



華僑永亨銀行
OCBC WING HANG

2017

Annual Report • 年報

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本行簡介

Bank Profile

澳門華僑永亨銀行為香港華僑永亨銀行之全資附屬公司。澳門華僑永亨銀行的前身為澳門永亨銀行，成立於1941年，現時有超過500名員工。

母公司香港華僑永亨銀行的前身為香港永亨銀行，於2014年10月15日成為華僑銀行之全資附屬機構。華僑銀行是新加坡最早成立的本土銀行，在1932年由三大華資銀行合併而成，當中最早的成立於1912年。以資產規模來說，華僑銀行目前是東南亞第二大的金融服務集團，也是世界上最高度評價的銀行之一，擁有穆迪Aa1級評級。以廣泛認可的金融實力和穩定性，華僑銀行連續數年蟬聯由《環球金融》雜誌頒佈的「全球最安全的50家銀行」讚譽，同時在《亞洲銀行家》雜誌的評選中榮膺「新加坡最佳管理銀行」殊榮。華僑銀行的主要市場包括新加坡、馬來西亞、印尼和大中華。華僑銀行在18個國家和地區擁有590個分行和代表處。華僑銀行的私人銀行服務由其全資附屬公司-新加坡銀行提供。新加坡銀行通過獨特的開放式產品平臺，向客戶呈現資產類別中頂尖的產品群組。華僑銀行的附屬公司-大東方控股，資產規模和市場佔有率方面均是新加坡和馬來西亞最大的保險集團，旗下的資產管理公司-利安資金是東南亞最大的資產管理公司之一。

而香港華僑永亨銀行與其附屬公司及聯營機構提供一系列全面的商業銀行產品和服務及個人信貸、證券和保險等其他財務服務。分行及辦事處遍佈香港、澳門及中國內地，服務網點達100個，當中包括澳門華僑永亨銀行的12間分行。

作為華僑銀行集團之一員，澳門華僑永亨銀行為客戶提供龐大的國際銀行網絡及廣泛的產品及服務選擇，以滿足客戶私人及業務上的各項理財需要。

OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (Macau) is a wholly owned-subsiary of OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (Hong Kong). Previously known as Banco Weng Hang, S.A., OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (Macau) was established in 1941 and has over 500 employees.

OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (Hong Kong), the former Wing Hang Bank, Limited became a wholly-owned subsidiary of OCBC Bank on 15 October 2014. OCBC Bank is the longest established Singapore bank, formed in 1932 from the merger of three local banks, the oldest of which was founded in 1912. It is now the second largest financial services group in Southeast Asia by assets and one of the world's most highly-rated banks, with an Aa1 rating from Moody's. Recognised for its financial strength and stability, OCBC Bank is consistently ranked among the World's Top 50 Safest Banks by Global Finance and has been named Best Managed Bank in Singapore by The Asian Banker. OCBC Bank's key markets are Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Greater China. It has 590 branches and representative offices in 18 countries and regions. OCBC Bank's private banking services are provided by its wholly-owned subsidiary Bank of Singapore, which operates on a unique open-architecture product platform to source for the best-in-class products to meet its clients' goals. OCBC Bank's insurance subsidiary, Great Eastern Holdings, is the oldest and most established life insurance group in Singapore and Malaysia. Its asset management subsidiary, Lion Global Investors, is one of the largest private sector asset management companies in Southeast Asia.

OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (Hong Kong) together with its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, offers a comprehensive range of commercial banking products and services and other financial services such as consumer financing, share brokerage and insurance, among others. It has more than 100 branches and offices in Hong Kong, China and Macau, including the 12 branches operated by OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (Macau).

OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (Macau), as part of the OCBC group of companies, offers customers an augmented banking network, global market access and an extensive range of products and services for personal and business financial needs.

2017年業績簡報

2017 Results in Brief

以澳門幣千元位列示

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

全年結算	FOR THE YEAR	2017	2016	增加／(減少) Increase/ (Decrease) %
除稅後溢利	Profit after taxation	413,706	365,492	13.2%
股息	Dividends	–	300,000	(100.0%)
於年終計算	AT YEAR END	2017	2016	%
股東權益總額	Total equity	4,070,793	3,518,244	15.7%
總存款	Total deposits	28,966,815	27,789,727	4.2%
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	21,478,491	21,102,568	1.8%
總資產	Total assets	33,899,343	31,892,612	6.3%
比率	RATIO	%	%	
成本與收入比率	Cost to income ratio	45.1	45.9	
平均資產回報率	Return on average assets	1.3	1.1	
平均股東資金回報率	Return on average shareholders' funds	10.9	10.2	

五年財務概況

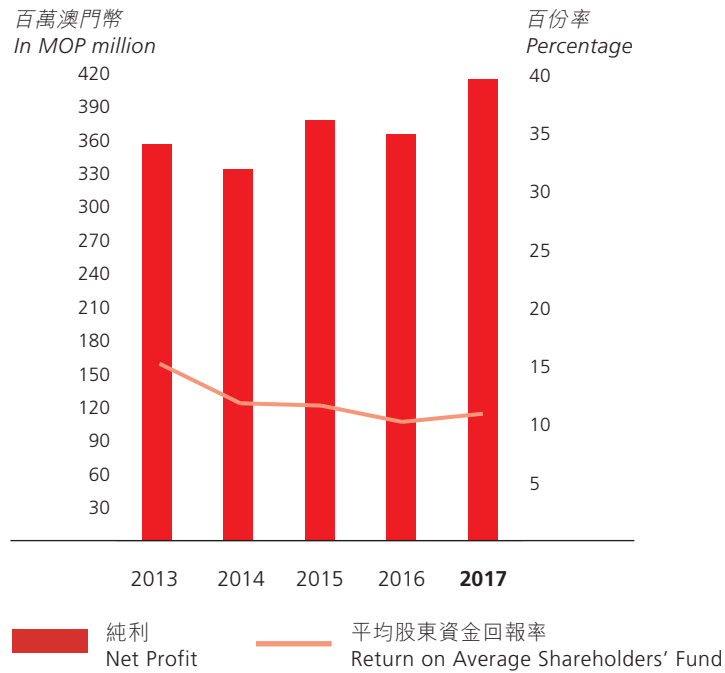
Five Year Financial Summary

千元澳門幣	MOP thousand	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
股東資金	Shareholders' fund	2,572,192	3,077,641	3,409,479	3,518,244	4,070,793
總存款	Total deposits	26,854,154	30,286,129	28,783,824	27,789,727	28,966,815
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	19,501,200	21,950,541	22,265,189	21,102,568	21,478,491
總資產	Total assets	31,471,040	35,587,868	32,805,878	31,892,612	33,899,343
營業收入	Operating income	638,308	732,503	777,009	766,040	758,520
營業支出	Operating expenses	(285,023)	(324,290)	(336,875)	(351,681)	(341,807)
除稅後溢利	Profit after taxation	356,296	332,500	377,082	365,492	413,706
股息	Dividends	(48,000)	(120,000)	–	(300,000)	–
比率	Ratio	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
貸存比率	Loan to deposit ratio	72.6	72.5	77.4	76.0	74.1
資本充足比率 *	Capital adequacy ratio *	12.8	12.5	13.7	15.2	15.9
成本與收入比率	Cost to income ratio	44.7	44.3	43.4	45.9	45.1
平均資產回報率	Return on average assets	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3
平均股東資金回報率	Return on average shareholders' funds	15.2	11.8	11.6	10.2	10.9

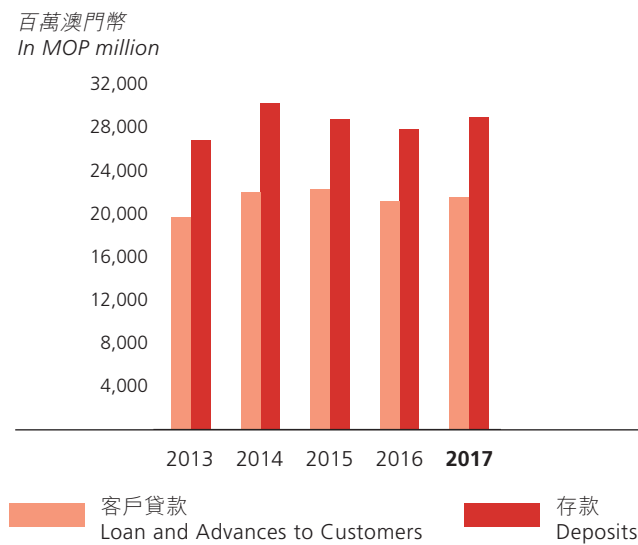
* 按澳門金融管理局之要求而計算

Calculated in accordance with the requirements set out by the Autoridade Monetaria de Macau.

純利／平均股東資金回報率 Net Profit / Return on Average Shareholders' Fund



客戶貸款／存款 Loan and Advances to Customers / Deposits



銀行資料

Bank Information

股東

華僑永亨銀行有限公司
於香港註冊

董事會

董事會主席
藍宇鳴先生

董事

康慧珍女士
王家華先生
李德濂先生
阮少智先生
黃循球先生
陳恒和先生
馮鈺聲先生
張建洪先生

監事會

謝孝衍先生
梁超華先生
譚夏琪女士

股東會委員會

張建洪先生
馮鈺聲先生
王家華先生

Shareholders

OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited
Incorporated in Hong Kong

Board of Directors

Chairman
Mr NA Wu Beng

Directors

Ms KNG Hwee Tin
Mr Frank John WANG
Mr LEE Tak Lim
Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley
Mr WONG Chun Kau Stephen
Mr CHAN Han Wo
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael
Mr CHEONG Kin Hong

Supervisory Council

Mr TSE Hau Yin Aloysius
Mr LEUNG Chiu Wah
Ms TAM Ha Kei Abby

General Meeting Committee

Mr CHEONG Kin Hong
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael
Mr Frank John WANG



藍宇鳴先生
董事會主席

Mr. NA Wu Beng
Chairman

澳門實質生產總值經過連續兩年收縮後，於2017年經濟出現復蘇。博彩收入增長強勁，本地實質生產總值於2017年錄得9.1%增長。在經濟環境改善情況下，本行取得理想之業績，除稅後溢利達到澳門幣四億一千四百萬元。客戶存貸均呈現增長。本行實行有效的資產負債管理，淨息差收入提升。貸存比率仍維持於74.1%的健康水平。本行一直奉行審慎借貸政策，保持高資產質素，於2017年底之不良貸款比率維持於0.05%低水平。

本年度本行股票佣金受到股票市場活躍而提升，此外其他非利息收入業務均錄得理想業績。本行利用華僑銀行集團於財富管理方面的經驗及豐富的產品種類，向客戶提供優質的財富管理及保險產品，使財富管理業務迅速增長。

因此，本行錄得淨溢利澳門幣四億一千四百萬元，較2016年之澳門幣三億六千五百萬元增長13.2%。股東資金為澳門幣四十億七千一百萬元，較2016年增長15.7%。平均股東資金回報率為10.9%。本行於2017年底的資本充足比率維持在15.9%之健康水平。

Macau's economy has turned around in 2017 after two years of GDP contraction. Boosted by strong growth in the gaming sector, real GDP in Macau grew by 9.1 percent in 2017. In the midst of an economic recovery, the Bank has achieved satisfactory results with profit after tax reaching MOP414 million. Growth was seen in both customer loans and deposits. The Bank's net interest margin improved as a result of effective asset and liability management. Loan-to-deposit ratio was maintained at a healthy level of 74.1 percent. With a prudent underwriting policy, the Bank maintained excellent asset quality. As of year-end of 2017, the non-performing loan ratio was at an industry leading low level of 0.05 percent.

While fee income was buoyed by the rise in brokerage fees from an active stock market, the Bank also recorded satisfactory results in other fee income businesses. One of the high growth areas is wealth management as the Bank capitalized on the expanded product range and service expertise of the OCBC Group in providing top-notch wealth management and insurance products to our customers.

The Bank's net profit increased by 13.2 percent to MOP414 million as compared to MOP365 million in 2016. Shareholders' funds amounted to MOP4,071 million, an increase of 15.7 percent as compared to 2016. Return on average shareholders' funds was 10.9 percent. The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank at the end of 2017 was maintained at a healthy ratio of 15.9 percent.

董事會主席報告

Chairman's Statement

展望未來，在華僑銀行集團強大網絡支持下，澳門及大灣區充滿商機。而健康的資產負債表和優秀的資產質素，使本行的定位更利於爭取面前的戰略機遇。這也為我們在經濟復蘇周期能把握更多業務商機。在客戶的鼎力支持及同事們的努力不懈下，再加上華僑銀行集團作為本行強大的後盾，我們對本行在市場上的競爭力和成功充滿信心。

最後，本人藉此機會，向廣大客戶一直以來的支持及信賴謹致謝意。並對全體同事在過去一年恪守最高的客戶服務標準及為本行帶來理想業績所作出的努力，表示由衷的謝意。

董事會主席
藍宇鳴 謹啟

2018年3月23日

Looking ahead, we expect increased business opportunities in Macau as well as in the Greater Bay area where OCBC Group has a strong network presence. With a healthy balance sheet and strong asset quality, we are well positioned to take advantage of the strategic opportunities ahead of us. With the continued support from our customers, the dedication of our colleagues, and strong backing from the OCBC Group, we are confident of maintaining a competitive and successful franchise in the market.

Finally, I would like to thank our customers for their confidence and unwavering support. I would like to also thank our colleagues for upholding a high standard of customer service and for delivering strong financial performance in 2017.

NA Wu Beng
Chairman

23 March 2018

監事會意見書

Report of the Supervisory Council

根據法律及華僑永亨銀行股份有限公司(「本行」)組織章程規定，監事會(「我們」)應對本行之營運及管理進行監察，並就本行董事會呈交截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表和利潤分配建議發表意見。

我們對本行進行了必要的監察工作，檢討了本行於二零一七年期間的營運和管理，並審閱了二零一七年度之董事會報告以及畢馬威會計師事務所於二零一八年三月二十三日發表有關本行財務報表能真實及公平地反映本行財政狀況的核數師報告。

基於上述審查的結果，我們認為，董事會呈交之年度財務報表、利潤分配建議及報告適合在股東大會通過。

According to the law and OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited's (the "Bank") Article of Association, the Supervisory Council ("We") should monitor the Bank's operation and management, and express an opinion on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 and the proposal of profit distribution which are submitted by the Board of Directors.

We have carried out the necessary supervision, analyzed the operation and management of the Bank for year 2017, and reviewed the Board of Directors' report for year 2017 and the auditor's report issued by KPMG on 23 March 2018 for these financial statements which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank.

Based on the results of the reviews above, we are in the opinion that the these financial statements, proposal of profit distribution and reports submitted by the Board of Directors should be approved in the Annual General Meeting.

監事會主席
謝孝衍 謹啟

2018年3月23日

President of Supervisory Council
TSE Hau Yin Aloysius

23 March 2018

企業管治常規

本行為香港華僑永亨銀行有限公司(「華僑永亨香港」)之全資附屬公司，而華僑永亨香港為華僑銀行有限公司(「華僑銀行」)之全資附屬公司。華僑永亨香港遵守香港金融管理局所發出之監管政策手冊內的「本地註冊認可機構的企業管治指引」。本行於截至2017年12月31日止年度內亦一直應用澳門金融管理局(「金管局」)所發出的「信用機構內部控制指引」所載之內部控制目標、原則及要素。

董事會

年度內本行董事會一直保持穩定的組合，從而建立強勢及一致之領導權，有助能夠適當及有效地作出及實施各項決定。各董事均具備適合本行業務之技能及經驗。董事會成員亦包括一些為本行暢順運作所必須擁有之合適會計及其他專長的人士。年內，所有本行董事定期獲得最新之經濟發展資訊、銀行業務、營運、風險管理及企業管治事宜以及有關新法律和監管規定之簡介。

董事會之成員如下：

藍宇鳴先生(非執行董事會主席)
張建洪先生(董事兼總經理)
陳恒和先生(董事兼副總經理)
康慧珍女士(非執行董事)
王家華先生(非執行董事)
黃循球先生(非執行董事)
阮少智先生(非執行董事)
馮鈺聲先生(非執行董事)
李德濂先生(非執行董事)

以下董事為華僑永亨香港之高級行政人員：

藍宇鳴先生為行政總裁、王家華先生為副行政總裁、黃循球先生為高級副總經理、阮少智先生為集團行政人員。

所有董事各自間均無任何關係。

年內，董事會曾舉行5次會議。2017年股東週年大會將於2018年3月28日舉行。

Corporate Governance Practices

The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited, Hong Kong (“OWH”), which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited (“OCBC”). OWH has complied with Supervisory Policy Manual on Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. The Bank has also applied the internal control objectives, principles and components as set out in “The Internal Control Guidelines for the Authorised Credit Institutions” issued by the Monetary Authority of Macau throughout the year ended 31 December 2017.

Board of Directors

Throughout the year, the Board maintained a stable composition that provided strong and consistent leadership conducive to making and implementing decisions effectively and appropriately. Each Director possesses skills and experiences appropriate to the business of the Bank. The Board also includes personnel with the appropriate accounting and other expertise necessary for the smooth running of the Bank. During the year, all directors of the Bank received regular briefings on economic updates, the Bank’s business, operations, risk management and corporate governance matters as well as new rules and regulations and changes to rules and regulations applicable to the Bank.

Members of the Board are as follows:

Mr NA Wu Beng (*Non-Executive Chairman*)
Mr CHEONG Kin Hong (*Director & General Manager*)
Mr CHAN Han Wo Herbert (*Director & Deputy General Manager*)
Ms KNG Hwee Tin (*Non-Executive Director*)
Mr Frank John WANG (*Non-Executive Director*)
Mr WONG Chun Kau Stephen (*Non-Executive Director*)
Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley (*Non-Executive Director*)
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael (*Non-Executive Director*)
Mr LEE Tak Lim (*Non-Executive Director*)

The following directors are senior executives of OWH:

Mr NA Wu Beng, Chief Executive, Mr Frank John WANG, Deputy Chief Executive, Mr WONG Chun Kau Stephen, Senior Deputy General Manager and Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley, Group Executive.

All Directors have no relationship with each other.

During the year, five board meetings were held. The 2017 Annual General Meeting will be held on 28 March 2018.

監事會

監事會有清晰並定期檢閱之職權範圍(最新版本於2017年3月29日由股東會批准)。監事會之主要職能為獨立審閱及監察本行財務報告流程、內部控制及風險管理系統之成效。監事會亦監督整個審計程序，以及作出所有法律及本行章程所要求之工作及責任。監事會檢閱審核範圍及審批年度之內部審核計劃，審閱內部審計員之工作、調查結果及建議。監事會亦討論外部核數師及監管機構提出的事項，以及確保其建議得到適當落實。

監事會符合澳門商法典對監事會其中一名成員為澳門註冊核數師之規定。監事會之成員如下：

謝孝衍先生(主席)
梁超華先生(監事)
譚夏琪女士(監事)

謝孝衍先生是澳門註冊核數師、英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師公會及香港會計師公會資深會員、香港會計師公會前會長及審計委員會成員。梁超華先生及譚夏琪女士分別是華僑永亨香港之營運總監及合規部主管。

謝孝衍先生是華僑永亨香港之獨立非執行董事，審計委員會主席及風險管理委員會成員。

監事會於2017年度內共舉行4次會議。

Supervisory Council

The Supervisory Council of the Bank has clear terms of reference which are regularly reviewed (the latest version was approved by the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting on 29 March 2017). Its principal functions are to independently review and monitor the effectiveness of the financial reporting process, internal control and risk management system of the Bank; oversee the audit process; and perform all other duties and obligations mentioned in the law and in the articles of association of the Bank. The Supervisory Council reviews the audit coverage and approves the internal audit plan, reviews the work, findings and recommendations of the internal auditors. The Supervisory Council also discusses issues raised by the external auditors and the regulators, and ensures that recommendations are properly implemented.

The Supervisory Council satisfies the requirement stipulated in the Macau Commercial Code that one of its members is a Registered Auditor in Macau. Members of the Supervisory Council are as follows:

Mr TSE Hau Yin Aloysius (*President*)
Mr LEUNG Chiu Wah Stephen (*Supervisor*)
Ms TAM Ha Kei Abby (*Supervisor*)

Mr. TSE Hau Yin Aloysius is a Registered Auditor in Macau, a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and a former president and member of the Audit Committee of the HKICPA. Mr. LEUNG Chiu Wah Stephen is Chief Operations Officer of OWH, and Ms. TAM Ha Kei Abby is Head of Compliance of OWH.

Mr. TSE Hau Yin Aloysius is an Independent Non-Executive Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee and member of the Risk Management Committee of OWH.

Four meetings were held in 2017.

企業策略及業務模式

本行為澳門一家金融服務機構領導者。本行矢志成為客戶首選之金融服務機構，並透過穩定之股本回報增長，增加股東之回報。

為了取得成功，我們必須鎖定目標，專心一意，因應不同之挑戰及瞬息萬變之營商環境而作出部署。本行的策略方向在於鞏固業務及營運兩方面，確保能進一步提升股東回報及其競爭力。

薪酬委員會

本行沿用華僑永亨香港薪酬政策之原則。本行董事會授權成立一個由藍宇鳴先生、王家華先生和康慧珍女士組成之委員會，參照董事會不時議決之企業宗旨及目標，訂定本行所有董事及高級管理層之一切薪酬政策及架構。於釐定薪酬政策時，薪酬委員會將考慮本行之業務目標，人事策略，短期及長期表現，業務及經濟條件，以及市場之慣例，以留聘有相關專長之員工以助本行長遠發展。

董事會亦授權該委員會委任本行高級管理人員及向股東推薦董事之任命。

董事會權力之轉授

董事會已成立以下之委員會以監察本行之日常業務運作。所有委員會均具有清晰職權範圍，確保委員會適當地履行其職能，以及於適當時候向董事會匯報其決定及建議。此等委員會的資料如下：

管理委員會

管理委員會定期舉行會議，審批本行所有有關策略及計劃、運作、管理及業務表現之主要事項。管理委員會獲授權執行及管理本行正常銀行及相關業務所需之權力和職能。

Corporate Strategy and Business Model

The Bank is a leading financial service provider in Macau. We aim to be the preferred choice of our customers for financial services and to increase shareholders' value by maintaining a consistent growth in return on equity.

To be successful, we need to be focused and responsive as business environments are challenging and ever changing. The Bank's strategic objective is to continue to strengthen both business and operational aspects of the Bank to ensure satisfactory returns to shareholders and to further improve the competitiveness of the Bank.

Remuneration Committee

The Bank follows the principle of the remuneration policy of OWH. The Board has mandated a committee comprising Mr NA Wu Beng, Mr Frank John WANG, and Ms KNG Hwee Tin to determine the Bank's remuneration policy and structure for all Executive Directors and senior management of the Bank, by reference to corporate goals and objectives as determined by the Board from time to time. In determining the remuneration policy, the Committee takes into account the Bank's business objectives, human resources strategy, short-term and long-term performance, business and economic conditions, and market practices in order to retain staff with relevant expertise for the Bank's long-term success.

