華僑永亨銀行

OCBC WING HANG

2020

Annual Report ● 年報

目錄

Contents

本行簡介

Bank Profile

華僑永亨銀行股份有限公司(「本行」)為華僑永亨銀行有限公司(「華僑永亨香港」)之全資附屬公司。本行的前身為澳門永亨銀行，成立於1941年，現時約有500名員工。

OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (the "Bank") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited ("OWH"), a company incorporated in Hong Kong. Previously known as Banco Weng Hang, S.A., the Bank was established in 1941 and has approximately 500 employees.

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日成為華僑銀行有限公司(「華僑銀行」)之全資附屬公司。華僑銀行以資產計為東南亞第二大金融服務機構，也是世界上最高度評價的銀行之一，獲評級機構穆迪Aa1評級及惠譽和標普AA-評級。憑藉公認的財務實力和穩建性，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間銀行」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。華僑銀行亦是新加坡歷史最悠久之銀行，擁有超過470間分行及辦事處，其國際網絡遍佈19個國家及地區。旗下的附屬子公司於市場具有領導地位，包括大東方控股、利安資金管理公司及新加坡銀行。大東方控股乃新加坡和馬來西亞最大及歷史最悠久的保險公司，利安資金管理公司則是東南亞最大的私營資產管理公司之一，而全資附屬公司新加坡銀行更通過獨特的開放式產品平台，向客戶呈現資產類別中頂尖的產品組合。

OWH, the former Wing Hang Bank, Limited became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited ("OCBC") on 15 October 2014. OCBC Bank is the second largest financial services group in Southeast Asia by assets and one of the world's most highly-rated banks, with Aa1 by Moody's and AA-by both Fitch and S&P. 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 is the longest established Singapore bank with an international presence of more than 470 branches and representative offices in 19 countries and regions. OCBC Bank's market-leading subsidiaries include Great Eastern Holdings, the oldest and most established life insurance group in Singapore and Malaysia; Lion Global Investors, one of the largest private sector asset management companies in Southeast Asia; and 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.

而華僑永亨香港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特別行政區、澳門特別行政區及中國內地，服務網點超過70個，當中包括本行的11間分行。

OWH, 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 a network of over 70 branches and offices in Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Mainland China, including the 11 branches operated by the Bank.

作為華僑銀行集團之一員，本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。

The Bank, 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.

銀行資料

Bank Information

於2020年12月31日 *At 31 December 2020*

股東

華僑永亨銀行有限公司
於香港註冊

Shareholder

OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited
Incorporated in Hong Kong

董事會

董事會主席

藍宇鳴先生

董事

阮少智先生
黃循球先生(於2020年10月14日退任)
陳恒和先生
馮鈺聲先生
張建洪先生
劉漢銓先生
周志良先生
歐陽麗玲女士(於2020年10月14日委任)

Board of Directors

Chairman

Mr NA Wu Beng

Directors

Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley
Mr WONG Chun Kau Stephen (retired on 14 October 2020)
Mr CHAN Han Wo
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael
Mr CHEONG Kin Hong
Mr LAU Hon Chuen
Mr CHOW Chi Leung Cristo
Ms AU-YEUNG Lai Ling Ivy (appointed on 14 October 2020)

監事會

謝孝衍先生
梁超華先生
譚夏琪女士

Supervisory Council

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

股東會委員會

張建洪先生
馮鈺聲先生

General Meeting Committee

Mr CHEONG Kin Hong
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael

董事會主席報告

Chairman's Statement

藍宇鳴先生
董事會主席

Mr. NA Wu Beng
Chairman

2020年對於全球經濟是充滿挑戰的一年。新型冠狀病毒肆虐，澳門及鄰近地區很多客戶受到影響。有見於此，本行通過提供適當的舒緩計劃幫助客戶渡過難關。本行的資產質素亦面臨挑戰。然而，我們能靈活應對市場狀況，審慎管理貸款組合，有效將本行不良貸款率維持在0.09%的低水平。

2020 has indeed been a challenging year for the global economy. Macau and the neighboring regions were not spared by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of our customers were impacted and the Bank had reached out to support our customers by extending appropriate relief programs to help them tie over the hard times. Challenges to the Bank's asset quality were very real but we have weathered the market conditions well by keeping the Bank's non-performing loan ratio at a low level of 0.09 percent for the loan portfolio. A great deal of effort was placed on reviewing and managing the portfolio diligently.

在財務方面，儘管受到市場利率的不利因素，影響本行的淨利息收入及息差，然而本行的盈利仍錄得正增長。與此同時，透過各同事努力管理融資成本，提高貸款收益率，我們成功減低財政上的負面影響。在銀行營運方面，本行員工生產力持續提高，營運效率及成本得以改善。

Financially, the Bank has chalked up positive growth in profitability. This is despite unfavorable market interest rate factors that have impacted the Bank's net interest income and margin. Again, we managed to minimize these negative impacts through the hard work and diligence of all our colleagues in managing the cost of funding and improving loan yield wherever possible. With the continuing improvement of staff productivity, we have also managed our operation costs well.

另一方面，即使經營環境艱巨，本行仍繼續投放資源於數碼化藍圖和人材培訓。由於數碼化的投入，增強了本行之競爭力以及自動化工作流程。在改善內部流程計劃中，本年度我們完成了多個重要流程改善項目。我們亦開始計劃未來分行營運模式，並開始優化分行網絡。

Investments in digital roadmap and human resources continued despite the difficult business environment. The commitment to digitalization has enhanced the Bank's digital capacity as well as the automation processes. As part of the Bank's effort to improve internal processes, several key process improvement projects were completed during the year. We have also started planning our future branch operating model and work has begun in optimizing our branch network.

