後是否顯著增加時，本行考慮在無須付出不必要的額外成本或努力即可獲得合理且有依據的信息，包括基於本行歷史數據的定性和定量分析、外部信用風險評級以及前瞻性信息。本行以單項金融工具或者具有相似信用風險特徵的金融工具組合為基礎，通過比較金融工具在財務報告日發生違約的風險與在初始確認日發生違約的風險，以確定金融工具預計存續期內發生違約風險的變化情況。

當觸發以下一個或多個定量、定性標準或上限指標時，本行認為金融工具的信用風險已發生顯著增加：

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Provision for impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

The Bank uses the following judgements, assumptions and estimates in ECL measurement according to the requirements of accounting standards:

- Criteria to identify significant increase in credit risk
- Definition of credit-impaired assets
- Modification of contractual cash flows
- Parameters for the measurement of ECL
- Forward-looking information
- Management Over(under)lay and post-model adjustment

Criteria to identify significant increase in credit risk

The Bank assesses at each financial reporting date whether the credit risk of relevant financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition. In determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Bank gives consideration to reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including qualitative and quantitative analysis, external credit risk rating and forward-looking information based on the Bank's historical data. The Bank, based on individual financial instruments or group of financial instruments with similar credit risk characteristics, determines the changes in risk of default of financial instruments within the expected lifetime by comparing the risk of default on the financial reporting date with that at the initial recognition date.

The Bank believes that the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative criteria or limit indicators are triggered:

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 金融資產的減值計量(續)

信用風險顯著增加的判斷標準(續)

定量標準

- 在報告日，剩餘存續期違約概率較初始確認時上升超過一定比例

定性標準

- 債務人經營或財務情況出現重大不利變化
- 五級分類為關注級別
- 預警客戶清單

上限標準

- 債務人合同付款(包括本金和利息)逾期超過 30 天

已發生信用減值資產的定義

在 IFRS 9 下為確定是否發生信用減值時，本行所採用的界定標準，與內部針對相關金融工具的信用風險管理目標保持一致，同時考慮定量、定性指標。本行評估是否發生信用減值時，主要考慮以下因素：

貸款及墊款

- 債務人發生嚴重財務困難；
- 債務人違反了合同條款，如償付利息或本金發生違約或逾期等；
- 債權人出於經濟或法律等方面因素的考慮，對發生財務困難的債務人作出讓步；

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Provision for impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Criteria to identify significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

Quantitative criteria

- At the reporting date, the remaining lifetime probability of default ("PD") rises by more than a certain percentage from initial recognition.

Qualitative criteria

- Significant adverse change in debtor's operations or financial status;
- Special mention under the five categories;
- Early-warning customer list.

Backstop

- The payment of the debtor according to the contract (including principal and interest) has been overdue for more than 30 days.

Definition of credit-impaired assets

Under IFRS 9, in order to determine whether credit impairment occurs, the identification criteria adopted by the Bank are consistent with the internal credit risk management objectives for relevant financial instruments, both of which incorporate quantitative and qualitative indicators. When assessing whether credit impairment occurs, the Bank usually considers the following factors:

Loans and advances

- significant financial difficulty incurred by the issuer or debtor;
- a breach of contract by the debtor, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payment;
- the creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulty, grants to the debtor a concession;

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 金融資產的減值計量(續)

已發生信用減值資產的定義(續)

貸款及墊款(續)

- 債務人很可能倒閉或進行其他財務重組；
- 以大幅折扣購買或源生一項金融資產，該折扣反映了發生信用損失的事實
- 債務人對本行的任何本金、墊款、利息或投資的公司債券逾期超過 90 天。

債券

- 發行方在本行的貸款及墊款已發生信用減值；
- 債券評級為 D 級；
- 因發行方發生重大財務困難，該金融資產無法在活躍市場繼續交易；
- 發行方對本行的任何本金、利息或投資的公司債券逾期超過 1 天。

金融資產發生信用減值，有可能是多個事件的共同作用所致，未必是可單獨識別的事件所致。對已發生信用減值的金融資產，本行主要以單項金融資產為基礎，分析不同情形下的預計未來現金流量(包括所持擔保物的可變現價值)，按原實際利率折現確定的現值與賬面價值的差額，作為減值損失或利當期損益。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Provision for impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Definition of credit-impaired assets (Continued)

Loans and advances (Continued)

- probable that the debtor will become bankrupt or undergo other financial reorganisation;
- the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses;
- any of the debtor's principal, advances, interest or corporate bonds invested due to the Bank are overdue for more than 90 days.

Bonds

- The issuer's loans and advances to the Bank have experienced credit impairment;
- The bond is rated D;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties faced by the issuer;
- Any of the issuer's principal, interest or corporate bonds invested due to the bank are overdue for more than 1 day.

Financial assets may be credit-impaired due to the joint effect of multiple events rather than separately identifiable events. For credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank mainly analyses the expected future cash flows (including the realisable value of the collateral held) under different circumstances on the basis of individual financial assets, and recognises the difference between the present value discounted at the original effective interest rate and the carrying amount as impairment losses or gains in profit or loss for the current period.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 金融資產的減值計量(續)

合同現金流量的修改

本行與交易對手方修改或重新議定合同，未導致金融資產終止確認，但導致合同現金流量發生變化，這類合同修改包括貸款展期、修改還款計劃，以及變更結息方式。當合同修改並未造成實質性變化，合同修改不會導致原金融資產的終止確認，本行在報告日評估修改後資產的違約風險時，仍與原合同條款下初始確認時的違約風險進行對比，並重新計算該金融資產的賬面餘額，並將相關利得或損失計入當期損益。重新計算的該金融資產的賬面餘額，根據將重新議定或修改的合同現金流量按金融資產的原實際利率折現的現值確定。

本行對合同現金流量修改後資產的後續情況實施監控，經過本行判斷，合同修改後資產信用風險已得到顯著改善，因此相關資產從第三階段或第二階段轉移至第一階段，同時損失準備的計算基礎由整個存續期預期信用損失轉為 12 個月預期信用損失。

(k) 金融工具之抵銷

若存在法律上可行使的權利，可對已確認入賬之項目進行抵銷，且有意以淨額方式結算，或將資產變現並同時清償債務，則金融資產及金融負債可予抵銷，並把淨額於資產負債表內列賬。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Provision for impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Modification of contractual cash flows

The Bank modifies or renegotiates contracts with counterparties, which resulted in changes in contractual cash flows other than derecognition of financial assets. Such contractual modifications include loan extensions, modifications to repayment schedules and changes in settlement methods. When a contract modification does not result in a material change nor derecognition of the original financial asset, the Bank continues to compare with the risk of default at initial recognition under the original contract terms when assessing the risk of default of the modified asset at the reporting date, and recalculates the book balance of the financial asset and recognises the related gains or losses in profit or loss for the current period. The recalculated book balance of the financial asset is determined based on the present value of the contractual cash flows to be renegotiated or modified discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Bank monitors the follow-up situation of the assets after the modification of contractual cash flows. According to its judgements, the credit risk of the assets after the contract modification has been significantly improved. Therefore, the relevant assets are transferred from Stage 3 or Stage 2 to Stage 1, and the basis for calculating the loss provision is changed from the lifetime ECL to 12-month ECL.

(k) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(l) 物業及設備與折舊

物業及設備以成本減累計折舊記入資產負債表。折舊是按物業及設備的預計可用年限以直線法沖銷其成本提撥準備。折舊率如下：

- 銀行物業	- Bank properties	每年 2%至 10%	2% to 10% per annum
- 裝修工程及遞延保養	- Renovation projects and deferred maintenance	每年 33.33%	33.33% per annum
- 辦公室傢具及設備	- Office furniture and equipment	每年 5%至 50%	5% to 50% per annum
- 汽車	- Vehicles	每年 20%	20% per annum

永久業權土地毋須計提任何折舊準備。出售物業及設備的損益是按出售所得款項淨額與物業及設備賬面金額之間的差額釐定，並在產生時計入當期損益。

銀行物業由自用部分及出租部分組成。

(m) 無形資產

無形資產為本行擁有和控制的沒有實物形態的可辨認非貨幣性資產，包括電腦軟件及其他無形資產。

電腦軟件及其他無形資產按取得時的實際成本扣除累計攤銷以及減值準備後的淨值列示，並按照預計使用年限平均攤銷，計入當期利潤表。攤折率如下：

- 電腦軟件	- Computer software	每年 33.33%	33.33% per annum

本行於財務報告日對無形資產進行減值評估，當有跡象表明無形資產的可收回金額低於賬面價值時，本行將賬面價值調減至可收回金額。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(l) Properties and equipment and depreciation

Properties and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation. Properties and equipment are depreciated after write-off of the costs on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation rates are as follows:

Freehold land is not subject to any provision for depreciation. Profit or loss on the sales of properties and equipment is determined by the difference between the net proceeds from sales and their carrying amount and recognised in profit or loss for the current period when incurred.

Bank properties consist of owner-occupied portion and leased portion.

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance owned and controlled by the Bank, including computer software and other intangible assets.

Computer software and other intangible assets are presented at the actual cost on acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and impairment allowances and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which are recorded in the income statement for the current period. The amortisation and depreciation rate is as follows:

The Bank performs impairment assessment for intangible assets at the financial reporting date. The carrying amount of an intangible asset is reduced to the recoverable amount when there are signs that the recoverable amount is below the carrying amount.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 無形資產(續)

無形資產的可收回金額是指無形資產的公允價值減去處置費用後的淨額與資產預計未來現金流量的現值兩者之間的較高者。

(n) 貴金屬

貴金屬包括黃金，以其公允價值作初始確認和其後重估。貴金屬於進行市場劃價后所產生之收益或虧損，將包括於净交易性收益/虧損內。

(o) 僱員福利

薪金、年度獎金、有薪年假及就界定供款公積金計劃作出供款的責任於僱員提供相關服務的年度在當期損益內確認為支出。

若因僱員提供之服務而令本行產生法律性或推定性之現有責任，而該責任之金額亦能可靠地作出估算，本行需確認該預期之獎金支出並以負債列賬。

(p) 收入及支出確認

(1) 利息收入及支出

所有以攤餘成本及以公允值變化計入其他綜合收益計量的金融資產和金融負債，其利息收入和支出按實際利息法在收益表中確認。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(m) Intangible assets (Continued)

The recoverable amount of an intangible asset is the higher of its fair value less the cost of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from it.

(n) Precious metals

Precious metals including gold are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently revalued. The gains or losses generated by precious metals after market valuation will be included in the net trading gains/losses.

(o) Employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and obligation for contributions to defined contribution provident fund schemes are recognised as expenses in profit or loss for the current period in the year in which the employee provides the relevant services.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as a liability when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of services rendered by employees and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

(p) Income and expense recognition

(1) Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the income statement for all financial assets financial liabilities at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 收入及支出確認(續)

(1) 利息收入及支出(續)

實際利率法，是指計算金融資產或金融負債的攤餘成本以及將各期利息收入或利息支出分攤計入各會計期間的方法。實際利率，是指將金融資產或金融負債在預計存續期間的估計未來現金流量，折現為該金融資產賬面餘額或該金融負債攤餘成本所使用的利率。在確定實際利率時，本行在考慮金融資產或金融負債所有合同條款的基礎上估計預期現金流量，但不考慮預期信用損失。本行所支付或所收取的、屬於實際利率組成部分的各項收費、交易費用及溢價或折價等，在確定實際利率時予以考慮。

對於購入或源生的已發生信用減值的金融資產，本行自初始確認起，按照該金融資產的攤餘成本和經信用調整的實際利率計算確定其利息收入。經信用調整的實際利率，是指將購入或源生的已發生信用減值的金融資產在預計存續期的估計未來現金流量，折現為該金融資產攤餘成本的利率。

對於購入或源生的未發生信用減值、但在後續期間成為已發生信用減值的金融資產，本行在後續期間，按照該金融資產的攤餘成本和實際利率計算確定其利息收入。

(2) 非利息收入及支出

當本行在某一時點或在一段時間以客戶獲得對服務的控制權為基準完成履行其履約義務即確認收入。

當在合同規定下相關服務需要在一定時間內提供包括戶口服務及信用卡費用，該服務之費用收入應按有系統性之基準以固定或可變價格在協議有效期內隨時間所確認。若在交易為基礎之安排下，服務費收入應在服務完整地提供予客戶後之單一時點確認，包括經紀服務及銀團貸款安排費。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Income and expense recognition (Continued)

(1) Interest income and expenses (Continued)

Effective interest method is used in the calculation of the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of the interest income or interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. Effective interest rate is that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of a financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating effective interest rate, the Bank estimates the expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Bank that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

For those purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank calculates the interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. Credit-adjusted effective interest rate is that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to the amortised cost of a financial asset that is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.

For those financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank calculates the interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

(2) Non-interest income and expenses

Income from service is recognised when the Bank fulfils its performance obligation, either over time or at a point in time on a basis when a customer obtains control of the service.

Fee income from the service is recognised over time at a fixed or variable price on a systematic basis over the life of the agreement when the contract requires services to be provided over time such as account service and credit card fees, or recognised at a point in time under transaction-based arrangements when service has been fully provided to the customer such as broking services and loan syndication arrangement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 收入及支出確認(續)

(2) 非利息收入及支出(續)

金融資產的股息收入在當具有權利收取該股息時確認。

非利息支出於其產生的會計結算日計入損益。

(q) 衍生工具

衍生工具主要包括本行在外匯、股票及利率市場進行即期、遠期、掉期和期權交易。

若干衍生金融工具會嵌入在金融負債中，當其經濟特徵和風險與主合同沒有緊密關聯，而主合同並非以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益時，這些嵌入式衍生金融工具需要單獨以公允價值計量，並且其公允價值變化計入損益表。

衍生工具以衍生交易合同簽定當日的公允價值進行初始確認，並以公允價值進行後續計量。公允價值後續計量之收益或虧損計入當期損益。當公允價值為正數時，衍生金融工具將被列為資產；當公允價值為負數時，則被列為負債。

(r) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括庫存現金結餘及銀行活期存款。就現金流量表而言，現金等價物是短期(自取得日起按原來到期日 3 個月或更短時間內到期)和高流動性的投資。這些投資可以隨時換算為已知的現金額，而且價值變動方面的風險不大。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Income and expense recognition (Continued)

(2) Non-interest income and expenses (Continued)

Dividend income from financial assets is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Non-interest expenses are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

(q) Derivatives

Derivatives mainly include the Bank's spot, forward, swap and option transactions in the foreign exchange, equity and interest rate markets.

Certain derivative financial instruments embedded in financial liabilities are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from derivatives subsequently measured at fair value are included in profit or loss for the current period. All derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances and demand deposits at banks. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash equivalents are short-term (maturing at the original maturity date of 3 months or less from the date of acquisition) and highly liquid investments, which can be converted into known amounts of cash on demand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(s) 關聯方

滿足如下條件的一方是本行的關聯方：

(1) 該方是個人或與該個人關係密切的家庭成員，如果該個人：

(i) 對本行實施控製或共同控製；

(ii) 對本行實施重大影響，或；

(iii) 是本行或母行的關鍵管理人員的成員；

(2) 該方是滿足如下條件之一的主體：

(i) 該主體與本行是同一集團的成員；

(ii) 一方是另一方的聯營或合營企業（或是另一方的母公司、子公司或同系附屬子公司的聯營 或合營企業）；

(iii) 該主體和本行是相同第三方的合營企業；

(iv) 一方是第三方的合營企業並且另一方是該第三方的聯營企業；

(v) 該主體是為本行或與集團關聯的主體的僱員福利而設的離職後福利計劃；

(vi) 該主體受(1)項所述的個人的控制或共同控制；

(vii) (1)(i)項所述的個人對該主體能夠實施重大影響或(1)(a)項所述的個人是該主體（或其母公司）的關鍵管理人員的成員。

(viii) 該主體或其所在集團的成員為本行或母行提供關鍵管理人員服務。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(s) Related parties

For the purposes of the financial statements, the following parties may be deemed to be related parties of the Bank:

(1) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the Bank;

(ii) has significant influence over the Bank; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Bank or of a parent of the Bank;

(2) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:

(i) the entity and the Bank are members of the same group;

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);

(iii) the entity and the Bank are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) the entity is an employee retirement benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Bank or an entity related to the Group;

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (1);

(vii) a person identified in (1)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(viii) The entity or a member of its group provides key management personnel services to the Bank or the Parent Bank.

(t) 準備

當本行因為已發生之事件而須承擔法律性或推定性之現有責任，而解除該責任時有可能消耗有經濟利益之資源，需在責任金額能夠可靠地作出估算之情況下，為確認有關責任而撥備。

(t) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

(u) 或然負債

或然負債是指由過去已發生的事件引起的可能需要履行的責任，其存在將由一宗或多宗本行所不能完全控制的未來不確定事件出現與否來確認。或然負債也可能是由於過去已發生事件而引致的現有責任，但由於估計不會導致經濟利益的流出或因不能可靠地計量責任金額，故未有被確認。

或然負債不會被確認為準備，但會在財務報表附註中加以披露。如情況發生變化，使經濟利益的流出變得很有可能時，則會將其確認為準備。

(u) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised as a provision but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(v) 經營租賃

由出租人承擔所有權限的絕大部分相關風險及回報的租賃歸類為經營租賃。經營租賃作出的付款會在每個會計年度計入當期損益，或有租金於當期確認為費用。若本行為出租方，經營租賃之租金收入在租約期內以直線法確認。

3 會計估計及判斷

本行作出的會計估計和判斷通常會影響下一會計年度的資產和負債的賬面價值。本行根據歷史經驗以及對未來事件的合理預期等因素作出會計估計和判斷，並且會不斷地對其進行後續評估。

本行在執行會計政策過程中作出重要會計估計和判斷時，已考慮了本行行業和地區運營所處經濟環境的影響。

資產和負債的賬面價值受會計估計和判斷影響的主要領域列示如下。未來的實際結果可能與下述的會計估計和判斷情況存在重大差異。

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(u) Operating leases

Leases in which the lessor assumes the majority of the risks and rewards associated with all rights are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised in profit or loss for the current period in each accounting year, and contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the current period. If the Bank is the lessor, the rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3 Accounting estimates and judgements

The Bank makes accounting estimates and judgements that generally affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting year. Accounting estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In making critical accounting estimates and judgements in the implementation of accounting policies, the Bank has considered the impact of the economic environment in the industry and region in which the Bank operates.