The mandate also empowers the Committee to appoint members of senior management and recommend to the Shareholders the appointment of Directors.

Delegation by the Board

The Board has established the following committees to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Bank. All committees have specific terms of reference in order to ensure that they discharge their functions properly and to report back to the Board, where appropriate, their decisions and recommendations. Information on these committees is set out below:

Management Committee

The Management Committee meets regularly to review and approve all major matters relating to the strategy and planning, operations, management and performance of the Bank. It is granted powers and authorities necessary for conducting and managing the Bank's normal banking and related activities.

管理委員會之成員如下：

- 董事；
- 總經理；
- 副總經理；
- 財務及風險管理處主管；
- 個人信貸及金融服務處主管；
- 零售銀行處主管；
- 企業銀行處主管；
- 營運管理處主管；及
- 自助銀行服務處主管。

授信委員會

授信委員會主要職責是協助董事會制定、審批及推行本行之貸款政策、指引及授信規定。委員會亦負責制定及維持本行之信貸風險架構，並參與大額貸款申請之審批。

授信委員會之成員如下：

- 總經理；
- 副總經理；
- 財務及風險管理處主管；
- 個人信貸及金融服務處主管；
- 企業銀行處主管；及
- 信貸及風險管理部主管。

資產負債管理委員會

資產負債管理委員會負責制定及維持有關本行資產負債表之結構、市場風險、交易、融資及流動資金風險管理之整體風險管理架構。委員會就政策及指引向董事會作出建議及尋求批准。

資產負債管理委員會之成員如下：

- 總經理；
- 副總經理；
- 財務及風險管理處主管；
- 財資部主管；及
- 財務管理部主管。

Members of the Management Committee are as follows:

- Director;
- General Manager;
- Deputy General Manager;
- Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- Head of Consumer Credit & Finance Division;
- Head of Retail Banking Division;
- Head of Corporate Banking Division;
- Head of Operations Division; and
- Head of Self-Service Banking Division.

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee is responsible for assisting the Board to formulate, approve and implement loan policies, guidelines and credit practices of the Bank. It is also responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Bank's credit risk management framework. It also participates in evaluating large credit applications and making credit decisions.

Members of the Credit Committee are as follows:

- General Manager;
- Deputy General Manager;
- Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- Head of Consumer Credit & Finance Division;
- Head of Corporate Banking Division; and
- Head of Credit and Risk Management Department.

Asset and Liability Management Committee

The Asset and Liability Management Committee is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the overall risk management framework relating to balance sheet structure, market risk, trading, funding and liquidity risk management of the Bank. It recommends policy and guidelines to the Board for approval.

Members of the Asset and Liability Management Committee are as follows:

- General Manager;
- Deputy General Manager;
- Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- Head of Treasury Department; and
- Head of Financial Management Department.

風險管理委員會

風險管理委員會提供一套結構緊密及具前瞻性的機制去查找、測量、監察及控制本行於所有活動層面所帶來的不同類型風險。每項風險均由具有相關專業知識和技能的處／部門主管管理，而風險管理委員會則獲授權審視這些風險的整體評估及管理。該委員會確保所有風險均維持在董事會訂下之參數內，以及本行之風險管理程序達到金管局所要求之標準。

風險管理委員會之成員如下：

- 總經理；
- 副總經理；
- 財務及風險管理處主管；
- 營運管理處主管；
- 自助銀行服務處主管；
- 信貸及風險管理部主管；
- 法律事務及法規監察部主管；
- 財務管理部主管；及
- 資訊科技部主管。

反洗黑錢及反恐融資委員會

反洗黑錢及反恐融資委員會之成立是為了審視本行在反洗黑錢及反恐融資領域上之監控措施能有效地運作，使所有與反洗黑錢及反恐融資有關的個案及事項得到及時的監察及處理。該委員會定期開會討論及審批為防止由反洗黑錢及反恐融資事件所帶來之風險的處理辦法及措施，以及確保所有為符合反洗黑錢及反恐融資法例法規之要求的監控措施適當到位。

反洗黑錢及反恐融資委員會之成員如下：

- 總經理；
- 副總經理；
- 財務及風險管理處主管；
- 個人信貸及金融服務處主管；
- 零售銀行處主管；
- 企業銀行處主管；
- 營運管理處主管；
- 分行營運策劃部主管；
- 人力資源部主管；
- 電腦服務部主管；
- 法律事務及法規監察部主管；及
- 審計部主管。

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides a structured, cohesive and forward-looking mechanism to identify, measure, monitor and control the various type of risks across the entire spectrum of the Bank's activities. While each of these risks is managed by the division/department with specialized knowledge and expertise in that area, the Risk Management Committee is assigned to oversee the overall assessment and management of these risks. The Risk Management Committee aims to ensure that each level of risks is within the parameters set by the Board and that the risk management process meets the standards required by the AMCM.

Members of the Risk Management Committee are as follows:

- General Manager;
- Deputy General Manager;
- Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- Head of Operations Division;
- Head of Self-Service Banking Division;
- Head of Credit and Risk Management Department;
- Head of Legal and Compliance Department;
- Head of Financial Management Department; and
- Head of Information Technology Department.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Committee

The Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") and Counter-Terrorist Financing ("CFT") Committee is formed to oversee the functioning and effectiveness of AML/CFT control measures so that all AML/CFT cases or issues are properly monitored and addressed in a timely manner. It meets regularly to discuss and approve actions and initiatives to mitigate risks arising from AML/AFT matters and ensures proper control measures are in place to meet the AML/CFT statutory and regulatory requirements.

Members of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Committee are as follows:

- General Manager;
- Deputy General Manager;
- Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- Head of Consumer Credit & Finance Division;
- Head of Retail Banking Division;
- Head of Corporate Banking Division;
- Head of Operations Division;
- Head of Branch Operation & Planning Department;
- Head of Human Resources Department;
- Head of Central Control Department;
- Head of Legal and Compliance Department; and
- Head of Internal Audit Department.

內部監控

董事會負責本行之內部監控及檢討其成效。

內部監控程序旨在保障資產免被非法挪用，妥善保存完整會計記錄，以及確保業務上所用或向外發佈之財務資料準確可靠。有關程序亦為確保遵守適用法例、規則及規例而設。

本行已就查找、監控及匯報本行面對之重大風險制定相關系統及程序。風險管理政策及主要風險監控限制均經董事會批准。

業務及功能單位負責根據本行風險管理政策及程序評估及管理其職責範圍內產生之風險。有關風險管理報告須提交管理委員會、授信委員會、資產負債管理委員會、風險管理委員會及董事會，以便監察個別風險。

有關管理本行所面對各類重大風險，包括信貸、市場、流動資金、營運及資本管理各方面之風險之政策及程序，載於財務報表附註23內。

內部審計為本行內部監控系統重要之一環，負責監察內部監控程序之效能，並確保各業務及運作單位能遵守既定之政策與準則。本行高級管理層須向內部審計功能書面確認已遵守本行之外部核數師及監管機構提出之所有建議。內部審計功能亦會就運作效益及其他風險管理事宜向高級管理層提出意見。內部審計功能之工作集中於該等經風險評估而確定為本行最大風險之運作範圍。本行首席內部審計員向本行總經理及監事會匯報。審計報告亦會送交董事會及華僑永亨香港審核委員會審閱。

2018年3月23日於澳門

Internal Controls

The Directors are responsible for internal controls of the Bank and for reviewing its effectiveness.

Procedures are designed to safeguard assets against unauthorized use or disposition; maintain proper accounting records; and ensure the reliability of financial information used within the business or for publication. Procedures have also been designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Systems and procedures are in place to identify, control and report on major risks the Bank faces. Risk management policies and major risk control limits are approved by the Board.

Business and functional units are responsible for the assessment of risks arising under their areas of responsibility and the management of such risks in accordance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures. The relevant risk management reports are submitted to the Management Committee, Credit Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Board for monitoring the respective risks.

More detailed discussions on the policies and procedures for management of major risks the Bank faces, including credit, market, liquidity and operational risks as well as capital management, are included in note 23 to the financial statements.

Internal audit plays an important role in the Bank's internal control framework. It monitors the effectiveness of internal control procedures and compliance with policies and standards across all business and operational units. Senior management is required to provide the internal audit function with written confirmation that it has acted fully on all recommendations made by external auditors and regulatory authorities. The internal audit function also advises senior management on operational efficiency and other risk management issues. The work of the internal audit function focuses on areas of greatest risk to the Bank as determined by risk assessment. The Chief Internal Auditor reports to the General Manager and President of the Supervisory Council. Audit reports are submitted to the Board and Audit Committee of OWH for review.

Macau, 23 March 2018

企業社會責任報告

Corporate Social Responsibility Report

員工是本銀行最大之資產

本銀行一向重視員工培育，並鼓勵終身學習。因此定期舉辦培訓課程，使他們進一步裝備自己，以便能提供力臻完善之服務。

我們亦積極鼓勵工作與生活的平衡，並定期為員工及其家人舉辦各種休閒活動。

Our Staff is Our Greatest Asset

We always focus on nurturing our employees to be all-round performers. Therefore, we arrange regular training courses for employees to equip themselves to best serve the Bank and customers.

We encourage “Work-Life Balance” and organize various recreational activities for staff and their families.



為理級人員舉辦領導技巧課程
Provided training course to Managerial staff on leadership skill



於員工週舉辦康樂活動
Organized recreational activities during Staff Caring Weeks



每年為員工及其家人舉辦旅行
Organized annual vacation tour for our staff and their families



舉辦燒烤同樂日
Organized staff BBQ party

義工活動

於2017年，322個義工服務隊隊員參加了27項義工活動，總服務時數達1,113小時。主要服務對象是兒童、青少年及社會上較為弱勢的群體，受惠人數達18,446人。

Volunteer Service

In 2017, 322 members of our Volunteer Service Team devoted a total of 1,113 community service hours in 27 CSR activities. We focused our efforts in helping children and youngsters, 18,446 beneficiaries were engaged in our support and care activities.



參加奧比斯愛眼行動慈善活動
Participated in the Orbis Action for Sight charity event



參加公益金百萬行
Participated in the Walk for a Million charity event



探訪受天鴿風災影響的家庭
Visited families affected by Typhoon Hato



探訪匯暉長者中心長者
Visited elderly homes

獨立核數師報告書

Independent Auditor's Report



獨立核數師報告書

致華僑永亨銀行股份有限公司董事
(於澳門註冊成立的有限公司)

我們已審核列載於第20至90頁華僑永亨銀行股份有限公司(以下簡稱「貴銀行」)所附上的財務報表，此財務報表包括於2017年12月31日的資產負債表、截至該日止年度的收益表、股東權益變動表和現金流量表、附註，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

董事就財務報表須承擔的責任

貴銀行的董事須負責根據澳門特別行政區金融體系法律制度第32/93/M號法令及第25/2005號行政法規所頒布的《財務報告準則》所列的規定編製及公平地呈報財務報表的責任。這些責任包括設計、實施和維持適當的內部控制，以避免因舞弊或錯誤而導致在編製及呈報財務報表方面出現重大誤報；選擇和運用適當的會計政策；及按情況下作出合理的會計估計；以及保存適當和正確的會計記錄。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審核對該等財務報表作出意見。我們是按照我們雙方所協定的應聘條款，僅向整體董事報告。除此以外，我們的報告書不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告書的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

我們已根據澳門特別行政區之《核數準則》和《核數實務準則》進行審核。這些準則要求我們遵守道德規範，並規劃及執行審核，以合理確定此等財務報表是否不存有任何重大錯誤陳述。

Independent auditor's report to the directors of

Banco OCBC Weng Hang, S.A.
(Incorporated in Macau with limited liability)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Banco OCBC Weng Hang, S.A. ("the Bank") set out on pages 20 to 90, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the requirements as set out in the Macau Financial System Act (Decree-Law No. 32/93/M) and the Financial Reporting Standards issued under Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 of the Macau Special Administrative Region ("Macau SAR"). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining appropriate internal control relevant to the preparation and the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and maintaining adequate and accurate accounting records.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The 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.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Auditing Standards and Technical Standards of Auditing issued by the Macau SAR. 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.

審核涉及執行程序以獲取有關財務報表所載金額及披露資料的審核憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的專業判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，我們考慮與該公司編製及公平地呈報財務報表相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，但並非為對公司的內部控制的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價董事所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審核憑證充足和適當地為我們的審核意見提供合理的基礎。

意見

我們認為，在所有重大方面，該等財務報表已根據金融體系法律制度第32/93M號法令要求以及澳門特行政區之《財務報告準則》真實而公平地反映貴銀行於2017年12月31日的事務狀況及其截至該日止年度的利潤及現金流量。

這報告書僅為遞交澳門金融管理局之用。

楊麗娟 — 註冊核數師

畢馬威

執業會計師

澳門

蘇亞利斯博士大馬路

中國銀行大廈

24樓B及C座

2018年3月23日

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 professional judgement, including an assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and presentation of the financial statements 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 the 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 reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31 December 2017 and of its profits and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements set out in Decree-Law No. 32/93M and the Financial Reporting Standards of the Macau SAR.

This report is intended solely for filing with the Autoridade Monetaria de Macau.

leong Lai Kun, Registered Auditor

KPMG

Certified Public Accountants

24th Floor, B & C

Bank of China Building

Avenida Doutor Mario Soares

Macau

23 March 2018

收益表

Income Statement

截至2017年12月31日止年度
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

For the year ended 31 December 2017
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註 Note	2017	2016
利息收入	Interest income	4(a)	735,566	784,574
利息支出	Interest expense	4(b)	(164,898)	(212,161)
淨利息收入	Net interest income		570,668	572,413
淨佣金收入	Net fees and commission income	4(c)	152,320	142,240
持作買賣用途之金融工具之 淨(損失)/收益	Net (losses)/gains from financial instruments held for trading		(422)	5,784
其他收入	Other income	4(d)	35,954	45,603
營業收入	Operating income		758,520	766,040
營業支出	Operating expenses	4(e)	(341,807)	(351,681)
扣除貸款減值損失 及準備前營業溢利	Operating profit before impairment losses and allowances charged on loans and advances		416,713	414,359
貸款之減值損失及 準備提撥	Impairment losses and allowances charged on loans and advances	4(f)	(6,481)	(1,514)
營業溢利	Operating profit		410,232	412,845
出售有形固定資產之淨損失	Net losses on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(208)	(45)
出售可供銷售金融資產之淨收益	Net gains on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	5	60,618	326
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation		470,642	413,126
稅項	Taxation	6(a)	(56,936)	(47,634)
除稅後溢利	Profit after taxation		413,706	365,492
根據澳門金融管理局(「金管局」) 條例增加貸款減值準備之影響	Effects of additional impairment allowances for loans in accordance with Autoridade Monetaria de Macau ("AMCM") rules			
除稅後溢利	Profit after taxation		413,706	365,492
根據金管局條例增加之除稅後 減值準備	Additional impairment allowances in accordance with AMCM rules, net of tax	18(b) (v)	(2,454)	(10,152)
根據金管局條例計算之稅後溢利	Profit after taxation under AMCM rules		411,252	355,340

第24頁至第90頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 24 to 90 form part of these financial statements.

資產負債表

Balance Sheet

於2017年12月31日
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

At 31 December 2017
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註 Note	2017	2016
資產	ASSETS			
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	9	1,153,404	1,159,051
貿易票據	Trade bills	10	4,782	11,687
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	11	14,491	26,264
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	12	21,632,950	21,308,776
存放直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	22(b) (ii)	4,879,983	4,673,231
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	14	5,531,553	4,057,982
有形固定資產	Tangible fixed assets	15	682,180	655,621
總資產	Total assets		33,899,343	31,892,612
股東權益及負債	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions		3,978	2,115
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers		28,966,815	27,789,727
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	16	9,326	28,150
應付本期稅項	Current tax payable	6(c)	56,862	49,809
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	6(d)	124,947	106,668
其他負債	Other liabilities	17	357,259	359,265
應付直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	22(b) (ii)	309,363	38,634
總負債	Total liabilities		29,828,550	28,374,368
股本	Share capital	18(a)	120,000	120,000
儲備	Reserves		3,950,793	3,398,244
股東權益總額	Total equity		4,070,793	3,518,244
總股東權益及負債	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		33,899,343	31,892,612

由董事會批准及授權於2018年3月23日簽署

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 March 2018

藍宇鳴
張建洪

Na Wu Beng
Cheong Kin Hong

第24頁至第90頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 24 to 90 form part of these financial statements.

股東權益變動表

Statement of Changes in Equity

截至2017年12月31日止年度
(以澳門幣千元列示)

For the year ended 31 December 2017
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註	股本	一般儲備	法定儲備	2017		監管儲備	盈餘滾存	股東權益總額
						銀行行址 重估儲備	投資 重估儲備			
		Note	Share capital	General reserve	Legal reserve	Bank premises revaluation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Regulatory reserve	Unappropriated profits	Total equity
2017年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2017		120,000	184,200	120,000	413,725	188,039	180,473	2,311,807	3,518,244
已派股息	Dividends paid	8(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
已扣除稅項之 監管儲備調撥	Appropriation to regulatory reserve net of tax	18(b)(v)	-	-	-	-	-	2,454	(2,454)	-
已扣除稅項之 銀行行址重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation of bank premises net of tax		-	-	-	34,274	-	-	-	34,274
已扣除稅項之 可供銷售金融資產 公平價值之變動	Fair value changes of available- for-sale financial assets net of tax		-	-	-	-	103,699	-	-	103,699
銀行行址重估之 相關折舊	Depreciation in relation to revaluation of bank premises		-	-	-	(6,377)	-	-	7,247	870
年內之溢利	Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	413,706	413,706
2017年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2017		120,000	184,200	120,000	441,622	291,738	182,927	2,730,306	4,070,793
						2016				
		Note	Share capital	General reserve	Legal reserve	Bank premises revaluation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Regulatory reserve	Unappropriated profits	Total equity
2016年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2016		120,000	184,200	120,000	443,512	129,233	170,321	2,242,213	3,409,479
已派股息	Dividends paid	8(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
已扣除稅項之 監管儲備調撥	Appropriation to regulatory reserve net of tax	18(b)(v)	-	-	-	-	-	10,152	(10,152)	-
已扣除稅項之 銀行行址重估虧損	Deficit on revaluation of bank premises net of tax		-	-	-	(15,533)	-	-	-	(15,533)
已扣除稅項之 可供銷售金融資產 公平價值之變動	Fair value changes of available- for-sale financial assets net of tax		-	-	-	-	58,806	-	-	58,806
銀行行址重估之 相關折舊	Depreciation in relation to revaluation of bank premises		-	-	-	(14,254)	-	-	14,254	-
年內之溢利	Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	365,492	365,492
2016年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2016		120,000	184,200	120,000	413,725	188,039	180,473	2,311,807	3,518,244

第24頁至第90頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 24 to 90 form part of these financial statements.

現金流量表

Cash Flow Statement

截至2017年12月31日止年度
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

For the year ended 31 December 2017
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註 Note	2017	2016
因營業活動而產生之 現金淨額	Net cash generated from operating activities	21(a)	672,104	598,172
投資活動	Investing activities			
購入有形固定資產	Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(16,718)	(9,732)
出售有形固定資產利得	Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		32	76
購入可供銷售金融資產	Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets		(6,043,832)	(3,070,252)
出售及贖回可供銷售金融資產利得	Proceeds from sales and redemption of available-for-sale financial assets		3,882,830	1,458,086
已收股息	Dividends received		4,848	5,253
因投資活動而使用之現金淨額	Net cash used in investing activities		(2,172,840)	(1,616,569)
融資活動	Financing activity			
支付股息	Dividends paid	8(b)	–	(300,000)
因融資活動而使用之現金淨額	Net cash used in financing activity		–	(300,000)
現金及等同現金項目減少	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,500,736)	(1,318,397)
現金及等同現金項目於1月1日結餘	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		5,891,959	7,210,356
現金及等同現金項目於 12月31日結餘	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	21(b)	4,391,223	5,891,959
源自經營業務活動現金流量包括：	Cash flows from operating activities include:			
已收利息	Interest received		738,016	790,742
已付利息	Interest paid		160,820	234,267

第24頁至第90頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。 The notes on pages 24 to 90 form part of these financial statements.

1 本行報告

華僑永亨銀行股份有限公司(「本行」)於1963年9月2日於澳門註冊成立，主要業務為經營銀行及有關之財務服務。本行之註冊辦事處及主要經營場所設在澳門新馬路241號。

2 主要會計政策

(a) 符合指引聲明

本財務報表是按照澳門特別行政區金融體系法律制度第32/93M號法令及第25/2005號行政法規所頒布的《財務報告準則》規定編製。

本行採納的主要會計政策簡列如下。

本財務報表由董事會授權於2018年3月23日簽署。

(b) 計量基礎

編製本財務報表是以原值成本為計算基礎，惟分類為持作買賣用途、指定以公平價值誌入損益及可供銷售之金融工具是以公平價值誌入，其會計政策解釋見附註2(e)。

(c) 功能及列報貨幣

本財務報表是以澳門幣列示，是銀行的功能貨幣，所有金額以澳門幣千元作為單位，另作註明除外。

(d) 估計與判斷

按照澳門財務報告準則編製財務報表，管理層須作判斷、估計及假設從而影響政策實施，資產和負債、收入與支出之列報金額。有關估計及假設乃按過往情況合理地相信，根據過往之經驗及其他因素，作出判斷那些未能從其他方面確定的資產及負債的賬面值。實際結果可能與此等估計不盡相同。

1 Reporting entity

Banco OCBC Weng Hang, S.A. ("the Bank") was incorporated in Macau on 2 September 1963. The Bank is engaged in commercial banking and related financial services. The Bank has its registered office and principal place of business at 241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Macau.

2 Principal accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements as set out in Decree-Law No. 32/93/M and the Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") issued under Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 of the Macau Special Administrative Region ("Macau SAR").

A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Bank is set out below.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 March 2018.

(b) Basis of measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that financial instruments classified as trading, designated at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale are stated at their fair values as explained in the accounting policies set out in note 2(e).

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Macau Patacas, which is the Bank's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 估計與判斷(續)

有關估計及假設須不斷檢討。若修訂只影響該修訂期，會計估計的修訂會於該修訂期內確認；或如該修訂影響本期及未來會計期，則於修訂期及未來會計期確認。

有關管理層在應用澳門財務報告準則時所作出對本財務報表有重大影響的判斷，以及估計不穩定因素的主要來源，載於附註3內。

(e) 金融工具

(i) 初始確認

本行根據收購資產或負債之目的，於初始期將金融工具劃分為不同種類。種類包括以公平價值誌入損益、貸款及應收賬款、可供銷售金融資產及其他金融負債。

金融工具於初始時按公平價值計算，而公平價值大致與交易價相同。此外，如金融資產或金融負債不屬於以公平價值誌入損益之類別，則須包括因購入金融資產或發行金融負債而直接產生的交易成本。以公平價值誌入損益之金融資產及金融負債之交易成本則立即支銷。

當本行成為金融工具合約其中一方訂約方時，須即日確認金融資產及金融負債。買賣金融資產和金融負債按結算日會計法予以確認。以公平價值誌入損益之金融資產或金融負債，其公平價值變動產生的盈利及虧損均須予以入賬。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of MFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 3.