踏入2021年，經營環境依然充滿挑戰。我們將繼續保持警惕，以維持資產組合質素。同時，我們將繼續努力，維持息差率和增加非利息收入。我們相信，隨著內部流程的改善，資訊科技轉型的持續投資，從人手處理提升至自動化工作流程，人力資源投資的增加，再加上華僑銀行集團作為本行強大的後盾，我們對維持本行的競爭力和成功充滿信心。

Moving into 2021, the operating environment will still be challenging. We must continue to be vigilant in safeguarding the quality of the Bank's asset portfolio. We must also continue the effort to maintain our interest margins and grow non-interest income at the same time. With the improvement of internal processes, continuing investments in IT transformation, replacement of the manual processes with end-to-end automation, step-up of investment in human resources, and strong backing from the OCBC Group, we are confident of maintaining a competitive and successful franchise in the market.

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。

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 a strong financial performance in 2020.

董事會主席
藍宇鳴 謹啟

Na Wu Beng
Chairman

2021年3月15日

15 March 2021

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二零二零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。

According to the law and OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited's (the "Bank") Articles 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 2020 and the proposal of profit distribution which are submitted by the Board of Directors.

我們對本行進行了必要的監察工作，檢討了本行於二零二零年期間的營運和管理，並審閱了二零二零年度之董事會報告以及羅兵咸永道會計師事務所於二零二一年三月十五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。

We have carried out the necessary supervision, analyzed the operation and management of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, and reviewed the 2020 Board of Directors' report and the auditor's report issued by PricewaterhouseCoopers on 15 March 2021 for these financial statements which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank.

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。

Based on the results of the reviews above, we are in the opinion that 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

二零二一年三月十五日

President of Supervisory Council
TSE Hau Yin Aloysius

15 March 2021

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治常規

本行為於香港成立的華僑永亨香港之全資附屬公司，而華僑永亨香港為於新加坡成立及上市的華僑銀行之全資附屬公司。本行於截至2020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。

Corporate Governance Practices

The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OWH, a company incorporated in Hong Kong, which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OCBC, a company incorporated and listed in Singapore. The Bank has 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 2020.

董事會

年度內本行董事會保持穩定的組合，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法律和監管規定之簡報。

董事會之成員如下：

藍宇鳴先生*(非執行董事主席)*
張建洪先生*(董事兼總經理)*
陳恒和先生*(董事兼副總經理)*
黃循球先生*(非執行董事)*
(於2020年10月14日退任)
阮少智先生*(非執行董事)*
馮鈺聲先生*(非執行董事)*
劉漢銓先生*(非執行董事)*
周志良先生*(非執行董事)*
歐陽麗玲女士*(非執行董事)*
(於2020年10月14日委任)

藍宇鳴先生*(非執行董事主席)*為華僑永亨香港之行政總裁。

所有董事各自間均無任何關係。

年內，董事會曾舉行8次會議。2020年股東週年大會將於2021年3月30日舉行。

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 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)*
Mr WONG Chun Kau Stephen *(Non-Executive Director)*
(retired on 14 October 2020)
Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley *(Non-Executive Director)*
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael *(Non-Executive Director)*
Mr LAU Hon Chuen *(Non-Executive Director)*
Mr CHOW Chi Leung Cristo *(Non-Executive Director)*
Ms AU-YEUNG Lai Ling Ivy *(Non-Executive Director)*
(appointed on 14 October 2020)

Mr NA Wu Beng *(Non-Executive Chairman)* is the Chief Executive of OWH.

All Directors have no relationship with each other.

During the year, eight board meetings were held. The 2020 Annual General Meeting will be held on 30 March 2021.

監事會

本行監事會有清晰之職權範圍。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，以及作出所有相關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（如有），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。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，風險管理委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會成員。

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主管。

監事會於2020年度內共舉行4次會議。

Supervisory Council

The Supervisory Council of the Bank has clear terms of reference. 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 stipulated in the relevant 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 (if any), 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 *(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 the former president and member of the Audit Committee of the HKICPA. Mr TSE Hau Yin Aloysius is an Independent Non-Executive Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee, member of the Risk Management Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee of OWH.

Mr LEUNG Chiu Wah is the Chief Operations Officer of OWH, and Ms TAM Ha Kei Abby is the Head of Compliance of OWH.

Four Supervisory Council meetings were held in 2020.

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。

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.

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：

– 董事兼總經理；
– 董事兼副總經理；
– 非執行董事；
– 副總經理；
– 企業銀行處主管；
– 零售分行及財富管理處主管；
– 營運與科技處主管；及
– 策略、市場及消費貸款處主管。

Members of the Management Committee are as follows:

– Director & General Manager;
– Director & Deputy General Manager;
– Non-Executive Director;
– Deputy General Manager;
– Head of Corporate Banking Division;
– Head of Retail Branch & Wealth Management Division;
– Head of Operations & Technology Division; and
– Head of Strategy, Marketing & Lifestyle Financing Division.

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。

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.

授信委員會之成員如下：

– 董事兼總經理；
– 董事兼副總經理；
– 副總經理；
– 企業銀行處主管；
– 信貸風險管理部主管；及
– 信貸風險管理部信貸評審及批核小組組長。

Members of the Credit Committee are as follows:

– Director & General Manager;
– Director & Deputy General Manager;
– Deputy General Manager;
– Head of Corporate Banking Division;
– Head of Credit Risk Management Department; and
– Head of Credit Assessment and Approval Team of Credit Risk Management Department.

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。

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.