The main areas where the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are affected by accounting estimates and judgements are listed below. Actual future results may be significantly different from the accounting estimates and judgements described below.

3 會計估計及判斷(續)

預期信用損失計量

對於以攤餘成本計量的金融資產、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務工具投資，以及貸款承諾及財務擔保合同，其預期信用損失的計量中使用了複雜的模型和大量的假設。這些模型和假設涉及未來的宏觀經濟情況和客戶的信用行為(例如，客戶違約的可能性及相應損失)。

根據會計準則的要求對預期信用損失進行計量涉及許多重大判斷，例如：

- 為預期信用損失的計量進行金融資產的分類，將具有類似信用風險特徵的敞口劃入一個組合；
- 選擇計量預期信用損失的適當模型和假設(包括管理層疊加及模型後調整)；
- 判斷信用風險顯著增加、違約和已發生信用減值的判斷標準；
- 針對不同類型的產品，用於前瞻性計量的經濟指標、經濟情景及其權重的採用；及
- 針對採用單項方式評估的已減值貸款的未來現金流預測。

3 Accounting estimates and judgements (Continued)

Measurement of ECL

Complex models and numerous assumptions are used in measuring the ECL of financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. These models and assumptions involve future macro-economic conditions and the credit behaviours of the customers (e.g., possibility of default by customers and losses therefrom).

It requires a lot of significant judgements to measure ECL under relevant accounting standards, such as:

- Classification of financial assets for measuring ECL, with the exposures that have similar credit risk characteristics classified into the same group;
- Selection of appropriate models and assumptions for measuring ECL (including management over(under)lay and post-modelling adjustments);
- Determination of criteria to identify significant increase in credit risk, default and credit-impaired assets;
- Economic indicators, economic scenarios and weighting used in the forward-looking measurement for different types of products; and
- Estimation of future cash flows for impaired loans that are assessed on an individual basis.

3 會計估計及判斷(續)

金融工具的公允價值

對有活躍交易市場的金融工具，本行通過向市場詢價確定其公允價值；對沒有活躍交易市場的金融工具，本行使用估值技術確定其公允價值。這些估值技術包括使用近期公平市場交易價格，可觀察到的類似金融工具價格，以及普遍使用的市場定價模型。本行對衍生及其他金融工具公允價值的估值模型盡可能使用可觀察的市場數據。使用估值技術計算出的公允價值會根據行業慣例，以及當期可觀察到的市場交易中相同或類似金融工具的價格進行驗證。

稅項

本行須繳納澳門的所得補充稅。在釐定澳門所得稅撥備時需要作出關鍵判斷。有許多交易和計算所涉及的最終稅務釐定都是不確定的。本行根據對是否需要繳付額外稅款的估計，就預期稅務項目確認負債。如此等事件的最終稅務後果與最初記錄的金額不同，此等差額將影響作出此等釐定期間的所得稅和遞延稅撥備。

3 Accounting estimates and judgements (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is determined at the quoted market price; and the fair value of those not traded in an active market is determined by the Bank using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include recent quoted market prices used, observable prices of similar financial instruments, and commonly used market pricing models. Where possible, the Bank's valuation models for the fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments use observable market data. The fair value calculated using valuation techniques is verified based on industry practice and the prices of the same or similar financial instruments in current observable market transactions.

Taxation

The Bank is subject to Macau complementary tax. Critical judgements are required in determining the provision for Macau income tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Bank recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that are initially recorded, such differences will impact the provision for income tax and deferred tax in the period in which such determination is made.

4 金融風險管理

本行因從事各類業務而涉及金融風險。主要金融風險包括信貸風險、市場風險(包括外匯風險及利率風險)及流動資金風險。本附註概述本行的這些風險承擔，以及其目標、風險管理的管治架構、政策與程序及量度這些風險的方法。

金融風險管理架構

本行風險管理管治架構覆蓋業務發展的全部過程，以保證在業務經營中的各類風險都能得到有效管理及控制。本行擁有完善的風險管理架構，並有一套全面的風險管理政策及程序，用以識別、量度、監察及控制可能出現的各類風險。本行亦定期重檢及更新風險管理政策及程序，以配合市場及業務策略的轉變。不同層面的風險承擔者分別負責與其相關的風險管理責任。

董事會代表著股東的利益，是本行風險管理的最高決策機構，並對風險管理負最終責任。董事會在其屬下委員會的協助下，負責確定本行的風險管理策略、風險偏好和風險文化，並確保本行具備有效的風險管理系統以落實執行有關策略。

風險管理委員會是董事會下設的專業委員會，履行全面風險管理的相關職責，就本行整體風險偏好和風險策略向董事會提出建議；審查本行風險授權的程序和標準；監控本行風險管理戰略、政策和程序的貫徹落實情況，並向董事會提出建議；審議本行風險管理狀況，對本行高級管理層、職能部門、機構履行風險管理和內部控制職責進行定期評估，並提出改進要求。審計委員會協助董事會履行內部監控系統的監控職責。

4 Financial risk management

The Bank is exposed to financial risks as a result of engaging in a variety of business activities. The principal financial risks are credit risk, market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. This note summarises the Bank's exposures to these risks, as well as its objectives, risk management governance structure, policies and procedures and the methods used to measure these risks.

Financial risk management framework

The Bank's risk management governance structure is designed to cover all business processes and to ensure various risks are properly managed and controlled in the course of conducting business. The Bank has a robust risk management organisational structure with a comprehensive set of policies and procedures to identify, measure, monitor and control various risks that may arise. These risk management policies and procedures are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in markets and business strategies. Various groups of risk takers assume their respective responsibilities for risk management.

The Board of Directors, representing the interests of shareholders, is the highest decision-making authority of the Bank and has the ultimate responsibility for risk management. The Board of Directors, with the assistance of its committees, has the primary responsibility for the formulation of risk management strategies, risk appetite and risk culture and ensuring that the Bank has an effective risk management system to implement these strategies.

The Risk Management Committee, a specialised committee under the Board of Directors, performs relevant responsibilities for comprehensive risk management and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors on the Bank's overall risk appetite and risk strategy. It checks the Bank's procedures and criteria for risk authorisation, monitors the implementation of the Bank's risk management strategies, policies and procedures and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors. Meanwhile, it reviews the risk management status of the Bank, conducts regular assessments on the performance of risk management and internal control responsibilities by the Bank's senior management, functional departments and institutions, and puts forward improvement requirements. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its role in overseeing the internal control system.

4 金融風險管理(續)

金融風險管理架構(續)

本行高級管理層負責履行日常管理各類風險的職責，在董事會授權範圍內審批重大風險承擔或交易。本行的不同單位都有其相應的風險管理責任。本行高級管理層及各職能部門根據「歸口管理」的原則統籌管理各類風險。業務單位是風險管理的第一道防線，而風險管理單位則獨立於業務單位，負責各類風險的日常管理，以及草擬、檢查和更新各類風險管理政策和程序。

本行建立了合適的內部控制程序，包括設立權責分立清晰的組織架構，以監察業務運作是否符合既定政策、程序及限額。適當的匯報機制也充分地使監控職能獨立於業務範疇，同時促成機構內適當的職責分工，有助營造適當的內部控制環境。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

Financial risk management framework (Continued)

The Bank's senior management is responsible for the day-to-day management of various types of risks, and approving material risk exposures or transactions within the authorities delegated by the Board of Directors. Various units of the Bank have their respective risk management responsibilities. The Bank's senior management and functional departments manage all types of risks in an integrated manner in accordance with the principle of "centralised management". Business units act as the first line of defence while risk management units, which are independent from the business units, are responsible for the day-to-day management of different kinds of risks. Risk management units have the primary responsibility for drafting, reviewing and updating various risk management policies and procedures.

The Bank has put in place appropriate internal control systems, including the establishment of an organisation structure that sets clear lines of authority and responsibility for monitoring compliance with policies, procedures and limits. Proper reporting lines also provide sufficient independence of the control functions from the business areas, as well as adequate segregation of duties throughout the organisation which helps to promote an appropriate internal control environment.

4.1 信貸風險

信貸風險指因客戶或交易對手未能或不願意履行償債責任而造成損失的風險。本行的銀行賬、以及資產負債表內和表外之交易均存在這種風險。信貸風險主要來自借貸及資金業務。

信貸風險管理架構

本行制定了一套全面的信貸風險管理政策與程式，用以管理及控制信貸風險。本行定期重檢及更新該等政策與程式，以配合市場及業務策略的轉變。

本行的組織架構制定了明確的授權及職責，以監控遵守政策、程式及限額的情況。

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that a customer or counterparty is unable to or unwilling to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk exists in the banking book, and from on- and off-balance sheet transactions of the Bank. It arises principally from lending, trade finance and treasury businesses.

Credit risk management framework

The Bank has formulated a comprehensive set of credit risk management policies and procedures to manage and control credit risk that may arise. These policies and procedures are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in markets and business strategies.

The Bank's organisation structure establishes a clear set of authority and responsibility for monitoring compliance with policies, procedures and limits.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

信貸風險管理架構(續)

風險合規官負責主持各類信貸風險管理工作。本行的不同單位都有其相應的信貸風險管理責任。業務單位是風險管理的第一道防線，而其中風險管理部負責授信審批及相關盡責調查，在母行內部評級體系開展相關信用風險相關工作；授信管理部則負責對信貸風險的識別、量度、監督和控制做獨立的盡職調查，確保授信資產質量及減值準備結果真實、準確及平穩。兩部同時按自身職能，草擬、檢查和更新相關信貸風險管理政策與程式。後線支援單位負責授信執行、對落實發放貸款前條件提供操作支援及監督。

總裁在董事會授予之信貸審批權限內按管理需要轉授權予相關下級人員。本行按照信貸業務性質、評級、交易風險的程度、信貸風險承擔大小，設置信貸業務的審批權限。

信貸風險評估及監控

因應迅速變化的市場情況，本行已持續重檢信貸策略，並對關注的組合開展嚴格的信貸重檢。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Credit risk management framework (Continued)

The Risk Compliance Officer takes charge of all aspects of credit risk management. Various units of the Bank have their respective credit risk management responsibilities. Business units act as the first line of defence in risk management. The Risk Management Department is responsible for credit-granting approval and related due diligence, and carries out credit risk related work with the internal rating system of the parent bank. The Credit Management Department is responsible for providing an independent due diligence through identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk to ensure the truthfulness, accuracy and stability of credit asset quality and impairment allowances. These two departments draft, review and update various credit risk management policies and procedures in accordance with their respective functions. Back offices are responsible for credit administration, providing operations support and supervision on the implementation of prerequisite terms and conditions of credit facilities.

The Board of Directors delegates credit approval authority to the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive can further delegate to the subordinates within his limit authorised by the Board of Directors. The Bank sets the limits of credit approval authority according to the credit business nature, rating, the level of transaction risk, and the extent of the credit exposure.

Credit risk measurement and control

In view of the rapidly changing market conditions, the Bank has been continuously revisiting its credit strategies and conducting rigorous reviews on the concerned portfolios.

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 信貸風險(續) 4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

貸款 **Loans**

不同客戶、交易對手或交易會根據其風險程度採用不同的信貸審批及監控程式。授信評審委員會是本行授信決策機制的重要組織機構，委員在行內高級/中層管理人員和專業人士中聘任。零售信貸交易包括零售風險承擔下住宅按揭貸款、私人貸款及信用卡等利用零售內部評級系統進行信貸風險評估。本行會應用貸款分類級別、債務人評級、授信等級和損失預測結果(如適用)於支持信貸審批。

Different credit approval and control procedures are adopted according to the level of risk associated with the customer, counterparty or transaction. The Credit Assessment Committee is an important organisational structure of the Bank's credit decision-making mechanism, whose members are appointed among the senior/middle management and professionals in the Bank. Retail internal rating systems are deployed in the risk assessment of retail credit transactions, including residential mortgage loans under retail exposures, personal loans and credit cards, etc. Loan grades, debtor and facility ratings as well as loss estimates (if applicable) are used to support credit approval.

本行亦會應用貸款分類級別、債務人評級和損失預測結果(如適用)於支持信貸監控、信貸風險報告及分析。對於零售風險承擔會從產品、職業及押品價值等作多維度風險監測和評估，對識別為高風險組別客戶，會進行更全面檢討。

The Bank also uses loan grades, debtor ratings and loss estimates (if applicable) to support credit monitoring, reporting and analysis of credit risk information. Retail risk exposures are monitored and assessed in multiple dimensions including product, occupation, collateral value, etc. In addition, more comprehensive review is required for obligors being identified under high-risk pools.

授信管理部定期提供授信業務風險管理報告，並按我行董事會及高管層的特別要求，提供專題報告，以供其持續監控信貸風險。

The Credit Management Department provides regular credit risk management information reports and ad hoc reports to the Board of Directors and senior management of the Bank to facilitate their continuous monitoring of credit risk.

本行也會按照行業、地區、客戶或交易對手等維度識別信貸風險集中度，並監察每一交易對手信貸風險、信貸資產組合質素、信貸風險集中度的變化，定期向本行管理層匯報。

In addition, the Bank identifies credit concentration risk by industry, geography, customer or counterparty. The Bank monitors changes to every counterparty credit risk, quality of the credit portfolio and credit risk concentrations, and reports regularly to the Bank's management.

本行遵從金管局規定，實施信貸資產的風險分類如下：

The Bank classifies the credit assets by risk with reference to the Monetary Authority of Macau's regulations, as below:

「正常」是指債務人能夠履行合同，沒有客觀證據表明本金及利息等不能按時足額償還，資產沒有出現信用減值的跡象。

"Pass" represents that the debtor is able to perform the contract, there is no objective evidence that the principal and interest cannot be repaid in full and on time, and there are no signs of credit impairment of the assets.

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 信貸風險(續) 4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

貸款(續) **Loans (Continued)**

「關注」是指債務人目前有能力償還本金及利息等，且資產未發生信用減值，但存在一些可能對履行合同產生不利影響的因素。

"Special Mention" represents that the debtor is currently capable of repaying the principal and interest, and the assets have not suffered credit impairment, but there are some factors that may adversely affect the performance of the contract.

「次級」是指債務人的還款能力出現明顯問題，依靠其正常收入已無法足額歸還本金和利息等，資產已經發生信用減值。

"Substandard" represents that the debtor displays a definable weakness in its ability to repay, it is no longer able to fully repay the principal and interest by relying on its normal income, and the assets have suffered credit impairment.

「可疑」是指債務人已經無法足額償還本金及利息等，資產已顯著發生信用減值。

"Doubtful" represents that the debtor has been unable to fully repay the principal and interest, etc., and the assets have suffered significant credit impairment.

「損失」是指在採取所有可能的措施或一切必要法律程序後，只能收回極少部分資產，或損失全部資產。

"Loss" represents that only a minor portion of the assets can be recovered or all of the assets cannot be recovered after all possible measures or all necessary legal procedures have been taken.

債務證券及衍生產品 **Debt securities and derivatives**

對於債務證券的投資，本行會應用債務人評級或外部信用評級及設定客戶及證券發行人信貸限額，以管理投資的信貸風險。對於衍生產品，本行會採用客戶限額及採用與貸款一致的審批及監控程序管理信貸風險，並制定持續監控及止損程序。

For investments in debt securities, the debtor ratings or external credit ratings and credit limits setting on customer/security issuer basis are used for managing credit risk associated with the investment. For derivatives, the Bank sets customer limits to manage the credit risk involved and follows the same approval and control processes as applied for loans. On-going monitoring and stop-loss procedures are established.

結算風險主要來自交易對手相關外匯交易，以及來自任何以現金、證券或股票支付但未能如期相應收回該交易對手的現金、證券或股票的衍生產品交易。本行對各交易對手或客戶制定每日結算限額，以涵蓋任何單一日子本行的交易而產生的所有結算風險。

Settlement risk arises mainly from foreign exchange transactions with counterparties and also from derivative transactions in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty or customer to cover all settlement risks arising from the Bank's market transactions on any single day.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

債務證券及衍生產品(續)

當發生一項或多項事件對金融工具的未來現金流產生不利的影響，例如超過 90 天以上逾期，或借款人可能無法全額支付本行的債務，有關金融工具將視為違約金融工具。

信用減值金融工具被確定為第三階段需按整個存續期計提預期信用損失。根據以下可觀察證據來決定金融工具是信用減值：

- 借款人出現重大的財務困難；
- 出現違約事件，例如不履行或逾期償還本金或利息；
- 當借款人出現財務困難，本行基於經濟或契約因素考慮而特別給予借款人貸款條件上的優惠；
- 有證據顯示借款人將會破產或進行財務重整；或
- 其他可觀察證據反映有關金融工具的未來現金流將會出現明顯下降。

存放同業款項

對於存放同業款項，本行主要考慮同業規模、財務狀況及內外部信用風險評級結果確定同業客戶的信用情況。業務存續期間對可能影響客戶持續經營能力與風險承擔能力的內外部因素進行綜合分析和監控管理，並採取相應管控措施。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Debt securities and derivatives (Continued)

Financial instruments are in default when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows have occurred such as past due for more than 90 days or the borrower is unlikely to pay in full for the credit obligations to the Bank.

Credit-impaired financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 and lifetime ECL will be recognised. Evidence that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty incurred by the borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in principal or interest payment;
- For economic or contractual reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulty, the Bank has granted to the borrower a concession that it would not otherwise consider;
- Probable that the borrower will become bankrupt or undergo other financial reorganisation; or
- Other observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from such financial instruments.