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition

The Bank classifies its financial instruments into different categories at inception, depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired or the liabilities were incurred. The categories are: fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, which normally will be equal to the transaction price plus, in case of a financial asset or financial liability not held at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately.

The Bank recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchase or sale of financial assets and financial liabilities is recognised using settlement date accounting basis. Any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融工具(續)

(ii) 分類

— 以公平價值誌入損益

此類別包括持作買賣用途及初始確認時指定以公平價值誌入損益的金融資產及金融負債，但不包括沒有市價的股份投資，而其公平價值是無法可靠計量的。

買賣用途的金融工具包括主要作為買賣用途或作為整體管理的金融工具組合的一部分而購入或引致之金融資產或金融負債，且有證據顯示近期有短期出售以賺取利潤的模式。不具有有效對沖作用的衍生工具，分類為買賣用途工具。

於下列情況下，金融工具於初始確認時指定為以公平價值誌入損益：

- 該資產或負債是以公平價值基準進行內部管理、評估及呈報；
- 該指定可消除或大幅減少會計錯配的發生；
- 該資產或負債包含嵌入衍生工具，而該嵌入衍生工具可大幅改變按合約產生的現金流量；或
- 嵌入衍生工具可以從金融工具分離。

屬於此類別的金融資產及金融負債按公平價值入賬。公平價值變動於出現之期間列入收益表內。於出售或重購時，出售淨所得或淨支付款項與賬面值的差額計入收益表內。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification

— Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, but exclude those investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Trading financial instruments are financial assets or financial liabilities which are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of trading, or are 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. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as trading instruments.

The Bank has the option to designate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when:

- the assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise;
- the asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract; or
- the separation of the embedded derivatives from the financial instrument is not prohibited.

Financial assets and financial liabilities under this category are carried at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Upon disposal or repurchase, the difference between the net sale proceeds or net payment and the carrying value is included in the income statement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融工具(續)

(ii) 分類(續)

— 貸款及應收賬款

貸款及應收賬款為固定或可確定付款金額及沒有活躍市場報價的非衍生金融資產，但不包括(1)本行有計劃即時或於短期內出售而被分類為持作買賣用途；(2)於初始期已被本行指定為以公平價值誌入損益或可供銷售；或(3)有可能本行不能收回大部分初始投資，但不包括因信貸變壞的原因，將會分類為可供銷售。貸款及應收賬款主要包括客戶及銀行同業之貸款以及定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構之款項。

貸款及應收賬款按實際利率法計算攤銷成本，並減除減值損失(如適用)(附註2(j))入賬。

— 可供銷售金融資產

可供銷售金融資產為被指定為可供銷售的非衍生金融資產，或並非分類為以上二種類別的金融資產，包括計劃作不定期限持有，但可能因應流動資金之需要或市場環境轉變而出售之金融資產。

可供銷售金融資產按公平價值列賬。除因債務證券的幣值所引致的減值損失及外匯盈虧須於收益表確認外，因公平價值變動而產生之未實現收益及虧損不能在收益表中確認，但須在權益中分開累計。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

— Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than (1) those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which will be classified as held for trading; (2) those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale; or (3) those where the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which will be classified as available-for-sale. Loans and receivables mainly comprise loans and advances to customers and bank, and placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses, if any (note 2(j)).

— Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the other two categories above. They include financial assets intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, but which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in the market environment.

Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are not recognised in the income statement and are accumulated separately in equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items such as debt securities which are recognised in the income statement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融工具(續)

(ii) 分類(續)

– 可供銷售金融資產(續)

沒有活躍市場報價而其公平價值是不能夠可靠計量的股票的投資，及與該等無報價股票掛鉤及必須透過交付該等無報價股票進行結算的衍生工具，按成本並減除減值損失(如適用)(附註2(j))入賬。採用實際利率法計算的債務證券所得利息收入以及股票所得股息收入，分別按附註2(o)(i)及2(o)(iii)所載的政策於收益表確認。

當可供銷售金融資產出售時，出售的收益或虧損包括出售所得款項淨額與賬面值的差額，以及從投資重估儲備中解除的累計公平價值調整。

– 其他金融負債

除買賣用途負債及指定以公平價值誌入損益的金融負債外，其他金融負債按實際利率法計算攤銷成本入賬。

(iii) 計量公平價值之原則

金融工具的公平價值以報告日之市場報價為依據，但未扣除於將來估計出售成本。金融資產按現有買入價釐定價格，而金融負債則按現有賣出價釐定價格。

如沒有公眾可取得的最後交易價格或未能從認可證券交易所獲得市場報價，或從經紀或交易商獲得屬於非交易所買賣的金融工具報價，又或該市場並不活躍，此工具的公平價值按估值模式估值，而該估值模式可根據市場實際交易提供可靠的估計價格。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

– Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

Investments in equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be measured reliably, and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity securities are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any (note 2(j)). Interest income from debt securities calculated using the effective interest method and dividend income from equity securities are recognised in the income statement in accordance with the policies set out in notes 2(o)(i) and 2(o)(iii) respectively.

When the available-for-sale financial assets are sold, gains or losses on disposal include the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying value, and the accumulated fair value adjustments which are released from the revaluation reserve.

– Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than trading liabilities and those designated at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets are priced at current bid prices, while financial liabilities are priced at current ask prices.

If there is no publicly available latest trade price nor a quoted market price on a recognised stock exchange or a price from a broker/dealer for non-exchange-traded financial instruments, or if the market for it is not active, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using valuation techniques that provide a reliable estimate of prices which could be obtained in actual market transactions.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融工具(續)

(iii) 計量公平價值之原則(續)

當採用現金流量折讓價格模式，估計將來現金流量乃按管理層的最佳估計為依據，而所採用的貼現率則為適用於條款相近之金融工具於報告日之市場利率。當採用其他價格模式時，則以報告日的市場資料為依據。

(iv) 終止確認

當從金融資產獲得現金流量的法定權利屆滿或已將擁有權的重大風險及回報同時轉移後，金融資產被終止確認。

當合約的義務已被履行、取消或期滿，金融負債被終止確認。

本行採用先進先出法以釐定在終止確認時須於收益表確認的已實現收益或虧損。

(v) 抵銷

如具法定權利抵銷確認金額及計劃按淨額結算，或同時變賣資產以償還負債，金融資產及金融負債互相抵銷，而於資產負債表內按淨額列示。

(vi) 嵌入衍生工具

嵌入衍生工具屬於一種混合(結合)式工具的組成部分，該工具包括衍生工具及一主要合約，並可改變該結合式工具的現金流量，其作用類似獨立的衍生工具。當(1)該嵌入衍生工具的經濟特性及風險與主要合約並非緊密關連的；及(2)混合(結合)式工具並非按公平價值計量及將公平價值變動於收益表內確認，嵌入衍生工具將與主要合約分開，並以衍生工具形式入賬。

當嵌入衍生工具被分開處理，主要合約按上文附註(ii)入賬。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Fair value measurement principles (continued)

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the reporting date applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where other pricing models are used, inputs are based on market data at the reporting date.

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, have been transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The Bank uses the first-in, first-out method to determine realised gains or losses to be recognised in profit and loss on derecognition.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a 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.

(vi) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that includes both the derivative and a host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. The embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when (1) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the host contract; and (2) the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

When the embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is accounted for in accordance with note (ii) above.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 對沖

本行並沒有金融工具採用對沖會計法。

(g) 有形固定資產及折舊

(i) 持作本行行政用途的銀行行址按重估值(即重估日公平價值減除其後累計折舊)於資產負債表內列賬。重估工作由專業合資格估值師定期進行以確保賬面值與以報告日公平價值所釐定的金額不會有很大差異。重估工作所產生的變動計入權益中，並於銀行行址重估儲備累計，但以下情況例外：

- 當出現重估虧損，就同一項資產而言超過在重估以前計入儲備的金額，超出部分應於收益表內列支；及
- 當出現重估盈餘，就同一項資產而言相當於以往曾於收益表列賬的重估虧損，該部分應計入在收益表內。

(ii) 非持作本行行政用途的銀行行址及有形固定資產按成本減除累計折舊及減值損失(如適用)(附註2(j))後列入資產負債表內。

對於已確認有形固定資產的後續支出，如很可能令本行得到比該資產原來預計的表現水平為高的未來經濟效益時計入該資產的賬面值。其他與有形固定資產相關的支出在發生時計入當期損益。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(f) Hedging

The Bank has no financial instruments which qualify for hedge accounting.

(g) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

(i) Bank premises that are held for the Bank's administrative use are stated in the balance sheet at their revalued amount, being their fair values at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity by professional qualified valuers to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date. Changes arising on the revaluation are generally dealt with in equity and are accumulated in the Bank premises revaluation reserve. The only exceptions are as follows:

- when a deficit arises on revaluation, it will be charged to the income statement to the extent that it exceeds the amount held in the reserve in respect of that same asset immediately prior to the revaluation; and
- when a surplus arises on revaluation, it will be credited to the income statement to the extent that a deficit on revaluation in respect of that same asset had previously been charged to the income statement.

(ii) Bank premises that are not held for the Bank's administrative use and other tangible fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any (note 2(j)).

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of tangible fixed assets that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the enterprise. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 有形固定資產及折舊(續)

(ii) (續)

有形固定資產折舊之計算乃按照資產成本減除其估計殘值後以直線折舊法攤銷，其估計有用年期列示如下：

— 永久業權之土地及樓宇	
— 土地	無需攤銷折舊
— 樓宇	50年
— 租賃土地及樓宇	25至50年
— 辦公室傢俬， 裝修及設備	3至10年
— 汽車	5年

(iii) 報廢或出售有形固定資產及銀行行址所產生的損益為出售所得款項淨額與項目賬面金額之間的差額，並於報廢或出售日在收益表內確認。任何相關的重估盈餘會由重估儲備轉入保留溢利，並不會重新分類於收益表。

(h) 經營租賃

當本行以經營租賃方式租出資產，該資產根據其性質包括在資產負債表內，及(如適用)按附註2(g)所載之本行折舊會計政策計算，惟該資產已分類為投資物業之資產除外。減值損失是根據附註2(j)所載之會計政策計算。

如本行使用經營租賃資產時，租賃作出的付款會在租賃期的會計期間內，以等額於收益表內支付，但如有其他基準能更清楚地反映租賃資產所產生的利益模式則除外。經營租賃的獎勵措施均在收益表內確認為租賃淨付款總額之組成部份。或然租金在其產生的會計期間內於收益表內支付。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(g) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

(ii) (continued)

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

— Freehold land and buildings	
— Land	Not depreciated
— Buildings	50 years
— Leasehold land and buildings	25 to 50 years
— Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
— Motor vehicles	5 years

(iii) Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of tangible fixed assets and bank premises are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in the income statement on the date of retirement or disposal. Any related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained profits and is not reclassified to the income statement.

(h) Operating lease

Where the Bank leases out assets under operating leases, the assets are included in the balance sheet according to their nature and, where applicable, are depreciated in accordance with the Bank's depreciation policies, as set out in note 2(g) except where the asset is classified as an investment property. Impairment losses are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy as set out in note 2(j).

Where the Bank has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to the income statement in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to the income statement in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 收回資產

在收回減值貸款時，本行會通過法庭程序接收或借款人自願交出擁有權之抵押品資產。根據附註2(j)所載的本行會計政策，計算減值貸款之減值準備已顧及收回資產之可實現淨值。收回資產繼續當作貸款及放款之抵押。本行並無持有收回資產供作自用。收回資產按有關貸款的賬面值或公平價值減除交易日之出售成本兩者中之較低值確認，毋須折舊或攤銷。

(j) 資產減值

本行名下資產之賬面值於每個報告日作檢討，以確定是否存在客觀減值跡象。金融資產減值的客觀跡象包括本行注意到有關以下一宗或多宗損失事件的可觀察數據，並會對能夠可靠地估計的資產的未來現金流量構成影響：

- 發行人或借款人出現重大的財務困難；
- 違反合約，如拖欠利息或本金付款；
- 借款人很可能面臨破產或其他財務重組；
- 技術、市場、經濟或法律環境出現對借款人構成負面影響的重大變動；
- 金融資產因財務困難而失去活躍市場；及
- 於股票工具的投資顯著或長期跌至低於成本。

倘存在減值跡象，必須自收益表中扣減一項支出，以便將賬面值削減至估計可收回金額。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(i) Repossessed assets

In the recovery of impaired loans and advances, the Bank may take possession of the collateral assets through court proceedings or voluntary delivery of possession by the borrowers. In accordance with the Bank's accounting policy set out in note 2(j), impairment allowances for impaired loans and advances are maintained after taking into account the net realisable value of the repossessed assets. Repossessed assets continue to be treated as securities for loans and advance. The Bank does not hold any repossessed assets for its own use. Repossessed assets are recorded at the lower of their carrying amount of the related loans and advances and fair value less costs to sell at the date of exchange. They are not depreciated or amortised.

(j) Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Bank about one or more of the following loss events which has an impact on the future cash flows on the assets that can be estimated reliably:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the borrower;
- disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties; and
- a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

If any such evidence exists, the carrying amount is reduced to the estimated recoverable amount by means of a charge to the income statement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 資產減值(續)

減值損失會直接撇除相應的資產，但就以攤銷成本計量的貸款及應收款項確認的減值損失而言，其可收回性被視為可疑，但不是可能性極低則除外。在這種情況下，減值損失會採用準備賬來記錄。當本行認為收回的可能性極低時，被視為不可收回的金額便會直接撇除貸款及應收款項，與該借款人有關而在準備賬內持有的任何金額也會轉回。其後收回早前計入準備賬的金額會在準備賬轉回。準備賬的其他變動及其後收回早前直接撇除的金額均在收益表內確認。

(i) 貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項之減值損失以資產賬面值與估計將來現金流量以原實際利率(即於初始確認這些資產時的實際利率)折算之現值之差額。如果折算影響不大，不會折算短期應收賬款。

信貸損失準備總額包括兩個組成部分：個別減值準備及整體減值準備。

本行會首先評估金額重大之個別金融資產有否出現客觀之減值證據，並個別或綜合地評估金額不重大之個別金融資產。若本行確定被評估之個別金融資產並沒有存在減值之客觀證據，無論該金融資產重大與否，均需將該等金融資產包含於信貸風險特徵相若之組合中作出整體減值評估。整體減值評估並不包括已被個別減值評估為需減值或需繼續減值之金融資產。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

Impairment losses are written off against the corresponding assets directly, except for impairment losses recognised in respect of loans and receivables, which are measured at amortised cost, whose recovery is considered doubtful but not remote. In this case, the impairment losses are recorded using an allowance account. When the Bank is satisfied that recovery is remote, the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against loans and receivables directly and any amounts held in the allowance account relating to that borrower are reversed. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously charged to the allowance account are reversed against the allowance account. Other changes in the allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off directly are recognised in the income statement.

(i) Loans and receivables

Impairment losses on loans and receivables are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these assets). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The total allowance for credit losses consists of two components: individual impairment allowances, and collective impairment allowances.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 資產減值(續)

(i) 貸款及應收款項(續)

個別減值準備是根據管理層對預計可能收回之現金流量按原實際利率折讓為現值的最佳估計為準。在估計現金流量時，管理層須判斷借款人的財政狀況及給予本行的抵押品或擔保的可實現淨值。本行亦會評估每件減值資產的真正價值。

當評估所需的整體貸款損失準備時，管理層會採用統計模式，並顧及信貸質素、組合規模、信貸集中及經濟等因素的歷史趨勢。為估計所需的準備，本行根據過往經驗及現時的經濟情況作假設，以模擬本行的潛在損失及釐定所需之輸入參數。

減值準備的準確性，須視乎本行能否在評估個別準備時準確估計未來現金流量及在評估整體減值準備時所採用的推測模式及變數。雖然涉及判斷，本行相信就客戶貸款作出之減值準備屬合理和可支持的。

在往後期間，任何因估計未來現金流量的金額及時間與先前估計的有所變動，而該變動是可客觀地與減值後發生的事件有關連，從而導致減值損失準備亦需變動，該變動會支銷或存入收益表內。減值損失的轉回不應使貸款及應收款項的賬面金額超過其在以往年度沒有確認任何減值損失而應已釐定的金額。

倘再無實際機會收回時，則客戶貸款及其應收利息會被撇除。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Loans and receivables (continued)

The individual impairment allowance is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows which are expected to be received discounted at the original effective interest rate. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about the borrower's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral or guarantees in favour of the Bank. Each impaired asset is assessed on its own merits.

In assessing the need for collective loan loss allowances, management uses statistical modelling and considers historical trends of factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, the Bank makes assumptions both to define the way the Bank models inherent losses and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions.

The accuracy of the impairment allowances the Bank makes depends on how well the Bank can estimate future cash flows for individually assessed impairment allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective impairment allowances. While this necessarily involves judgement, the Bank believes that the impairment allowances on advances to customers are reasonable and supportable.

Any subsequent changes to the amounts and timing of the expected future cash flows compared to the prior estimates that can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, will result in a change in the impairment allowances on loans and receivables and be charged or credited to the income statement. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the loans and receivables' carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

When there is no reasonable prospect of recovery, the loan and the related interest receivables are written off.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 資產減值(續)

(i) 貸款及應收款項(續)

附帶重新商定條款的貸款及應收款項是指因借款人的財政狀況惡化而重組的貸款，而本行已給予在其他情況下不會考慮的優惠。重新商定的貸款及應收款項須受持續的監察，以確定是否仍屬減值或過期。

(ii) 可供銷售金融資產

當有客觀證據顯示可供銷售金融資產已減值，已直接在投資重估儲備內確認的累積虧損將被剔除，並於收益表內確認。須於收益表內確認累積虧損之金額，是購入價(減除任何本金償還及攤銷)與現時公平價值兩者之差額，再減除往年已於收益表內確認的減值損失。

就按成本列賬之無報價可供銷售股票而言，減值損失按股票的賬面金額及按同等金融資產的現時市場回報率折讓的估計未來現金流量(如果折讓的影響重大)之間的差額計量。這些減值損失不可轉回。

有關已在收益表確認可供銷售股票的減值損失不能轉回收益表內。其後該資產之公平價值增加須直接在股東權益內確認。

有關可供銷售債務證券的減值損失，如該資產之公平價值增加，而該增加是可客觀地與確認減值損失後發生的事件有關連，減值損失可轉回收益表內確認。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Loans and receivables (continued)

Loans and receivables with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Renegotiated loans and receivables are subject to ongoing monitoring to determine whether they remain impaired or overdue.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

When there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to the income statement. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in the income statement is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in the income statement.

For unquoted available-for-sale equity securities that are carried at cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the equity securities and the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset where the effect of discounting is material. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Impairment losses recognised in the income statement in respect of available-for-sale equity securities are not reversed through the income statement. Any subsequent increase in the fair value of such assets is recognised in equity.

Impairment losses in respect of available-for-sale debt securities are reversed if the subsequent increase in fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. Reversals of impairment losses in such circumstances are recognised in the income statement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 資產減值(續)

(iii) 其他資產

在每個報告日，須檢討內部及外部資料以辨別有形固定資產(按重估金額列賬之物業除外)是否有減值徵兆，或以往已確認之減值損失是否仍然存在或已經減少。

如任何此等情況存在，須估計該資產的可收回金額。

— 可收回金額之計算

可收回金額為出售淨值及使用價值兩者中之較高者。在評估使用價值時，會採用市場評估貨幣的時間值及相對於該資產的風險的稅前折扣率將估計未來現金流量折實為現在價值。當某資產無法在不受其他資產影響下產生現金流量，其可收回金額取決於可獨立地產生現金流量的最小資產組合(即一個現金生產單位)。

— 減值損失之確認

當資產的賬面值或其所屬的現金生產單位超過其可收回金額時，須於收益表內確認減值損失。確認為現金生產單位之減值損失將按比例減低在該單位(或單位組別)內的資產賬面值，但該等資產的賬面值不可低於其個別公平價值減出售成本或使用值(如可確定)。

— 減值損失之轉回

如用來釐定可收回金額的估計發生有利的變化，則減值損失會被轉回。

減值損失轉回只限於該資產的賬面值，猶如該等減值損失從未在以往年度被確認。減值損失轉回應在確認的年度計入收益表內。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

(iii) Other assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each reporting date to identify indications that tangible fixed assets (other than properties carried at revalued amount) may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

— Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

— Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro-rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal or value in use (if determinable).

— Reversals of impairment losses

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the income statement in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 現金及等同現金

現金及等同現金包括現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項，於購入日起三個月內到期之短期及高流動定期存放銀行同業及可隨時轉換成預知金額之現金而其價值受較低風險影響之投資。就編製現金流量表而言，即期及構成本行現金管理之銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項，亦構成現金及等同現金項目。

(l) 僱員福利

薪金、年度花紅、有薪年假及非貨幣福利成本在本銀行僱員提供相關服務的年度計算。

本行為確定提撥制退休金之供款責任，在其發生時於收益表內列支。

(m) 入息稅項

入息稅項包括是年應繳稅項及遞延稅項資產及負債之增減。是年度稅項及遞延稅項資產及負債之增減均於收益表內確認，惟與直接在股東權益內確認項目有關之遞延稅項增減，則在股東權益內確認。

本年度應繳稅項是按本年度應課稅利潤以報告日已生效或實質上生效之稅率計算，以及以往年度應繳稅項之任何調整。

遞延稅項資產及負債是由可扣稅及應課稅之暫時性差額而產生，即財務報表之資產及負債之賬面值及課稅基礎值兩者間之差額。遞延稅項資產亦可來自未扣減之稅務虧損及未運用之稅務優惠。

因課稅暫時差額而產生之所有遞延稅項負債，在一般情況下應全數確認。而遞延稅項資產則應在預期可取得足夠應課稅溢利扣減之情況下，方予以確認。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid inter-bank placements and investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Bank's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement.