資產負債管理委員會之成員如下：

– 董事兼總經理；
– 董事兼副總經理；
– 副總經理；
– 資金管理部主管；及
– 財務管理部主管。

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

– Director & General Manager;
– Director & Deputy General Manager;
– Deputy General Manager;
– Head of Funding and Liability Management 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：

– 董事兼總經理；
– 董事兼副總經理；
– 副總經理；
– 營運與科技處主管；
– 策略、市場及消費貸款處主管；
– 信貸風險管理部主管；
– 資訊科技部主管；
– 法律事務及法規監察部主管；及
– 財務管理部主管。

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：

– 董事兼總經理；
– 董事兼副總經理；
– 副總經理；
– 零售分行及財富管理處主管；
– 企業銀行處主管；
– 營運與科技處主管；
– 策略、市場及消費貸款處主管；及
– 法律事務及法規監察部主管。

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:

– Director & General Manager;
– Director & Deputy General Manager;
– Deputy General Manager;
– Head of Operations & Technology Division;
– Head of Strategy, Marketing & Lifestyle Financing Division;
– Head of Credit Risk Management Department;
– Head of Information Technology Department;
– Head of Legal & Compliance Department; and
– Head of Financial Management 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:

– Director & General Manager;
– Director & Deputy General Manager;
– Deputy General Manager;
– Head of Retail Branch & Wealth Management Division;
– Head of Corporate Banking Division;
– Head of Operations & Technology Division;
– Head of Strategy, Marketing & Lifestyle Financing Division; and
– Head of Legal and Compliance 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本行資產，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，載於財務報表附註內。

內部審計為本行內部監控系統重要之一環，獨立確保本行內部監控效能，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提供確實證明已遵守本行之核數師及監管機構提出之所有建議。內部審計亦會就營運效益及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為本的審計方法而認定為本行高風險之運作範疇。本行內部審計部主管向本行總經理及監事會匯報。審計報告亦會送交監事會審閱。

2021年3月15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 of the Bank; 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 the notes to the financial statements.

Internal audit plays an important role in the Bank's internal control framework. It provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control and compliance with policies and standards across all business and operational units. Senior management is required to provide internal audit with evidence to verify that it has acted fully on all the recommendations made by external auditors and regulatory authorities. Internal audit also advises senior management on operational efficiency and risk management issues. The work of the internal audit function focuses on areas of higher risk to the Bank as determined by a risk-based audit methodology. The Head of Internal Audit Department reports to the General Manager and the President of the Supervisory Council. Audit reports are submitted to the Supervisory Council for review.

Macau, 15 March 2021

獨立核數師報告書

Independent Auditor's Report

pwc

羅兵咸永道

致華僑永亨銀行股份有限公司全體股東
（於澳門註冊成立的有限公司）

我們審核了載於第15頁至第84頁的華僑永亨銀行股份有限公司的財務報表，該財務報表由於2020年12月31日的資產負債表以及截至該日止年度的收益表、股東權益變動表和現金流量表組成，亦包括重大會計政策的摘要和解釋附註。

董事對財務報表的責任

董事負有根據澳門特別行政區政府頒布的《財務報告準則》編製及真實和公允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真實和公允地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；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紀錄。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是在根據我們的審核對上述財務報表發表意見，僅向全體股東報告，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

我們按照澳門特別行政區政府之《核數準則》和《核數實務準則》實施了核數工作。該準則要求核數師遵守有關職業道德的規範，以及要求核數師計劃和實施核數工作，以合理確信財務報表是否不存在重大誤報。

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OCBC WING HANG BANK LIMITED
(incorporated in Macao with limited liability)

We have audited the financial statements of OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited (the "Bank") set out on pages 15 to 84, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, and the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Director's responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining appropriate internal control relevant to the preparation and the true and fair presentation of the 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 proper and accurate accounting records.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, 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 the audit in accordance with the Auditing Standards and Technical Standards on Auditing issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Those standards require that the auditor complies with relevant ethical requirements and plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

獨立核數師報告書

Independent Auditor's Report

核數工作包括實施適當的核數程序，以獲取支持財務報表內的金額及披露內容的核數證據。這些程序依據核數師的專業判斷來作出選擇，包括對舞弊或錯誤而引致的財務報表存在重大誤報的風險所作的評估。在對這些風險作出評估時，核數師考慮了與被審核實體財務報表的編製及真實和公允地呈報相關的內部控制，以便設計適當的核數程序，但並非為了對被審核實體內部控制的有效性發表意見。核數工作亦包括評價董事所採用的會計政策的適當性和會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體反映。

An audit includes performing appropriate audit procedures to obtain audit evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures are selected according to the auditor's professional judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and true and fair 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.

我們相信，我們已獲得了充分和適當的核數證據，為發表我們的核數意見提供了合理的基礎。

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

核數意見

我們認為，上述的財務報表符合澳門特別行政區政府頒布的《財務報告準則》，在所有重要方面真實和公允地反映了華僑永亨銀行股份有限公司於2020年12月31日的財務狀況以及截至該日止年度的經營結果和現金流量。除了財務報表附註2(b)所述的貸款之減值準備的會計政策變動外，編製2020年12月31日止年度財務報表所採用的會計政策均與上年度財務報表所採用者一致。

Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited as at 31 December 2020 and of its operating results and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Other than the changes in accounting policies on impairment loss and allowance on loans and advances described in Note 2(b) to the financial statements, the accounting policies used in the presentation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 are consistent with those used in the preceding year.