Deposits with banks

For deposits with banks, the Bank mainly considers the scale, financial position and internal and external credit risk rating results of other banks and financial institutions to determine the credit status of interbank customers. During the business duration, comprehensive analysis and monitoring management are made on internal and external factors that may affect the customer's ability to continue as a going concern and risk-taking capacity, and corresponding control measures are implemented.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

預期信用損失計量

本行結合前瞻性信息進行了預期信用損失評估，在預期信用損失的計量中使用了多個模型和假設。這些模型和假設涉及未來的宏觀經濟情況和借款人的信用狀況(例如，客戶違約的可能性及相應損失)。本行根據會計準則的要求在預期信用損失的計量中使用了判斷、假設和估計，例如：

- 基於信用風險特徵以組合方式計量預期信用損失
- 信用風險顯著增加的判斷標準
- 違約及已發生信用減值資產的定義
- 預期信用損失計量的參數
- 前瞻性信息
- 管理層疊加及模型後調整

(1) 基於信用風險特徵以組合方式計量預期信用損失

按照組合方式計量預期信用損失時，本行已將具有類似風險特徵的敞口進行歸類。在進行分組時，本行獲取了充分的信息，確保其統計上的可靠性。其中，本行採用信用評級的區間、產品類型和客戶類型對零售貸款進行組合計量。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Measurement of ECL

The Bank evaluates the ECL based on forward-looking information, and uses several models and assumptions in the measurement of ECL. These models and assumptions involve future macro-economic conditions and the credit record of the borrower (e.g., possibility of default by customers and losses therefrom). The Bank uses the following judgements, assumptions and estimates in ECL measurement according to the requirements of accounting standards:

- Measurement of ECL on the group basis with reference to credit risk characteristics
- Criteria to identify significant increase in credit risk
- Definition of default and credit-impaired assets
- Parameters for the measurement of ECL
- Forward-looking information
- Management over(under)lay and post-model adjustment

(1) Measurement of ECL on the group basis with reference to credit risk characteristics

The Bank has classified exposures with similar risk characteristics when measuring ECL on the group basis. When determining the groups, the Bank has obtained sufficient information to ensure their statistical reliability. Among them, the Bank measures retail loans on the group basis, considering credit rating ranges, product types and customer types.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

預期信用損失計量(續)

(2) 信用風險顯著增加的判斷標準

本行在每個財務報告日評估相關金融工具的信用風險自初始確認後是否已顯著增加。在確定信用風險自初始確認後是否顯著增加時，本行考慮在無須付出不必要的額外成本或努力的情況下即可獲得合理且有依據的信息，包括基於歷史數據的定性和定量分析、外部信用風險評級以及前瞻性信息。本行以單項金融工具或者具有相似信用風險特徵的金融工具組合為基礎，通過比較金融工具在財務報告日發生違約的風險與在初始確認日發生違約的風險，以確定金融工具預計存續期內發生違約風險的變化情況。

當觸發以下一個或多個定量、定性標準或上限指標時，本行認為金融工具的信用風險已發生顯著增加：

定量標準

在財務報告日，剩餘存續期違約概率高於特定水平且較初始確認時上升超過一定幅度時，視為信用風險顯著增加，具體體現為根據各產品初始確認時違約概率不同，信用等級下降相應數量的級別。如當對公客戶初始確認時違約概率高於特定閾值，例如 1%，多數情況下當信用等級下降 4 個級別時，視為信用風險顯著增加。

定性標準

- 債務人經營或財務情況出現重大不利變化
- 五級分類遷到關注級別

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

(2) Criteria to identify significant increase in credit risk

The Bank assesses at each financial reporting date whether the credit risk of relevant financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition. In determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Bank gives consideration to reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including qualitative and quantitative analysis, external credit risk rating and forward-looking information based on the historical data. The Bank, based on individual financial instruments or group of financial instruments with similar credit risk characteristics, determines the changes in risk of default of financial instruments within the expected lifetime by comparing the risk of default on the financial reporting date with that at the initial recognition date.

The Bank believes that the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative criteria or limit indicators are triggered:

Quantitative criteria

At the financial reporting date, the credit risk is deemed to increase significantly when the remaining lifetime PD is higher than a certain level and rises by more than a certain range from initial recognition, reflected as drop in credit rating by corresponding number of levels according to the different PD at initial recognition for products. If the PD at initial recognition for corporate customers is higher than a certain threshold value, such as 1%, in most cases, when the credit rating drops by 4 levels, the credit risk is deemed to increase significantly.

Qualitative criteria

- Significant adverse change in debtor's operations or financial status;
- Special mention under the five categories;

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

預期信用損失計量(續)

(2) 信用風險顯著增加的判斷標準(續)

定性標準(續)

- 進入本行的預警客戶清單

上限標準

- 債務人合同付款(包括本金或利息)逾期超過 30 天

本行對部分受新冠肺炎疫情影響的債務人債務做出延期還款付息安排。對於上述實施延期還本付息的貸款，本行根據借款人實際情況和業務實質風險判斷進行貸款風險分類，但不會將該延期還款付息安排作為自動觸發債務人信用風險顯著增加的判斷依據。

(3) 違約及已發生信用減值資產的定義

當金融資產發生信用減值時，本行將該金融資產界定為已違約。在確定是否發生信用減值時，本行所採用的界定標準，與內部針對相關金融工具的信用風險管理目標保持一致，同時考慮定量、定性指標。本行評估是否發生信用減值時，主要考慮以下因素：

貸款及墊款

- 債務人發生嚴重財務困難；

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

(2) Criteria to identify significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

Qualitative criteria (Continued)

- Incorporated in the Bank's early-warning customer list.

Backstop

- The payment of the debtor according to the contract (including principal and interest) has been overdue for more than 30 days.

The Bank has made arrangements on deferred repayment of principal and interest for debts of some debtors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Bank has made arrangements on deferred repayment of principal and interest for debts of some debtors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. For the above-mentioned loans subject to deferred repayment of principal and interest, the Bank classifies the loan risks according to the actual situation of the borrower and the substantial risk judgement of the business, but will not take the arrangement on deferred repayment of principal and interest as the basis for automatically triggering a significant increase in the debtor's credit risk.

(3) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

When a financial asset is credit-impaired, the Bank defines the financial asset as in default. To determine whether credit impairment occurs, the identification criteria adopted by the Bank are consistent with the internal credit risk management objectives for relevant financial instruments, both of which incorporate quantitative and qualitative indicators. When assessing whether credit impairment occurs, the Bank usually considers the following factors:

Loans and advances

- Significant financial difficulty incurred by the issuer or debtor;

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

預期信用損失計量(續)

(3) 違約及已發生信用減值資產的定義(續)

貸款及墊款(續)

- 債務人違反了合同條款，如償付利息或本金發生違約或逾期等；
- 債權人出於經濟或法律等方面因素的考慮，對發生財務困難的債務人作出讓步；
- 債務人很可能倒閉或進行其他財務重組；
- 以大幅折扣購買或源生一項金融資產，該折扣反映了發生信用損失的事實；
- 債務人對本分行的任何本金、墊款、利息或投資的公司債券逾期超過 90 天。

債券

- 發行方在本行的貸款及墊款已發生信用減值；
- 債券評級為 D 級；
- 因發行方發生重大財務困難，該金融資產無法在活躍市場繼續交易；
- 發行方對本行的任何本金、利息或投資的公司債券逾期超過 1 天。

金融資產發生信用減值，有可能是多個事件的共同作用所致，未必是可單獨識別的事件所致。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

(3) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets (Continued)

Loans and advances (Continued)

- a breach of contract by the debtor, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payment;
- The creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulty, grants to the debtor a concession;
- Probable that the debtor will become bankrupt or undergo other financial reorganisation;
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses;
- Any of the debtor's principal, advances, interest or corporate bonds invested due to the Bank are overdue for more than 90 days.

Bonds

- The issuer's loans and advances in the Bank have experienced credit impairment;
- The bond is rated D;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties faced by the issuer;
- Any of the issuer's principal, interest or corporate bonds invested due to the Bank are overdue for more than 1 day.

Financial assets may be credit-impaired due to the joint effect of multiple events rather than separately identifiable events.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

預期信用損失計量(續)

(4) 預期信用損失計量的參數

根據信用風險是否發生顯著增加以及是否已發生信用減值，本行對不同的資產分別以 12 個月或整個存續期的預期信用損失計量減值準備。預期信用損失計量的關鍵參數包括違約概率、違約損失率和違約風險敞口。本行以當前風險管理所使用的巴塞爾新資本協議體系為基礎，根據國際財務報告準則第 9 號的要求，考慮歷史統計數據(如交易對手評級、擔保方式及抵質押物類別等)的定量分析及前瞻性信息，建立滿足國際財務報告準則第 9 號要求的違約概率、違約損失率及違約風險敞口模型。相關定義如下：

- 違約概率是指債務人在未來 12 個月或在整個剩餘存續期，無法履行其償付義務的可能性；
- 違約損失率是指本行對違約風險暴露發生損失程度作出的預期。根據交易對手的類型、追索的方式和優先級，以及擔保品的不同，違約損失率也有所不同；
- 違約風險敞口是指，在未來 12 個月或在整個剩餘存續期中，在違約發生時，本行應被償付的金額。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

(4) Parameters for the measurement of ECL

The Bank measures the impairment allowances of different assets based on the 12-month ECL or the lifetime ECL by taking into consideration whether the credit risk has increased significantly and whether the credit impairment has occurred. Key parameters for measuring the ECL include PD, loss given default and exposure at default. Based on the Basel New Capital Accord system used in current risk management, the Bank, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, establishes the PD, loss given default and exposure at default model by taking into account the quantitative analysis of historical statistics (such as counterparty rating, guarantee method and collateral category) and forward-looking information. Relevant definitions are as follows:

- PD refers to the likelihood that a debtor will be unable to meet its debt obligations in the next 12 months or throughout the remaining lifetime.
- Loss given default refers to the Bank's expectation of the extent of the losses caused by exposure at default. Loss given default varies according to the type of counterparty, the manner and priority of recourse, and the different types of collateral.
- Exposure at default refers to the amount that the Bank should be repaid in the event of default in the next 12 months or throughout the remaining lifetime.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

預期信用損失計量(續)

(4) 預期信用損失計量的參數(續)

對單項金額相對重大的已發生信用減值的金融資產，本行主要以單項金融資產為基礎，分析不同情形下的預計未來現金流量(包括所持擔保物的可變現價值)，按原實際利率(對於購買或源生已發生信用減值的金融資產，為經信用調整的實際利率)折現確定的現值與賬面價值的差額，作為減值損失或利得計入當期損益。對於採用單項評估方式進行預期信用損失計量的已減值貸款，對其未來現金流的估計是至關重要的。可能影響該估計的因素包括但不限於以下內容：特定借款人財務狀況、風險化解方式、行業發展趨勢與特定借款人未來經營表現，以及變現擔保物可回收的現金流量等。

(5) 前瞻性信息

信用風險顯著增加的評估及預期信用損失的計算均涉及前瞻性信息。本行對於 2024 年 12 月 31 日的預期信用損失的評估，考慮了當前經濟環境的變化對於預期信用損失模型的影響，包括：債務人的經營情況和財務狀況及受到經濟環境的影響程度，環境與氣候變化影響，及特定行業風險。

本行通過進行歷史數據分析，識別出影響各業務類型信用風險及預期信用損失的主要宏觀經濟指標，如所在國家或地區國內生產總值、固定資產投資完成額、生產價格指數、住宅價格指數、居民消費價格指數等。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

(4) Parameters for the measurement of ECL (Continued)

For credit-impaired financial assets with amounts that are individually significant, the Bank mainly analyses the expected future cash flows (including the realisable value of the collateral held) under different circumstances on the basis of individual financial assets, and recognises the difference between the present value discounted at the original effective interest rate (the credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) and the carrying amount as impairment losses or gains in profit or loss for the current period. For impaired loans that are individually assessed for the measurement of ECL, estimation of future cash flows plays a vital role. Factors affecting this estimate include, among other things, the financial position of specific borrowers, risk mitigation methods, industry trends and future operating performance of specific borrowers, and cash flows from the sales of collateral.

(5) Forward-looking information

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk and the calculation of ECL involve forward-looking information. The Bank's assessment of ECL as at 31 December 2024 takes into account the impact of changes in the current economic environment on the ECL model, including the debtor's operating and financial conditions, degree of exposure to the economic environment, environmental and climate change impacts, and specific industry risks.

The Bank relies on the analysis of historical data to identify the main macro-economic indicators affecting the credit risk and ECL of each business type, such as the Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") in the relevant country or region, completed fixed-asset investment, Producer Price Index ("PPI"), the residential housing price index and Consumer Price Index ("CPI").

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

預期信用損失計量(續)

(5) 前瞻性信息(續)

這些經濟指標對違約概率和違約損失率的影響，對不同的業務類型有所不同。本行在此過程中應用了專家判斷，根據專家判斷的結果，考慮各地區實際情況，定期對這些經濟指標，如：GDP 增長率、失業率及通脹等進行預測，並通過進行回歸分析確定這些經濟指標對違約概率和違約損失率的影響。

本行結合統計分析及專家判斷結果來確定多種情景下的經濟預測及其權重，確定的經濟情景包括基準、樂觀和不利，同時考慮了壓力條件下的情形。本行根據不同情景加權後的預期信用損失計量相關的減值準備。

(6) 管理層疊加及模型後調整

本行持續評估用於計量預期信用損失所涉及的判斷和假設的持續適用性。當模型覆核結果顯示模型在設計時存在情景考慮的不足，或新發生的風險在模型構建時未被納入考慮時，會透過管理層疊加(減)反映對預期信用損失的影響。管理層疊加(減)涉及眾多判斷，本行在運用疊加(減)時已具備健全的流程、內部控制和治理機制，運用合理的假設和基準評估管理層疊加(減)的必要性及明確使用的時間範圍。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Measurement of ECL (Continued)

(5) Forward-looking information (Continued)

The impact of these economic indicators on PD and loss given default varies among different business types. The Bank applies expert judgements in this process. Based on the results of expert judgements, the Bank considers the actual situation of each region, regularly forecasts these economic indicators, such as GDP growth rate, unemployment rate and inflation, and determines the impact of these economic indicators on the PD and loss given default through regression analysis.

The Bank takes leverage of statistical analysis and the results of expert judgements to determine economic forecasts and their weights under a variety of scenarios, including "benchmark", "favourable" and "unfavourable" economic scenarios, while considering the situation under pressure conditions. The Bank measures the relevant impairment allowances based on the ECL weighted by different scenarios.

(6) Management over(under)lay and post-model adjustment

The Bank continuously evaluates the ongoing applicability of judgments and assumptions involved in measuring ECL. When model validation results indicate that there are insufficient scenario considerations in the design of the model, or new risks are not taken into account in modelling, the impact on the ECL will be reflected through management over/(under)lay. The application of management over/(under)lay involves numerous judgments, and the Bank has established robust processes, internal controls, and governance mechanisms when applying management over/(under)lay. The Bank assess the necessity of management over/(under)lays based on reasonable assumptions and criteria, and clearly define the time frame for their usage.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.1 信貸風險(續)

抵押品及其他改善信貸條件

本行制定抵押品估值及管理的信貸風險管理政策與程序，明確抵押品的接受準則、法律有效力、貸款與估值比率、估損折扣比率、估值及保險等規定。本行須定期重估抵押品價值，並按抵押品種類、授信性質及風險狀況而採用不同的估值頻率及方式。抵押品須購買保險並以本行作為第一受益人。個人貸款以房地產、存款及證券作為主要抵押。

對於由第三者提供擔保的貸款，本行會評估擔保人的財政狀況、信貸紀錄及履約能力。

(A) 信貸風險承擔

本行之最高信貸風險承擔是未考慮任何抵押品或其他改善信貸條件的最大風險承擔。對於資產負債表內資產，最高信貸風險承擔相等於其賬面值。對於開出擔保函，最高信貸風險承擔是被擔保人要求本行代為償付債務的最高金額。對於貸款承諾及其他信貸有關負債，最高信貸風險承擔為授信承諾的全額。相關最高信貸風險承擔的金額可見附註 4.3(C)(c)。

以下為所持抵押品及其他改善信貸條件的性質及其對本行各類金融資產的財務影響。

以公允價值變化計入損益之金融資產及證券投資

一般不會就債務證券尋求抵押品。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The valuation and management of collateral have been documented in the credit risk management policies and procedures which cover acceptance criteria, validity of collateral, loan-to-value ratio, haircut ratio, valuation and insurance, etc. The collateral is revalued on a regular basis, though the frequency and the method used varies with the type of collateral involved and the nature and the risk of the underlying credit. Collateral is insured with the Bank as the primary beneficiary. In the personal loan sector, the main types of collateral are real estate, cash deposits and securities.

For loans guaranteed by a third party, the Bank will assess the guarantor's financial condition, credit history and ability to meet obligations.

(A) Credit exposures

The maximum credit exposure is the worst case scenario of exposure to the Bank without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements. For on-balance sheet assets, the maximum credit exposure equals their carrying amount. For letters of guarantee issued, the maximum credit exposure is the maximum amount that the Bank could be required to pay if the guarantees are called upon. For loan commitment and other credit related liabilities, the maximum credit exposure is the full amount of the committed facilities. For the amounts of relevant maximum credit exposures, refer to Note 4.3(C)(c).

The nature of the collateral held and other credit enhancements and their financial effect to the different classes of the Bank's financial assets are as follows.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and investments in debt securities

Collateral is generally not sought on debt securities.

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(A) 信貸風險承擔(續) **(A) Credit exposures (Continued)**

在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放

考慮到交易對手的性質，一般會視為低風險承擔。因此一般不會就此等資產尋求抵押品。

Balances and deposits with banks and other financial institutions

These exposures are generally considered to be low risk due to the nature of the counterparties. Collateral is generally not sought on these assets.

貸款及其他賬項、貸款承諾及財務擔保合同

本行根據對貸款及其他賬項、貸款承諾及財務擔保合同的個別風險承擔的評估，考慮適當之抵押品。有關客戶貸款之抵押品覆蓋率已分析於附註 4.1(B)(d)(i)。就不需事先通知的無條件撤銷之承諾，如客戶的信貸質素下降，本行會評估撤回其授信額度的需要性。

Loans and other accounts, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

Loans and other accounts, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are collateralised to the extent considered appropriate by the Bank taking account of the risk assessment of individual exposures. The collateral coverage of loans to customers is analysed on Note 4.1(B)(d)(i). Regarding the commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice, the Bank would assess the necessity to withdraw the credit line in case where the credit quality of a borrower deteriorates.