(l) Employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Bank.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plan are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

(m) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 入息稅項(續)

遞延稅項是按預期該等稅項負債或資產需清付或扣減時所適用之稅率計算。遞延稅項資產及負債毋須計算折現值。遞延稅項資產賬面值須在報告日檢討。若預期沒有足夠應課稅溢利以供稅務扣減，則須減低遞延稅項資產額。但是如果日後有可能獲得足夠的應課稅溢利，有關減額便會轉回。因分派股息而額外產生的入息稅項是在支付相關股息的責任確立時確認。

本年度應繳稅項結餘及遞延稅項結餘及其增減，均需獨立列賬而互不抵銷。本年度稅項資產抵銷本年度稅項負債，及遞延稅項資產抵銷遞延稅項負債，只在本行具有合法權利以本年度稅項資產抵銷本年度稅項負債時方可進行。通常限於同一課稅單位在同一稅務機關範圍下，才能進行抵銷。

(n) 已發行之財務擔保、準備及或然負債

(i) 已發行之財務擔保

財務擔保是指那些規定發行人(即擔保人)根據債務工具的條款支付指定款項，以補償有關擔保的受益人(「持有人」)因某一特定債務人不能償付到期債務而產生損失的合約。

當本行向客戶作出財務擔保，擔保的公平價值在其他負債中初始確認為遞延收入。在作出財務擔保時擔保的公平價值，是參照類似服務在公平交易中所收取的費用(如可獲得)而釐定，或參照利率差額作出估計，方法是比較在有擔保的情況下貸方所收取的實際利率與假設並無擔保的情況下貸方所應收取的估計利率(如能可靠地估計)。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(m) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such deduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities if, the Bank has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities. The principle of offsetting usually applies to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

(n) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities

(i) Financial guarantees issued

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer (i.e. the guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the beneficiary of the guarantee ("the holder") for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Where the Bank issues a financial guarantee to customers, the fair value of the guarantee is initially recognised as deferred income within other liabilities. The fair value of financial guarantees issued at the time of issuance is determined by reference to fees charged in an arm's length transaction for similar services, when such information is obtainable, or is otherwise estimated by reference to interest rate differentials, by comparing the actual rates charged by lenders when the guarantee is made available with the estimated rates that lenders would have charged, had the guarantees not been available, where reliable estimates of such information can be made.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(n) 已發行之財務擔保、準備及或然負債(續)

(i) 已發行之財務擔保(續)

初始確認為遞延收入的擔保金額會在擔保期內於收益表中攤銷為已發行之財務擔保的收入。此外，如果(1)擔保的持有人可能根據這項擔保向本行提出申索，以及(2)向本行提出的申索金額預期高於其他負債中現時就這項擔保入賬的金額(即初始確認的金額減去累計攤銷後所得金額)，準備便會根據附註2(n)(ii)確認。

(ii) 其他準備及或然負債

倘本行有可能因過去事項構成法律或推定義務，投訴或法律索償，而須付出經濟利益以償責任，並能對此作可靠估計，必須就未能確定時間或金額之負債確認為準備。當時間值之金額較大，則按履行責任所需開支的現值金額列為準備。

倘可能不需要付出經濟利益，或不能對金額作可靠估計，除非付出的機會是極微，則此項責任會以或然負債形式披露。除非付出的機會是極微，潛在責任只在會否發生一項或多項未來事件中獲肯定下以或然負債形式披露。

(o) 收入確認

收入是按已收或應收價款的公平價值計量。倘經濟利益有可能流向本行，而收入及成本能夠可靠計量，則收入於收益表中確認如下：

(i) 利息收入

所有帶息金融工具的利息收入按應計基準採用實際利率法於收益表內確認。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(n) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial guarantees issued (continued)

The amount of the guarantee initially recognised as deferred income is amortised in the income statement over the term of the guarantee as income from financial guarantees issued. In addition, provisions are recognised in accordance with note 2(n)(ii) if and when (1) it becomes probable that the holder of the guarantee will call upon the Bank under the guarantee, and (2) the amount of that claim on the Bank is expected to exceed the amount currently carried in other liabilities in respect of that guarantee i.e. the amount initially recognised, less accumulated amortisation.

(ii) Other provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation, complaint or legal claim, arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the income statement as follows:

(i) Interest income

Interest income for all interest-bearing financial instruments is recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 收入確認(續)

(i) 利息收入(續)

實際利率法是一種計算金融資產的攤銷成本及分配於相關期間利息收入的方法。實際利率是將金融工具在預計年內產生之估計未來現金支出或收入折算為現值，或在較短期內折算為該金融資產賬面淨值(如適用)的利率。當計算實際利率時，本行在估計現金流量時須考慮金融工具的所有合約條款(例如預付款項、認購期權及類似期權)，但不考慮未來信貸損失。計算方法包括所有合約對手之間的費用及點子支出或收入、交易成本及其他所有溢價或折扣。就住宅按揭貸款批出的現金回贈，會資本化及在預計年內於收益表內攤銷。

有關被分類為買賣用途或指定以公平價值誌入損益之金融資產及負債的利息收入及支出被視為附帶考慮，因此與該組合之一切其他公平價值變動一同顯示於指定以公平價值誌入損益之金融工具之淨收益內。買賣用途及指定以公平價值誌入損益之金融工具之淨收益包括所有金融資產及金融負債之公平價值變動產生的盈虧，以及應歸屬於該等金融工具的利息收入及支出，匯兌差額及股息收入。

就已出現減值之金融資產而言，有關金融資產須停止按原有條款應計利息收入，惟已出現減值之金融資產如隨時間增長而令現值增加，增加之數須以利息收入形式呈報。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(o) Revenue recognition (continued)

(i) Interest income (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Cash rebates granted in relation to residential mortgage loans are capitalised and amortised to the income statement over their expected life.

Interest income and expenses on all financial assets and liabilities that are classified as trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss are considered to be incidental and are therefore presented in net income from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss together with all other changes in fair value arising from the portfolio. Net income from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss and net trading income comprise all gains and losses from changes in fair value (net of accrued coupon) of such financial assets and financial liabilities, together with interest income and expense, foreign exchange differences and dividend income attributable to those financial instruments.

For impaired financial assets, the accrual of interest income based on the original terms of the financial assets is discontinued, but any increase in the present value of impaired financial assets due to the passage of time is reported as interest income.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 收入確認(續)

(ii) 費用及佣金收入

費用及佣金收入於提供相關服務時在收益表確認，收回持續向客戶提供服務之成本、或為客戶承擔風險、或屬利息性質之費用則除外。在該等情況下，費用會按成本或承擔風險之會計期間確認為收入，並以利息收入形式入賬。

本行所收取／所支付因產生或收購金融資產的原有或承擔服務費會被遞延及確認，作為對實際利率的調整。當預期貸款承擔不會得到提取，貸款承擔服務費於承擔期內以直線法確認。

(iii) 股息收入

非上市投資股息收入在股東收取股息之權利被確立時才予以確認。上市投資股息收入則在該投資的股價除淨時才被確認。

(p) 外幣折算

本年度內之外幣交易按交易日之匯率折算為澳門幣。外幣資產及負債賬目按報告日之匯率折算為澳門幣。所有匯兌損益均於收益表確認。

以原值成本列賬之外幣非貨幣性資產及負債按交易日的匯率折算為澳門幣。以公平價值列賬的外幣非貨幣性資產及負債按釐定公平價值當日的匯率折算。

以公平價值誌入損益之投資及衍生金融工具的匯兌差額分別記入買賣用途金融工具或以公平價值誌入損益之金融工具之實現及未實現淨收益／虧損內。所有其他與貨幣項目有關的匯兌差額則於收益表內列示為外匯買賣收益／虧損。可供銷售權益工具之匯兌差額則在儲備中確認。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(o) Revenue recognition (continued)

(ii) Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income is recognised in the income statement when the corresponding service is provided, except where the fee is charged to cover the costs of a continuing service to, or risk borne for, the customer, or is interest in nature. In these cases, the fee is recognised as income in the accounting period in which the costs or risk is incurred or accounted for as interest income.

Origination or commitment fees received/paid by the Bank which result in the creation or acquisition of a financial asset are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established. Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment is quoted ex-dividend.

(p) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Macau Patacas at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Macau Patacas at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into Macau Patacas using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences relating to investments at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments are included in net realised and unrealised gains/losses on trading financial instruments or financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. All other exchange differences relating to monetary items are presented as gains/losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies in the income statement. Differences arising on translation of available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in reserves.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(q) 關連人士

- (1) 任何人士如涉及以下情況，其本人或近親皆視為本行之關聯方：
 - (i) 控制或與第三方共同控制本行；
 - (ii) 對本行具有重大之影響力；或
 - (iii) 是本行或本行母公司之關鍵管理人員。
- (2) 如屬下列任何一種情況，企業實體可視為本行之關聯方：
 - (i) 該實體與本行隸屬同一集團（意指彼此之母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司互有關聯）；
 - (ii) 一家實體是另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業（或是另一實體所屬集團旗下成員公司之聯營公司或合營企業）；
 - (iii) 兩家實體是同一第三方之合營企業；
 - (iv) 一家實體是第三方實體之合營企業，而另一實體是第三方實體之聯營公司；
 - (v) 該實體是為本行或作為本行關聯方之任何實體之僱員福利而設定之離職後福利計劃；
 - (vi) 該實體受到(1)所認定人士控制或與第三方共同控制；
 - (vii) (1) (i)所認定人士對該實體具有重大之影響力或是該實體（或該實體母公司）之關鍵管理人員；或
 - (viii) 向本行或本行集團母公司提供關鍵管理人員服務的實體或其作為一部分的任何本行集團成員公司。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(q) Related parties

- (1) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Bank if 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 the Bank's parent.
- (2) An entity is related to the Bank if any of the following conditions apply:
 - (i) the entity and the Bank are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (iii) both entities 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 a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Bank or an entity related to the Bank;
 - (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); or
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provide key management personnel services to the Bank or to the Bank's parent.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(q) 關連人士(續)

- (2) 如屬下列任何一種情況，企業實體可視為本行之關聯方：(續)

任何人士之近親是指預期會在與該實體之交易中影響該名人士或受其影響之家屬。

3 會計估計及判斷

附註24載列了有關金融工具的公平價值的假定及其風險因素。估計不穩定因素的其他主要來源如下：

估計不穩定因素的主要來源

減值損失

(i) 貸款

本行定期檢討貸款組合，以評估其價值是否有減值損失。本行需決定有否任何客觀證據證明貸款組合已減值，即估計將來現金流量會否減少。減值客觀證據載述於會計政策附註2(j)。如管理層就其判斷認為減值之客觀證據存在，將根據與本行資產的信貸風險特徵相似之資產之過往損失經驗預期未來現金流量。以往損失經驗是以目前的可觀察資料為基礎予以調整。管理層亦會定期檢討用以估計將來現金流量的方法及假定，從而減少估計損失與實際損失之間的差額。

(ii) 可供銷售之股票

若可供銷售之股票的公平價值明顯或持續地低於成本，本行判定其價值已減值。本行需要判斷公平價值低於成本的金額是否會在合理時間內不可收回，而有關投資的損益或會受到該判斷的不同而影響。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(q) Related parties (continued)

- (2) An entity is related to the Bank if any of the following conditions apply: (continued)

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

3 Accounting estimates and judgements

Note 24 contains information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to fair values of financial instruments. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment losses

(i) Loans and advances

Loan portfolios are reviewed periodically to assess whether impairment losses exist. The Bank makes judgements as to whether there is any objective evidence that a loan portfolio is impaired, i.e. whether there is a decrease in estimated future cash flows. Objective evidence for impairment is described in accounting policy note 2(j). If management has determined, based on their judgement, that objective evidence for impairment exists, expected future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those of the Bank. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of the current observable data. Management reviews the methodology and assumptions used in estimating future cash flows regularly to reduce any difference between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(ii) Available-for-sale equity securities

The Bank determines that available-for-sale equity securities are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below cost. The determination of when a decline in fair value below cost is not recoverable within a reasonable time period is judgmental by nature, so profit and loss could be affected by differences in this judgement.

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(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

4 營業溢利

(a) 利息收入

4 Operating profit

(a) Interest income

		2017	2016
利息收入源自：	Interest income arising from:		
– 非以公平價值誌入損益之 金融資產	– financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	735,566	784,574
其中：	of which:		
– 上市投資之利息收入	– interest income from listed investments	18,177	25,457
– 非上市投資之利息收入	– interest income from unlisted investments	46,738	22,689
– 減值金融資產之利息收入	– interest income from impaired financial assets	593	82

(b) 利息支出

(b) Interest expense

		2017	2016
利息支出源自：	Interest expense arising from:		
– 非以公平價值誌入損益之 金融負債	– financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	161,789	208,644
– 買賣用途負債	– trading liabilities	3,109	3,517
		164,898	212,161
其中：	of which:		
– 客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款利息支出	– interest expense on current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	146,136	193,594
– 銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款之 利息支出	– interest expense on deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	15,653	15,050

(c) 服務費及佣金收入淨額

(c) Net fees and commission income

		2017	2016
服務費及佣金收入	Fees and commission income		
– 有關存款業務	– Deposit related business	12,555	12,976
– 有關貸款業務	– Loan related business	12,566	15,675
– 有關貿易業務	– Trade finance business	7,821	7,851
– 有關信用卡業務	– Credit cards	45,845	45,727
– 股票買賣服務費	– Stock-broking fees	33,829	24,735
– 財富管理服務費	– Wealth management fees	8,690	6,349
– 其他代理佣金	– Other agency commissions	29,360	27,274
– 其他	– Others	1,654	1,653
		152,320	142,240

以上所列示之服務費及佣金收入淨額全部來自非持作買賣用途及非指定以公平價值誌入損益之金融工具。

The above fees and commission were generated from financial instruments that are not held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit and loss.

4 營業溢利(續)
(d) 其他收入

4 Operating profit (continued)
(d) Other income

		2017	2016
股息收入	Dividend income	4,848	5,253
外匯買賣收益	Gains arising from dealing in foreign currencies	28,955	38,776
其他	Others	2,151	1,574
		35,954	45,603

(e) 營業支出

(e) Operating expenses

		2017	2016
僱員成本	Staff costs		
薪金及其他僱員成本	Salaries and other staff costs	183,064	179,866
退休福利成本	Retirement benefit costs	11,923	12,253
		194,987	192,119
不包括折舊之行址及設備支出	Premises and equipment expense, excluding depreciation	24,523	24,533
折舊(附註15)	Depreciation (note 15)	28,041	37,478
經營租賃費用	Operating lease charges	2,133	2,731
核數師費用	Auditors' remuneration	712	695
其他	Others	91,411	94,125
		341,807	351,681

(f) 貸款減值損失及準備提撥

(f) Impairment losses and allowances charged on loans and advances

		2017	2016
貸款之減值損失及準備提撥/ (回撥)(附註13)	Impairment losses charged/(released) on loans and advances (note 13)		
個別減值準備	Individually assessed	6,481	4,893
整體減值準備	Collectively assessed	-	(3,379)
		6,481	1,514

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5 出售可供銷售金融資產之淨收益

5 Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets

		2017	2016
出售時轉自投資重估儲備之淨收益	Net gain transferred from investment revaluation reserve upon disposal	52,184	299
出售可供銷售金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	8,434	27
		60,618	326

6 稅項

6 Taxation

(a) 收益表內之稅項為：

(a) Taxation in the income statement represents:

		2017	2016
本期稅項－澳門所得補充稅準備	Current tax – Provision for Macau Complementary Tax		
本年度準備	Provision for the year	56,600	49,500
本期稅項－中華人民共和國預扣稅	Current tax – The People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) withholding tax		
本年度準備	Provision for the year	1	2
往年年度準備過剩	Over provision in respect of prior years	–	(2,335)
		1	(2,333)
遞延稅項	Deferred taxation		
暫時性差異產生及轉回	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	335	467
		56,936	47,634

2017年度澳門所得補充稅準備乃按該年度估計應課稅溢利照現行稅率12% (2016年：12%)計算。

The provision for Macau Complementary Tax is calculated at 12% (2016: 12%) of the Bank’s estimated assessable profits for the year ended 31 December 2017.

離岸收益的稅項是根據相關的管轄地現行適用的稅率計提。

Taxation for offshore income is charged at the appropriate current rates of taxation ruling in the relevant tax jurisdiction.

6 稅項(續)

(b) 稅務支出及使用通用稅率之會計溢利對賬：

		2017	%	2016	%
除稅前溢利	Profit before tax	470,642	100.00	413,126	100.00
除稅前溢利之名義稅項	Notional tax on profit before taxation	56,477	12.00	49,575	12.00
不可扣減開支之稅項影響	Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	1,058	0.22	1,860	0.45
非應課稅收益之稅項影響	Tax effect of non-taxable income	(539)	(0.11)	(493)	(0.12)
往年年度準備過剩	Over provision in prior years	-	-	(2,335)	(0.56)
其他	Others	(61)	(0.01)	(975)	(0.24)
中華人民共和國預扣稅	Withholding tax in the PRC	1	-	2	-
實際稅項支出	Actual tax expense	56,936	12.10	47,634	11.53

(c) 在資產負債表內之本期稅項為：

(c) Current tax payable in the balance sheet represents:

		2017	2016
澳門所得補充稅準備	Provision for Macau Complementary Tax	56,862	49,809

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6 稅項(續)

(d) 已確認之遞延稅項負債：

年內於資產負債表內確認之遞延稅項負債之組成部份及其變動如下：

6 Taxation (continued)

(d) Deferred tax liabilities recognised

The components of deferred tax liabilities recognised in the balance sheet and the movements during the year are as follows:

		重估可供銷售 之金融資產 Revaluation of available- for-sale debt financial assets	根據金管局 條例增加之 減值準備 Additional impairment allowances under AMCM rules	重估 銀行行址 Revaluation of bank premises	合計 Total
遞延稅項來自：	Deferred tax arising from:				
2017年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2017	(25,642)	(24,609)	(56,417)	(106,668)
收益表內撇除	Charged to income statement	-	(335)	-	(335)
儲備內撇除	Charged to reserves	(14,140)	-	(3,804)	(17,944)
2017年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2017	(39,782)	(24,944)	(60,221)	(124,947)
2016年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2016	(17,623)	(23,225)	(64,827)	(105,675)
收益表內(撇除)/提撥	(Charged)/credited to income statement	-	(1,384)	917	(467)
儲備內(撇除)/提撥	(Charged)/credited to reserves	(8,019)	-	7,493	(526)
2016年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2016	(25,642)	(24,609)	(56,417)	(106,668)

除上述外，本行於報告日沒有其他任何重大遞延稅項未作提撥準備。

Apart from the above, the Bank does not have any significant unprovided deferred taxation arising for the year and as at the reporting date.

7 董事及管理人酬金

7 Directors' and supervisors' emoluments

		2017	2016
董事袍金	Fees	148	100
其他酬金	Other emoluments	9,036	8,041
		9,184	8,141

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。

Certain directors of the Bank received remuneration from group companies but no allocation has been made to the Bank.

8 股息

(a) 本年度股息

		2017	2016
將於報告日後宣派之末期股息 每股普通股澳門幣180元 (2016年：無)	Final dividend of MOP180 (2016: Nil) per ordinary share to be proposed after the reporting date	216,000	–

將於報告日後宣派之末期股息，並未於
報告日確認為負債。

The final dividend to be proposed after the end of the reporting
period has not been recognised as a liability at the reporting date.

(b) 於年內批准及派發之往年應得股息

		2017	2016
於年內批准及派發之 往年末期股息(2016年： 每股普通股澳門幣250元)	Final dividend in respect of the previous year, approved and paid during the year (2016: MOP250 per ordinary share)	–	300,000

(b) Dividends attributable to the previous year, approved and paid during the year

9 現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項

		2017	2016
現金結餘	Cash balances	474,920	421,665
存放中央銀行款項	Balances with central banks	555,468	571,322
存放銀行同業款項	Balances with banks	123,016	166,064
		1,153,404	1,159,051

9 Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions

10 貿易票據

		2017	2016
貿易票據	Trade bills	4,782	11,687

本行於年內，並無對上述貿易票據作出減值
準備(2016年：無)。

During the year, no allowance for impairment losses has been made in
respect of the above trade bills (2016: Nil).

10 Trade bills

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11 買賣用途資產

買賣用途資產主要為衍生金融工具之正公平價值及包括與直屬控股公司交易之結餘為澳門幣11,232,000元(2016年：澳門幣11,797,000元)。

11 Trading assets

Trading assets represent positive fair values of derivative financial instruments and include balances with the immediate holding company amounting to MOP11,232,000 (2016: MOP11,797,000).

12 客戶貸款及其他賬項

(a) 客戶貸款及其他賬項扣除減值準備

12 Advances to customers and other accounts

(a) Loans and advances to customers and other accounts less impairment allowances

		2017	2016
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	21,478,491	21,102,568
減值貸款之個別減值準備 (附註13)	Individual impairment allowances for impaired loans and advances (note 13)	(6,761)	(3,665)
貸款之整體減值準備 (附註13)	Collective impairment allowances for loans and advances (note 13)	(7,830)	(7,830)
		21,463,900	21,091,073
承兌客戶負債	Customer liability under acceptances	73,967	92,820
應計利息	Accrued interest	34,881	37,331
其他賬項	Other accounts	60,202	87,552
		21,632,950	21,308,776

12 客戶貸款及其他賬項(續)

(b) 客戶貸款行業分類

客戶貸款之行業類別是按該等貸款之用途分類及未減除任何減值準備。

12 Advances to customers and other accounts (continued)

(b) Advances to customers analysed by industry sectors

The information concerning advances to customers by industry sectors is prepared by classifying the advances according to the usage of the advances and is stated gross of any impairment allowances.

		2017		2016	
		客戶貸款總額	減值客戶貸款	客戶貸款總額	減值客戶貸款
		Gross advances	Impaired advances	Gross advances	Impaired advances
		to customers	to customers	to customers	to customers
在澳門使用之貸款	Advances for use in Macau				
工業、商業及金融	Industrial, commercial and financial				
物業發展	Property development	558,438	–	889,035	–
物業投資	Property investment	2,008,366	–	2,101,474	–
財務機構	Financial concerns	129,541	–	76,683	–
批發與零售業	Wholesale and retail trade	600,809	2,320	617,456	364
製造業	Manufacturing	87,756	–	120,176	–
運輸與運輸設備	Transport and transport equipment	147,961	–	176,164	–
資訊科技	Information technology	6,508	–	8,269	–
股票有關之貸款	Share financing	84,551	–	111,933	–
其他	Others	2,349,479	1,773	722,613	180
個人	Individuals				
購買住宅物業之貸款	Advances for the purchase of residential properties	11,420,508	1,978	11,646,294	3,288
信用咭貸款	Credit card advances	204,773	623	213,134	350
其他	Others	3,398,305	5,095	3,868,847	6,085
		20,996,995	11,789	20,552,078	10,267
貿易融資	Trade finance	179,314	–	348,156	–
在澳門以外使用之貸款	Advances for use outside Macau	302,182	–	202,334	–
		21,478,491	11,789	21,102,568	10,267

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12 客戶貸款及其他賬項(續)

(c) 減值之客戶貸款

減值之客戶貸款總額、其抵押品市值及個別減值準備分析如下：

		2017	2016
減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross impaired advances to customers	11,789	10,267
減值客戶貸款總額佔客戶貸款總額之百分比	Gross impaired advances to customers as a percentage of total advances to customers	0.05%	0.05%
減值客戶貸款之抵押品市值	Market value of collateral held with respect to impaired advances to customers	5,028	4,510
個別減值準備	Individual impairment allowances	6,761	3,665

減值之客戶貸款接受個別評估，以確定有否出現個別之客觀減值證據。另計及該貸款將來可收回金額之淨現值後提撥個別評估之減值準備，而該抵押品主要包括物業。

於2017年12月31日及2016年12月31日，本行貸予銀行同業之款項中，並無減值之銀行同業貸款，亦無提撥個別減值準備。

(d) 收回資產

於2017年12月31日及2016年12月31日，本行沒有持有任何收回資產。

12 Advances to customers and other accounts

(continued)

(c) Impaired advances to customers

The gross impaired advances to customers, market value of collaterals held with respect of such advances and individual impairment allowances are as follows:

		2017	2016
減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross impaired advances to customers	11,789	10,267
減值客戶貸款總額佔客戶貸款總額之百分比	Gross impaired advances to customers as a percentage of total advances to customers	0.05%	0.05%
減值客戶貸款之抵押品市值	Market value of collateral held with respect to impaired advances to customers	5,028	4,510
個別減值準備	Individual impairment allowances	6,761	3,665

Impaired advances to customers are individually assessed loans with objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis. Individually assessed impairment allowances were made after taking into account the net present value of future recoverable amounts in respect of such loans and advances, and the collaterals held mainly comprised properties.