吳慧瑩
執業會計師
羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

澳門，2021年3月15日

Ng Wai Ying
Certified Public Accountant
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Macao, 15 March 2021

收益表

Income Statement

截至2020年12月31日止年度
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

For the year ended 31 December 2020
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註 Note	2020	2019 (重述) (Restated)
利息收入	Interest income	4	**809,017**	895,041
利息支出	Interest expense	5	**(208,054)**	(337,771)
淨利息收入	**Net interest income**		**600,963**	557,270
淨佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	6	**124,638**	123,412
持作買賣用途之金融工具之淨損失	Net loss from financial instruments held for trading		**(782)**	(3,082)
其他營業收入	Other operating income	7	**27,070**	35,794
營業收入	**Operating income**		**751,889**	713,394
營業支出	Operating expenses	8	**(333,164)**	(343,809)
扣除貸款減值損失及準備前營業溢利	**Operating profit before impairment loss and allowance charged on loans and advances**		**418,725**	369,585
貸款之減值損失及準備回撥	Impairment loss and allowance released on loans and advances	9	**8,755**	21,184
營業溢利	**Operating profit**		**427,480**	390,769
出售有形固定資產之淨損失	Net loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		**(157)**	(434)
出售可供銷售及買賣用途金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale and trading financial assets	10	**1,367**	1,535
除税前溢利	**Profit before taxation**		**428,690**	391,870
税項	Taxation	11	**(52,080)**	(43,663)
年內溢利	**Profit for the year**		**376,610**	348,207

由銀行董事會批准及授權於2021年3月15日簽署。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 15 March 2021.

藍宇鳴 *主席*
張建洪 *董事*

Na Wu Beng *Chairman*
Cheong Kin Hong *Director*

第19頁至第84頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 19 to 84 form part of these financial statements.

資產負債表

Balance Sheet

於2020年12月31日
（以澳門幣千元位列示）

At 31 December 2020
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註 Note	2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
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	14	**1,108,514**	1,074,141
貿易票據	Trade bills	15	**2,007**	6,595
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	16	**43,635**	9,467
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	17	**22,407,880**	23,239,412
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		**1,437,216**	2,569,255
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	19	**9,203,111**	8,477,324
有形固定資產	Tangible fixed assets	20	**638,673**	688,658
總資產	**Total assets**		**34,841,036**	36,064,852
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	21	**559**	1,498
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	22	**25,299,093**	27,196,108
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	23	**2,394,547**	2,486,588
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	24	**33,165**	9,437
應付本期税項	Current tax payable	25	**52,647**	47,748
遞延税項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	25	**231,335**	182,288
其他負債	Other liabilities	26	**306,708**	388,312
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		**1,308,920**	768,837
總負債	**Total liabilities**		**29,626,974**	31,080,816
股東權益	**EQUITY**			
股本	Share capital	27(a)	**120,000**	120,000
儲備	Reserves		**5,094,062**	4,864,036
股東權益總額	**Total equity**		**5,214,062**	4,984,036
總負債及股東權益	**Total liabilities and equity**		**34,841,036**	36,064,852

由銀行董事會批准及授權於2021年3月15日簽署。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 15 March 2021.

藍宇鳴 *主席*
張建洪 *董事*

Na Wu Beng *Chairman*
Cheong Kin Hong *Director*

第19頁至第84頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 19 to 84 form part of these financial statements.

股東權益變動表

Statement of Changes in Equity

截至2020年12月31日止年度
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

For the year ended 31 December 2020
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註 Note	股本 Share capital	一般儲備 General reserve	法定儲備 Legal reserve	2020 銀行行址重估儲備 Bank premises revaluation reserve	投資重估儲備 Investment revaluation reserve	盈餘滾存 Unappropri-ated profits	股東權益總額 Total equity
2020年1月1日結餘	**At 1 January 2020**		**120,000**	**184,200**	**120,000**	**456,525**	**880,256**	**3,223,055**	**4,984,036**
已派股息	Dividends paid	12	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(514,800)**	**(514,800)**
已扣除稅項之銀行行址重估虧損	Deficit on revaluation of bank premises net of tax	20(a)(i)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(28,098)**	**–**	**–**	**(28,098)**
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		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**395,289**	**–**	**395,289**
銀行行址重估之相關折舊	Depreciation in relation to revaluation of bank premises		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(7,511)**	**–**	**8,536**	**1,025**
年內之溢利	Profit for the year		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**376,610**	**376,610**
2020年12月31日結餘	**At 31 December 2020**		**120,000**	**184,200**	**120,000**	**420,916**	**1,275,545**	**3,093,401**	**5,214,062**

		附註 Note	股本 Share capital	一般儲備 General reserve	法定儲備 Legal reserve	2019 銀行行址重估儲備 Bank premises revaluation reserve	投資重估儲備 Investment revaluation reserve	盈餘滾存 Unappropri-ated profits	股東權益總額 Total equity
2019年1月1日結餘(重述)	**At 1 January 2019 (Restated)**		120,000	184,200	120,000	455,298	473,352	2,866,368	4,219,218
已扣除稅項之銀行行址重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation of bank premises net of tax	20(a)(i)	–	–	–	8,690	–	–	8,690
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		–	–	–	–	406,904	–	406,904
銀行行址重估之相關折舊	Depreciation in relation to revaluation of bank premises		–	–	–	(7,463)	–	8,480	1,017
年內之溢利	Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	348,207	348,207
2019年12月31日結餘(重述)	**At 31 December 2019 (Restated)**		120,000	184,200	120,000	456,525	880,256	3,223,055	4,984,036

第19頁至第84頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 19 to 84 form part of these financial statements.