(B) 貸款及其他賬項 **(B) Loans and other accounts**

提取減值準備前之總貸款及其他賬項按產品類別概述如下：

Gross loans and other accounts before impairment allowances are summarised by product type as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
客戶貸款	Loans to customers		
個人	Personal		
- 按揭	- Mortgages	87,262,529	86,738,924
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	1,094,855	1,115,083
- 其他	- Others	62,711,041	61,611,156
		151,068,425	149,465,163
應計利息	Accrued interest	3,180,483	2,902,681
		154,248,908	152,367,844

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(B) 貸款及其他賬項(續) **(B) Loans and other accounts (Continued)**

有明確到期日之貸款，若其本金或利息已逾期及仍未償還，則列作逾期貸款。須定期分期償還之貸款，若其中一次分期還款已逾期及仍未償還，則列作逾期處理。須即期償還之貸款若已向借款人送達還款通知，但借款人未按指示還款，或貸款一直超出借款人獲通知之批准貸款限額，亦列作逾期處理。當貸款受全數抵押擔保，即使被界定為第三階段，亦未必導致減值損失。

Loans with a specific repayment date are classified as overdue when the principal or interest is past due and remains unpaid. Loans repayable by regular instalments are classified as overdue when an instalment payment is past due and remains unpaid. Loans repayable on demand are classified as overdue either when a demand for repayment has been served on the borrower but repayment has not been made in accordance with the instruction or when the loans have remained continuously to exceed the approved limit that was granted to the borrower. Loans classified as Stage 3 may not necessarily result in impairment loss where the loans are fully collateralised.

提取減值準備前之總貸款及其他賬項按內部信貸評級及階段分析如下：

Gross loans and other accounts before impairment allowances are analysed by internal credit rating and stage classification as follows:

		2024			
		第一階段 Stage 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第二階段 Stage 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第三階段 Stage 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
客戶貸款	**Loans to customers**				
正常	Pass	152,280,559	-	-	152,280,559
關注	Special mention	99,989	1,005,195	-	1,105,184
次級	Substandard	-	-	127,745	127,745
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	27,922	27,922
損失	Loss	-	-	707,498	707,498
		152,380,548	1,005,195	863,165	154,248,908
預期信用損失	ECL	(915,158)	(101,196)	(372,473)	(1,388,827)
		151,465,390	903,999	490,692	152,860,081

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(B) 貸款及其他賬項(續) **(B) Loans and other accounts (Continued)**

		2023 年			
		第一階段 Stage 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第二階段 Stage 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第三階段 Stage 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
客戶貸款	**Loans to customers**				
正常	Pass	149,901,242	-	-	149,901,242
關注	Special mention	-	1,680,275	-	1,680,275
次級	Substandard	-	-	97,876	97,876
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	62,284	62,284
損失	Loss	-	-	626,167	626,167
		149,901,242	1,680,275	786,327	152,367,844
預期信用損失	ECL	(472,486)	(187,836)	(329,833)	(990,155)
		149,428,756	1,492,439	456,494	151,377,689

(a) 減值貸款 **(a) Impaired loans**

減值之客戶貸款分析如下：

Impaired loans to customers are analysed as follows:

		2024 年 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 年 千澳門元 MOP'000
客戶貸款總額	Gross loans to customers	863,165	786,327
佔客戶貸款總額百分比	Percentage of gross loans to customers	0.56%	0.52%
第 3 階段預期的信用損失	Stage 3 ECL	372,473	329,833

減值之客戶貸款是指按本行貸款質量分類的「次級」、「可疑」或「損失」貸款或分類為第三階段的貸款。

Impaired loans to customers represent loans which are either classified as "substandard", "doubtful" or "loss" under the Bank's classification of loan quality, or classified as Stage 3.

減值準備已考慮上述貸款之抵押品價值。

The impairment allowances were made after taking into account the value of collateral in respect of the credit-impaired loans.

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(B) 貸款及其他賬項(續) **(B) Loans and other accounts (Continued)**

(a) 減值貸款(續) **(a) Impaired loans (Continued)**

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
就上述有抵押品覆蓋的減值客戶貸款之抵押品市值	Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of impaired loans to customers	1,008,498	1,019,393
上述有抵押品覆蓋之減值客戶貸款	Covered portion of impaired loans to customers	617,949	571,896
上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之減值客戶貸款	Uncovered portion of impaired loans to customers	245,216	214,431

於2024年12月31日，沒有減值之銀行及其他金融機構貸款(2023年：無)。

As at 31 December 2024, there were no impaired loans to banks and other financial institutions (2023: Nil).

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(B) 貸款及其他賬項(續) **(B) Loans and other accounts (Continued)**

(b) 逾期超過 3 個月之貸款 **(b) Loans overdue for more than three months**

逾期超過 3 個月之貸款總額分析如下：

The gross amount of loans overdue for more than three months is analysed as follows:

		2024		2023	
		金額 千澳門元 Amount MOP'000	佔客戶貸款總額百分比 Percentage of gross loans to customers	金額 千澳門元 Amount MOP'000	佔客戶貸款總額百分比 Percentage of gross loans to customers
客戶貸款總額，已逾期：	Gross loans to customers which have been overdue for:				
- 超過 3 個月但不超過 6 個月	- six months or less but over three months	66,070	0.04%	52,700	0.04%
- 超過 6 個月但不超過 1 年	- one year or less but over six months	96,207	0.06%	112,559	0.08%
- 超過 1 年	- over one year	681,063	0.45%	585,089	0.39%
逾期超過 3 個月之貸款	Loans overdue for over three months	843,340	0.55%	750,348	0.51%
第 3 階段預期的信用損失	Stage 3 ECL	363,421		314,203	

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
就上述有抵押品覆蓋的客戶貸款之抵押品市值	Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of such loans to customers	969,232	932,933
上述有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	Covered portion of such loans to customers	599,255	537,158
上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	Uncovered portion of such loans to customers	244,085	213,190

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(B) 貸款及其他賬項(續) **(B) Loans and other accounts (Continued)**

(b) 逾期超過 3 個月之貸款(續) **(b) Loans overdue for more than three months (Continued)**

逾期貸款或減值貸款的抵押品主要包括個人授信戶項下的住宅按揭物業、商業物業。

The collateral for overdue or impaired loans mainly includes residential mortgage properties and commercial properties under personal credit account.

於 2024 年 12 月 31 日及 2023 年 12 月 31 日，均沒有逾期超過 3 個月之銀行及其他金融機構貸款。

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were no loans to banks and other financial institutions overdue for more than three months.

(c) 經重組貸款 **(c) Rescheduled loans**

	2024		2023	
	金額 Amount 千澳門元 MOP'000	佔客戶貸款總額百分比 Percentage of gross loans to customers	金額 Amount 千澳門元 MOP'000	佔客戶貸款總額百分比 Percentage of gross loans to customers
經重組客戶貸款淨額(已扣減包含於「逾期超過 3 個月之貸款」部分) Rescheduled loans to customers net of amounts included in "Loans overdue for more than three months"	953	0.00063%	1,034	0.00069%

經重組貸款指因借款人財務狀況轉壞或無法按原定還款時間表還款，經銀行與借款人重新協定還款計劃的重組貸款，且修訂後的有關利息或還款期等還款條件對本行而言屬於「非商業性」。修訂還款計劃後之經重組貸款如仍逾期超過 3 個月，則包括在「逾期超過 3 個月之貸款」內。

Rescheduled loans are those loans that have been restructured and renegotiated between the bank and borrowers because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower or the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule, and the revised repayment terms, either of interest or the repayment period, are "non-commercial" to the Bank. Rescheduled loans, which have been overdue for more than three months under the revised repayment terms, are included in "Loans overdue for more than three months".

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.1 信貸風險(續) 4.1 Credit risk (Continued)

(B) 貸款及其他賬項(續) (B) Loans and other accounts (Continued)

(d) 客戶貸款集中度 (d) Concentration of loans to customers

(i) 按行業分類之客戶貸款總額 (i) Sectoral analysis of gross loans to customers

2024

		客戶貸款總額 Gross loans to customers 千澳門元 MOP'000	抵押品或其他抵押覆蓋之百分比 % covered by ollateral or other security	減值貸款總額 Gross impaired loans 千澳門元 MOP'000	逾期 Overdue 千澳門元 MOP'000	減值準備-第三階段 Impairment allowances - Stage 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	減值準備-第一和第二階段 Impairment allowances - Stages 1 and 2 千澳門元 MOP'000
個人貸款 -個人房屋按揭貸款	Personal loans - Personal residential mortgage loans	84,719,660	95.35%	639,928	919,073	287,968	744,116
-其他個人貸款	- Other personal loans	59,150,472	89.73%	187,880	303,686	68,574	233,995
在澳門使用之貸款	Loans for use in Macau	143,870,132	93.04%	827,808	1,222,759	356,542	978,111
在澳門以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Macau	7,198,293	93.21%	35,357	52,610	15,931	38,243
客戶貸款總額	Gross loans to customers	151,068,425	93.05%	863,165	1,275,369	372,473	1,016,354

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(B) 貸款及其他賬項(續) **(B) Loans and other accounts (Continued)**

(d) 客戶貸款集中度(續) **(d) Concentration of loans to customers (Continued)**

(i) 按行業分類之客戶貸款總額(續) **(i) Sectoral analysis of gross loans to customers (Continued)**

2023

		客戶貸款總額 Gross loans to customers 千澳門元 MOP'000	抵押品或其他抵押覆蓋之百分比 % covered by collateral or other security	減值貸款總額 Gross impaired loans 千澳門元 MOP'000	逾期 Overdue 千澳門元 MOP'000	減值準備-第三階段 Impairment allowances - Stage 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	減值準備-第一和第二階段 Impairment allowances - Stages 1 and 2 千澳門元 MOP'000
個人貸款	Personal loans						
-個人房屋按揭貸款	- Personal residential mortgage loans	83,946,670	95.26%	564,834	1,172,121	254,175	360,389
-其他個人貸款	- Other personal loans	57,856,609	89.63%	180,154	663,119	57,055	260,859
在澳門使用之貸款	Loans for use in Macau	141,803,279	92.97%	744,988	1,835,240	311,230	621,248
在澳門以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Macau	7,661,884	92.40%	41,339	138,268	18,603	39,074
客戶貸款總額	Gross loans to customers	149,465,163	92.94%	786,327	1,973,508	329,833	660,322

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(B) 貸款及其他賬項(續) **(B) Loans and other accounts (Continued)**

(d) 客戶貸款集中度(續) **(d) Concentration of loans to customers (Continued)**

(ii) 按地理區域分類之客戶貸款總額 **(ii) Geographical analysis of gross loans to customers**

下列關於客戶貸款之地理區域分析是根據交易對手之所在地，並已顧及風險轉移因素。若客戶貸款之擔保人所在地與客戶所在地不同，則風險將轉移至擔保人之所在地。

The following geographical analysis of loans to customers is based on the locations of the counterparties, after taking into account the transfer of risk. For the loan to a customer guaranteed by a party situated in a location different from the customer, the risk will be transferred to the location of the guarantor.

客戶貸款總額 **Gross loans to customers**

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
澳門	Macau	145,511,344	145,533,126
香港	Hong Kong	416,243	590,468
中國內地	Chinese Mainland	5,128,940	3,334,885
其他	Others	11,898	6,684
		151,068,425	149,465,163

逾期貸款 **Overdue loans**

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
澳門	Macau	1,241,963	1,928,037
香港	Hong Kong	253	575
中國內地	Chinese Mainland	33,153	44,896
		1,275,369	1,973,508

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(C) 收回資產 **(C) Repossessed assets**

本行於 2024 年及 2023 年底均沒持有收回資產。

The Bank had no repossessed assets as at the end of 2024 and 2023.

當收回資產的變現能力受到影響時，本行將按情況以下列方式處理：

When the repossessed assets are not readily convertible into cash, the Bank may consider the following alternatives:

- 調整出售價格
- 連同抵押資產一併出售貸款
- 安排債務重組

- Adjusting the selling prices
- Selling the loans together with collateral
- Arranging loan restructuring

(D) 在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放 **(D) Balances and deposits with banks and other financial institutions**

提取減值準備前之在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放按內部信貸評級及階段分析如下：

Balances and deposits with banks and other financial institutions before impairment allowances are analysed by internal credit rating and stage classification as follows:

		2024			
		第一階段 Stage 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第二階段 Stage 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第三階段 Stage 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
正常	Pass	73,694,733	-	-	73,694,733
關注	Special mention	-	-	-	-
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	-	-
		73,694,733	-	-	73,694,733
減值準備	Impairment allowances	(39,853)	-	-	(39,853)
		73,654,880	-	-	73,654,880

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(D) 在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放(續) **(D) Balances and deposits with banks and other financial institutions (Continued)**

		2023			
		第一階段 Stage 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第二階段 Stage 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第三階段 Stage 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
正常	Pass	58,530,538	-	-	58,530,538
關注	Special mention	-	-	-	-
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	-	-
		58,530,538			58,530,538
減值準備	Impairment allowances	(212)	-	-	(212)
		58,530,326	-	-	58,530,326

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.1 信貸風險(續) **4.1 Credit risk (Continued)**

(E) 債務證券及存款證 **(E) Debt securities and certificates of deposit**

本行參考內外部評級對所持債務證券及存款證的信貸風險進行持續監控，於資產負債表日債務證券及存款證賬面值按外部信用評級的分佈如下：

The Bank continuously monitors the credit risk of its debt securities and certificates of deposit with reference to internal and external ratings. The carrying amounts of debt securities and certificates of deposit based on external credit ratings as at the balance sheet date are analysed as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
A(含)以上	Higher than A (inclusive)	3,558,484	-
未評級	Unrated	673,017	-
應計利息	Accrued Interest	22,835	-
		4,254,336	-
以攤餘成本計量的債券投資	**Debt securities investments at amortised cost**		
A(含)以上	Higher than A (inclusive)	16,526,236	7,273,910
未評級	Unrated	-	-
應計利息	Accrued Interest	69,492	7,982
減值準備	Impairment allowances	(148)	(59)
		16,595,580	7,281,833
		20,849,916	7,281,833

A 級為根據標準普爾或類似外部信用評級機構對債券的評級結果分類。

A Rating is classified based on the rating results of bonds by S&P Global Ratings or similar external credit rating agencies.

於 2024 年 12 月 31 日，債務證券及存款證均在階段一。而以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產的預期信用損失為 168 千澳門元 (於 2023 年 12 月 31 日，債務證券及存款證均在階段一，本行於 2023 年 12 月 31 日並未持有公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產)。

As at 31 December 2024, both debt securities and certificates of deposit are in Stage 1. The expected credit loss of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is MOP168,000 (as at 31 December 2023, both debt securities and certificates of deposit are in Stage 1. The Bank did not hold any financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income)

4 金融風險管理(續)

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.2 市場風險

4.2 Market risk

市場風險是指因市場價格(利率、匯率、股票價格和商品價格)的不利變動而使銀行表內和表外業務發生損失的風險。市場風險管理的目標，是在本行董事會確定的整體風險偏好下，通過有效管理市場風險，優化市場風險資本的配置，將市場風險控制在銀行可接受的合理範圍內，達到風險和收益的合理平衡，從而促進業務發展。

Market risk refers to the risk of losses to on- and off-balance sheet businesses of the Bank arising from unfavourable movements in market prices (including interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices and commodity prices). The objective of market risk management is to obtain reasonable balance between the risk and return, and promote business development by effectively managing market risk, optimising the allocation of market risk capital and controlling the market risk within a reasonable range acceptable to the Bank based on the overall risk appetite determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

本行按照風險管理企業管治原則管理市場風險，本行董事會、風險管理委員會、高層管理人員和職能部門，各司其職，各負其責。市場風險管理部門負責市場風險識別、計量、監測、控制與報告，業務部門負責對所管理賬簿的市場風險的監控和報告。

In accordance with the Bank's corporate governance principles in respect of risk management, the Board of Directors, the Risk Manage Committee, senior management and functional departments perform their duties and responsibilities to manage the Bank's market risk. The Market Risk Management Department is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting market risk, and the business departments are responsible for monitoring and reporting the market risk of the banking book under their management.

本行制訂市場風險管理政策，同時設置風險價值及壓力測試限額，並根據業務需求和風險承受能力統一配置和監督使用。在符合中國銀行集團政策規定下，本行制訂具體的規章及程序，承擔其日常市場風險管理責任。

In addition to establishing market risk management policies and setting VaR and stress test limits, the Bank carries out uniform allocation and supervises the use based on business needs and risk tolerance. In line with the policies of Bank of China Group, the Bank has formulated specific rules and procedures to assume its responsibilities for market risk management during daily operations.

本行設有市場風險指標及限額，用於識別、計量、監測和控制市場風險。主要風險指標和限額包括但不限於風險價值、止損額、敞口額、壓力測試以及敏感性分析等。主要風險指標和限額視管理需要劃分為三個層級，由母行下發。

The Bank has established market risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control market risk. Major risk indicators and limits include but are not limited to VaR, stop loss, open position, stress test and sensitivity analysis. Major risk indicators and limits are classified into three levels, and approved by the parent bank.

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.2 市場風險(續) 4.2 Market risk (Continued)

(A) 外匯風險 (A) Currency risk

本行的資產及負債集中在澳門元、港元及美元等主要貨幣，在聯系匯率制度下，匯率波動風險影響較低。本行通過合理安排外幣資金的來源與運用，以最大限度減少潛在的貨幣錯配；外匯資金來源主要包括外幣存款、同業拆入及外匯掉期。本行通過控制外匯敞口淨額以實現對匯率風險的管理，避免了匯率波動產生的重大影響。

The Bank's assets and liabilities are denominated in major currencies, particularly Macau Pataca, HK Dollar and US Dollar, with low impact from exchange rate fluctuations under the linked exchange rate system. The Bank minimises potential currency mismatches by rationally arranging the source and use of foreign currency funds. Foreign exchange funds mainly come from foreign currency deposits, placements from banks and other institutions and foreign exchange swaps. The Bank manages exchange rate risk by controlling net foreign exchange exposure, avoiding significant impact from exchange rate fluctuations.

下表列出本行主要外幣風險額，長/(短)盤淨額是按照有關持有外匯情況之金管局報表的填報指示而編製並向金管局報告。

The table below summaries the Bank's major foreign currency risk levels. The net long/(short) positions are prepared and reported to Monetary Authority of Macau in accordance with the completion instructions for the return of Monetary Authority of Macau relating to foreign exchange.