There are no impaired advances to bank nor individual impairment allowances made on advances to bank as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

(d) Repossessed assets

At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Bank did not hold any repossessed assets.

13 客戶貸款之減值準備

13 Impairment allowances on loans and advances to customers

		個別 Individual	2017 整體 Collective	合計 Total
1月1日結餘	At 1 January	3,665	7,830	11,495
新增	Additions	11,184	666	11,850
回撥	Releases	(4,703)	(666)	(5,369)
提撥收益表淨額(附註4(f))	Net charged to income statement (note 4(f))	6,481	–	6,481
收回往年已撇除之貸款	Recoveries of advances written off in prior years	4,215	–	4,215
年內撇除	Amounts written off	(7,600)	–	(7,600)
12月31日結餘(附註12(a))	At 31 December (note 12(a))	6,761	7,830	14,591

		個別 Individual	2016 整體 Collective	合計 Total
1月1日結餘	At 1 January	23,436	11,209	34,645
新增	Additions	6,735	1,514	8,249
回撥	Releases	(1,842)	(4,893)	(6,735)
提撥收益表淨額(附註4(f))	Net charged to income statement (note 4(f))	4,893	3,379	1,514
收回往年已撇除之貸款	Recoveries of advances written off in prior years	1,746	–	1,746
年內撇除	Amounts written off	(26,410)	–	(26,410)
12月31日結餘(附註12(a))	At 31 December (note 12(a))	3,665	7,830	11,495

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(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

14 可供銷售金融資產

14 Available-for-sale financial assets

		2017	2016
債務證券	Debt securities		
官方實體發行－非上市(政府債券)	Issued by sovereigns – unlisted (Treasury bills)	4,397,342	2,883,211
企業發行－上市	Issued by corporates – listed	343,661	604,513
企業發行－非上市	Issued by corporates – unlisted	–	91,077
金融機構發行－上市	Issued by financial institutions – listed	367,037	175,323
金融機構發行－非上市	Issued by financial institutions – unlisted	52,545	54,000
		5,160,585	3,808,124
股票	Equity securities		
金融機構發行－非上市	Issued by financial institutions – unlisted	370,968	205,274
金融機構發行－上市	Issued by financial institutions – listed	–	44,584
		370,968	249,858
		5,531,553	4,057,982

15 有形固定資產

15 Tangible fixed assets

		銀行行址 Bank premises	2017 傢俬、裝修、 設備及車輛 Furniture, fixtures, equipment and motor vehicles	合計 Total
成本或估值：	At cost or valuation:			
2017年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2017	653,042	188,595	841,637
添置	Additions	228	16,490	16,718
出售	Disposals	–	(6,755)	(6,755)
重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation	38,948	–	38,948
抵銷重估銀行行址之 累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(8,636)	–	(8,636)
2017年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2017	683,582	198,330	881,912
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:			
2017年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2017	38,176	147,840	186,016
本年度提撥(附註4(e))	Charge for the year (note 4(e))	10,884	17,157	28,041
出售撇除	Written back on disposals	–	(5,689)	(5,689)
抵銷重估銀行行址之 累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(8,636)	–	(8,636)
2017年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2017	40,424	159,308	199,732
賬面淨值：	Net book value:			
2017年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2017	643,158	39,022	682,180

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(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

15 有形固定資產(續)

15 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

		銀行行址 Bank premises	2016 傢俬、裝修、 設備及車輛 Furniture, fixtures, equipment and motor vehicles	合計 Total
成本或估值：	At cost or valuation:			
2016年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2016	692,600	184,291	876,891
添置	Additions	26	9,706	9,732
出售	Disposals	–	(5,402)	(5,402)
重估虧損	Deficit on revaluation	(23,026)	–	(23,026)
抵銷重估銀行行址之 累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(16,558)	–	(16,558)
2016年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2016	653,042	188,595	841,637
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:			
2016年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2016	35,929	134,448	170,377
本年度提撥(附註4(e))	Charge for the year (note 4(e))	18,805	18,673	37,478
出售撇除	Written back on disposals	–	(5,281)	(5,281)
抵銷重估銀行行址之 累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(16,558)	–	(16,558)
2016年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2016	38,176	147,840	186,016
賬面淨值：	Net book value:			
2016年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2016	614,866	40,755	655,621

於2017年12月31日，所有持作行政用途的銀行行址，已經由獨立測量師行第一太平戴維斯估值及專業顧問有限公司(其部份員工為香港測量師學會的資深會員)重估。該公司近期在重估物業的所在地點和類別均積累了相關經驗。

All of the Bank's bank premises held for administrative use were revalued by an independent firm of surveyors, Savills Valuation and Professional Services Limited as at 31 December 2017, who have among their staff, fellows of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors, with recent experience in the location and category of property being valued.

15 有形固定資產(續)

截至2017年12月31日止年度，本行就此所得持作行政用途的銀行行址於扣除遞延稅項澳門幣4,674,000元之重估盈餘澳門幣38,948,000元(2016年：於扣除遞延稅項澳門幣7,493,000元之重估虧損澳門幣23,026,000元)已在股東權益中確認，並在銀行行址重估儲備中累計。

若本行持作行政用途之銀行行址以成本減去累計折舊入賬，其賬面值於2017年12月31日應為澳門幣44,510,000元(2016年：澳門幣45,672,000元)。

銀行行址之賬面淨值分析如下：

		2017	2016
在澳門之永久業權	Freehold held in Macau	270,780	260,790
在澳門之租約	Leasehold held in Macau		
— 短期租約	— Short-term leases	372,378	354,076
		643,158	614,866

16 買賣用途負債

買賣用途負債主要為衍生金融工具之負公平價值及包括與最終控股公司及直屬控股公司交易之結餘為澳門幣4,938,000元(2016年：澳門幣20,396,000元)。

17 其他負債

		2017	2016
應付利息	Interest payable	37,337	33,259
承兌結餘	Acceptances outstanding	73,967	92,820
準備及應付費用	Provisions for liabilities and accrued charges	58,176	55,103
本票	Cashier order	70,678	81,876
其他	Others	117,101	96,207
		357,259	359,265

15 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The surplus on revaluation on bank premises held for administrative use of MOP38,948,000 net of deferred tax of MOP4,674,000 for the year ended of 31 December 2017 (2016: deficit on revaluation of MOP23,026,000 net of deferred tax of MOP7,493,000) have been recognised in equity and accumulated in the bank premises revaluation reserve.

The carrying amount of the Bank premises held for administrative use would have been MOP44,510,000 (2016: MOP45,672,000) at 31 December 2017 had they been stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The analysis of net book value of bank premises is as follows:

16 Trading liabilities

Trading liabilities represent the negative fair values of derivative financial instruments and include balances with ultimate holding company and immediate holding company amounting to MOP4,938,000 (2016: MOP20,396,000).

17 Other liabilities

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18 股本及儲備

(a) 股本

18 Share capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

		2017	2016
註冊及實收股本：	Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
1,200,000股之普通股	1,200,000 ordinary shares of		
每股澳門幣100元	MOP100 each	120,000	120,000

普通股持有人有權收取不時宣派的股息，亦有權於本行的會議上按每股一票的方式投票。所有普通股在本行的剩餘淨資產均享有同等地位。

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Bank. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Bank's residual assets.

(b) 儲備

(i) 一般儲備

一般儲備由盈餘滾存轉賬成立並屬可派發。

(b) Reserves

(i) General reserve

The general reserve was set up from the transfer of unappropriated profits and is available for distribution.

(ii) 法定儲備

法定儲備按澳門金融體系法律制度第32/93M號法令第60條及澳門商法典內第432條之規定成立。

(ii) Legal reserve

Legal reserve was set up in accordance with Article 60 of Decree Law No 32/93/M and Article 432 of the Macau Commercial Code.

(iii) 投資重估儲備

投資重估儲備包括可供銷售金融資產之累計公允價值變動，而當該資產被終止確認時則按附註2(e)入賬。投資重估儲備並非已實現之利潤，並屬不可派發。

(iii) Investment revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the assets are derecognised and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies in note 2(e). It does not represent realised profits and is not available for distribution.

(iv) 銀行行址重估儲備

銀行行址重估儲備乃按附註2(g)入賬的銀行行址重估之差額。銀行行址重估儲備並非已實現之利潤，並屬不可派發。

(iv) Bank premises revaluation reserve

Bank premises revaluation reserve has been set up and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for the revaluation of bank premises in note 2(g). It does not represent realised profits and is not available for distribution.

18 股本及儲備(續)

(b) 儲備(續)

(v) 監管儲備

根據金管局法例第18/93號之規定，金融機構必需對逾期貸款按照逾期期間維持一定百分比之最低特定備用金，而其餘之正常信貸及資產負債表以外之信貸有關項目亦需維持最低1%之一般備用金。本行之貸款減值準備是按照附註2(j)所示會計政策確認，如有關之貸款減值準備少於金管局之最低要求時，本行將由盈餘滾存撥出一筆相當於該最低要求水平及貸款減值準備之差額，在調整稅項影響後撥入監管儲備。本年度監管儲備列示如下：

18 Share capital and reserves (continued)

(b) Reserves (continued)

(v) Regulatory reserve

In accordance with Aviso n.º18/93-AMCM, financial institutions are required to maintain a minimum level of specific provision for a bad and doubtful loan at a percentage depending on the overdue period of the loan, and a general provision at a minimum of 1% ("the minimum level") of the total balance of performing loans and certain credit-related off-balance sheet exposure. The Bank recognises allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances in accordance with the policy as set out in note 2(j). In case where such impairment allowances are lower than the minimum level as required by AMCM, the Bank will transfer an amount, which is equal to the difference between the allowance and the minimum level, after adjustment for taxation impact, from its unappropriated profits to the regulatory reserve. The amount of regulatory reserve transfer for the year is as follows:

		2017	2016
一般備用金之減值撥備之增加/(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in impairment allowances for general provision	4,472	(8,220)
根據國際會計準則而非根據金管局條例要求增加之特定備用金	Specific provision recognised under IAS but not under AMCM rules	(1,683)	19,756
根據金管局條例要求增加之減值撥備淨值	Net increase in impairment allowances under AMCM rules	2,789	11,536
增加減值撥備之稅項(附註6(d))	Tax effect on the additional impairment allowances (note 6(d))	(335)	(1,384)
		2,454	10,152

19 資產負債表以外之風險程度

(a) 或然債務及承擔以擴闊信貸

或然債務及承擔起因於遠期資產購置、股票及證券之未繳足部分、存放遠期存款、有追索權之資產出售或其他交易，以及信貸有關工具，包括用以提供信貸的信用證、擔保及承擔。這些信貸有關工具所涉及之風險，大致與提供信貸予客戶所涉及之信貸風險相同。約定金額乃指假如合約被悉數提取而客戶違約時所涉及之風險金額。由於大部份擔保及承擔預料直至期滿止均不會被提取，合約金額總數並不代表未來之現金流量。

計算信貸風險加權金額是按照金管局通告第011/2015號之規定，所用之風險加權介乎0%至100%。

以下為每項重大類別之或然債務及承擔之約定金額概要：

		2017	2016
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	179,771	181,038
貿易有關之或然債務	Trade-related contingencies	46,650	44,703
其他承擔	Other commitments		
– 原本期限不逾1年	– With an original maturity of not more than 1 year	–	45,063
– 原本期限1年以上	– With an original maturity over 1 year	1,056,281	269,799
– 可無條件取消	– Which are unconditionally cancellable	3,066,720	2,911,527
合計	Total	4,349,422	3,452,130
信貸風險加權金額	Credit risk weighted amount	683,655	410,146

19 Off-balance sheet exposures

(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit

Contingent liabilities and commitments arises from forward asset purchases, amounts owing on partly paid-up shares and securities, forward deposits placed, asset sales or other transactions with recourse, as well as credit-related instruments which include, letters of credit, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The risk involved in these credit instruments is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client defaults. Since a significant portion of guarantees and commitments is expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total of the contract amounts is not representative of future cash flows.

The risk weights used in the computation of credit risk weighted amounts ranged from 0% to 100% in accordance with AMCM Guideline Notice 011/2015-AMCM.

The following is a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments:

19 資產負債表以外之風險程度(續)

(b) 資本承擔

於12月31日為購置有形固定資產而並未在財務報表中作出準備之資本承擔如下：

		2017	2016
已核准及簽訂合約之開支	Expenditure authorised and contracted for	5,874	1,828
已核准惟未簽訂合約之開支	Expenditure authorised but not contracted for	–	–

(c) 經營租賃承擔

於12月31日，根據不可撤銷的經營租賃，未來最低應付租賃款項總額如下：

		2017	2016
1年內	Within one year	804	1,049
1年以上但5年內	After one year but within five years	324	377
		1,128	1,426

本行以經營租賃形式租入多項物業和設備。租賃年期一般初定1至24個月，屆滿後可再續約但其他條款須另議。所有租約並不包括或然租金。

19 Off-balance sheet exposures (continued)

(b) Capital commitments

Capital commitments for acquisition of tangible fixed assets outstanding at 31 December not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

		2017	2016
已核准及簽訂合約之開支	Expenditure authorised and contracted for	5,874	1,828
已核准惟未簽訂合約之開支	Expenditure authorised but not contracted for	–	–

(c) Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for properties and equipment are payable as follows:

		2017	2016
1年內	Within one year	804	1,049
1年以上但5年內	After one year but within five years	324	377
		1,128	1,426

The Bank leases a number of properties and items of equipment under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of one to twenty-four months, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

20 衍生金融工具

衍生工具是指財務合約，其價值視乎所涉及的一項或多項基本資產或指數而定。

本行大部份的衍生工具交易是為滿足客戶需求，其餘是為對沖本行之定息貸款及債券。本行不會為投機持倉。本行之利息掉期交易是為令定息貸款及債券能獲得浮息回報所作之對沖交易，而有關之掉期工具之到期日與其作對沖之金融工具相約。本行並無選擇為該些掉期工具作對沖會計法處理。截至2017年12月31日所有衍生工具公允價值之正值及負值分別於資產負債表內之「買賣用途資產」及「買賣用途負債」列示。

(a) 衍生工具之名義金額

下表為本行衍生工具於報告日的名義金額，按其剩餘到期日的分析。此等工具之名義金額是於報告日尚未完成之交易量，並不代表風險數額。

20 Derivatives financial instruments

Derivatives refer to financial contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying assets or indices.

The majority of the derivatives transactions were initiated in response to customer demand and the remaining were economic hedges for the Bank's fixed-interest rate loans and debt securities. No significant speculative positions are maintained by the Bank. The Bank entered into interest rate swaps to hedge its fixed-rate loans and debt securities so as to achieve a floating rate return. The Bank has not elected to adopt hedge accounting in respect of these swaps. The positive and negative fair values of the derivatives as at 31 December 2017 were reported within "trading assets" and "trading liabilities" respectively on the balance sheet.

(a) Notional amounts of derivatives

The following tables provide an analysis of the notional amounts of derivatives of the Bank by relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods to settlement at the reporting date. The notional amounts of the derivatives indicate the volume of outstanding transactions at the reporting date and do not represent amounts at risk.

		2017			
		1年內	1年以上 但5年內	5年以上	合計
		Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts				
遠期	Forwards	2,015,588	241,313	–	2,256,901
購入期權	Options purchased	779,032	239,475	–	1,018,507
沽出期權	Options written	779,032	239,475	–	1,018,507
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	–	412,000	119,104	531,104
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts				
購入期權	Options purchased	2,169	–	–	2,169
沽出期權	Options written	2,169	–	–	2,169
		3,577,990	1,132,263	119,104	4,829,357

20 衍生金融工具(續)

(a) 衍生工具之名義金額(續)

		2016			
		1年內	1年以上 但5年內	5年以上	合計
		Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts				
遠期	Forwards	1,710,820	448,283	–	2,159,103
購入期權	Options purchased	790,319	431,055	–	1,221,374
沽出期權	Options written	790,319	431,055	–	1,221,374
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	–	412,000	–	412,000
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts				
購入期權	Options purchased	5,315	–	–	5,315
沽出期權	Options written	5,315	–	–	5,315
		3,302,088	1,722,393	–	5,024,481

(b) 衍生工具之信貸風險加權金額

(b) Credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives

		2017	2016
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts	44,843	75,356
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	3,447	2,927
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts	142	448
		48,432	78,731

計算信貸風險加權數額所用之風險加權乃根據金管局通告第011/2015號之資本充足比率規定計算及取決於交易對手信用狀況、到期日。匯率合約、利率掉期、股票掛鈎合約所用之風險加權介乎0%至100%。

此等數額並未計及雙邊淨額安排之影響。

Credit risk weighted amount refers to the amount as computed in accordance with AMCM Guideline Notice 011/2015-AMCM on capital adequacy and depends on the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics. The risk weights used range from 0% to 100% for exchange rate, interest rate swap and equity contracts.

These amounts do not take into account the effects of bilateral netting arrangements.

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(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

21 現金流量表附註

(a) 稅前溢利與因營業活動所產生之現金淨額對賬表

21 Notes to the cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation of profit before taxation to net cash generated from operating activities

		2017	2016
營業活動	Operating activities		
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	470,642	413,126
調整如下：	Adjustments for:		
折舊	Depreciation	28,041	37,478
出售有形固定資產之淨損失	Net losses on disposal of tangible fixed assets	208	45
出售可供銷售金融資產之淨收益	Net gains on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	(60,618)	(326)
分攤債務證券之淨溢價	Amortisation of net premium of debt securities	(38,690)	(8,940)
分攤發行存款證之折扣	Amortisation of discount of certificates of deposit issued	-	1,258
股息收入	Dividend income	(4,848)	(5,253)
外幣兌換(收益)/損失	Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(26,681)	3,676
貸款減值損失及準備提撥之淨變動	Net change of impairment losses and allowances charged on loans and advances	6,481	1,514
		374,535	442,578
原本期限為三個月或以上之銀行存放款減少	Decrease in placements with banks with original maturity over three months	-	239,502
貿易票據減少/(增加)	Decrease/(increase) in trade bills	6,905	(2,197)
買賣用途資產減少	Decrease in trading assets	11,773	42,017
客戶貸款及其他賬項(增加)/減少	(Increase)/decrease in gross advances to customers and other accounts	(330,655)	1,063,716
原本期限為三個月或以上之存放直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之款項增加	Increase in amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries with original maturity over three months	(770,581)	(115,598)
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構之存款增加	Increase in deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	1,863	1,510
客戶往來、定期及儲蓄存款增加/(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	1,177,088	(596,182)
存款證減少	Decrease in certificates of deposits	-	(399,570)
買賣用途負債減少	Decrease in trading liabilities	(18,824)	(79,625)
其他負債(減少)/增加	(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	(1,180)	22,971
直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之存款增加	Increase in amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	270,729	30,082
因營業活動產生之現金淨額	Net cash generated from the operations	721,653	649,204
已付澳門所得補充稅及中華人民共和國預扣稅	Macau Complementary Tax and PRC Withholding Tax paid	(49,549)	(51,032)
因營業活動產生之現金淨額	Net cash generated from operating activities	672,104	598,172

21 現金流量表附註(續)
(b) 現金及等同現金項目之分析

21 Notes to the cash flow statement (continued)
(b) Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行 及其他金融機構款項	1,153,404	1,159,051
存放直屬控股公司及其附屬公司 款項		
– 現金及存放銀行同業款項	73,532	98,702
– 原本期限為三個月以內 定期存放銀行同業款項	3,164,287	3,702,946
可供銷售之金融資產		
– 政府債券	–	931,260
	4,391,223	5,891,959

22 重大關連人士交易

22 Material related party transactions

(a) 主要行政人員之酬金

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

主要行政人員之酬金，包括附註7所披露應付銀行董事款項，現列如下：

Remuneration for key management personnel, including amounts paid to the Bank's directors as disclosed in note 7, is as follows:

	2017	2016
短期僱員福利	17,892	17,583
離職後福利	1,598	1,564
	19,490	19,147

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(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

22 重大關連人士交易 (續)

(b) 最終控股公司，直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之交易

本年度內，本行與最終控股公司華僑銀行有限公司及直屬控股公司華僑永亨銀行有限公司及同系附屬公司之交易，均按一般正常業務及商業條件進行。

除披露在本財務報表其他地方之交易及結餘，年內之收支、資產負債表內、外各項目之報告日結餘及平均結餘詳列如下：

(i) 收入及支出

		2017	2016
利息收入	Interest income	63,845	82,179
利息支出	Interest expenses	(3,632)	(4,990)
其他收益	Other income	30,140	20,592
持作買賣用途之金融工具 之淨(損失)/收益	Net (losses)/gains from financial instruments held for trading	(422)	5,785
營運費用	Operating expenses	(26,191)	(30,631)

22 Material related party transactions (continued)

(b) Transactions with ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries

During the year, transactions with the Bank's ultimate holding company, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited and immediate holding company, OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited and fellow subsidiaries were entered into by the Bank in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms.