現金流量表

Cash Flow Statement

截至2020年12月31日止年度 *For the year ended 31 December 2020*
（以澳門幣千元位列示） *(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)*

		附註 Note	2020	2019（重述）(Restated)
因營業活動而產生之現金淨額	**Net cash generated from operating activities**	30(a)	**585,781**	170,403
投資活動	**Investing activities**			
購入有形固定資產	Purchases of tangible fixed assets	20	**(6,390)**	(8,965)
購入可供銷售金融資產	Purchases of available-for-sale financial assets		**(3,545,743)**	(7,195,231)
購入買賣用途證券	Purchases of trading securities		**(186,229)**	(30,814)
出售有形固定資產利得	Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		**4**	–
買賣用途證券利得	Proceeds from trading securities		**188,593**	31,291
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		**2,844,166**	3,123,179
已收股息	Dividends received	7	**7,734**	8,831
因投資活動而使用之現金淨額	**Net cash used in investing activities**		**(697,865)**	(4,071,709)
融資活動	**Financing activity**			
支付股息	Dividends paid	12	**(514,800)**	–
因融資活動而使用之現金淨額	**Net cash used in financing activity**		**(514,800)**	–
現金及等同現金項目減少	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(626,884)**	(3,901,306)
現金及等同現金項目於1月1日結餘	**Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January**		**2,986,580**	6,887,886
現金及等同現金項目於12月31日結餘	**Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December**	30(b)	**2,359,696**	2,986,580
源自經營業務活動現金流入包括：	**Cash inflows from operating activities include:**			
已收利息	Interest received		**808,110**	846,536
已付利息	Interest paid		**243,626**	352,092

第19頁至第84頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。 The notes on pages 19 to 84 form part of these financial statements.

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)*

1 一般資料

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，其註冊辦事處及主要經營場所設在澳門新馬路241號。本行之主要業務為經營銀行及有關之財務服務。

董事會認為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及於新加坡註冊成立的華僑銀行有限公司。本財務報表由本行的董事會批准於2021年3月15日簽署。

1 General information

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

The Board of Directors considers 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 financial statements were approved for the issue by the Bank's Board of Directors on 15 March 2021.

2 主要會計政策摘要

編製此財務報表之主要會計政策列示如下。

(a) 編製基礎

本行之財務報表乃按照澳門特別行政區政府於2005年12月9日所頒布的第25/2005號行政法規所核准之《財務報告準則》(「財務報告準則」)編製。

按照財務報告準則編製財務報表時，需採用若干重大之會計估算。管理層亦需於採用本行之會計政策時作出有關判斷。當中涉及高度判斷、複雜之範疇、或對本財務報表而言屬重大影響之假設及估算，已載於附註3。

編製本財務報表是以歷史成本作為計量基礎，惟分類為以市場價值誌入之銀行行址、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以公平價值誌入，其會計政策解釋見附註2(d)。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of Macau Special Administrative Region under Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 on 9 December 2005 ("MFRS").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for bank premises which are carried at market value; 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(d).

2 主要會計政策摘要（續）

(a) 編製基礎（續）

(i) 未提前採納的新準則及解釋

第44/2020號經濟財政司司長於2020年3月17日批示核准的《財務報告準則》(「新財務報告準則」)自2020年3月28日起生效，並自該日起取代澳門特別行政區政府根據第25/2005號行政法規於2005年12月9日頒布的財務報告準則。於2022年1月1日開始的年度期間，必須強制採用新財務報告準則。本行在編製此財務報表時並未提早採納新財務報告準則。

新財務報告準則所包含的所有準則預期不會對本行的財務報表產生重大影響，惟以下列載者除外：

– *新財務報告準則中國際會計準則第1號*

國際會計準則第1號「財務報表列報」，新財務報告準則中要求所有非所有者權益變動列示在一張綜合收益表或兩張報表中。當實體追溯應用某項會計政策或進行追溯重述時，該準則亦要求在最早的比較期開始時，在完整的財務報表中列示財務狀況表（資產負債表）。該等情況影響列報。

– *國際財務報告準則第9號*

新準則涉及金融資產和金融負債的分類、計量和終止確認，並引入了有關對沖會計的新規定以及新的金融資產減值模型。該準則允許在採納時使用過渡性條款。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(a) Basis of preparation *(continued)*

(i) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Effective from 28 March 2020, Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of Macau under Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 on 9 December 2005 ("MFRS") were replaced by Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Directive of Secretaria para a Economia e Finanças No. 44/2020 on 17 March 2020 ("New MFRS"). The New MFRS is mandatory for adoption from the annual period beginning 1 January 2022. The Bank has not early adopted the New MFRS in preparing the financial statements.

None of the standards included in the New MFRS is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Bank except the following as set out below:

– *IAS 1 in the New MFRS*

IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' in the New MFRS requires to present all non-owner changes in equity either in one statement of comprehensive income or in two statements. The standard also requires the presentation of a statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period in a complete set of financial statements when the entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement. These impact presentation aspects.

– *IFRS 9*

The new standard addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The standard permits to apply the transitional provisions for the adoption.

2 主要會計政策摘要*（續）*

(a) 編製基礎*（續）*

(i) 未提前採納的新準則及解釋*（續）*

– *國際財務報告準則第9號（續）*
本行預期新指引不會對其金融資產的分類和計量產生重大影響。

目前被分類為可供銷售金融資產的債務工具似乎滿足以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的分類條件，因此該等資產的會計處理不會發生變化。

本行持有的其他金融資產包括：

– 目前被分類為可供銷售的權益工具，可選擇以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益內

新減值模型要求按照預期信用損失而非僅根據已發生的信用損失確認減值準備。其適用於按攤銷成本分類的金融資產、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務工具、國際財務報告準則第15號「與客戶之間的合同產生的收入」下的合同資產、應收租賃款、貸款承諾以及某些財務擔保合同。本行已針對新模型如何影響其減值撥備進行詳細評估，結果可能導致提早確認信用損失。

新準則亦增加了披露規定和列報的改變。本行預計其金融工具的披露性質和範圍將發生改變，尤其是在新準則採納的年度內。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(a) Basis of preparation *(continued)*

(i) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted *(continued)*

– *IFRS 9 (continued)*
The Bank does not expect the new guidance to have a significant impact on the classification and measurement of its financial assets.