		2024 千澳門元等值 Equivalent in MOP'000				
		美元 USD	港元 HKD	人民幣 CNY	其他外幣 Other foreign currencies	外幣總額 Total foreign currencies
現貨資產	Spot assets	50,119,794	93,221,422	16,539,151	3,717,211	163,597,578
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(55,135,344)	(98,810,391)	(13,022,353)	(3,190,831)	(170,158,919)
遠期買賣	Forward purchases and sales	4,219,296	(893,327)	(3,395,280)	(512,514)	(581,825)
期權盤淨額	Net options position	2,810	-	-	3	2,813
長/(短)盤淨額	Net long/(short) position	(793,444)	(6,482,296)	121,518	13,869	(7,140,353)

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.2 市場風險(續) **4.2 Market risk (Continued)**

(A) 外匯風險(續) **(A) Currency risk (Continued)**

		2023 千澳門元等值 Equivalent in MOP'000				
		美元 USD	港元 HKD	人民幣 CNY	其他外幣 Other foreign currencies	外幣總額 Total foreign currencies
現貨資產	Spot assets	34,742,442	89,647,795	7,176,862	5,505,216	137,072,315
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(39,423,245)	(72,117,255)	(22,587,330)	(5,110,342)	(139,238,172)
遠期買賣	Forward purchases and sales	3,987,525	(18,386,863)	15,378,888	(398,311)	581,239
期權盤淨額	Net options position	1,724	-	-	-	1,724
短盤淨額	Net short position	(691,554)	(856,323)	(31,580)	(3,437)	(1,582,894)

(B) 利率風險 **(B) Interest rate risk**

利率風險是指因利率水平、資產負債期限結構等要素發生變動而可能導致銀行整體收益和經濟價值承受損失的風險。本行的利率風險主要來源於銀行賬戶資產和負債到期日或重定價期限的不匹配，以及資產負債所依據基準利率變動的不一致。

Interest rate refers to the risk of loss to the overall income and economic value of the Bank arising from movements in interest rate and term structures of asset and liability positions. The Bank's interest rate risk results mainly from the mismatch between the maturity date or repricing term of the assets and liabilities of the bank accounts, and the inconsistent movements in the benchmark interest rates applicable to the assets and those applicable to liabilities.

本行風險管理架構同樣適用於利率風險管理。根據董事會批准的《中國銀行(澳門)股份有限公司銀行賬簿利率風險管理辦法》，董事會是銀行賬簿利率風險的最高決策機構。資產負債管理部具體履行銀行賬簿利率風險的監督與管理職責，包括但不限於擬訂管理制度和流程，日常風險識別和監測，監督政策與限額執行情況，向高層管理人員以及資產負債管理委員會報告等。

The Bank's risk management framework also applies to interest rate risk management. Pursuant to the Risk Management Measures for the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Management Policy of Bank of China (Macau) Limited approved by the Board of Director, which is the highest decision-making body for the interest rate risk in the banking book. Assuming the responsibility for the supervision and management of the interest rate risk in the banking book, the Asset and Liability Management Department is responsible for, including but not limited to, formulating management policies and procedures, identifying and monitoring daily risks, supervising the implementation of policies and limits, and reporting to senior management and the Asset and Liability Management Committee.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.2 市場風險(續)

(B) 利率風險(續)

本行每月運用利率重定價缺口來分析和管理銀行賬戶所承受的利率風險，用其衡量利率變動對淨利息收入及經濟價值的影響，並通過相應措施對沖或降低利率風險。主要風險指標和限額包括淨利息收入波動比率(「NII」)及經濟價值波動(「EVE」)。前者衡量利率變動導致的淨利息收入變動佔平均利率敏感性資產規模的比率；後者衡量利率變化對銀行經濟價值的影響。承擔利率風險的各業務單位必須在利率風險指標限額範圍內開展相關業務。本行推出銀行賬新產品或新業務前，相關單位須先執行風險評估程序，包括評估潛在的利率風險，確保其與本行風險偏好一致。

本行採用情景分析和壓力測試方法，評估不利市況下銀行賬簿可能承受的利率風險。情景分析和壓力測試用於測試利率敏感資產、利率敏感負債以及銀行賬簿表外業務在特定情景下對銀行經濟價值的影響。

本行主要面對澳門元、港元、美元及人民幣利率風險。截至 2024 及 2023 年 12 月 31 日，若市場利率的收益率曲線平行移動 200 個基點，其他因素不變情況下，已向金管局報告對本行經濟價值的影響如下：

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.2 Market risk (Continued)

(B) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The Bank uses interest rate repricing gaps on a monthly basis to analyse and manage the interest rate risk in the banking account and measure the impact of interest rate changes on net interest income and economic value, with relevant measures taken to hedge or reduce interest rate risk. Key risk indicators and limits include net interest income sensitivity ratio ("NII") and economic value sensitivity ratio ("EVE"). The former assesses the impact of interest rate movement on net interest income as a percentage to the average interest rate sensitive asset balance. The latter assesses the impact of interest rate movement on a bank's economic value. Risk-taking business units are required to conduct their business within the boundary of the interest rate risk limits. Before launching a new product or business in the banking book, the relevant departments are required to go through a risk assessment process, including the assessment of underlying interest rate risk, to ensure that the interest rate risk is consistent with the Bank's risk appetite.

The Bank uses scenario analyses and stress tests to assess the interest rate risk in the banking book under adverse circumstances. Scenario analysis and stress test are used to test the impact of interest rate sensitive assets, interest rate sensitive liabilities, and off-balance sheet business on the economic value of the Bank under specific scenarios.

The Bank is principally exposed to Macau Pataca, HK Dollar, US Dollar and RMB in terms of interest rate risk. As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, if market interest rates had a 200 basis point parallel shift of the yield curve with other variables held constant, the impact on economic value for the Bank reported to Monetary Authority of Macau would have been as follows:

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.2 市場風險(續) 4.2 Market risk (Continued)

(B) 利率風險(續) (B) Interest rate risk (Continued)

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
收益率曲線平行上移200個基點	**200 basis point parallel up of yield curve**		
合計	Total	(127,663)	(209,539)
其中：	Of which:		
澳門元	MOP	(71,948)	12,164
港元	HKD	(87,328)	(18,002)
美元	USD	(40,977)	(160,770)
人民幣	RMB	72,590	(42,931)
收益率曲線平行下移200個基點	**200 basis point parallel down of yield curve**		
合計	Total	127,663	209,539
其中：	Of which:		
澳門元	MOP	71,948	(12,164)
港元	HKD	87,328	18,002
美元	USD	40,977	160,770
人民幣	RMB	(72,590)	42,931

在收益率曲線平行上移 200 個基點的情況下，對 2024 年上述貨幣整體經濟價值的影響為負面影響(對 2023 年上述貨幣整體經濟價值的影響為負面影響)。

In 200 basis point parallel up of yield curve, the overall impact on economic value of the above currencies is negative in 2024. (2023: the overall impact on economic value of the above currencies was negative)

在收益率曲線平行下移 200 個基點的情況下，對 2024 年上述貨幣整體經濟價值的影響為正面影響(對 2023 年上述貨幣整體經濟價值的影響為正面影響)。

In 200 basis point parallel down of yield curve, the overall impact on economic value of the above currencies is positive in 2024. (2023: the overall impact on economic value of the above currencies was positive)

上述敏感度計算僅供說明用途，當中包括(但不限於)下列假設，如利率平行移動、未計及為減低利率風險可能採取的緩釋風險行動、對沖會計的有效性、所有持倉均計至到期日為止或沒有到期日之產品假設。上述風險承擔只為本行整體利率風險承擔的一部分。

The sensitivities above are for illustration only and are based on several assumptions, including, but not limited to, parallel movement of interest rates, the absence of actions that would be taken to mitigate the impact of interest rate risk, the effectiveness of hedge accounting, all positions being assumed to run to maturity or products without contractual maturity. The above exposures form only a part of the Bank's overall interest rate risk exposures.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.2 市場風險(續)

4.2 Market risk (Continued)

(B) 利率風險(續)

(B) Interest rate risk (Continued)

下表概述了本行於 12 月 31 日之資產負債表內的利率風險承擔。表內以賬面值列示資產及負債，按合約重定價日期或到期日(以較早者為準)分類，本行通過控制銀行賬簿利率敏感性缺口以實現對銀行賬簿利率風險的管理，避免了利率波動產生的重大影響，本行利率風險承擔按照澳門金融管理局第 51/B/2008-DSB/AMCM 傳閱文件規定分類及計算，相關做法符合本地監管要求。

The tables below summarise the Bank's on-balance sheet exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December. Assets and liabilities are presented as the carrying amount on the balance sheet, and classified by contract repricing date or maturity date (whichever is earlier). The Bank manages interest rate risk of banking book by controlling the interest rate sensitive gap, avoiding significant impact of interest rate fluctuations. The Bank's interest rate risk exposure is classified and calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Monetary Authority of Macau No. 51/B/2008-DSB/AMCM, and the relevant practices comply with local regulatory requirements.

		2024					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三年 1 to 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	三年以上 Over 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
銀行賬簿利率敏感資產	**Interest rate sensitive assets in the banking book**						
銀行同業拆放	Placements with banks	66,000,495	-	-	-	-	66,000,495
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	144,181,755	253,520	549	5,288,740	337,322	150,061,886
金融投資	Financial investments	6,940,902	8,135,803	3,439,804	-	2,248,244	20,764,753
其他資產	Other assets	4,637,974	-	-	-	-	4,637,974
銀行賬簿利率敏感資產總額	**Total interest rate sensitive assets in the banking book**	221,761,126	8,389,323	3,440,353	5,288,740	2,585,566	241,465,108

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.2 市場風險(續) **4.2 Market risk (Continued)**

(B) 利率風險(續) **(B) Interest rate risk (Continued)**

		2024					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三年 1 to 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	三年以上 Over 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
銀行賬簿利率敏感負債	**Interest rate sensitive liabilities in the banking book**						
銀行同業存放	Deposits from banks	23,265,558	9,000,000	21,260,000	-	-	53,525,558
存款	Deposits	98,737,364	45,128,975	27,829,146	256,863	-	171,952,348
其他負債	Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
銀行賬簿利率敏感負債總額	**Total interest rate sensitive liabilities in the banking book**	122,002,922	54,128,975	49,089,146	256,863	-	225,477,906
銀行賬簿利率敏感性缺口	Interest rate sensitivity gap in the banking book	99,758,204	(45,739,652)	(45,648,793)	5,031,877	2,585,566	15,987,202

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.2 市場風險(續) **4.2 Market risk (Continued)**

(B) 利率風險(續) **(B) Interest rate risk (Continued)**

		2023					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三年 1 to 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	三年以上 Over 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
銀行賬簿利率敏感資產	**Interest rate sensitive assets in the banking book**						
銀行同業拆放	Placements with banks	41,286,818	4,025,100	-	-	-	45,311,918
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	139,769,936	1,310,597	2,081,675	127	5,297,357	148,459,692
金融投資	Financial investments	1,495,677	2,586,878	1,946,595	1,075,020	169,740	7,273,910
其他資產	Other assets	8,331,163	-	-	-	-	8,331,163
銀行賬簿利率敏感資產總額	**Total interest rate sensitive assets in the banking book**	190,883,594	7,922,575	4,028,270	1,075,147	5,467,097	209,376,683

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.2 市場風險(續) **4.2 Market risk (Continued)**

(B) 利率風險(續) **(B) Interest rate risk (Continued)**

		2023					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三年 1 to 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	三年以上 Over 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
銀行賬簿利率敏感負債	**Interest rate sensitive liabilities in the banking book**						
銀行同業存放	Deposits from banks	15,821,110	4,500,000	14,240,000	-	-	34,561,110
存款	Deposits	92,191,476	29,538,660	39,821,991	170,363	-	161,722,490
其他負債	Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
銀行賬簿利率敏感負債總額	**Total interest rate sensitive liabilities in the banking book**	108,012,586	34,038,660	54,061,991	170,363	-	196,283,600
銀行賬簿利率敏感性缺口	Interest rate sensitivity gap in the banking book	82,871,008	(26,116,085)	(50,033,721)	904,784	5,467,097	13,093,083

4 金融風險管理(續)

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.3 流動資金風險

4.3 Liquidity risk

流動資金風險是指銀行無法以合理成本及時獲得充足資金，履行到期義務的風險。本行遵循穩健的流動資金風險偏好，確保在正常情況及壓力情景下均有能力提供穩定、可靠和足夠的現金來源，滿足流動資金需求。

Liquidity risk is the risk that banks may not be able to obtain sufficient and timely funding at a reasonable cost to meet their obligations as they fall due. The Bank maintains a sound liquidity risk appetite to provide stable, reliable and adequate sources of cash to meet liquidity needs under normal circumstances and stressed scenarios.

資產負債管理部負責管理日常的流動資金風險，確保本行的業務經營符合母行設定的流動資金風險偏好、政策規定以及本地監管要求，並履行具體的流動資金管理職能。

The Asset and Liability Management Department is responsible for the daily management of liquidity risk to ensure the business operations of the Bank are in line with the risk appetite, policies and local regulatory requirements as set by the parent bank, and performing liquidity management function.

本行管理流動資金風險的目標，是按照本行流動資金風險偏好，以合理的成本有效管理資產負債表內及表外業務的流動性，實現穩健經營和持續盈利。本行以客戶存款為主要的資金來源，積極吸納和穩定核心存款，並輔以同業市場拆入款項及在資本市場發行票據，確保穩定和充足的資金來源。本行根據不同期限及壓力情景下的流動資金需求，調整資產組合的結構(包括貸款、債券投資及拆放同業等)，保持充足的流動資產，以便提供足夠的流動資金支援正常業務需要，及在緊急情況下有能力以合理的成本及時籌集到資金，保證對外支付。本行致力實現融資管道及期限和資金運用的多樣化，以避免資產負債過於集中，防止因資金來源或運用過於集中在某個方面，當其出現問題時，導致整個資金供應鏈斷裂，觸發流動資金風險。為了管理此類風險，本行內設流動性管控指標。必要時，本行可採取緩釋措施改善流動性狀況，措施包括但不限於通過銀行同業拆借或在貨幣市場進行回購獲得資金，在二手市場出售債券或挽留現有及吸納新的客戶存款。除了增加資金外，本行還將與交易對手、母行和監管機構保持良好溝通，以加強相互信任。

The Bank's liquidity risk management objective is to effectively manage the liquidity of on- and off-balance sheet items with a reasonable cost based on the liquidity risk appetite to achieve sound operation and sustainable profitability. Deposits from customers are the Bank's primary source of funds. To ensure stable and sufficient sources of funds are in place, the Bank actively attracts new deposits, keeps the core deposit and obtains supplementary funding from the interbank market and by issuing bills in the capital market. According to different term maturities and the results of funding needs estimated from stressed scenarios, the Bank adjusts its asset structure (including loans, debt securities investments and placements with banks) to maintain sufficient liquid assets which provide adequate funds in support of normal business needs and ensure its ability to raise funds at a reasonable cost to serve external claims in case of emergency. The Bank is committed to diversifying the sources, tenors and use of funding to avoid excessive concentration of assets and liabilities; and prevents triggering liquidity risk due to the break of funding strand resulting from over-concentration of sources and use of funding in a particular area where problems occur. In order to manage such risk, the Bank has established internal liquidity control indicators. Whenever necessary, the Bank could improve the liquidity position by taking mitigation actions including, but not limited to obtaining funding through interbank borrowings or repos in the money market, selling bonds in the secondary market or retaining existing and attracting new customer deposits. Apart from increasing the funding, the Bank would maintain good communication with the counterparties, the parent bank and the regulators to enhance mutual confidence.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.3 流動資金風險(續)

本行制訂了內部流動資金風險管理指引，內容涵蓋流動性風險管理監控、報告及管控要求，並針對流動資金風險制訂了應急計劃。

本行設定流動資金風險指標和限額，每日用來識別、計量、監測和控制流動資金風險，包括但不限於清償資金、抵償比率等。本行採用現金流量分析以評估正常情況下的流動資金狀況，並定期進行流動資金風險壓力測試(包括自身危機、市場危機情況及合併危機)和其他方法，評估本行抵禦各種嚴峻流動資金危機的能力。本行通過綜合運用中國銀行流動性監管報表系統以及其他輔助系統，提供數據及協助編製常規管理報表，以管理好流動資金風險。

在流動資金風險壓力測試中，本行設立了自身危機、市場危機及合併危機情景，合併危機情景結合自身危機及市場危機，並採用一套更嚴謹的假設，以評估本行於更嚴峻的流動資金危機情況下的抵禦能力。壓力測試的假設包括客戶存款及同業存拆入之流失率，貸款回收率，同業拆出及有價證券的折扣率等。於 2024 年 12 月 31 日及 2023 年 12 月 31 日，本行在以上三種壓力情景下都能維持現金淨流入，表示本行有能力應付壓力情景下的融資需要。此外，本行應急計劃明確了需根據壓力測試結果和預警指標結果為啟動方案的條件，並詳述了相關行動計劃、程式以及各相關部門的職責。

本行對流動資金風險的管理，同時適用於新產品或新業務。在新產品或業務推出前，相關單位必須先履行風險評估程式，包括評估潛在的流動資金風險，並考慮現行的風險監控機制是否足夠。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

The Bank has established internal liquidity risk management guidelines, which cover the requirements for the monitoring, reporting and control of liquidity risk, and has formulated corresponding contingency plan for liquidity risk.

The Bank has established liquidity risk management indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control liquidity risk on a daily basis, including but not limited to liquidation reserve and debt service ratio. The Bank applies a cash flow analysis to assess the liquidity condition under normal conditions and also performs a liquidity stress test (including institution specific crisis, general market crisis and combined crisis) and other methods on a regular basis to assess the Bank's capability to withstand various severe liquidity crises. The Bank manages liquidity risk by adopting the liquidity supervision reporting system of Bank of China together with other auxiliary systems which provide data and assist in the preparation of regular management statements.