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the income and expense for the year, on and off-balance sheet outstandings at the reporting date and corresponding average balances for the year are set out below:

(i) Income and expense

		2017	2016
利息收入	Interest income	63,845	82,179
利息支出	Interest expenses	(3,632)	(4,990)
其他收益	Other income	30,140	20,592
持作買賣用途之金融工具 之淨(損失)/收益	Net (losses)/gains from financial instruments held for trading	(422)	5,785
營運費用	Operating expenses	(26,191)	(30,631)

22 重大關連人士交易 (續)

(b) 最終控股公司，直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之交易 (續)

(ii) 資產負債表內之結餘

22 Material related party transactions (continued)

(b) Transactions with ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries (continued)

(ii) On-balance sheet outstandings

		結算日結餘		平均結餘	
		Ending balance 2017	2016	Average balance 2017	2016
資產	Assets				
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融 機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	73,532	98,702	83,442	87,730
定期存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融 機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	4,785,549	4,547,876	4,854,202	7,042,069
客戶貸款及其他帳戶	Advances to customers and other accounts	20,902	26,653	23,262	22,806
		4,879,983	4,673,231	4,960,906	7,152,605
負債	Liabilities				
銀行同業、中央銀行 及其他金融機構之 存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks, and other financial institutions	308,965	38,398	103,106	22,194
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄 及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	218	218	218	218
其他負債	Other liabilities	180	18	60	447
		309,363	38,634	103,384	22,859

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(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

22 重大關連人士交易(續)

- (b) 最終控股公司，直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之交易(續)
(iii) 資產負債表外之結餘

22 Material related party transactions (continued)

- (b) Transactions with ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries (continued)
(iii) Off-balance sheet outstanding

		結算日結餘		平均結餘	
		Ending balance		Average balance	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
合約金額	Contract amounts				
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	9,369	31,424	28,595	5,258

(iv) 衍生金融工具之結餘

(iv) Derivative financial instruments outstanding

		結算日結餘		平均結餘	
		Ending balance		Average balance	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
名義金額	Notional amounts				
遠期匯率合約	Forward exchange rate contracts	2,768,144	2,657,965	3,584,255	4,861,447
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	531,104	412,000	451,967	354,921
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contract	2,169	5,315	4,053	3,889

(c) 董事貸款

截至2017年12月31日止年度之相關重大貸款結餘為零(2016年：無)。

(c) Loans to directors

No significant loans have been outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: Nil).

- (d) 年內，概無就任何上述貸予關連人士之款項作出任何減值損失準備(2016年：無)。

- (d) During the year, no allowance for impairment losses has been made in respect of the above advances to related parties (2016: Nil).

23 財務風險管理

本行已制定政策、程序及限額，以管理本行所承受的不同種類風險。本行具備多項風險管理系統及管理資訊系統，以識別、計量、監察及控制信貸風險、流動資金風險、市場風險及營運風險。該等風險管理政策、程序及限額乃經董事會或經指定之委員會核准，並由與風險管理有關之委員會如授信委員會及資產負債管理委員會，作定期檢討。內部核數員會進行定期稽核及獨立檢查，以確保該等政策及程序能得以遵從。

本附註列報本行對上述各項風險、風險衡量及管理的目標、政策和程序，以及資本管理等資料。

(a) 信貸風險管理

信貸風險源於交易對手未能履行其承擔，可來自本行的貸款、貿易融資、財資、衍生工具及其他業務。董事會已授權由本行之總經理任主席的授信委員會以執行本行信貸風險管理。

信貸風險管理是獨立於其他業務，監管信貸政策的應用及實行及確保信貸評估及批核的質素。本行的信貸政策制定了授予信貸的準則、信貸批核與監察的程序、貸款分類系統及減值的政策，並根據澳門金融管理局發出的指引及澳門特別行政區發出的會計準則來制定對大額信貸及減值的政策。

信貸風險管理指引已載於本行的貸款手冊，並經由授信委員會定期檢閱及批核。貸款手冊內包括為信貸權限授權、授信標準、信貸監管處理、貸款分類系統、信貸追收及減值政策。

23 Financial risk management

The Bank has established policies, procedures and limits to manage various types of risk that the Bank is exposed to. Risk management processes and management information systems are in place to identify, measure, monitor and control credit risk, liquidity risk market risk and operational risk. The risk management policies, procedures and limits are approved by the Board of Directors or its designated committee, and are monitored and reviewed regularly by the relevant risk management committees, such as the Credit Committee and the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALMCO"). Internal auditors perform regular audits and independent checking to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures.

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

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty in a transaction may default. It arises from the lending, trade finance, treasury, derivatives and other activities undertaken by the Bank. The Board of Directors has delegated the Bank's credit risk management to the Credit Committee, which is chaired by the Bank's General Manager.

The credit risk management function is independent of the business units. It oversees the implementation of credit policies and ensures the quality of credit evaluation and approval. Credit approval is conducted in accordance with the Bank's credit policy, which defines the credit extension criteria, the credit approval and monitoring processes, the loan classification system and impairment policy. The credit policy also takes into account the guidelines issued by the AMCM and accounting standards issued by Macau SAR with respect to large exposures and impairment requirements.

Guidelines to manage credit risk have been laid down in the Bank's Loaning Manual, which is regularly reviewed and approved by the Credit Committee. The Loaning Manual covers the delegated lending authorities, credit extension criteria, credit monitoring process, loan classification system, credit recovery and impairment policy.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(i) 企業信貸風險

企業信貸一般是向具有穩健財務背景客戶提供。除確立目標市場外，管理信貸風險的主要手法為信貸核准過程。本行有多項政策及程序，以評估特定交易對手或交易的潛在信貸風險，以及決定批核有關交易與否。就企業客戶而言，本行已制定一套適用於所有交易對手的定期而詳盡之信貸覆核系統。本行亦已就個別行業及不同的借款人及借款人團體設立風險限額，不論風險是貸款風險或非資金風險。本行亦已釐定檢討程度，確保按照貸款的規模及風險評級，為貸款進行適當的檢討及核准。

本行持續進行多個層次的信貸覆核及監控。有關的信貸政策乃旨在盡早發現需要特別注意的交易對手、行業或產品的風險。授信委員會定期監管交易組合的整體風險、個別問題貸款及潛在問題貸款。

(ii) 零售信貸風險

本行的零售信貸政策及核准程序是因應零售銀行產品的特徵而制定：大量小額及相對地類似的交易。零售信貸風險的監管主要是基於就不同產品及客戶類別進行統計分析及組合覆核。本行按個別組合的表現及市場常規，不斷覆核及修訂產品條款及客戶組合。

(iii) 與信貸有關之承諾

與信貸有關的承諾及或然事項的風險，本質上與提供貸款予客戶時的信貸風險相同。因此，有關交易必須符合客戶申請貸款時所要達到的信貸申請、組合保存及抵押要求。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(i) Corporate credit risk

The corporate lending is generally made to customers with strong financial background. In addition to market targeting, the principal means of managing credit risk is the credit approval process. The Bank has policies and procedures to evaluate the potential credit risk of a particular counterparty or transaction and to approve the transaction. For corporate clients, the Bank has a detailed risk grading system that is applied to each counterparty on a regular basis. The Bank also has limits for exposure to individual industries and for borrowers and groups of borrowers, regardless of whether the exposure is in the form of loans or non-funded exposures. The Bank also has a review process to ensure the proper level of review and approval depending on the size of the facility and risk grading of the credit.

The Bank undertakes ongoing credit analysis and monitoring at several levels. The credit policies promote early detection of counterparty, industry or product exposures that require special attention. The Credit Committee oversees the overall portfolio risk as well as individual problem loans and potential problem loans on a regular basis.

(ii) Retail credit risk

The Bank's retail credit policy and approval process are designed for the fact that there are high volumes of relatively homogeneous, small value transactions in each retail loan category. Because of the nature of retail banking, the credit policies are based primarily on statistical analyses of risks with respect to different products and types of customers. The Bank monitors its own and industry experience to determine and periodically revise product terms and desired customer profiles.

(iii) Credit-related commitments

The risks involved in credit-related commitments and contingencies are essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(iv) 信貸風險的集中

信貸風險的集中源於一組交易對手受到地區、經濟或行業因素的影響，而該等團體的整體信貸風險對本行的總體風險至關重要。除存放於直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之款項外，本行並無對任何個人、團體客戶或交易對手存在重大風險。

(1) 最高風險

在不計所持有的抵押品或其他信用提升的情況下，於報告日的最高信貸風險，是指資產負債表內各項金融資產經扣除減值準備後的賬面值。該項最高風險概述如下：

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Bank's total exposures. The Bank does not have significant exposure to any individual or group of customers or counterparties except for the amount due to the immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries.

(1) Maximum exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking into consideration of any collaterals held or other credit enhancements is represented by the carrying amount of each financial assets in the balance sheet after deducting any impairment allowance. A summary of the maximum exposure is as follows:

		2017	2016
存放銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構款項	Balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	678,484	737,386
貿易票據	Trade bills	4,782	11,687
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	14,491	26,264
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	21,632,950	21,308,776
存放直屬控股公司及同系 附屬公司款項	Amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	4,879,983	4,673,231
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	5,531,553	4,057,982
財務擔保及其他與信用有關 之或然債務	Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	226,421	225,741
貸款承擔及其他與信用有關 之承擔	Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	4,123,001	3,226,389
		37,091,665	34,267,456

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(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(iv) 信貸風險的集中(續)

(2) 貸款之信貸質素

銀行同業貸款只批授予信譽良好的銀行同業。客戶貸款的信貸質素分析如下：

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk (continued)

(2) Credit quality of loans and advances

Advances to bank are only made to bank with good credit rating. The credit quality of advances to customers can be analysed as follows:

		2017	2016
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers		
– 非過期也非減值	– neither past due nor impaired	21,017,827	20,618,862
– 過期但非減值	– past due but not impaired	448,875	473,439
– 減值(附註12(c))	– impaired (note 12(c))	11,789	10,267
		21,478,491	21,102,568
其中：	Of which:		
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers		
– 1級：合格	– Grade 1: Pass	21,407,949	21,040,427
– 2級：特別監察	– Grade 2: Special mention	58,753	51,874
– 3級：不合標準	– Grade 3: Substandard	1,872	3,649
– 4級：懷疑帳項	– Grade 4: Doubtful	8,851	3,828
– 5級：損失	– Grade 5: Loss	1,066	2,790
		21,478,491	21,102,568

本行按照報告香港金管局所需採納的貸款分類制度劃分貸款。

The Bank classifies the loans and advances in accordance with the loan classification system adopted by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”).

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(iv) 信貸風險的集中(續)

(2) 貸款之信貸質素(續)

過期但非減值之客戶貸款賬齡
分析如下：

		2017	2016
過期但非減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers that are past due but not impaired		
– 過期3個月或以下	– past due 3 months or less	442,497	472,824
– 6個月或以下但3個月以上	– 6 months or less but over 3 months	6,378	615
		448,875	473,439

於2017年12月31日，本行之若非重新商定條款便過期或減值的客戶貸款達澳門幣429,000元(2016年：澳門幣813,000元)。

(3) 除客戶及銀行同業貸款以外金融資產之信貸質素

財資交易信貸風險管理方式跟本行企業信貸風險管理方式一樣，另外對交易對手實施風險評級，並對個別交易對手設定限額。根據本行信貸政策，除非授信委員會核准，否則本行不會投資低於標準普爾評級服務所評定的BBB級債務證券或等同項目。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk (continued)

(2) Credit quality of loans and advances (continued)

The ageing analysis of advances to customers that are past due but not impaired is as follows:

		2017	2016
過期但非減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers that are past due but not impaired		
– 過期3個月或以下	– past due 3 months or less	442,497	472,824
– 6個月或以下但3個月以上	– 6 months or less but over 3 months	6,378	615
		448,875	473,439

As at 31 December 2017, advances to customers that would be past due or impaired had the terms not been renegotiated amounted to MOP429,000 (2016: MOP813,000).

(3) Credit quality of financial assets other than advances to customers and bank

Credit risk of treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Bank manages its corporate lending risk and risk gradings are applied to the counterparties with individual counterparty limits set. It is the Bank's credit policy not to invest debt securities that are below the grading of BBB by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or their equivalents unless it is approved by the Credit Committee.

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(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(iv) 信貸風險的集中(續)

(3) 除客戶及銀行同業貸款以外金融資產之信貸質素(續)

於報告日，按照信用評級機構標準普爾評級服務或其等同機構的評定而分析之債務證券信貸質素如下：

		2017	2016
AA-至AA+	AA- to AA+	4,544,316	3,058,534
A-至A+	A- to A+	409,121	293,257
低於A-	Lower than A-	42,206	77,994
無評級	Unrated	164,942	378,339
		5,160,585	3,808,124

(4) 抵押品或其他信用提升

本行就客戶貸款而持有物業按揭、其他資產註冊抵押、現金存款及擔保等形式的抵押品。

就過期但非減值的金融資產而持有的抵押品及其他信用提升的公平價值估計如下：

		2017	2016
就過期但非減值之金融資產而持有之抵押品及其他信用提升之公平價值	Fair value of collaterals and other credit enhancements held against financial assets that are past due but not impaired	1,506,795	2,142,807

客戶貸款按行業類別區分的信貸集中風險分析於附註12(b)內披露。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk (continued)

(3) Credit quality of financial assets other than advances to customers and bank (continued)

At the reporting date, the credit quality of investment in debt securities analysed by designation of external credit assessment institution, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or their equivalents, is as follows:

	2017	2016
	4,544,316	3,058,534
	409,121	293,257
	42,206	77,994
	164,942	378,339
	5,160,585	3,808,124

(4) Collaterals and other credit enhancements

The Bank holds collaterals against advances to customers in the form of mortgages over property, other registered securities over assets, cash deposits and guarantees.

An estimate of the fair value of collaterals and other credit enhancements held against past due but not impaired financial assets is as follows:

	2017	2016
	1,506,795	2,142,807

Analysis of credit risk concentration by the industrial sector of advances to customers is disclosed in note 12(b).

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理

流動資金風險是指未能集資以應付資產增長或應付到期債項的風險。本行已訂立流動資金風險管理政策，確保任何時間都能維持適當的流動資金。

流動資金由司庫按資產負債管理委員會的方針管理。資產負債管理委員會由高級管理層、財資部門、風險管理、財務管理及其他可影響流動資金風險的業務範疇的人士組成，負責監管流動資金風險管理事宜，特別是實施適合的流動資金政策及程序，識別、計量及監管流動資金風險，以及監控其流動資金風險管理過程。董事會核准流動資金風險策略及政策，維持對整體流動資金風險組合的持續注視，並確保流動資金風險已在既有風險管理架構內獲高級管理層妥為管理及控制。

為因應一般正常業務中的資金需要，除持有具流動性的資產外，亦繼續使用銀行同業拆借市場。另外，本行亦維持充足的備用信貸，以應付任何未能預料的大量資金需求。本行亦定期為流動資金狀況進行壓力測試，以確保時刻保持充足流動資金。以下之本行重大資產及負債期限分析乃按於報告日尚餘至合約到期日期間列示。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Bank's inability to fund an increase in assets or meet its obligations as they fall due. The Bank has established liquidity management policies for ensuring adequate liquidity is maintained at all times.

Liquidity is managed day-to-day by the treasury under the direction of ALMCO. ALMCO, which comprises personnel from senior management, treasury function, risk management, financial management and other business areas that could affect liquidity risk, is responsible for overseeing the liquidity risk management, in particular implementation of appropriate liquidity policies and procedures, identifying, measuring and monitoring liquidity risk, and control over the liquidity risk management process. The Board of Directors approves the liquidity risk strategy and policies, maintains continued awareness of the overall liquidity risk profile, and ensures liquidity risk is adequately managed and controlled by senior management within the established risk management framework.

To cater for short-term funding requirements during ordinary course of business, sufficient liquid assets are held and also access to the interbank market is maintained. In addition, adequate standby facilities are maintained in order to meet any unexpected and material cash outflow. The Bank also performs regular stress tests on its liquidity position to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained at all times. The following tables set out the detail of the analysis of the Bank's material assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

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(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續)

(i) 資產及負債根據報告日至合約到期日止之間尚餘期限劃分的期限分析表

資產	Assets	2017						無註明 Undated	總額 Total
		即時還款 Repayable on demand	1個月內 Within 1 month	1個月以上 但3個月內 Over but within 1 month 3 months	3個月以上 但1年內 Over but within 3 months 1 year	1年以上 但5年內 Over but within 1 year 5 years	5年以上 Over 5 years		
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融 機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	1,013,510	139,894	-	-	-	-	-	1,153,404
貿易票據	Trade bills	972	1,012	2,798	-	-	-	-	4,782
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,491	14,491
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	240,057	505,064	452,981	1,727,757	6,996,550	11,541,491	-	21,463,900
存放直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	93,542	2,724,132	1,927,062	126,466	8,781	-	-	4,879,983
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	489,013	1,069,825	3,309,166	267,511	25,070	370,968	5,531,553
其他資產	Other assets	57,540	59,229	36,842	10,573	258	-	686,788	851,230
		1,405,621	3,918,344	3,489,508	5,173,962	7,273,100	11,566,561	1,072,247	33,899,343
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	3,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,978
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄 及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	15,419,304	5,382,776	4,184,810	3,815,141	164,784	-	-	28,966,815
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,326	9,326
應付直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	309,218	-	132	13	-	-	-	309,363
其他負債	Other liabilities	212,426	47,520	81,968	71,943	-	-	125,211	539,068
		15,944,926	5,430,296	4,266,910	3,887,097	164,784	-	134,537	29,828,550
淨(負債)/資產差距	Net (liability)/asset gap	(14,539,305)	(1,511,952)	(777,402)	1,286,865	7,108,316	11,566,561	937,710	4,070,793

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Maturity profile of the assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續)

(i) 資產及負債根據報告日至合約到期日止之間尚餘期限劃分的期限分析表(續)

		2016							
		1個月以上 但3個月內	3個月以上 但1年內	1年以上 但5年內	5年以上	無註明	總額		
		Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Total		
資產	Assets	即時還款 Repayable on demand	1個月內 Within 1 month	1 month but within 3 months	3 months but within 1 year	1 year but within 5 years	5 years Over 5 years		
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融 機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	923,829	234,818	-	-	-	-	404	1,159,051
貿易票據	Trade bills	1,417	2,501	7,095	674	-	-	-	11,687
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,264	26,264
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	327,805	431,434	562,185	2,155,830	6,639,156	10,974,663	-	21,091,073
存放直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	98,702	2,296,052	1,696,147	582,330	-	-	-	4,673,231
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	678,245	1,163,844	1,465,799	446,236	54,000	249,858	4,057,982
其他資產	Other assets	61,457	101,363	43,045	6,324	257	-	660,878	873,324
		1,413,210	3,744,413	3,472,316	4,210,957	7,085,649	11,028,663	937,404	31,892,612
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	2,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄 及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	14,214,444	4,131,830	6,338,588	3,002,916	101,949	-	-	27,789,727
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,150	28,150
應付直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	296	38,338	-	-	-	-	-	38,634
其他負債	Other liabilities	184,563	76,444	52,684	95,237	140	-	106,674	515,742
		14,401,418	4,246,612	6,391,272	3,098,153	102,089	-	134,824	28,374,368
淨(負債)/資產差距	Net (liability)/asset gap	(12,988,208)	(502,199)	(2,918,956)	1,112,804	6,983,560	11,028,663	802,580	3,518,244

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Maturity profile of the assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date (continued)

		2016							
		1個月以上 但3個月內	3個月以上 但1年內	1年以上 但5年內	5年以上	無註明	總額		
		Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Total		
資產	Assets	即時還款 Repayable on demand	1個月內 Within 1 month	1 month but within 3 months	3 months but within 1 year	1 year but within 5 years	5 years Over 5 years		
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融 機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	923,829	234,818	-	-	-	-	404	1,159,051
貿易票據	Trade bills	1,417	2,501	7,095	674	-	-	-	11,687
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,264	26,264
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	327,805	431,434	562,185	2,155,830	6,639,156	10,974,663	-	21,091,073
存放直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	98,702	2,296,052	1,696,147	582,330	-	-	-	4,673,231
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	678,245	1,163,844	1,465,799	446,236	54,000	249,858	4,057,982
其他資產	Other assets	61,457	101,363	43,045	6,324	257	-	660,878	873,324
		1,413,210	3,744,413	3,472,316	4,210,957	7,085,649	11,028,663	937,404	31,892,612
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	2,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄 及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	14,214,444	4,131,830	6,338,588	3,002,916	101,949	-	-	27,789,727
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,150	28,150
應付直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	296	38,338	-	-	-	-	-	38,634
其他負債	Other liabilities	184,563	76,444	52,684	95,237	140	-	106,674	515,742
		14,401,418	4,246,612	6,391,272	3,098,153	102,089	-	134,824	28,374,368
淨(負債)/資產差距	Net (liability)/asset gap	(12,988,208)	(502,199)	(2,918,956)	1,112,804	6,983,560	11,028,663	802,580	3,518,244

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(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續)

(ii) 依據合約到期日未折現之現金流量

下表列示本行於報告日就非衍生金融負債包括應付利息，按合約尚餘期限而支付的現金流量。所披露金額是以合約上未折現現金流量為依據。有期非衍生金融負債的應付利息按合約上利息支付日期而列報。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(ii) Undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities

The cash flows payable by the Bank for the non-derivative financial liabilities including interest payable that will be settled by remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date are presented in the following table. The amounts disclosed are based on the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Interest payable in respect of term non-derivative financial liabilities is reported based on contractual interest payment date.

		2017					5年以上 Over 5 years	無註明 Undated	總額 Total
		1個月以上 但3個月內 Over 1 month but within 3 months	3個月以上 但1年內 Over 3 months but within 1 year	1年以上 但5年內 Over 1 year but within 5 years	1個月內 Within 1 month	1 month but within 3 months			
非衍生金融負債	Non-derivative financial liabilities								
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	3,978	-	-	-	-	-	3,978	
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	15,419,891	5,395,733	4,209,149	3,840,048	164,785	-	29,029,606	
應付直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	309,218	34	132	13	-	-	309,397	
其他負債	Other liabilities	211,840	36,176	66,059	62,445	-	-	501,731	
		15,944,927	5,431,943	4,275,340	3,902,506	164,785	-	29,844,712	
未確認之貸款承擔	Unrecognised loan commitments	1,963,900	35,043	315,018	547,237	1,261,164	639	4,123,001	
財務擔保及其他與信貸相關的或然負債	Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	4,708	18,613	48,665	126,769	25,666	2,000	226,421	
		1,968,608	53,656	363,683	674,006	1,286,830	2,639	4,349,422	
衍生工具現金流量	Derivative cash flows								
按淨額結算之衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on net basis	-	301	233	1,620	4,621	784	7,559	
按總額結算之衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis								
- 總流出	- total outflow	-	724,483	707,460	579,089	241,313	-	2,252,345	
- 總流入	- total inflow	-	(725,803)	(710,696)	(579,089)	(241,313)	-	(2,256,901)	
淨流入	Net inflow	-	(1,320)	(3,236)	-	-	-	(4,556)	

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續)

(ii) 依據合約到期日未折現之現金流量 (續)

		2016							
		1個月以上 但3個月內	3個月以上 但1年內	1年以上 但5年內	5年以上	無註明	總額		
		Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Total		
		即時還款 Repayable on demand	1個月內 Within 1 month	1 month 3 months	3 months 1 year	1 year 5 years	5 years	無註明 Undated	總額 Total
非衍生金融負債	Non-derivative financial liabilities								
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	2,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	14,214,444	4,142,606	6,361,284	3,029,647	102,537	-	-	27,850,518
應付直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	296	38,356	-	-	-	-	-	38,652
其他負債	Other liabilities	184,563	67,093	38,874	85,288	-	-	106,674	482,492
		14,401,418	4,248,055	6,400,158	3,114,935	102,537	-	106,674	28,373,777
未確認之貸款承擔	Unrecognised loan commitments	1,897,003	552,314	217,270	208,001	322,311	29,400	-	3,226,389
財務擔保及其他與信貸 相關的或然負債	Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	176	16,088	60,969	117,080	29,428	2,000	-	225,741
		1,897,179	568,402	278,239	325,081	351,739	31,490	-	3,452,130
衍生工具現金流量	Derivative cash flows								
按淨額結算之衍生 金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on net basis	-	330	485	2,447	5,068	-	-	8,330
按總額結算之衍生 金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis								
- 總流出	- total outflow	-	664,680	247,836	801,784	448,283	-	-	2,162,583
- 總流入	- total inflow	-	(661,116)	(247,876)	(801,828)	(448,283)	-	-	(2,159,103)
淨流出/(流入)	Net outflow/(inflow)	-	3,564	(40)	(44)	-	-	-	3,480

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理

市場風險是指因資產負債表內外之利率、匯率持倉市價及股票與商品價格之變動，而引致本行損益或儲備之變動所產生的風險。

本行就所持倉盤或金融工具包括匯率合約、利率合約、定息票據及股票與衍生工具，承受市場風險。

董事會審閱及核准市場風險管理及交易授權之政策。資產負債管理委員會獲賦予控制及監管市場風險之職責，包括定期檢討風險及風險管理框架，例如既定限額及虧損限額。該等限額由資產負債管理委員會制定並參考市況定期檢討，而任何重大變動均須經董事會審閱。本行之政策為不得超過限額。

(i) 利率風險管理

本行的利率風險源自財資及商業信貸活動。利率風險主要因帶息資產、負債及承擔在再定息的時差所致，亦與無息負債持倉有關，其中包括股東資金及往來賬戶及若干定息貸款及負債。本行之利率風險由財務管理部管理，並維持在經董事會批核的限額，本行亦使用利率掉期及其他衍生工具管理利率風險。

本行在每一季度使用價位基點計算方法監控及限制其承受的利率風險。價位基點是用來計算因一基點利率的變動所導致金融工具或工具組合現值變動的技術。此方法亦可用來快速評估一基點的利率變動所導致損益的影響。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management

Market risk is the risk arising from the movements in market prices of on- and off-balance sheet positions in interest rates, foreign exchange rates as well as equity and commodity prices and the resulting change in the profit or loss or reserve of the Bank.