Debt instruments currently classified as available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets would appear to satisfy the conditions for classification as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and hence there will be no change to the accounting for these assets.

The other financial assets held by the Bank include:

– equity instruments currently classified as AFS for which a FVOCI election is available

The new impairment model also requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (ECL) rather than only incurred credit losses. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, contract assets under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts. The Bank has undertaken a detailed assessment of how its impairment provisions would be affected by the new model, it will result in an earlier recognition of individually assessed impairment allowances.

The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. These are expected to change the nature and extent of the Bank's disclosures about its financial instruments particularly in the year of the adoption of the new standard.

2 主要會計政策摘要（續）

(b) 主要會計政策之變更

年內，本行對客戶貸款之減值備用金政策進行重新評估及認為採用澳門金融管理局(「澳門金管局」)之備用金指引需對財務報表作出修訂，會在遵循澳門金管局設立的適用於澳門的法規框架下，為財務報表的使用者提供可靠及更相關的財務資料。

因此，本行定於2020年1月1日起變更貸款減值備用金的會計政策，並追溯使用變更之會計政策，對比較期間信息進行重述。

根據澳門金管局第18/93號通告的備用金指引，特定備用金是本行管理層認為本金或利息在不確定可收回的情況下，以個別貸款的本金減去已持有任何有形擔保價值所計提的。一般備用金涵蓋所有客戶貸款及或有負債，但不包括已計提特定備用金的部分。一般貸款的損失是不能單獨確定的，乃取決於過往信貸組合的風險。備用金的計提是根據澳門金管局的政策，及本行管理層的估計並作出定期審查。特定備用金和一般備用金在資產負債表的客戶貸款及其他賬項中扣除。當沒有預期可收回時，相關的債務應當撇除。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(b) Changes in significant accounting policies

During the year, the Bank re-assessed its impairment provisioning policy for loans and advances and considered that adopting the Autoridade Monetaria de Macao ("AMCM") provisioning guidelines would result in a revised presentation in the financial statements of the Bank, which would provide reliable and more relevant information to users of these financial statements in the context of the applicable Macau juridical framework set out by the AMCM.

As a result, the Bank has elected to change its accounting policy in respect of loan impairment provisioning with effect from 1 January 2020 and applied the relevant change in accounting policy retrospectively by restating its comparative information.

Following the adoption of provisioning guidelines pursuant to AMCM Notice No. 18/93, specific provisions are made against the principal amounts of individual loans net of the value of any tangible security held where, in the opinion of the management of the Bank, recoverability of principal or interest in full is uncertain. General provision for all advances to customers and contingent liabilities, exclusive of those which specific provision has been provided for. General provision relates to incurred losses not separately identified but known from experience to exist in the credit portfolio. The provisions are made with reference to the requirements of AMCM, and are based on estimates made by the management of the Bank, which are reviewed periodically. Both specific and general provisions are deducted from "Advances to customers and other accounts" in the balance sheet. When there is no realistic prospect of recovery, the outstanding debts are written off.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(b) 主要會計政策之變更(續)

上述會計政策之變更，對財務報表中相關項目的影響總結如下：

(b) Changes in significant accounting policies *(continued)*

The effect of the change on the relevant items in the financial statements as a result of the above change in accounting policy is summarised below:

		如前所述 As previously reported 借方／(貸方) DR/(CR)	變動 Change 借方／(貸方) DR/(CR)	重述 As restated 借方／(貸方) DR/(CR)
截至2019年12月31日	**As at 31 December 2019**			
對資產負債表的影響	**Effects on balance sheet**			
– 客戶貸款及其他賬項	– Advances to customers and other accounts	23,469,407	(229,995)	23,239,412
– 遞延稅項負債	– Deferred tax liabilities	(209,887)	27,599	(182,288)
– 儲備	– Reserves	(5,066,432)	202,396	(4,864,036)
截至2019年12月31日止年度	**For the year ended 31 December 2019**			
對股東權益變動表的影響	**Effects on statement of changes in equity**			
– 監管儲備	– Regulatory reserve	(202,396)	202,396	–
對收益表的影響	**Effects on income statement**			
– 貸款之減值損失及準備回撥	– Impairment loss and allowance released on loans and advances	(23,674)	2,490	(21,184)
– 稅項	– Taxation	43,962	(299)	43,663
– 年內溢利	– Profit for the year	(350,398)	2,191	(348,207)
對現金流量表的影響	**Effects on cash flow statement**			
– 除稅前溢利	– Profit before taxation	(394,360)	2,490	(391,870)
– 減值損失及準備之淨回撥	– Net release of impairment losses and allowance	23,674	(2,490)	21,184

重述亦會導致相應年度的總資產，總負債及淨資產發生變化。

The restatements have also resulted in consequential changes in the total assets, total liabilities and net assets for the respective years.

2 主要會計政策摘要（續）

(c) 功能及列報貨幣展示政策

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

(d) 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。

(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。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(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) 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.

(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.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(d) 金融工具(續)

(ii) 分類(續)

– *以公平價值誌入損益(續)*
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 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(d) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(ii) Classification *(continued)*

– *Fair value through profit or loss (continued)*
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 主要會計政策摘要*（續）*

(d) 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(i)）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 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(d) 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 banks, 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(i)).