In the liquidity stress test, institution specific risk, general market crisis and combined crisis scenarios have been set up, a combined crisis scenario is a combination of institution specific risk and general market crisis to assess the Bank's capability to withstand a more severe liquidity crisis, with a more stringent set of assumptions being adopted. Stress test assumptions include loss rate of deposits from customers and interbank deposits, loan recovery rates, discount rates of placements from banks and securities. As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank was able to maintain a net cash inflow under the three stressed scenarios, indicating that the Bank has the ability to meet financing needs under stressed conditions. In addition, the Bank has established a contingency plan which details the conditions to trigger the plan based on stress test results and early warning indicators, the action plans and relevant procedures and responsibilities of relevant departments.

The Bank's liquidity risk management also covers new products or business developments. Before launching a new product or business, the relevant departments are required to go through a risk assessment process, which includes the assessment of underlying liquidity risk and consideration of the adequacy of the current risk management mechanism.

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.3 流動資金風險(續) 4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

(A) 流動性風險管理 (A) Liquidity risk management

(i) 平均流動性 (i) Average liquidity

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
每週平均可動用現金最低要求	Minimum weekly demand for cash in hand	3,917,640	3,909,688
每週平均可動用現金結餘	Average weekly balance of cash in hand	6,585,157	6,428,164

平均每週流動性是根據澳門金管局的規定按指定比例以基本負債的乘積計算。

The average weekly liquidity is calculated by multiplying the basic liabilities by the specified ratios in line with the regulation of Monetary Authority of Macau.

(ii) 平均流動比率 (ii) Average liquidity ratio

		2024	2023
一個月平均流動比率	One-month average liquidity ratio	64%	62%
三個月平均流動比率	Three-month average liquidity ratio	56%	52%

平均流動比率是根據澳門金管局的規定按特定資產與負債的比率以每月最後一週的簡單平均數計算。

The average liquidity ratio is calculated as the simple average of the ratios of specific assets to liabilities in the last week of each month in line with the regulation of Monetary Authority of Macau.

(iii) 具償付能力資產 (iii) Liquid assets

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
具償付能力資產	Liquid assets	73,037,761	62,347,405
相關負債	Related liabilities	175,556,646	172,590,790
具償付能力資產與相關負債的比率	Ratio of liquid assets to related liabilities	42%	36%

具償付能力資產與相關負債的比率是根據澳門金管局的規定以每月最後一個銀行營業日之決算簡單平均計算。

The ratio of liquid assets to related liabilities is calculated as the simple average of the balance on the Bank's last business day of each month in line with the regulation of Monetary Authority of Macau.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4.3 流動資金風險(續)

(B) 到期日分析

下表為本行於 12 月 31 日之資產及負債的到期日分析，按於結算日時，資產及負債相距合約到期日的剩餘期限分類。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

(B) Maturity analysis

The tables below analyse the Bank's assets and liabilities as at 31 December into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

2024

		即期	一個月內	一至三個月	三至十二個月	一至三年	三年以上	不確定日期	總計
		On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Indefinite	Total
		千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
資產	**Assets**								
庫存現金及存放於同業	Cash and deposits with banks	13,983,173	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,983,173
存放於澳門金融管理局之存款	Deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau	4,637,974	8,965	-	-	-	-	-	4,646,939
拆放同業	Placements with banks	-	57,604,043	-	-	-	-	-	57,604,043
金融投資	Financial investments	-	6,984,128	8,152,323	2,492,866	-	3,220,895	11,356	20,861,568
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	144,721	151,394	238,950	174,591	4,973	-	4,708	719,337
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	1,538,616	1,601,359	10,305,225	16,945,829	19,989,561	102,479,491	-	152,860,081
物業及設備	Properties and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
其他資產	Other assets	-	1,318,155	16,271	14,444	-	-	444,486	1,793,356
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,943	9,943
資產總額	**Total assets**	20,304,484	67,668,044	18,712,769	19,627,730	19,994,534	105,700,386	470,535	252,478,482

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.3 流動資金風險(續) **4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)**

(B) 到期日分析(續) **(B) Maturity analysis (Continued)**

2024

		即期 On demand 千澳門元 MOP'000	一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三年 1 to 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	三年以上 Over 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	不確定日期 Indefinite 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
負債	**Liabilities**								
同業存放款項	Deposits from banks	1,344,145	22,032,486	9,316,145	21,743,337	-	-	-	54,436,113
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	1,846	66,327	132,394	102,400	1,388	-	-	304,355
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	83,026,087	21,341,098	45,863,120	28,129,224	267,505	-	-	178,627,034
其他負債	Other liabilities	-	1,746,322	391	53,839	-	-	612,763	2,413,315
稅項準備	Tax provision	-	-	-	231,629	-	-	-	231,629
負債總額	**Total liabilities**	84,372,078	45,186,233	55,312,050	50,260,429	268,893	-	612,763	236,012,446
流動資金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(64,067,594)	22,481,811	(36,599,281)	(30,632,699)	19,725,641	105,700,386	(142,228)	16,466,036

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.3 流動資金風險(續) 4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

(B) 到期日分析(續) (B) Maturity analysis (Continued)

		2023(經重列) 2023 (restated)							
		即期	一個月內	一至三個月	三至十二個月	一至三年	三年以上	不確定日期	總計
		On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Indefinite	Total
		千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
資產	**Assets**								
庫存現金及存放於同業	Cash and deposits with banks	24,694,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,694,364
存放於澳門金融管理局之存款	Deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau	8,331,163	10,024	-	-	-	-	-	8,341,187
拆放同業	Placements with banks	-	24,255,674	4,057,032	-	-	-	-	28,312,706
金融投資	Financial investments	-	1,495,682	2,586,895	1,953,418	1,075,020	170,936	11,384	7,293,335
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	118,780	197,291	296,157	316,284	6,713	-	4,296	939,521
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	1,578,871	976,349	6,539,192	13,987,256	19,507,800	108,788,221	-	151,377,689
物業及設備	Properties and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63
其他資產	Other assets	-	847,076	6,527	12,025	-	-	489,209	1,354,837
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,095	4,095
資產總額	**Total assets**	34,723,178	27,782,096	13,485,803	16,268,983	20,589,533	108,959,157	509,047	222,317,797

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.3 流動資金風險(續) 4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

(B) 到期日分析(續) (B) Maturity analysis (Continued)

2023(經重列)
2023(restated)

		即期 On demand 千澳門元 MOP'000	一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三年 1 to 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	三年以上 Over 3 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	不確定日期 Indefinite 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
負債	**Liabilities**								
同業存放款項	Deposits from banks	714,374	15,224,457	4,500,000	14,625,449	-	-	-	35,064,280
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	1,306	96,913	210,292	178,779	5,432	-	-	492,722
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	81,748,442	15,958,179	32,044,011	40,269,612	176,456	-	-	170,196,700
其他負債	Other liabilities	-	857,877	183	-	-	-	712,432	1,570,492
稅項準備	Tax provision	-	-	-	213,207	-	-	-	213,207
負債總額	**Total liabilities**	82,464,122	32,137,426	36,754,486	55,287,047	181,888	-	712,432	207,537,401
流動資金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(47,740,944)	(4,355,330)	(23,268,683)	(39,018,064)	20,407,645	108,959,157	(203,385)	14,780,396

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.3 流動資金風險(續) **4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)**

(C) 按合約到期日分析之未折現現金流 **(C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities**

(a) 非衍生工具之現金流 **(a) Non-derivative cash flows**

下表概述了本行於 12 月 31 日之非衍生金融負債以剩餘合約到期日列示之現金流。

The tables below summarise the cash flows of the Bank as at 31 December for non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity.

		2024					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至五年 1 to 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	五年以上 Over 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
金融負債	**Financial liabilities**						
同業存放款項	Deposits from banks	23,380,641	9,382,088	22,167,475	-	-	54,930,204
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	104,385,431	45,782,794	28,635,102	282,993	-	179,086,320
其他金融負債	Other financial liabilities	2,844,818	-	-	-	-	2,844,818
金融負債總額	**Total financial liabilities**	130,610,890	55,164,882	50,802,577	282,993	-	236,861,342

4 金融風險管理(續) 4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.3 流動資金風險(續) 4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

(C) 按合約到期日分析之未折現現金流(續) (C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities (Continued)

(a) 非衍生工具之現金流(續) (a) Non-derivative cash flows (Continued)

		2023					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至五年 1 to 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	五年以上 Over 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
金融負債	**Financial liabilities**						
同業存放款項	Deposits from banks	15,938,212	4,609,948	14,867,684	-	-	35,415,844
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	97,728,281	31,924,428	41,037,352	185,749	-	170,875,810
其他金融負債	Other financial liabilities	1,363,400	-	-	-	-	1,363,400
金融負債總額	**Total financial liabilities**	115,029,893	36,534,376	55,905,036	185,749	-	207,655,054

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.3 流動資金風險(續) **4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)**

(C) 按合約到期日分析之未折現現金流(續) **(C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities (Continued)**

(b) 衍生工具之現金流 **(b) Derivative cash flows**

下表概述了本行於 12 月 31 日以剩餘合約到期日列示之現金流，包括按淨額基準結算之衍生金融負債，及所有按總額基準結算之衍生金融工具(不論有關合約屬資產或負債)。除部分衍生工具以公允價值列示外，下表披露的其他金額均為未經折現的合同現金流。

The tables below summarise the cash flows of the Bank by remaining contractual maturity as at 31 December for derivative financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis, together with all derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a gross basis regardless of whether the contract is in an asset or liability position. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, except for certain derivatives which are disclosed at fair value.

本行按淨額基準結算之衍生金融工具主要包括利率掉期，而按總額基準結算之衍生金融工具主要包括貨幣遠期及貨幣掉期。

The Bank's derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a net basis mainly include interest rate swaps whereas derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a gross basis mainly include currency forwards and currency swaps.

		2024					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至五年 1 to 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	五年以上 Over 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
按淨額基準結算之衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities settled on a net basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
按總額基準結算之衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis						
總流入	Total inflow	19,728,063	40,596,851	27,486,279	491,462	-	88,302,655
總流出	Total outflow	(19,638,094)	(40,479,241)	(27,408,175)	(487,672)	-	(88,013,182)

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.3 流動資金風險(續) **4.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)**

(C) 按合約到期日分析之未折現現金流(續) **(C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities (Continued)**

(b) 衍生工具之現金流(續) **(b) Derivative cash flows (Continued)**

		2023					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至三個月 1 to 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	一至五年 1 to 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	五年以上 Over 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
按淨額基準結算之衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities settled on a net basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
按總額基準結算之衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis						
總流入	Total inflow	29,124,922	27,846,668	42,675,722	316,399	-	99,963,711
總流出	Total outflow	(29,011,035)	(27,759,461)	(42,511,610)	(315,075)	-	(99,597,181)

4 金融風險管理(續) **4 Financial risk management (Continued)**

4.3 流動資金風險(續) **4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)**

(C) 按合約到期日分析之未折現現金流(續) **(C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities (Continued)**

(c) 資產負債表外項目 **(c) Off-balance sheet items**

或然負債及承擔 **Contingent liabilities and commitments**

於二零二四年十二月三十一日及二零二三年十二月三十一日，本行的或然負債及未償付承擔如下：

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank's contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments were as follows:

(a) 代客背書及協定 **(a) Bullion endorsement and agreements**

代客背書及協定，以及客戶為此承擔的相應責任沒有記入資產負債表：

Bullion endorsement and agreements as well as customers' responsibility for such endorsement and agreements are not included in the balance sheet:

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	-	-
交易有關的或然債務	Transaction-related contingencies	19,986	21,301
其他承擔	Other commitments		
- 原本期限 1 年以上	- With an original maturity of over one year	1,324,767	1,629,116
- 可無條件撤消	- That are unconditionally cancellable	7,343,907	8,367,176
		8,688,660	10,017,593

當有證據顯示代客背書及協定不能全部收回時，本行會提撥或然債務損失特別準備。

If there is evidence that bullion endorsement and agreements cannot be fully recovered, the Bank will make specific provision for contingencies losses.

(b) 資本承擔 **(b) Capital commitments**

於二零二四年十二月三十一日及二零二三年十二月三十一日，本行無已簽訂合同但未入賬或已批准未簽訂合同的金額。

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank had no contracted but unaccounted for amounts or approved but not contracted for amounts.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.4 資本管理

4.4 Capital management

本行資本管理的目標系確保維持充裕資本以支持業務發展，保障在持續經營條件下可抵禦不可預見損失，同時取得合理回報滿足投資者期望。本行資本管理滿足監管要求，同時在管理的過程中充分識別、計量、監測、緩釋和控制各類主要風險，確保資本水平與業務發展、風險狀況和本行之風險偏好相適應。本行將合理配置資本，支持發展戰略規劃實施，同時優化資產結構，增強內部資本積累，統籌融資成本和效率，採用多種渠道滿足資本需求。

The Bank's capital management aims to maintain a capital adequacy to support its business development, ensure to prevent unpredictable losses while maintaining a going concern, and acquire reasonable returns to meet investors' expectations. The Bank's capital management meets the regulatory requirements. Major risks are fully identified, measured, monitored, mitigated and controlled during capital management to ensure that the capital level is appropriate for the Bank's business development, risk profile and risk appetite. The Bank will allocate capital appropriately to support the implementation of the strategic development plan and meet the capital demand through various channels including optimising the asset structure, enhancing internal capital accumulation and coordinating financing costs and efficiency.

本行建立完善的風險管理框架和穩健的內部資本充足評估程序(「ICAAP」)，明確風險治理結構，審慎評估各類風險、資本充足水平和資本質量，制定資本規劃，確保資本能夠充分抵禦其所面臨的風險，滿足業務發展的需要。本行的內部資本充足評估程序作為內部管理和決策的組成部分，並將內部資本充足評估結果運用於資本預算與分配、授信決策和戰略規劃。本行每年實施內部資本充足評估程序，並在經營情況、風險狀況和外部環境發生重大變化時，及時進行調整和更新。

The Bank has formulated robust risk management framework and internal capital adequacy assessment process ("ICAAP"). Also, the Bank clarifies the risk governance structure, assesses all kinds of risks, capital adequacy level and capital quality in a prudent manner, and formulates capital planning to ensure that capital can fully withstand the risks it faces and meet the needs of business development. The Bank's ICAAP is an integral part of its internal management and resolution, and relevant results are applied to capital budgeting and allocation, credit-granting decision-making and strategic planning. The Bank carries out ICAAP annually, and timely makes adjustments and updates in case of significant changes in operating status, risk profile and external environment.

我行用於計算資本充足率的自有資金由一級資本及二級資本組成，其中一級資本主要為核心一級資本，相關做法符合本地監管要求。

The self-owned capital used by the Bank to calculate the capital adequacy ratio includes Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital is mainly the core Tier 1 capital and is in line with local regulatory requirements.

4 金融風險管理(續)

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

4.5 操作風險

4.5 Operational risk

本行通過建立和維護覆蓋全行範圍的，與自身業務規模、複雜程度相適應的組織體系，實施操作風險管理。本行已確立操作風險政策制度體系，為實施專業化、精細化、規範化操作風險管理提供方法和標準，主要包括三方面：一是規範操作風險的分類標準，統一管理語言。二是按照風險識別、評估、緩釋、監控、報告的管理循環，確立系統的管理辦法。三是在新產品、業務外包、業務連續性管理方面，規範管理架構和工作機制。

The Bank carries out operational risk management by establishing and maintaining an organisational system that covers the Bank and is commensurate with its business scale and complexity. The Bank has established operational risk policies and systems to provide methods and standards for the implementation of professional, refined and standardised operational risk management, which mainly includes three aspects: (1) standardising classification of operational risk to unify management language; (2) establishing systematic management methods based on the management cycle of risk identification, risk assessment, risk mitigation, risk monitoring and risk reporting; and (3) standardising the management structure and working mechanism in terms of new products, business outsourcing and business continuity.

本行持續完善操作風險管理體系，深化操作風險管理工具應用，運用操作風險與控制評估（RACA）、關鍵風險指標監控（KRI）、損失數據收集（LDC）三大工具，持續開展操作風險識別、評估、監控。對三大工具實施情況進行重檢，進一步優化工具方法及組織實施方式，持續優化操作風險管理信息系統，提升系統功能便利性。優化報告體系，整合各類內控與操作風險管理報告。

The Bank continues to improve the operational risk management system, refine the application of operational risk management tools, and apply three tools, namely the Operational Risk and Control Assessment (RACA), the Key Risk Indicator (KRI) monitoring and the Loss Data Collection (LDC), to carry out operational risk identification, assessment and monitoring. The implementation of the three tools is reviewed to further optimise the tool methods and organisational implementation methods, the operational risk management information system and the system function. The reporting system is also refined to integrate various reports about internal control and operational risk management.

本行持續跟蹤國內外同業機構發生的重大操作風險損失事件，分析外部事件反映的風險管控問題，提升自身風險防範能力。對高風險業務領域開展內控檢查，全面記錄內外部各類檢查發現的風險控制問題，實施集中管理和統一跟進的內控整改工作機制，促進風險控制的持續完善。

The Bank keeps following up significant operational risk loss events among domestic and foreign peer institutions, analyses risk prevention and control issues reflected by external events and enhances its risk prevention capability. The Bank conducts internal control inspection on business areas with high risks and records all issues related to risk control from internal and external inspections. Centralised management and follow-ups are applied to the rectification working mechanism of internal control to promote the continuous improvement of risk control.

5 資產和負債的公允價值

5.1 以公允價值計量的資產和負債

以公允價值計量的資產和負債在估值方面分以下三個層級：

- 第一層級：採用相同資產或負債在活躍市場中的報價計量(未經調整)。
- 第二層級：使用估值技術計量 — 所有對估值結果有重大影響的參數均直接或間接的使用除第一層級中的資產或負債的市場報價以外的其他可觀察參數，包括大多數場外交易的衍生合約。
- 第三層級：使用估值技術計量 - 使用了任何對估值結果有重大影響的非基於可觀察市場數據的參數(不可觀察參數)。

本行政策為報告時段期末確認金融工具公允價值層級之間的轉移。

當無法從公開市場獲取報價時，本行通過一些估值技術或詢價來確定金融工具的公允價值。

5 Fair value of assets and liabilities

5.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Upon the valuation, assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels as follows:

- Level 1: using the quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: using valuation techniques to measure - all parameters that have a significant impact on valuation results are directly or indirectly measured using observable parameters other than quoted prices in markets for assets or liabilities of Level 1, including most over-the-counter derivatives contracts.
- Level 3: using valuation techniques to measure - using parameters that have a significant impact on valuation results and are not based on observable market data (unobservable parameters).