The Bank is exposed to market risk on position taken or financial instrument held or taken such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate contracts, fixed income and equity securities and derivatives instruments.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the policies for the management of market risks and trading authorities. The ALMCO has been delegated the responsibility of controlling and monitoring market risk including regular review of the risk exposures and the risk management framework such as the established limits and stop-losses. The limits are set by ALMCO and reviewed on a periodic basis with reference to market conditions, with any material changes requiring a review by the Board of Directors. It is the Bank's policy that no limit should be exceeded.

(i) Interest rate risk management

The Bank's interest rate positions arise from treasury and commercial banking activities. Interest rate risk primarily results from the timing differences in the repricing of interest-bearing assets, liabilities and commitments. It also relates to positions from non-interest bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed by the Financial Management Department ("FMD") within limits approved by the Board. The Bank also uses interest rate swaps and other derivatives to manage interest rate risk.

The Bank uses the Price Value of a Basis Point ("PVBP") measurement quarterly to monitor and limit its interest rate risk exposure. PVBP is a technique involving the calculation of the change in present value of a financial instrument or a portfolio of instruments due to a change of one basis point in interest rates. It also provides a quick tool to evaluate the impact on profit and loss due to a basis point movement in interest rates.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 利率風險管理(續)

本行採用情景分析法及壓力測試，以評估本行在不利的情况下銀行帳戶的利率風險。情景分析法及壓力測試亦用於評估對有選擇權的活期及儲蓄存款、按揭貸款提前還款及有隱含期權的債券提前還款對淨利息收益的影響。

以下為利率敏感度用於向資產負債管理委員會匯報作風險管理用途，並只限於活期及儲蓄存款均保持在目前的水平及按揭貸款直至其原到期日還款之簡單情景。本行除稅前溢利因利率轉變而出現的實際變動可能與敏感度分析的結果有所差異。是項計算已計及對帶息金融工具及利率掉期合約的影響。

		2017	2016
上升10基點	Increase in 10 basis points	3,149	3,616
下降10基點	Decrease in 10 basis points	(3,149)	(3,616)

結構性利率風險主要源自無息負債，包括股東資金及往來賬戶及若干定息貸款及負債。結構性利率風險由資產負債管理委員會監管。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk management (continued)

The Bank uses scenario analysis and stress test to assess the Banking book interest rate risk the Bank would face under adverse circumstances. Scenario analysis and stress test are also devised to assess the impact on net interest income arising from the optionality of demand and saving deposits, the prepayment of mortgage loans and the prepayment of debt securities with embedded options.

Interest rate sensitivity set out below is for risk management reported to ALMCO only in simplified scenario, where demand and saving deposits remain in the level as they currently are and mortgage loans are serviced until their original maturity. Actual changes in the Bank's profit before tax resulting from the change in interest rates may differ from the result of the sensitivity analysis. The effect on interest-bearing financial instruments and interest rate swaps has been included in this calculation.

Structural interest rate risk arises primarily from the deployment of non-interest bearing liabilities, including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Structural interest rate risk is monitored by ALMCO.

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(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 利率風險管理(續)

下表顯示於報告日帶息資產及負債之預期下次利率重訂日。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk management (continued)

The following tables indicate the expected next repricing date for the assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

		2017				免息 Non- interest bearing	合計 Total
		3個月以內 Within 3 months	3個月以上 但1年內 Over but within 3 months 1 year	1年以上 但5年內 Over but within 1 year 5 years	5年以上 Over 5 years		
資產	Assets						
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融 機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	506,490	-	-	-	646,914	1,153,404
貿易票據	Trade bills	4,782	-	-	-	-	4,782
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	-	-	-	-	14,491	14,491
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	20,295,803	499,177	644,222	27,500	166,248	21,632,950
存放直屬控股公司及同系 附屬公司款項	Amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	4,675,136	123,270	-	-	81,577	4,879,983
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	1,674,385	3,256,626	204,504	25,070	370,968	5,531,553
其他資產	Others	-	-	-	-	682,180	682,180
總資產	Total assets	27,156,596	3,879,073	848,726	52,570	1,962,378	33,899,343
負債	Liabilities						
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	3,978	3,978
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	24,149,150	2,767,444	164,784	-	1,885,437	28,966,815
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	9,326	9,326
應付直屬控股公司及同系 附屬公司款項	Amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	306,923	-	-	-	2,440	309,363
其他負債	Others	-	-	-	-	539,068	539,068
總負債	Total liabilities	24,456,073	2,767,444	164,784	-	2,440,249	29,828,550
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap	2,700,523	1,111,629	683,942	52,570	(477,871)	4,070,793

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 利率風險管理(續)

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk management (continued)

		2016					
		3個月以上 但1年內	1年以上 但5年內	5年以上	免息		
		Over 3 months	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	合計 Total	
		3個月內 Within 3 months	3 months but within 1 year	1 year but within 5 years	5 years		
資產	Assets						
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融 機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	481,057	-	-	-	677,994	1,159,051
貿易票據	Trade bills	11,687	-	-	-	-	11,687
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	-	-	-	-	26,264	26,264
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	19,541,217	500,295	928,006	122,782	216,476	21,308,776
存放直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	4,016,200	561,958	-	-	95,073	4,673,231
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	2,035,133	1,465,799	307,192	-	249,858	4,057,982
其他資產	Others	-	-	-	-	655,621	655,621
總資產	Total assets	26,085,294	2,528,052	1,235,198	122,782	1,921,286	31,892,612
負債	Liabilities						
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	2,115	2,115
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	22,652,817	3,002,916	101,949	-	2,032,045	27,789,727
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	28,150	28,150
應付直屬控股公司及 同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	38,320	-	-	-	314	38,634
其他負債	Others	-	-	-	-	515,742	515,742
總負債	Total liabilities	22,691,137	3,002,916	101,949	-	2,578,366	28,374,368
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap	3,394,157	(474,864)	1,133,249	122,782	(657,080)	3,518,244

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(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 利率風險管理(續)

下表顯示本年度之實際利率：

		2017	2016
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placement with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	1.22%	1.09%
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills and advances to customers	2.90%	3.01%
金融資產	Financial assets	1.40%	1.81%
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	0.49%	0.63%
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	0.58%	0.71%

(ii) 貨幣風險管理

本行的外匯風險源自外匯買賣、商業銀行業務。所有外幣持倉限額經董事會訂定，由財資部監管。

由於本行大部份資產及負債是以澳門幣、港幣及美元結算，而這三種貨幣掛鈎，因此董事會不認為本行存在重大貨幣風險。以下為於報告日之風險：

2017

		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	38.1%	56.5%	1.2%	4.2%	100%
總負債	Total liabilities	39.1%	52.3%	4.2%	4.4%	100%
淨額	Net position	(1.0)%	4.2%	(3.0)%	(0.2)%	—

2016

		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	38.3%	51.9%	4.3%	5.5%	100%
總負債	Total liabilities	38.4%	49.8%	5.9%	5.9%	100%
淨額	Net position	(0.1)%	2.1%	(1.6)%	(0.4)%	—

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk management (continued)

The following table indicates the effective interest rates for the year:

(ii) Currency risk management

The Bank's foreign exchange positions arise from foreign exchange dealing, commercial banking operations. All foreign exchange positions are managed by the Treasury Department within limits approved by the Board of Directors.

The directors do not consider the Bank to have significant foreign currency risk as the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities are denominated in Macau patacas, Hong Kong dollars and United States dollars, which are pegged to each other. The exposure at the reporting date was as follows:

23 財務風險管理(續)

(d) 營運風險管理

營運風險乃指因內部程序不完善或失效、人為過失、系統故障或外來事故而引致虧損之風險。

本行所建立之風險管理架構在企業及部門層面上控制風險。相關管理原理乃建基於本行高級管理層一貫所持之誠信及風險意識。

此架構包括連同監控措施之管治政策，保證所有營運單位完全遵從。該等措施由高級管理層所領導之營運管理委員會指導、監控及問責。該等委員會定期進行檢討，以確保內部監控妥善運作，並識別出可予改進的地方。

另外，本行的內部稽核部門進行定期檢討，量度本行內部監控系統之成效。該部門向監事會匯報，以確保以高水平誠信管理此架構。

(e) 資本管理

本行的政策是要維持雄厚資本，以支持本行業務發展及能達到法定的資本充足比率之要求。本行資本管理的首要目標，除了符合澳門金管局的要求及香港金管局對直屬控股公司集團整體的規定外，還有保障本行能夠持續經營，從而藉着訂定與風險水平相稱的產品及服務價格以及以合理費用獲得融資的方式，繼續為股東帶來回報，並為其他相關人士帶來利益。

本行積極定期檢討及管理其資本結構，以維持在更大槓桿比率所可能帶來更高股東回報與穩健資本狀況所提供的優勢及保障兩者中間取得平衡，並因應經濟情況轉變而調整資本結構。至於就信貸、市場及營運等風險所持最低資本要求金額，則按《巴塞爾資本協定二》要求及依照澳門金管局及香港金管局的規例而計算。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Operational risk management

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The Bank's risk management framework is established to control risks at both corporate and departmental levels. The underlying management principle is built upon a longstanding culture of high integrity and risk awareness fostered by senior executives of the Bank.

The framework consists of governing policies with control measures to ascertain absolute compliance by all operating units. These measures are directed, controlled and held to account by operational management committees chaired by senior executives. Regular reviews are performed by the committees to ensure proper functioning of internal controls and to identify improvement opportunities.

Furthermore, independent reviews are conducted by the Bank's Internal Audit Department to measure the effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal controls. This department reports to the Supervisory Council to ensure the framework is managed with high standards.

(e) Capital management

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Bank's business and to meet the statutory capital adequacy ratio. In addition to meeting the AMCM requirements and the HKMA requirements on group basis for its immediate holding company, the Bank's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Bank actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might otherwise be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. The amount of minimum capital requirements held for credit, market and operational risks is calculated in accordance with the Basel II requirements under AMCM and HKMA regulations.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(e) 資本管理(續)

本行按各業務部門所承受的風險來分配資本。本行亦要符合澳門金管局及香港金管局因應監管所需而制定的資本要求。截至2017年及2016年12月31日止各年度，本行已遵守一切外界所定的資本要求，也遠超澳門金管局及香港金管局的最低規定比率。

24 公平價值

按公平價值列賬之金融工具

持續按公平價值計量的金融工具包括買賣用途資產及負債，以及分類為可供銷售的金融工具。

公平價值估計是根據金融工具的特性及相關市場資料於某一特定時間作出，因此一般是主觀的。本行按下列公平價值等級計量公平價值，當中反映了計算時所運用的主要數據：

- (i) 第1等級：參考相同工具在交投活躍市場取得的市場報價(未經調整)。
- (ii) 第2等級：運用除屬於第1等級的市場報價以外的可直接觀察數據(即價格)或間接觀察數據(即源自價格)。這個等級涵蓋使用以下估值方式的工具：同類工具在交投活躍市場的市場報價；相同或同類工具在交投不活躍市場的報價；或其他估值模式，而當中所用的重要數據全都是直接或間接可從市場觀察所得的資料。
- (iii) 第3等級：運用並非基於可觀察市場數據的資產或負債數據(不可觀察的數據)。這個等級涵蓋非以可觀察市場資料的數據為估值模式的所有工具，而不可觀察的數據可對工具估值構成重大影響。這個等級也包括使用以下估值方法的工具，即參考同類工具的市場報價，並需要作出重大的不可觀察的調整或假設，以反映不同工具的差異。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Capital management (continued)

Capital is allocated to the various activities of the Bank depending on the risk taken by each business division. The Bank is subject to the capital requirements of the AMCM and the HKMA for their regulatory supervision purposes. The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 and are well above the minimum required ratio set by the AMCM and HKMA.

24 Fair values

Financial instruments carried at fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value on an ongoing basis include trading assets and liabilities and financial instruments classified as available-for-sale.

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

- (i) Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- (ii) Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- (iii) Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

24 公平價值(續)

按公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

於交投活躍市場交易的金融工具是根據市場報價或交易商報價以釐定公平價值。至於所有並非於交投活躍市場交易的其他金融工具，本行使用估值模式來確定公平價值包括預期未來現金流量現值淨額及根據「無套利」原理的現金流量折現模型、以及業界就單純衍生工具所採用的標準期權定價模型。估值模式的目標是確定公平價值，以反映金融工具在報告日的價格，而該價格可被視為等同由市場參與者在公平交易基礎上決定的價格。

估值模式大多只採用可觀察的市場資料。因此，公平價值計量的可靠性甚高。不過，部份金融工具是基於一個或以上的重要但不可觀察市場數據來計值。由此得出的公平價值較屬主觀判斷。「不可觀察」一詞並非意指絕無市場資料可取用，而是市場存在很少或當前不存在資料用以釐定可能出現公平交易的水平。可觀察數據例子包括即期及遠期匯率、基準利率曲線以及交易屬普遍的期權產品適用的波動曲面。不可觀察數據例子包括交易並非普遍的期權產品適用的波動曲面，以及市場因素之間的相互關係。

如果取得可觀察的市價及模式數據，可減省管理層需時判斷或估計，也可減少有關釐定公平價值的估值不確定因素。可觀察的市價及模式數據取得與否，視乎產品及市場而定，並易受金融市場的特定事件及一般情況的影響而出現變化。

至於較為複雜的工具，本行以採用專有估值模式的經紀定價服務作為公平價值計量的數據。該等估值模式一般開發自業界已確認的估值模式，而當中的部份或全部數據不可從市場觀察得到。

公平價值受制於控制框架。該框架旨在確保公平價值經由獨立於承受風險者的職能機構釐定或驗證。為此，釐定公平價值的最終責任落在財務管理部。財務管理部確立規管估值的程序，並負責確保這些程序符合一切相關會計準則。

24 Fair values (continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

Fair values of financial instruments that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments that are not traded in the active markets, the Bank determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value of expected future cash flows and discounted cash flow models based on “no-arbitrage” principles, standard option pricing models across the industry for vanilla derivative products. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm’s length.

The majority of valuation techniques employ only observable market data. Hence, the reliability of the fair values measurement is high. However, certain financial instruments are valued on the basis of one or more significant market inputs that are not observable. The fair value derived is more judgemental. “Not observable” does not mean there is absolutely no market data available but there is little or no current market data available from which to determine the level at which an arm’s length transaction would likely occur. Examples of observable inputs include foreign exchange spot and forward rates, benchmark interest rate curves and volatility surfaces for commonly traded option products. Examples of unobservable inputs include volatility surfaces for less commonly traded option products and correlations between market factors.

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the valuation uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. The availability varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For more complex instruments, the Bank uses the broker pricing service, which adopts proprietary valuation models, as inputs to a fair value measurement. These models usually are developed from recognised valuation models across the industry with some or all of the inputs into these models being unobservable in the market.

Fair values are subject to a control framework that aims to ensure that they are either determined, or validated, by a function independent of the risk-taker. To this end, ultimate responsibility for the determination of fair values lies with FMD. FMD establishes procedures governing valuation, and is responsible for ensuring that these comply with all relevant accounting standards.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

24 公平價值(續)

按公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

下表按公平價值等級及金融工具之分類方法分析於報告日以公平價值計量之金融工具。

24 Fair values (continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date according to the level in the fair value hierarchy into which they are categorised.

經常性公平價值計量	Recurring fair value measurements	2017			合計 Total
		第1等級 Level 1	第2等級 Level 2	第3等級 Level 3	
資產	Assets				
買賣用途資產	Trading assets				
– 買賣用途衍生金融工具 之正公平價值	– Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	14,491	–	14,491
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
– 政府債券	– Treasury bills	–	4,397,342	–	4,397,342
– 其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	490,635	272,608	–	763,243
– 上市股票	– Listed equity securities	–	–	–	–
– 非上市股票	– Unlisted equity securities	–	–	370,968	370,968
		490,635	4,669,950	370,968	5,531,553
負債	Liabilities				
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities				
– 買賣用途衍生金融工具 之負公平價值	– Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	9,326	–	9,326

24 公平價值(續)

按公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

24 Fair values (continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

經常性公平價值計量	Recurring fair value measurements	2016			合計 Total
		第1等級 Level 1	第2等級 Level 2	第3等級 Level 3	
資產	Assets				
買賣用途資產	Trading assets				
– 買賣用途衍生金融工具 之正公平價值	– Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	26,264	–	26,264
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
– 政府債券	– Treasury bills	–	2,883,211	–	2,883,211
– 其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	815,189	109,724	–	924,913
– 上市股票	– Listed equity securities	35,281	9,303	–	44,584
– 非上市股票	– Unlisted equity securities	–	–	205,274	205,274
		850,470	3,002,238	205,274	4,057,982
負債	Liabilities				
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities				
– 買賣用途衍生金融工具 之負公平價值	– Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	28,150	–	28,150

(i) 第1等級與第2等級之轉移

於本年度，金融工具在公平價值的第1等級和第2等級之間並無作出重大轉移。本行之政策為於報告期末時確認如有公平價值各等級之間作出轉移。

(i) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

During the year, there were no transfers of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The Bank's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

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(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

24 公平價值(續)

按公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

(ii) 第3等級之公平價值

第3等級之公平價值之對賬

下表列示在公平價值第3等級之公平價值計量期初結餘及期末結餘之對賬表：

24 Fair values (continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

(ii) Level 3 fair values

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balance to the ending balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

		可供銷售金融資產－股票 Available for sale financial assets – equity	
		2017	2016
資產	Assets		
1月1日結餘	At 1 January	205,274	134,713
於資產負債表確認之 公平價值變動	Changes in fair value recognised in the balance sheet	165,694	70,561
12月31日結餘	At 31 December	370,968	205,274

第3等級之公平價值計量相關信息：

Information about Level 3 fair value measurements:

	估值模式 Valuation techniques	具備重要但不可觀察數據 Significant unobservable inputs	範圍 Range
可供銷售非上市股票 Available-for-sale unlisted equity securities	市場比較方法 Market-comparable approach	缺少市場性折扣 Discount for lack of marketability	40%至50% 40% to 50%

銀行以市盈率或扣除利息、稅項的企業盈利比率，以低者為準去估計可供銷售的非上市股票證券之公平價值(按缺乏市場流通性調整)。公平價值的量度與缺乏市場流通性調整是相反關係的。於2017年12月31日，在其他變量不變的情況下評估，減少/增加缺乏市場流通性調折扣5%將會增加或減少銀行的投資物品估價儲備澳門幣18,548,400元(2016年：澳門幣10,263,700元)。

The Bank has estimated the fair value of available-for-sale unlisted equity securities using the lower of the price/earning ratios and enterprise value to earning before interest, and taxes ratio adjusted for lack of marketability discount. The fair value measurement is negatively correlated to the discount for lack of marketability. At 31 December 2017, it is estimated that with all other variables held constant, a decrease/increase in discount of lack of marketability by 5% would have increased/decreased the Bank's investment revaluation reserve by MOP18,548,400 (2016: MOP10,263,700).

25 直屬控股公司及最終控股公司

於2017年12月31日，董事認為本行的直屬控股公司及最終控股公司分別為於香港註冊成立的華僑永亨銀行有限公司以及於新加坡註冊成立的華僑銀行有限公司。這些公司亦編制了可作公開用途的財務報表。

25 immediate holding and ultimate controlling party

At 31 December 2017, the directors consider the immediate holding and ultimate controlling party of the Bank to be OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited, which is incorporated in Hong Kong, and Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, which is incorporated in Singapore respectively. These entities produce financial statements available for public use.

未經審核之財務資料披露

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(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

以下未經審核之財務資料披露，是為符合澳門金融管理局發出之財務資料披露指引而編製。

The following unaudited disclosures of financial information are prepared to comply with the Guideline on the Disclosure of Financial Information issued by the Monetary Authority of Macao.

(a) 最高綜合集團之資本充足比率

(a) Capital adequacy ratio of top consolidated group

		集團 Group	
		2017	2016
於12月31日之資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio as at 31 December	17.2%	17.1%

最高綜合集團按照新加坡金融管理局第637號通告(資本充足比率風險要求)規則計算監管資本及資本要求。

The calculation of the regulatory capital and capital charges of the top consolidated group are in accordance with the Monetary Authority of Singapore Notice to Banks No. 637 (Notice on Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement) for Banks incorporated in Singapore.