– *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 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(d) 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鈎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(i))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(n)(i)及2(n)(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 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(d) 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(i)). 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(n)(i) and 2(n)(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 主要會計政策摘要（續）

(d) 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2(d)(ii)入賬。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(d) 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 2(d)(ii) above.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(e) 公平價值的對沖

被指派及合資格為公平價值對沖工具的衍生工具的公平價值變動，連同對沖風險應佔的對沖資產或負債的公平價值變動會記錄於收益表。如果對沖關係終止，則對沖項目的公平價值調整將繼續作為資產或負債賬面價值的一部分進行報告，並在資產或負債的剩餘期限內作為收益率調整攤銷至收益表。

(f) 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(i))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 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(e) Fair value hedging

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and that qualify as fair value hedging instruments are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. If the hedge relationship is terminated, the fair value adjustment to the hedged item continues to be reported as part of the carrying value of the asset or liability and is amortised to the income statement as a yield adjustment over the remaining maturity of the asset or liability.

(f) 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(i)).

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 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(f) 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	無需攤銷折舊
永久業權之樓宇	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。

(g) 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(f)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(i)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 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(f) 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	Not depreciated
Freehold 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.

(g) 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(f) 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(i).

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 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(h) 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(i)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。

(i) 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 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(h) 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(i), 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.

(i) 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 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(i) 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。

信貸損失備用金是跟據澳門金管局第18/93號通告(「澳門金管局備用金指引」)的撥備準則。當有客觀證據顯示已發生貸款減值時，本行會評估減值貸款和墊款的損失。本行於每個報告日按個別評估是否有客觀證據顯示貸款減值，並進行個別評估以得出該筆貸款的特別備用金。對於沒有個別提撥備用金的貸款，一般備用金根據澳門金管局備用金指引，是在整體基礎上計提的，以函蓋已經發生但尚未能確定的損失。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(i) 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.

Allowances for credit losses are made in reference to the provisioning guidelines pursuant to AMCM Notice No.18/93 ("AMCM's Provisioning Guidelines"). The Bank assesses losses for impaired loans and advances when there is objective evidence that impairment of a loan or portfolio of loans has occurred. The Bank assesses on a case-by-case basis at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a loan is impaired and makes individual assessment to arrive at specific provision to such loan. For loans where specific provisions are not individually provided, general provisions are calculated on a collective basis to cover losses which have been incurred but not yet been identified, and such estimation is made in reference to the AMCM's Provisioning Guidelines.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(i) 資產減值(續)

(i) 貸款及應收款項(續)

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。

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。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(i) Impairment of assets *(continued)*

(i) Loans and receivables *(continued)*

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.

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.

2 主要會計政策摘要（續）

(i) 資產減值（續）

(ii) 可供銷售金融資產（續）

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。

(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值兩者中之較高者。在評估使用值時，會採用市場評估貨幣的時間值及相對於該資產的風險的税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）。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(i) Impairment of assets *(continued)*

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets *(continued)*

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.

(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).

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(i) 資產減值*(續)*

(iii) 其他資產*(續)*

– *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。

(j) 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。

(k) 僱員福利

薪金、年度花紅、有薪年假及非貨幣福利成本在本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。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(i) Impairment of assets *(continued)*

(iii) Other assets *(continued)*

– *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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

2 主要會計政策摘要（續）

(l) 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則上生效之稅率計算，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。

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。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(l) 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.

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.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(m) 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)。

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(m)(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。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(m) 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.

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(m)(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.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(m) 已發行之財務擔保、準備及或然負債(續)

(ii) 其他準備及或然負債(續)

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。

(n) 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。

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期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期內於收益表內攤銷。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(m) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities *(continued)*

(ii) Other provisions and contingent liabilities *(continued)*

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.

(n) 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.

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.

2 主要會計政策摘要*（續）*

(n) 收入確認*（續）*

(i) 利息收入*（續）*

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。

(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。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(n) Revenue recognition *(continued)*

(i) Interest income *(continued)*

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.

(ii) Fee and commission income

Fee 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.

2 主要會計政策摘要*（續）*

(o) 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。所有匯兑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兑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兑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兑差額則在儲備中確認。

(p) 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 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(o) 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.

(p) 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 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(p) 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：

(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) 該實體或其作為其中部分的任何集團成員公司向本行的母公司提供關鍵管理人員。

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。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(p) Related parties *(continued)*

(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.

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 重要會計估計及假設

附註20及33載列了有關持作行政用途的銀行行址之估值及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：

(a) 所得稅

本行在確定所得稅準備金時，需作出重大估計。在日常業務過程中，某些交易和計算最終稅項是未能確定的。本行確認預期稅收問題的負債，是基於對是否需要繳納額外稅款的估計。如果這些事項的最終稅項結果與最初識列的金額不同，則這些差異將會影響作出該確定期間的所得稅和遞延稅項準備。

(b) 客戶貸款之減值損失及備用金

本行定期檢討貸款組合，以評估現有的特定和一般備用金的水平。本行按照澳門金管局的要求並基於管理層對已識別客戶貸款的潛在損失的評估進行客戶貸款和墊款的分類，決定應否確認客戶貸款的減值損失和備用金。如果認為貸款的可收回性存在問題，但無法獲得借款人財務狀況的完整信息，管理層將行使其判斷，估計貸款的備用金金額。如果最終可收回金額與估計的金額不同，則差異以及相應的稅務影響將在發生時計入該年度的財務報表中。

(c) 可供銷售股票之減值

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。

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Notes 20 and 33 contain information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to valuation of bank premises held for administrative use and fair value of financial instruments. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

(a) Income taxes

Significant estimates are required in determining the Bank's provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Bank recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(b) Impairment losses and allowances on loans and advances to customers

The Bank periodically reviews its loan portfolios to assess the existing specific and general provisioning level. In determining whether a impairment loss and allowance on loans and advances to customers should be recorded, the Bank makes reference to the requirements of AMCM and the classification of loans and advances which are based on the management's assessment of the potential losses on those identified loans and advances. Where the recoverability of a loan is considered doubtful by the management but full information of the borrower's financial situation is not available, the management will exercise their judgment to estimate the amount of provision required against the loan. Should the final recoverable amount differs from the amount estimated to be recoverable, the difference together with the consequential tax impact will be reflected in the financial statements of the year when this occurs.