The Bank’s policy is to recognise transfers between the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

The fair value of a financial instrument that is not quoted in an open market is determined by valuation techniques or inquiries.

5 資產和負債的公允價值(續) 5 Fair value of assets and liabilities (Continued)

5.1 以公允價值計量的資產和負債(續) 5.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Continued)

對於本行所持有的金融工具，其估值技術使用的主要參數包括利率、匯率、價格、波動水平、相關性、提前還款率及交易對手信用差價等，主要為可從公開市場觀察及獲取的參數。貴金屬的公允價值是按活躍市場報價或有若干調整的市場報價為基礎。

For financial instruments held by the Bank, the main parameters used in the valuation techniques include interest rates, exchange rates, price, volatility level, correlation, early prepayment rates and counterparty credit spreads, which can be observed and obtained from the open market. The fair value of precious metals is based on active market prices or adjusted market prices.

		2024			
		第一層級 Level 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第二層級 Level 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第三層級 Level 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
金融資產	**Financial assets**				
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	719,337	-	719,337
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	11,652	-	11,652
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融投資	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- 債券	- Bonds	2,359,863	673,016	-	3,032,879
- 所持之存款證	- Certificate of deposit	1,198,622	-	-	1,198,622
其他資產	- Other Assets	426,827	-	-	426,827
金融負債	**Financial liabilities**				
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的同業存放	Deposit from banks at fair value through profit or loss	-	11,590	-	11,590
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	304,335	-	304,335
結構性存款	Structured deposits	-	33,195,277	-	33,195,277

5 資產和負債的公允價值(續) 5 Fair value of assets and liabilities (Continued)

5.1 以公允價值計量的資產和負債(續) 5.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Continued)

		2023			
		第一層級 Level 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第二層級 Level 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第三層級 Level 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
金融資產	**Financial assets**				
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	939,521	-	939,521
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	11,502	-	11,502
其他資產	Other asset	479,363	-	-	479,363
金融負債	**Financial liabilities**				
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	492,722	-	492,722
結構性存款	Structured deposits	-	27,095,285	-	27,095,285

5.2 非以公允價值計量的資產和負債 5.2 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

資產負債表中非以公允價值計量的金融資產和負債主要包括：存放於同業、存放於金融管理局之存款、拆放同業、貸款和墊款、以攤餘成本計量的債券投資、同業存放款項、客戶存款。

下表列示了在 2024 年 12 月 31 日末按公允價值列示的以攤餘成本計量的債券投資的賬面價值及相應的公允價值。在資產負債表中其他以攤餘成本計量的金融工具如貸款及墊款，在 2023 年 12 月 31 日及 2024 年 12 月 31 日的賬面價值和公允價值無重大差異。

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the balance sheet include deposits with banks, deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau, placements with banks, loans and advances, debt securities investments at amortised cost, deposits from banks and deposits from customers.

The table below sets out the carrying amount and corresponding fair value of debt securities investments at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024, The carrying amount of other financial instruments at amortised cost such as loans and advances in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

5 資產和負債的公允價值(續) **5 Fair value of assets and liabilities (Continued)**

5.2 非以公允價值計量的資產和負債(續) **5.2 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value (Continued)**

		2024	
		賬面值 Carrying amount 千澳門元 MOP'000	公允價值 Fair value 千澳門元 MOP'000
金融資產	Financial assets		
以攤餘成本計量之債券投資	Debt securities investments at amortised cost	16,595,580	16,537,829

		2023(經重列) 2023 (Restated)	
		賬面值 Carrying amount 千澳門元 MOP'000	公允價值 Fair value 千澳門元 MOP'000
金融資產	Financial assets		
以攤餘成本計量之債券投資	Debt securities investments at amortised cost	7,281,833	7,274,291

以攤餘成本計量之證券投資

此類工具之公允價值釐定與附註5.1 內以公允價值計量的債券採用之方法相同。

下表列示已披露其公允價值的金融工具之公允價值等級。

Debt securities investments at amortised cost

The fair value of these instruments is determined in the same way as for the bonds measured at fair value in Note 5.1.

The table below shows the fair value levels of financial instruments whose fair values have been disclosed.

		2024			
		第一層級 Level 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第二層級 Level 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第三層級 Level 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
金融資產	**Financial assets**				
以攤餘成本計量之債券投資	Debt securities investments at amortised cost	2,202,089	14,335,740	-	16,537,829

		2023(經重列) 2023 (Restated)			
		第一層級 Level 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第二層級 Level 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第三層級 Level 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
金融資產	**Financial assets**				
以攤餘成本計量之債券投資	Debt securities investments at amortised cost	-	7,274,291	-	7,274,291

6 利息收入淨額 6 Net interest income

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
利息收入	**Interest income**		
存放於同業的款項	Deposits with banks	2,864,408	967,338
存放於澳門金管局的款項	Deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau	87,837	82,626
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	4,711,801	4,626,027
金融投資	Financial investments	547,870	118,931
其他	Others	6,976	-
		8,218,892	5,794,922
利息支出	**Interest expenses**		
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	(2,991,396)	(2,787,322)
同業存放款項	Deposits from banks	(2,333,863)	(1,546,319)
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	(4,675)	-
其他	Others	(257)	(442)
		(5,330,191)	(4,334,083)
利息收入淨額	Net interest income	2,888,701	1,460,839

7 收費及佣金收入淨額 7 Net fee and commission income

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
收費及佣金收入	**Fee and commission income**		
貸款業務服務費	Loan business service fee	24,891	34,429
銀行卡業務	Bank card businesses	192,010	212,983
代辦保險業務	Insurance agency	313,703	312,651
其他代理業務	Other agent business	504,722	416,878
其他	Others	132,998	115,880
		1,168,324	1,092,821
收費及佣金支出	**Fee and commission expenses**	(260,731)	(256,139)
收費及佣金收入淨額	Net fee and commission income	907,593	836,682

7 收費及佣金收入淨額(續) 7 Net fee and commission income (Continued)

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
其中源自：	Of which arise from:		
非以公允價值變化計入損益作計量之金融資產或金融負債	Financial assets or financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss		
- 收費及佣金收入	- Fee and commission income	24,695	34,254
- 收費及佣金支出	- Fee and commission expense	-	(9,527)
		24,695	24,727

8 淨交易性虧損 8 Net trading losses

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
買賣外匯收益淨額	Net gains on foreign exchange transactions	575,562	564,460
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產之公允價值變動	Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	153	9,442
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融負債之公允價值變動	Changes in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,067,009)	(638,174)
其他	Others	5,079	1,539
		(486,215)	(62,733)

註：為顯著減少會計錯配，我行將結構性產品利息由利息支出調整至淨交易性虧損項下。
Note: In order to significantly reduce the accounting mismatch, the Bank reclassified the interest on structured products from interest expense to net trading losses.

9 其他收入淨額 9 Other income - net

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
其他	Others	259	11

10 員工薪酬 10 Employee benefits

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
薪酬及其他福利費用	Salaries and other benefits expenses	110,150	109,578
公積金計劃支出	Provident Fund Scheme expenses	5,660	5,717
		115,810	115,295

本行退休基金分別由聯豐亨人壽保險股份有限公司、友邦保險(國際)有限公司澳門分行及中國人壽保險(海外)股份有限公司澳門分公司管理。本行及僱員根據僱員年資及協定供款百分比共同向公積金計劃供款。

The Bank's pension funds are managed by Luen Fung Hang Life Limited, AIA International Limited Macau Branch and China Life Insurance (Overseas) Company Limited Macau Branch respectively. The Bank and its employees jointly contribute to the Provident Fund Scheme based on the employee's length of service and the percentage of agreed contributions.

本行非強制性中央公積金計劃分別由聯豐亨人壽保險股份有限公司、友邦保險(國際)有限公司澳門分行及中國人壽保險(海外)股份有限公司澳門分公司管理。自 2022 年 11 月起本行及僱員根據僱員年資及協定供款百分比共同向澳門非強制性中央公積金計劃供款。

The Bank's Non-Mandatory Central Provident Fund Scheme is managed by Luen Fung Hang Life Limited, AIA International Limited Macau Branch and China Life Insurance (Overseas) Company Limited Macau Branch respectively. From November 2022, the Bank and its employees jointly contribute to the Macau Non-Mandatory Central Provident Fund Scheme based on the employee's length of service and the percentage of agreed contributions.

11 一般行政及經營費用 / 11 General administrative and operating expenses

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
其他管理費	Other management fees	-	2
維修保養費	Maintenance costs	44	44
市場推廣費	Marketing expenses	26,277	23,572
資訊科技費	IT expenses	80,469	23,660
外判費用(附註 27)	Outsourcing expenses (Note 27)	675,103	324,434
其他經營支出	Other operating expenses	47,850	20,679
		829,743	392,391

12 貸款及其他資產減值損失淨計提／(回撥) / 12 Net provision for/ (reversal of) impairment losses on loans and other assets

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
貸款	Loans		
- 淨減值損失	- Net change of impairment losses	404,818	(57,793)
- 收回呆賬	- Bad debts recovered	(67)	(273)
金融投資	Financial investments		
- 以攤餘成本計量的金融資產	- Financial assets at amortised cost	89	59
- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產	- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	168	-
其他資產減值損失淨計提	Net change of impairment losses on other assets	41,647	(1,007)
		446,655	(59,014)

12 貸款及其他資產減值損失淨計提／(回撥) (續)

12 Net provision for/ (reversal of) impairment losses on loans and other assets (Continued)

(a) 金融資產減值準備變動情況

(a) Movements of impairment allowances of financial assets

		2024			
		12 個月預期信用損失 12-month ECL	整個存續期預期信用損失 Lifetime ECL		
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	合計 Total
於 2024 年 1 月 1 日	As at 1 January 2024	494,416	187,836	329,833	1,012,085
轉至階段一	Transfer to Stage 1	93,578	(92,551)	(1,027)	-
轉至階段二	Transfer to Stage 2	(929)	4,339	(3,410)	-
轉至階段三	Transfer to Stage 3	(213)	(14,805)	15,018	-
階段轉換貸款(回撥)/計提	(Reversal of)/Provision for loans transferred between stages	(88,261)	39,102	59,223	10,064
本年計提	Provision in the current year	574,913	22,219	5,700	602,832
本年回撥	Reversal in the current year	(94,439)	(44,944)	(32,864)	(172,247)
匯兌差異	Exchange differences	(6,156)	-	-	(6,156)
年末餘額	Ending balance	972,909	101,196	372,473	1,446,578
其中包括下列各項的預期信用損失：	Including ECL of following items:				
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	915,158	101,196	372,473	1,388,827
庫存現金及存放於同業	Cash and deposits with banks	39,853	-	-	39,853
以攤餘成本計量的債券	Debt securities at amortised cost	148	-	-	148
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產	Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	168	-	-	168
其他負債	Other liabilities	17,582	-	-	17,582
		972,909	101,196	372,473	1,446,578

12 貸款及其他資產減值損失淨計提／(回撥)(續)

12 Net provision for/ (reversal of) impairment losses on loans and other assets (Continued)

(a) 金融資產減值準備變動情況(續)

(a) Movements of impairment allowances of financial assets (Continued)

2023

		12個月預期信用損失 12-month ECL	整個存續期預期信用損失 Lifetime ECL		
		階段一 Stage 1/ General reserves	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3 /Special reserves	合計 Total
於2023年1月1日	As at 1 January 2023	647,034	168,691	256,717	1,072,442
轉至階段一	Transfer to Stage 1	87,613	(74,532)	(13,081)	-
轉至階段二	Transfer to Stage 2	(3,484)	5,350	(1,866)	-
轉至階段三	Transfer to Stage 3	(284)	(25,377)	25,661	-
階段轉換貸款(回撥)/計提	(Reversal of)/ Provision for loans transferred between stages	(85,935)	122,511	78,685	115,261
本年計提	Provision in the current year	58,496	6,477	1,456	66,429
本年回撥	Reversal in the current year	(208,950)	(15,284)	(17,739)	(241,973)
匯兌差異	Exchange differences	(74)	-	-	(74)
年末餘額	Ending balance	494,416	187,836	329,833	1,012,085
其中包括下列各項的預期信用損失：	Including ECL of following items:				
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	472,486	187,836	329,833	990,155
庫存現金及存放於同業	Cash and deposits with banks	211	-	-	211
拆放同業	Placement with banks	1	-	-	1
金融投資	Financial investment	59			59
其他負債	Other liabilities	21,659	-	-	21,659
		494,416	187,836	329,833	1,012,085

(i) 本年計提包括本年新發放貸款、未發生階段轉換存量貸款變化及模型和風險參數調整導致的計提。

(i) Provision in the current year includes provisions made due to new loans issued in the current year, changes in existing loans without stage transfer and adjustments of model and risk parameters.

(ii) 本年回撥包括本年貸款還款、未發生階段轉換存量貸款變化及模型和風險參數調整導致的回撥。

(ii) Reversal in the current year includes reversal made due to loan repayment in the current year, changes in existing loans without stage transfer and adjustments of model and risk parameters.

13 稅項

現有稅項包括澳門所得補充稅。根據澳門所得補充稅法律，澳門所得補充稅稅制為對應課稅收益超過澳門元 32,000 但低於澳門元 300,000 的部分徵收 3%至 9%的遞進稅率，對於應課稅收益超過澳門元 300,000 的部分徵收 12%固定稅率。在 2023 年度及 2024 年度，澳門所得補充稅特別稅務優惠應課稅豁免收益由澳門元 32,000 提高至澳門元 600,000，而之後之應課稅收益徵收 12%固定稅率。

13 Taxation

Taxation includes Macau complementary tax. According to the Macau Complementary Tax Law, complementary tax is imposed on a progressive rate scale ranging from 3% to 9% for taxable profits over MOP 32,000 but below MOP 300,000 and at a fixed rate of 12% for taxable profits over MOP 300,000. For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024, the tax-free income threshold for complementary tax has been increased from MOP 32,000 to MOP 600,000, and taxable profits in excess of MOP 600,000 is taxed at a fixed rate of 12%.

(a) 損益表所示的稅項為：

(a) Taxation in the statement of profit or loss is:

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
本年度稅項支出	**Tax expenses in the current year**		
本年度澳門所得補充稅準備	Provision for Macau complementary tax in the current year	231,629	213,207
遞延稅項	**Deferred tax**		
暫時差異的(轉回) /產生	(Reversal)/Recognition of temporary differences	(5,027)	115
損益表所示的稅項	Taxation in the statement of profit or loss	226,602	213,322

13 稅項(續) **13 Taxation (Continued)**

(a) 損益表所示的稅項為：(續) **(a) Taxation in the statement of profit or loss is: (Continued)**

按適用稅率計算澳門所得補充稅支出的調節如下：

The adjustment of Macau complementary tax expenses calculated at applicable tax rate is as follows:

		2024		2023	
		千澳門元 MOP'000	% %	千澳門元 MOP'000	% %
稅前利潤	Profit before taxation	1,918,264		1,786,142	
按稅率 12%計算的稅款	Tax calculated at applicable tax rate of 12%	230,192	12.00	214,337	12.00
不可扣減支出及毋須課稅收入	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and non-taxable income				
- 不可扣減支出稅項影響	- Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10	-	10	-
-稅務優惠調整	- Tax effect of non-taxable rental income	(3,529)	(-0.19)	(957)	(0.05)
- 其他調整	- Other adjustments	(71)	(-0.02)	(68)	-
澳門所得補充稅支出	Macau complementary tax expenses	226,602	11.79	213,322	11.95

13 稅項(續) **13 Taxation (Continued)**

(b) 資產負債表所示的稅項為： **(b) Taxation in the balance sheet is:**

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
本年度澳門所得補充稅準備	Provision for Macau complementary tax in the current year	231,629	213,207

(c) 已確認遞延所得稅資產和負債： **(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised are:**

已在資產負債表確認的遞延所得稅(資產)/負債的組成部分和本年度變動如下：

The components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recognised in the balance sheet and changes in the current year are as follows:

		應收賬款等之準備金 Reserves for accounts receivable, etc. 千澳門元 MOP'000	投資重估儲備 Reserves for investment revaluation 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
遞延所得稅	**Deferred income tax**			
於 2024 年 1 月 1 日	As at 1 January 2024	(4,095)	-	(4,095)
計入損益表	Credited to the statement of profit or loss	(5,027)	-	(5,027)
計入綜合收益表	Credited to other comprehensive income	-	(821)	(821)
於 2024 年 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December 2024	(9,122)	(821)	(9,943)
於 2023 年 1 月 1 日	As at 1 January 2023	(1,288)	-	(1,288)
計入損益表	Charged to the statement of profit or loss	115	-	115
其他	Others	(2,922)	-	(2,922)
於 2023 年 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December 2023	(4,095)	-	(4,095)

14 庫存現金及存放於同業 14 Cash and deposits with banks

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
庫存現金	Cash	2,579,275	2,817,931
存放於同業的款項	Deposits with banks		
- 在澳門	- In Macau	9,237,507	20,010,348
- 在澳門境外	- Outside Macau	2,172,738	1,830,257
		11,410,245	21,840,605
應計利息	Accrued interest	33,506	36,039
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances	(39,853)	(211)
		11,403,898	21,876,433
		13,983,173	24,694,364

15 存放於澳門金融管理局之存款 15 Deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
存放於金融管理局之最低存款	Minimum deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau	2,868,272	2,640,345
其他	Others	1,778,667	5,700,842
		4,646,939	8,341,187

根據第 002/2013-AMCM 號通告要求，本行須維持於澳門金管局之最低存款額以作流動資金用途。該存款額為每週每日金額不得低於按下述百分率對上一週所核定且以期間分類之平均基本負債而計算出之總和之 70%：

(a) 即時可被要求償付負債之 3%；

(b) 三個月以下(包括三個月)可被要求償付負債之 2%，已計入(a)的負債除外；及

(c) 三個月以上可被要求償付負債之 1%。

Pursuant to the Notice No. 002/2013-AMCM, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum amount of deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau as liquidity. The deposit refers to the daily amount in each week shall not be less than the sum of the following percentages of the average of the basic liabilities classified by term and calculated in the preceding week and shall not be less than 70% of the minimum amount of cash in hand:

(a) 3% of liabilities at sight;

(b) 2% of liabilities up to three months (inclusive) at sight excluding liabilities included in (a); and

(c) 1% of liabilities over three months at sight;

16 拆放同業 16 Placements with banks

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
拆放同業	Placements with banks		
- 在澳門	- In Macau	57,563,023	28,175,700
- 在澳門境外	- Outside Macau	-	64,401
		57,563,023	28,240,101
應計利息	Accrued interest	41,020	72,606
		57,604,043	28,312,707
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances	-	(1)
		57,604,043	28,312,706

17 金融投資 17 Financial investments

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,652	11,502
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- 債券	- Bonds	3,032,879	-
- 所持之存款證	- Certificate of deposit	1,198,622	-
應計利息	Accrued Interest	22,835	
		4,254,336	-
以攤余成本計量的金融資產	Financial assets at amortised cost		
- 澳門金管局金融票據	- Monetary bills of Monetary Authority of Macau	13,123,028	6,029,150
- 國債	- Government bonds	1,202,850	1,244,760
- 債券	- Bonds	2,200,358	-
應計利息	Accrued interest	69,492	7,982
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances	(148)	(59)
		16,595,580	7,281,833
		20,861,568	7,293,335

註：於 2024 年 12 月 31 日，以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產的預期信用損失為 168 千澳門元(2023 年：無)。

Note: As at 31 December 2024, the ECL of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was MOP 168,000 (2023: Nil).