(b) 資本基礎組成部份

(b) Components of own funds

		2017	2016
基本自有資金：	Core capital:		
已繳資本	Paid-up share capital	120,000	120,000
法定準備金、公司章程規定之準備金及其他未分配盈餘所組成之準備金	Legal, statutory and other reserves created by appropriation of retained profits	304,200	304,200
盈餘滾存	Profits brought forward	2,319,054	1,956,466
本年度合格盈餘	Current year eligible net profits	167,990	187,815
基本自有資金總額	Total core capital	2,911,244	2,568,481
補充自有資金：	Supplementary capital:		
對不動產重估之儲備金	Reserves on revaluation of own premises	51,610	51,610
一般準備金	General provision	218,168	213,696
補充自有資金總額	Total supplementary capital	269,778	265,306
扣減項目：	Deduction:	-	-
經扣減項目後之自有資金總額	Total own funds after deduction	3,181,022	2,833,787

扣減項目後之自有資金總額及構成部分是按照澳門金融管理局第012/93號通告規則計算。

The calculation on the components and total amount of own funds after deduction is in accordance with Notice No. 012/93-AMCM.

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(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

(c) 資本充足

(i) 資本充足比率

		2017	2016
於12月31日資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio as at 31 December	15.86%	15.16%

資本充足比率是按照澳門金融管理局第011/2015號通告規則計算。

(c) Capital adequacy

(i) Capital adequacy ratio

The calculation on the capital adequacy ratio is in accordance with Notice No.011/2015-AMCM.

(ii) 市場風險之資本要求

		2017	2016
市場風險資本之要求：	The market risk capital requirements for		
－利率風險	－ Interest rate risk	－	－
－股權風險	－ Equity position risk	－	－
－外匯風險	－ Foreign exchange risk	5,091	3,325
－商品風險	－ Commodity risk	－	－
加權市場風險總額	Weighted market risk exposures	5,091	3,325

(ii) Market risk capital requirement

(d) 信貸風險

(i) 按地理分類之客戶貸款分析

		2017				
		客戶貸款 總額	已過期 客戶貸款 (三個月以上)	減值貸款 (個別客戶)	個別減值 準備	整體減值 準備
		Gross loans and advances	Overdue loans and advances (over 3 months)	Impaired loans (individually determined)	Individually assessed impairment allowances	Collectively assessed impairment allowances
澳門	Macau	20,392,650	15,297	11,789	6,761	7,435
香港	Hong Kong	455,867	－	－	－	166
中國內地	China	414,620	－	－	－	151
其他	Other	215,354	－	－	－	78
		21,478,491	15,297	11,789	6,761	7,830

(d) 信貸風險 (續)**(i) 按地理分類之客戶貸款分析 (續)**

		2016				
		客戶貸款 總額	已過期 客戶貸款 (三個月以上) Overdue loans and advances (over 3 months)	減值貸款 (個別客戶) Impaired loans (individually determined)	個別減值 準備 Individually assessed impairment allowances	整體減值 準備 Collectively assessed impairment allowances
澳門	Macau	19,480,892	9,824	10,233	3,575	7,229
香港	Hong Kong	964,048	34	34	90	357
中國內地	China	414,734	–	–	–	153
其他	Other	242,894	–	–	–	91
		21,102,568	9,858	10,267	3,665	7,830

以上地理分類之分析乃按借款人所在地並已顧及轉移風險因素。一般而言，在有關貸款之債權獲得並非借款人所在地之一方擔保視作轉移風險。

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of the borrowers after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, risk transfer applies when a loan is guaranteed by a party situated in an area different from the counterparty.

(ii) 按地理分類之債務證券分析**(ii) Geographical analysis of debt securities**

		2017		2016	
		帳面值 Carrying amount	個別減值準備 Individually assessed impairment allowances	帳面值 Carrying amount	個別減值準備 Individually assessed impairment allowances
香港	Hong Kong	154,603	–	539,315	–
其他亞太地區	Rest of Asia-Pacific	4,840,287	–	3,115,802	–
美洲	Americas	81,728	–	75,568	–
其他	Other	83,967	–	77,439	–
		5,160,585	–	3,808,124	–

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(d) 信貸風險 (續)

(iii) 根據報告日至合約到期日止之間的尚餘期限劃分之個別資產及負債項目的期限分析表

(d) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis on certain assets and liabilities based on the residual contractual maturity at the reporting date

		2017							
		即時還款	1個月內	1個月以上但3個月內	3個月以上但1年內	1年以上但3年內	3年以上	無註明	總額
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	but within 3 months	but within 1 year	but within 3 years	Over 3 years	Indefinite period	Total
資產	Assets								
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills, loans and advances to customers	241,029	506,076	455,779	1,727,757	3,853,616	14,684,425	-	21,468,682
現金及存放銀行同業款項	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	1,013,510	139,894	-	-	-	-	-	1,153,404
由澳門政府及/或澳門金融管理局發出之證券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM	-	375,858	927,921	3,093,563	-	-	-	4,397,342
持有之存款證	Certificates of deposit held	-	-	61,335	52,539	-	-	-	113,874
其他證券	Other securities	-	113,155	80,569	163,063	139,669	152,912	370,968	1,020,336
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	3,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,978
公營機構存款	Deposits from public sector entities	1,056	2,060,000	1,047,695	-	-	-	-	3,108,751
控股及相關公司款項	Deposits from holding and associated companies	309,218	-	132	13	-	-	-	309,363
非銀行同業客戶存款	Deposits from non-bank customers	15,418,248	3,322,776	3,137,115	3,815,141	164,734	50	-	25,858,064

(d) 信貸風險 (續)

(iii) 根據報告日至合約到期日止之間的尚餘期限劃分之個別資產及負債項目的期限分析表 (續)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis on certain assets and liabilities based on the residual contractual maturity at the reporting date (continued)

		2016							
		1個月	3個月	1年以上	3年以上	無註明			
		以上但	以上但	1年以上	3年以上	無註明			
		3個月內	1年內	但3年內	3年以上	Indefinite		總額	
		Over	Over	Over	Over	period		Total	
	即時還款	1個月內	1 month	3 months	1 year	3 years			
	Repayable	Within	but within	but within	but within	Over			
	on demand	1 month	3 months	1 year	3 years	3 years			
資產	Assets								
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills, loans and advances to customers	329,222	433,935	569,280	2,156,504	3,696,816	13,917,003	-	21,102,760
現金及存放銀行同業款項	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	923,829	234,818	-	-	-	-	404	1,159,051
由澳門政府及/或澳門金融管理局發出之證券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM	-	579,851	1,035,650	1,267,710	-	-	-	2,883,211
持有之存款證	Certificates of deposit held	-	-	-	-	48,404	-	-	48,404
其他證券	Other securities	-	98,394	128,194	198,089	364,862	86,970	249,858	1,126,367
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	2,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115
公營機構存款	Deposits from public sector entities	989	-	1,037,163	-	-	-	-	1,038,152
控股及相關公司款項	Deposits from holding and associated companies	296	38,338	-	-	-	-	-	38,634
非銀行同業客戶存款	Deposits from non-bank customers	14,213,455	4,131,830	5,301,425	3,002,916	101,712	237	-	26,751,575

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(e) 外匯風險

(e) Foreign exchange risk

		2017					
		澳門幣	港幣	人民幣	美元	其他貨幣	合計
		MOP	HK\$	Chinese Renminbi	US\$	Other currencies	Total
淨長盤總額	Total net long positions	-	329,806	2,459	4,123	2,085	338,473
淨短盤總額	Total net short positions	338,473	-	-	-	-	338,473

		2016					
		澳門幣	港幣	人民幣	美元	其他貨幣	合計
		MOP	HK\$	Chinese Renminbi	US\$	Other currencies	Total
淨長盤總額	Total net long positions	-	49,864	1,872	-	1,442	53,178
淨短盤總額	Total net short positions	36,907	-	-	16,229	42	53,178

		2017				
		港幣	人民幣	美元		合計
		HK\$	Chinese Renminbi	US\$		Total
現貨資產	Spot assets	19,144,960	430,705	420,360		19,996,025
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	17,722,502	510,927	1,431,324		19,664,753
遠期買入	Forward purchases	506,168	115,006	1,635,402		2,256,576
遠期賣出	Forward sales	1,598,820	32,325	620,315		2,251,460
長/(短)盤淨額	Net long/(short) positions	329,806	2,459	4,123		336,388

		2016				
		港幣	人民幣	美元		合計
		HK\$	Chinese Renminbi	US\$		Total
現貨資產	Spot assets	16,547,834	714,078	1,363,450		18,625,362
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	15,893,128	818,603	1,874,643		18,586,374
遠期買入	Forward purchases	723,302	108,118	1,327,682		2,159,102
遠期賣出	Forward sales	1,328,144	1,721	832,718		2,162,583
長/(短)盤淨額	Net long/(short) positions	49,864	1,872	(16,229)		35,507

(f) 流動資金風險**(f) Liquidity risk**

		2017	2016
每週平均最低現金結餘	Average minimum weekly cash in hand	703,763	680,523
每週平均現金結餘	Average weekly cash in hand	999,714	941,927
每月平均規定流動資產	Average month-end specified liquid assets	10,026,886	10,703,705
		2017	2016
		%	%
每月平均規定流動資產與 基本負債比率	Average month-end ratio of specified liquid assets to total basic liabilities	35.4	36.3
一個月平均流動資金比率	Average one-month liquidity ratio	42.8	45.4
三個月平均流動資金比率	Average three-months liquidity ratio	39.3	39.1

未經審核之財務資料披露

Unaudited Disclosures of Financial Information

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

(g) 資產負債表 (根據澳門金融管理局所設定之標準格式)

資產負債表於二零一七年十二月三十一日

(g) Balance sheet (in accordance with standard format established by the AMCM)

BALANÇO ANUAL EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2017

		澳門幣 MOP		
		備用金， 折舊和減值 PROVISÕES, AMORTIZAÇÕES E		
資產	ACTIVO	資產總額 ACTIVO BRUTO	MENOS – VALIAS	資產淨額 ACTIVO LIQUIDO
現金	CAIXA	474,920,183		474,920,183
AMCM存款	DEPÓSITOS NA AMCM	506,348,406		506,348,406
應收賬項	VALORES A COBRAR	314,922,428		314,922,428
在本地之其他信用機構 活期存款	DEPÓSITOS À ORDEM NOUTRAS INSTITUIÇÕES DE CRÉDITO NO TERRITÓRIO	17,219,110		17,219,110
在外地之其他信用機構 活期存款	DEPÓSITOS À ORDEM NO EXTERIOR	88,554,553		88,554,553
金，銀	OURO E PRATA			
其他流動資產	OUTROS VALORES			
放款	CRÉDITO CONCEDIDO	21,359,284,253	4,294,100	21,354,990,153
在本澳信用機構拆放	APLICAÇÕES EM INSTITUIÇÕES DE CRÉDITO NO TERRITÓRIO	4,472,544,574		4,472,544,574
在外地信用機構之通知及 定期存款	DEPÓSITOS COM PRÉ-AVISO E A PRAZO NO EXTERIOR	4,785,548,692		4,785,548,692
股票，債券及股權	ACÇÕES, OBRIGAÇÕES E QUOTAS	905,080,209	–	905,080,209
承銷資金投資	APLICAÇÕES DE RECURSOS CONSIGNADOS			
債務人	DEVEDORES	552,063		552,063
其他投資	OUTRAS APLICAÇÕES	113,874,805		113,874,805
財務投資	PARTICIPAÇÕES FINANCEIRAS	62,969,526		62,969,526
不動產	IMÓVEIS	683,581,918	40,424,050	643,157,868
設備	EQUIPAMENTO	198,330,576	159,308,031	39,022,545
遞延費用	CUSTOS PLURIENAIIS			
開辦費用	DESPESAS DE INSTALAÇÃO			
未完成不動產	IMOBILIZAÇÕES EM CURSO			
其他固定資產	OUTROS VALORES IMOBILIZADOS			
內部及調整賬	CONTAS INTERNAS E DE REGULARIZAÇÃO	78,626,904		78,626,904
總額	TOTAIS	34,062,358,200	204,026,181	33,858,332,019

(g) 資產負債表 (根據澳門金融管理局所設定之標準格式) (續)

資產負債表於二零一七年十二月三十一日
(續)

(g) Balance sheet (in accordance with standard format established by the AMCM) (continued)

BALANÇO ANUAL EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2017 (continued)

負債	PASSIVO	小結 SUB-TOTAIS	澳門幣 MOP 總額 TOTAIS
活期存款	DEPÓSITOS À ORDEM	15,051,422,936	
通知存款	DEPÓSITOS C/PRÉ-AVISO		
定期存款	DEPÓSITOS A PRAZO	10,775,449,619	
公共機構存款	DEPÓSITOS DE SECTOR PUBLICO	3,108,750,905	28,935,623,460
本地信用機構資金	RECURSOS DE INSTITUIÇÕES DE CRÉDITO NO TERRITÓRIO		
其他本地機構資金	RECURSOS DE OUTRAS ENTIDADES LOCAIS		
外幣借款	EMPRÉSTIMOS EM MOEDAS EXTERNAS	312,943,272	
債券借款	EMPRÉSTIMOS POR OBRIGAÇÕES		
承銷資金債權人	CREDORES POR RECURSOS CONSIGNADOS		
應付支票及票據	CHEQUES E ORDENS A PAGAR	70,702,930	
債權人	CREDORES	66,745,188	
各項負債	EXIGIBILIDADES DIVERSAS	70,252,688	520,644,078
內部及調整賬	CONTAS INTERNAS E DE REGULARIZAÇÃO		320,974,185
各項風險備用金	PROVISÕES PARA RISCOS DIVERSOS		10,296,840
股本	CAPITAL	120,000,000	
法定儲備	RESERVA LEGAL	120,000,000	
自定儲備	RESERVA ESTATUTÁRIA	184,200,000	
重估儲備	RESERVA DE REAVALIAÇÃO	733,361,324	
其他儲備	*OUTRAS RESERVAS	182,926,796	1,340,488,120
歷年營業結果	RESULTADOS TRANSITADOS DE EXERCÍCIOS ANTERIORES	2,319,053,822	
本年營業結果	RESULTADO DO EXERCÍCIO	411,251,514	2,730,305,336
總額	TOTAIS		33,858,332,019

未經審核之財務資料披露

Unaudited Disclosures of Financial Information

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

(g) 資產負債表(根據澳門金融管理局所設定之標準格式)(續)

資產負債表於二零一七年十二月三十一日
(續)

* 附註：其他儲備包含澳門幣182,926,796元的一般風險備用金。銀行採用《澳門財務報告準則》編制年度財務報表和計提貸款減值準備，有關減值準備可能低於按《第18/93 – AMCM號通告》所規定的最低水平的一般風險備用金。銀行會撥出一筆相等於該最低水平備用金與減值準備差異的金額(已考慮遞延稅項澳門幣24,944,563)作為監管儲備。該增撥備用金在帳項概要內的損益計算表列示為「根據金融體系法律制度增撥的備用金」，並在相關審計年度財務報表內的收益表中，以「除稅後溢利」與根據金融體系法律制度計算的「年度業績」之間的調整項目列示。

(g) Balance sheet (in accordance with standard format established by the AMCM) (continued)

BALANÇO ANUAL EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2017 (continued)

* As Outras Reservas incluem uma reserva obrigatória no montante de 182,926,796 Patacas. Porque o Banco adopta as Normas de Relato Financeiro de Macau na preparação das suas demonstrações financeiras anuais, as perdas de imparidade com base nas NRRFM podem ser inferiores ao nível mínimo de provisões genéricas calculadas de acordo com o Aviso 18/93 da AMCM (o nível mínimo). A referida reserva obrigatória representa, pois, a diferença entre o nível mínimo e as perdas de imparidade nos termos das NRRFM (antes dos impostos diferidos de 24,944,563 Patacas). Este mesmo montante, inscrito na linha «Dotações adicionais para provisões conforme RJSF» da Conta de Lucros e Perdas das contas resumidas, está reconciliado entre o «Lucro depois de impostos» e os «Resultados do ano» de acordo com as regras da RJSF na Conta de exploração das demonstrações financeiras auditadas anuais.

備查賬	CONTAS EXTRAPATRIMONIAIS	澳門幣 MOP 金額 MONTANTE
代客保管賬	VALORES RECEBIDOS EM DEPÓSITO	8,367,159,403
代收賬	VALORES RECEBIDOS PARA COBRANÇA	17,135,461
抵押賬	VALORES RECEBIDOS EM CAUÇÃO	36,925,893,349
保證及擔保付款	GARANTIAS E AVALES PRESTADOS	179,771,076
信用狀	CRÉDITOS ABERTOS	46,650,280
承兌匯票	ACEITES EM CIRCULAÇÃO	73,966,834
代付保證金	VALORES DADOS EM CAUÇÃO	
期貨買入	COMPRAS A PRAZO	2,256,900,576
期貨賣出	VENDAS A PRAZO	2,252,344,987
其他備查賬	OUTRAS CONTAS EXTRAPATRIMONIAIS	2,582,854,575

(h) 損益表 (根據澳門金融管理局所
設定之標準格式)

二零一七年營業結果演算
營業賬目

(h) Profit and loss account (in accordance with
standard format established by the AMCM)

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE RESULTADOS DO EXERCÍCIO DE 2017
CONTA DE EXPLORAÇÃO

借方	Débito	金額 MONTANTE	貸方	Crédito	澳門幣 MOP 金額 MONTANTE
負債業務成本	CUSTOS DE OPERAÇÕES PASSIVAS	164,898,500	資產業務收益	PROVEITOS DE OPERAÇÕES ACTIVAS	712,856,801
人事費用	CUSTOS COM PESSOAL		銀行服務收益	PROVEITOS DE SERVIÇOS BANCÁRIOS	117,072,557
董事及 監察會開支	REMUNERAÇÕES DOS ÓRGÃOS DE GESTÃO E FISCALIZAÇÃO	148,219	其他銀行 業務收益	PROVEITOS DE OUTRAS OPERAÇÕES BANCÁRIAS	44,581,010
職員開支	REMUNERAÇÕES DE EMPREGADOS	139,987,501	證券及財務 投資收益	RENDIMENTOS DE TÍTULOS DE CRÉDITO E DE PARTICIPAÇÕES FINANCEIRAS	87,753,145
固定職員福利	ENCARGOS SOCIAIS	52,924,189	其他銀行收益	OUTROS PROVEITOS BANCÁRIOS	34,295,707
其他人事費用	OUTROS CUSTOS COM O PESSOAL	1,469,740	非正常業務收益	PROVEITOS INORGÂNICOS	
第三者作出之供應	FORNECIMENTOS DE TERCEIROS	9,523,810			
第三者提供之勞務	SERVIÇOS DE TERCEIROS	50,082,232			
其他銀行費用	OUTROS CUSTOS BANCÁRIOS	70,578,409			
稅項	IMPOSTOS	906,266			
非正常業務費用	CUSTOS INORGÂNICOS	876,550			
折舊撥款	DOTAÇÕES PARA AMORTIZAÇÕES	28,041,194			
備用金之撥款	DOTAÇÕES PARA PROVISÕES	4,215,439			
營業利潤	LUCRO DA EXPLORAÇÃO	472,907,171			
總額	TOTAIS	996,559,220	總額	TOTAIS	996,559,220

未經審核之財務資料披露

Unaudited Disclosures of Financial Information

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

(h) 損益表 (根據澳門金融管理局所 設定之標準格式) (續)

損益計算表

(h) Profit and loss account (in accordance with standard format established by the AMCM)

(continued)

CONTA DE LUCROS E PERDAS

借方	Débito	金額 MONTANTE	貸方	Crédito	澳門幣 MOP 金額 MONTANTE
營業損失	PREJUÍZO DE EXPLORAÇÃO		營業利潤	LUCRO DE EXPLORAÇÃO	472,907,171
歷年之損失	PERDAS RELATIVAS A EXERCÍCIOS ANTERIORES	7,600,235	歷年之利潤	LUCROS RELATIVOS A EXERCÍCIOS ANTERIORES	4,215,439
特別損失	PERDAS EXCEPCIONAIS		特別利潤	LUCROS EXCEPCIONAIS	
營業利潤之 稅項撥款	DOTAÇÕES PARA IMPOSTOS SOBRE LUCROS DO EXERCÍCIO	56,601,096	備用金之使用	PROVISÕES UTILIZADAS	7,600,235
根據金融體系 法律制度增撥 的備用金	DOTAÇÕES ADICIONAIS PARA PROVISÕES CONFORME RJSF	9,270,000	根據金融體系 法律制度減撥 的備用金	DOTAÇÕES REDUÇÃO PARA PROVISÕES CONFORME RJSF	
營業結果(盈餘)	RESULTADO DO EXERCÍCIO (SE POSITIVO)	411,251,514			
總額	TOTAIS	484,722,845	總額	TOTAIS	484,722,845

未經審核之財務資料披露

Unaudited Disclosures of Financial Information

財務參與目錄

二零一七年十二月三十一日

Inventário De Participações Financeiras

EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2017

形式／業務科目 Tipo/Sector de actividade	名稱 Nome	賬面價值 Valor do balanço (澳門幣) (MOP)	百分比 Valor percentual
股票／股份－以業務科目分類 Acções/Quotas por sector de actividade			
銀行，保險及其他行業 Bancos, seguros e outros serviços	聯豐亨保險有限公司 Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang, S.A.R.L.	38,374,907	12.00%
	聯豐亨人壽保險股份有限公司 Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang-Vida, S.A.	22,942,500	10.50%
合計 TOTAIS		61,317,407	

根據澳門金融體系法律制度第七十五條之公告

Quadro a publicar ao abrigo do artigo 75º. do R.J.S.F.

分行一覽

List of Branches

總行	新馬路241號	Main Branch	241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro
荷蘭園分行	荷蘭園正街3號D	Ho Lan Un Branch	3D Avenida do Conselheiro Ferreira de Almeida
紅街市分行	高士德馬路85號	Hong Kai Si Branch	85 Avenida Horta e Costa
新橋分行	羅利老馬路19-21號	San Kiu Branch	19-21 Estrada de Adolfo Loureiro
黑沙灣分行	馬場海邊馬路32號C-F	Hak Sa Van Branch	32C-F Estrada de Marginal do Hipodromo
台山分行	巴坡沙大馬路泰豐新邨338號	Toi San Branch	338 Avenida de A.T. Barbosa
高地烏街分行	高地烏街29號A地下	Kou Tei Vu Kai Branch	29A Rua Pedro Coutinho R/C
祐漢分行	祐漢第八街信託花園195號	Iao Hon Branch	195 Rua Oito do Bairro Iao Hon
河邊新街分行	河邊新街75-79號	Ho Pin San Kai Branch	75-79 Rua Almirante Sergio
新口岸分行	新口岸宋玉生廣場286號地下	San Hau On Branch	286 Alameda Dr. Carlos D'Assumpcao R/C
筷子基分行	青洲大馬路309-315號	Fai Chi Kei Branch	Avenida do Conselheiro Borja Nos. 309-315, Mayfair Garden Bloco 5D R/C
	嘉應花園第五座地下D座		
氹仔花城分行	氹仔埃武拉街356-366號花城 利豐大廈	Flower City Branch	356-366, Rua de Evora, Edif. Lei Fung, Taipa



華僑永亨銀行
OCBC WING HANG

註冊辦事處：澳門新馬路241號

Registered Office : 241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Macau