18 衍生金融工具 18 Derivative financial instruments

		2024		
		合約/名義數額 Contract/ Notional amounts 千澳門元 MOP'000	公允價值 Fair value 資產 Assets 千澳門元 MOP'000	負債 Liabilities 千澳門元 MOP'000
匯率衍生工具	Exchange rate derivatives	89,308,402	719,337	304,355

		2023		
		合約/名義數額 Contract/ Notional amounts 千澳門元 MOP'000	公允價值 Fair value 資產 Assets 千澳門元 MOP'000	負債 Liabilities 千澳門元 MOP'000
匯率衍生工具	Exchange rate derivatives	100,728,085	939,521	492,722

19 貸款及墊款 19 Loans and advances

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
以攤餘成本計量的貸款及墊款	Loans and advances measured at amortised cost		
- 個人貸款	- Personal loans	151,068,425	149,465,163
應計利息	Accrued interest	3,180,483	2,902,681
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances	(1,388,827)	(990,155)
		152,860,081	151,377,689

20 其他資產 / 20 Other assets

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
應收賬款	Accounts receivable	1,356,005	866,178
其他	Others	455,685	500,924
		1,811,690	1,367,102
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances	(18,334)	(12,265)
		1,793,356	1,354,837

21 同業存放款項 / 21 Deposits from banks

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的同業存放	Deposits from banks at fair value through profit or loss	11,590	-
其他存放款項	Others	53,620,255	34,667,894
		53,631,845	34,667,894
應計利息	Accrued interest	804,268	396,386
		54,436,113	35,064,280

22 客戶存款 / 22 Deposits from customers

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
活期存款及往來賬戶	Demand deposits and current accounts	2,263,241	1,999,060
儲蓄存款	Savings deposits	80,762,845	79,749,382
定期、通知及其他存款	Time, notice and other deposits	61,427,859	60,209,268
結構性存款	Structured deposits	33,195,277	27,095,286
		177,649,222	169,052,996
應計利息	Accrued interest	977,812	1,143,704
		178,627,034	170,196,700

23 其他負債 / 23 Other liabilities

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
應付賬款	Accounts payable	1,849,406	887,556
保證金	Guarantees	318,748	327,373
其他減值準備	Other impairment allowances	17,582	21,659
其他	Others	227,579	333,904
		2,413,315	1,570,492

24 股本 / 24 Share capital

法定、已發行及繳足普通股13,000,000股，每股面值1,000澳門元。

13,000,000 ordinary shares have been issued and fully paid up according to the law with par value of MOP 1,000 per share.

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
普通股股本	Ordinary shares	13,000,000	13,000,000

25 法定儲備金 / 25 Ordinary shares

本行按照澳門《金融體系法律制度》規定，從每年所獲稅後盈利撥出不少於20%之款項作為法定準備金，直至該準備金之金額相等於本行已發行及已繳足股本之50%為止。此後，轉撥之數額維持佔全年稅後盈利不少於10%水平，直至該準備金之金額相等於本行已發行及繳足股本為止。此準備金僅在法例規定之某些特殊情況下才可作使用。

Pursuant to the *Financial System Act of Macau*, the Bank should appropriate no less than 20% of its profit after tax to the statutory reserves until the statutory reserves accumulate to 50% of the Bank's issued and fully paid up share capital. Thereafter, the amount appropriated should be no less than 10% of the profit after tax for the year until the statutory reserves accumulate to 100% of the Bank's issued and fully paid up share capital. The reserve can only be used under certain special circumstances as required by regulations.

26 監管儲備

根據澳門金融管理局發出的012/2021-AMCM號通告要求，本行須計算監管備用金及設立監管儲備，備用金指為按澳門金管局定義下的信貸及其他金融投資的減值或損失而設的數值，其根據財務報告準則設定及調整的部分稱爲會計備用金，由營業年度費用撥備；而根據該通告要求所計得的備用金數值稱爲監管備用金。當資產的會計備用金不足以滿足監管備用金時，須按兩者的差額，由盈餘滾存撥出以設立監管儲備，監管儲備不得分派。

監管備用金的類別分為特定備用金及一般備用金。特定備用金以不良類別資產（即次級，可疑及損失類別資產）為基礎計算的監管備用金。一般備用金以所有沒有列入不良類別的信貸資產賬（即正常及關注類別信貸資產）為基礎計算的監管備用金，撥備率不低於1%。

26 Regulatory reserve

Pursuant to the Notice No. 012/2021-AMCM issued by Monetary Authority of Macau, the Bank shall calculate and set up the regulatory reserve. The reserve is the amount of impairment or losses on credit and other financial investments as defined by the Monetary Authority of Macau, the portion of which is set and adjusted in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards is referred to as the accounting reserve and provided for by annual operating expenses. While the amount of the reserve calculated in line with the requirements of the Notice is known as the regulatory reserve. Where the accounting reserve of an asset is insufficient for the regulatory reserve, the regulatory reserve is set up with an appropriation from accumulated surplus based on the difference between the accounting reserve and the regulatory reserve. The regulatory reserve shall not be distributed.

The regulatory reserve is categorised into specific and general reserves. Specific reserve is the regulatory reserve calculated on the basis of non-performing assets (i.e., assets classified as substandard, doubtful and loss). General reserve is the regulatory reserve calculated on the basis of all credit asset accounts not classified as non-performing (i.e., credit assets classified as normal and special-mentioned), with a provision ratio of no less than 1%.

27 重大關聯方交易

(a) 與關鍵管理人員的交易

關鍵管理人員包括董事及監事。

年內，本行向關鍵管理人員、其家庭成員以及受該等人士控制或重大影響的公司提供信貸。該等信貸是循日常業務發放，而所訂條款大致跟與同等信用水平的人士或(如適用)其他僱員進行可供比較的交易時所提供的條款相若。

27 Significant related party transactions

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel include directors and supervisors.

During the year, the Bank issued credit to key management personnel, the family members and companies controlled or significantly influenced by such personnel. The credit is granted according to daily operations while there is no significant difference between the agreed terms and those entered into in comparable transactions with personnel with equal credit level or other employees, as applicable.

27 重大關聯方交易(續) 27 Significant related party transactions (Continued)

(a) 與關鍵管理人員的交易(續) (a) Transactions with key management personnel (Continued)

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
於 1 月 1 日	As at 1 January	19,303	41,225
年內新增	Increase during the year	8,473	6,518
年內還款	Repayment during the year	(7,373)	(936)
年內調整(註)	Adjustment during the year (Note)	(3,613)	(27,504)
於 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	16,790	19,303

註： 本年內關鍵管理人員調整。

Note: Adjustment of key management personnel during the year.

本行 2023 年及 2024 年沒有就於年內與關鍵管理人員往來的結餘錄得減值損失，也沒有就於年底與關鍵管理人員往來的結餘提撥壞賬特別準備。

The Bank did not record impairment losses on balances with key management personnel in 2023 and 2024, or make special provision for bad debts regarding balances with key management personnel at the end of the year.

(b) 關鍵管理人員酬金 (b) Key management personnel's emoluments

向關鍵管理人員支付作為僱員服務的已付或應付酬金如下:

Emoluments paid or payable to key management personnel as employees are as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
薪金及其他短期僱員福利	Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	11,315	9,686

於 2023 年及 2024 年，本行其中某些董事從集團公司收取報酬，而該等報酬並沒有轉撥本行。

In 2023 and 2024, certain directors of the Bank received remuneration from group companies, which was not transferred to the Bank.

(c) 與集團成員的交易 (c) Transactions with group members

年內，本行與關聯方依循日常銀行業務(包括貸款、承兌、存放銀行同業存款、代理銀行交易及發出擔保等)訂立交易，並按交易時的有關市價定價。本行按成本支付其採用母行的資訊服務。

During the year, the Bank entered into transactions with related parties according to daily bank business, including loans, acceptances, deposits with banks, agent banking transactions and issuance of guarantees, and pricing is determined based on relevant market prices at the time of the transaction. The Bank pays for the parent bank's information service at cost.

27 重大關聯方交易(續)

(c) 與集團成員的交易(續)

本行根據與澳門分行簽訂的《銀行業務/功能外判協議》支付外判費用。費用包括澳門分行向本行提供服務期間產生的費用及折舊與攤銷，按月以截至月末的金額，乘以累計營業收入占比，作爲本行向澳門分行支付的外判費金額。

27 Significant related party transactions (Continued)

(c) Transactions with group members (Continued)

The Bank shall pay outsourcing expenses in accordance with the "Banking Business/Function Outsourcing Agreement" signed with BOC Macau Branch. Expenses include the depreciation and amortisation expenses and other expenses incurred by BOC Macau Branch during the period of providing services to the Bank. As at the end of the month, the amount of the outsourcing expenses paid by the Bank to the BOC Macau Branch is calculated on a monthly basis by multiplying by the proportion of cumulative operating revenue.

		與母行及海外分行的交易金額 Amount from transactions with the parent bank and overseas group 千澳門元 MOP'000	與集團成員的交易金額 Amount from transactions with group members 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
2024 年	2024			
利息收入	Interest income	2,493,534	1,119	2,494,653
利息支出	Interest expenses	(2,333,331)	(4,656)	(2,337,987)
管理費用	General and administrative expenses	(78,216)	-	(78,216)
其他收費及佣金收入	Other fee and commission income	53,045	126,707	179,752
其他收費及佣金支出	Other fee and commission expense	(40,843)	(26,834)	(67,677)
外判費用(附註 11)	Outsourcing expenses (Note 11)	(675,103)	-	(675,103)
2024 年	2024			
存放於同業的款項	Deposits with banks	10,061,324	1,069,154	11,130,478
應收賬款	Accounts receivable	--	310,029	310,029
同業存放款項	Deposits from banks	(53,080,378)	(3,114)	(53,083,492)
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	(1,324,214)	(19,578)	(1,343,792)
應付賬款	Accounts payable	-	(2,150)	(2,150)
		(44,343,268)	1,354,341	(42,988,927)

27 重大關聯方交易(續) 27 Significant related party transactions (Continued)

(c) 與集團成員的交易(續) (c) Transactions with group members (Continued)

		與母行及海外分行的交易金額 Amount from transactions with the parent bank and overseas group 千澳門元 MOP'000	與集團成員的交易金額 Amount from transactions with group members 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
2023 年	2023			
利息收入	Interest income	940,234	1,069	941,303
利息支出	Interest expenses	(1,546,293)	(18)	(1,546,311)
管理費用	General and administrative expenses	(19,764)	-	(19,764)
其他收費及佣金收入	Other fee and commission income	9,796	121,865	131,661
其他收費及佣金支出	Other fee and commission expense	(29,970)	(29,303)	(59,273)
外判費用(附註 11)	Outsourcing expenses (Note 11)	(324,434)	-	(324,434)
2023 年	2023			
存放於同業的款項	Deposits with banks	48,426,740	512,497	48,939,237
應收賬款	Accounts receivable	-	267,929	267,929
同業存放款項	Deposits from banks	(34,597,994)	(69,899)	(34,667,893)
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	-	(782)	(782)
		13,828,746	709,745	14,538,491

28 現金流量表調節

(a) 稅前利潤與經營活動現金流入淨額的調節

30 Reconciliation of the cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation of profit before taxation and net cash flows from operating activities

		附註 Note	2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
稅前利潤	Profit before taxation		1,918,264	1,786,142
調整非現金項目：	Adjustment of non-cash items:			
- 折舊	- Depreciation		21	21
- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益及其他綜合收益的金融資產、以攤餘成本計量的債券利息	- Interest of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income and bonds at amortised cost		(119,666)	(7,982)
- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的股權估盈	- Evaluated profit/loss of bonds at fair value through profit or loss		(150)	(9,442)
- 股息收入	- Dividend income		(155)	(36)
- 貸款及其他資產損失淨計提/(回撥)	- Net provision for/ (reversal of) losses on loans and other assets	12	446,655	(59,014)
- 滙率變動的影響	- Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		269,038	269,446
			2,514,007	1,979,135

28 現金流量表調節(續) **28 Reconciliation of the cash flow statement (Continued)**

(a) 稅前利潤與經營活動現金流入淨額的調節(續) **(a) Reconciliation of profit before taxation and net cash flows from operating activities (Continued)**

		附註 Notes	2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000 (經重列) (Restated)
經營資產現金流入/(流出)淨額：	Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating assets:			
- 拆放同業的款項	- Placements with banks		4,057,032	(4,057,032)
- 存放於澳門金融管理局之最低存款	- Minimum deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau		(227,927)	211,448
- 澳門金管局金融票據	- Monetary bills of Monetary Authority of Macau		2,959,675	(3,936,348)
- 貸款及墊款	- Loans and advances		(1,887,143)	(5,718,282)
- 衍生金融資產	- Derivative financial assets		220,184	98,687
- 其他資產	- Other assets		(445,929)	981,368
			4,675,892	(12,420,159)
經營負債現金流入淨額：	Net cash inflow from operating liabilities:			
- 同業存放款項	- Deposits from banks		19,371,833	4,368,103
- 客戶存款	- Deposits from customers		8,430,334	(417,749)
- 衍生金融負債	- Derivative financial liabilities		(188,367)	(382,318)
- 其他負債	- Other liabilities		849,891	(990,608)
			28,463,691	2,577,428
經營業務產生的現金流入/(流出)淨額	Net cash inflow/ (outflow) fromoperating activities		35,650,590	(7,863,596)
已付澳門所得補充稅	Macau complementary tax paid		(213,202)	(32,434)
經營活動的現金流入/(流出)淨額	Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities		35,437,388	(7,896,030)

28 現金流量表調節(續) 28 Reconciliation of the cash flow statement (Continued)

(b) 現金及現金等價物結存分析 (b) Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
庫存現金	Cash and balances	2,579,275	2,817,931
即時到期	Maturity on demand		
- 存放於澳門金管局的款項(不含最低存款)	- Deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau (excluding minimum deposits)	1,778,666	5,700,842
- 存放於同業的款項	- Deposits with banks	11,443,751	21,876,644
協定原到期日三個月以內(含三個月)	Original maturity date of the agreement within 3 months (inclusive)		
- 拆放同業	- Placement with banks	57,604,043	24,255,675
- 澳門金管局金融票據	- Monetary bills of Monetary Authority of Macau	12,146,355	2,092,802
		85,552,090	56,743,894

29 金融資產和金融負債的抵消 29 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

予以抵銷、受淨額交割總約定或類似協議約束的金融資產分析如下：

Financial assets that are offset, subject to master netting agreements or similar agreements are analysed as follows:

		2024				
		已確認的金融資產/負債的總額 Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/ liabilities	予以抵銷的金額 Related amounts that offset in the balance sheet	於資產負債表中列示的淨額 Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	未予以抵銷的金額 Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet	淨額 Net amounts
金融資產	**Financial assets**					
其他資產	Other assets	1,052,602	(742,573)	310,029	-	310,029
金融負債	**Financial liabilities**					
其他負債	Other liabilities	744,723	(742,573)	2,150	-	2,150

29 金融資產和金融負債的抵消(續) 29 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

		2023				
		已確認的金融資產/負債的總額 Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/ liabilities	予以抵銷 Related amounts that offset in the balance sheet	於資產負債表中列示的淨額 Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	未予以抵銷的金額 Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet	淨額 Net amounts
金融資產	**Financial assets**					
其他資產	Other assets	504,872	(236,942)	267,930	-	267,930
金融負債	**Financial liabilities**					
其他負債	Other liabilities	236,942	(236,942)	-	-	-

當依法有權抵銷債權債務且該法定權利是現時可執行的，並且交易雙方準備按淨額進行結算，或同時結清資產和負債時（“抵銷條件”），金融資產和負債以抵銷後的淨額在財務狀況表中列示。

計入未予以抵銷的金額的資產/負債符合以下條件：

(i) 交易對手與本行之間涉及予以抵銷的風險，以及存在淨額結算或類似安排（包括國際掉期及衍生工具協會總協議與全球淨額結算總協議）僅有權在違約、無力償債或破產，或在其他方面未能符合抵銷條件時抵銷；及

(ii) 已就上述交易收取／支付現金及非現金抵押品。

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a current legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously ("the offsetting criteria").

The assets/liabilities included in the amounts are not set off in the statement of financial position where:

(i) the counterparty has an offsetting exposure with the Group and a master netting or similar arrangement (including ISDA master agreement and Global Master Netting Agreement) is in place with a right of setting off only in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy, or the offset criteria are otherwise not satisfied; and

(ii) cash and non-cash collateral have been received/pledged in respect of the transactions described above.

30 比較數字 30 Comparative figures

若干比較數字已重新呈列，以符合本年度的呈報方式。

Certain comparative figures have been restated to conform to the current year's presentation.