(c) Impairment on 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, profit and loss could therefore be affected by differences in this judgement.

3 重要會計估計及假設*(續)*

(d) 有形固定資產的使用年期

本行對有形固定資產的使用年期進行估計和假設。在每個資產負債表報告日，需考慮內部和外部信息來源，以評估本行對有形固定資產作出的估計使用年期是否適當和相關。如果這些有形固定資產的預期經濟效益模式發生了重大變化，則應更改折舊方法以反映更改後的模式，且這種改變應按會計估計的變更調整當前和未來的折舊費用。

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions *(continued)*

(d) Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

The Bank makes estimate and assumptions over the useful lives of tangible fixed assets. At each balance sheet date, both internal and external sources of information are considered to assess whether the estimated useful lives of tangible fixed assets are appropriate and relevant. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits for these tangible fixed assets, the depreciation methods should be changed to reflect the changed pattern and such change should be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods should be adjusted.

4 利息收入

4 Interest income

		2020	2019
利息收入	Interest income	**809,017**	895,041
其中：	of which:		
– 上市投資之利息收入	– Interest income from listed investments	**134,119**	98,046
– 非上市投資之利息收入	– Interest income from unlisted investments	**39,875**	42,271
– 減值金融資產之利息收入	– Interest income from impaired financial assets	**587**	622

以上源自減值金融資產之利息收入，已包括2020年12月31日止之貸款減值損失折扣轉回之利息收入澳門幣160,000元(2019年：澳門幣234,000元)。

The above interest income from impaired financial assets includes interest income on unwinding of discount on loan impairment losses of MOP160,000 (2019: MOP234,000) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

5 利息支出

5 Interest expense

		2020	2019
利息支出	Interest expense	**208,054**	337,771
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	**149,270**	215,987
– 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	**58,784**	121,784

(以澳門幣千元位列示,另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

6 服務費及佣金收入淨額 6 Net fee and commission income

		2020	2019 (重述) (Restated)
有關存款業務	Deposit related business	**11,100**	11,476
有關貸款業務	Loan related business	**9,937**	17,656
有關貿易業務	Trade finance business	**2,248**	3,282
有關信用咭業務	Credit cards	**14,146**	26,526
股票買賣服務費	Stock-broking fees	**41,233**	24,122
財富管理服務費	Wealth management fees	**4,706**	4,942
其他代理佣金	Other agency commissions	**33,330**	32,345
其他	Others	**7,938**	3,063
		124,638	123,412

以上所列示之服務費及佣金收入淨額非來自持作買賣用途或指定以公平價值誌入損益之金融工具。

None of the above fees and commission were generated from financial instruments that are either held for trading or designated at fair value through profit and loss.

7 其他營業收入 7 Other operating income

		2020	2019
股息收入	Dividend income	**7,734**	8,831
外匯買賣收益	Gains arising from dealing in foreign currencies	**17,212**	24,627
對沖活動	Hedging activities		
– 公平價值之對沖	– Fair value hedges		
– 對沖項目(附註29(c))	– hedged items (Note 29(c))	**71,889**	31,159
– 對沖工具(附註29(c))	– hedging instruments (Note 29(c))	**(72,691)**	(33,011)
其他	Others	**2,926**	4,188
		27,070	35,794

8 營業支出 / 8 Operating expenses

		2020	2019
薪金及其他僱員成本	Salaries and other staff costs	**183,756**	189,314
退休福利成本	Retirement benefit costs	**12,409**	11,593
		196,165	200,907
不包括折舊之行址及設備支出	Premises and equipment expense, excluding depreciation	**24,607**	26,049
折舊(附註20)	Depreciation (Note 20)	**24,284**	25,857
經營租賃費用	Operating lease charges	**4,451**	3,609
核數師費用	Auditors' remuneration	**860**	778
其他	Others	**82,797**	86,609
		333,164	343,809

9 客戶貸款之減值損失及準備回撥 / 9 Impairment loss and allowance released on loans and advances to customers

		2020	2019 (重述) (Restated)
特別備用金	Specific provision		
– 增加	– Additions	**3,675**	6,031
– 回撥	– Releases	**(4,055)**	(27,280)
		(380)	(21,249)
一般備用金	General provision		
– 增加	– Additions	**–**	65
– 回撥	– Releases	**(8,375)**	–
		(8,375)	65
收益表內貸款之減值損失及準備回撥(附註18)	Net impairment loss and allowance released to income statement (Note 18)	**(8,755)**	(21,184)

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

10 出售可供銷售及買賣用途金融資產之淨收益

10 Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale and trading financial assets

		2020	2019
出售時轉自投資重估儲備未實現之淨（損失）╱收益	Net unrealised (losses)/gains transferred from investment revaluation reserve upon disposal	**(878)**	909
出售可供銷售及買賣用途金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale and trading financial assets	**2,245**	626
		1,367	1,535

11 稅項

本行稅項支出由本期稅項及遞延稅項組成。本期稅項由澳門所得補充稅組成。根據澳門所得補充稅規章，當可課稅收益高於澳門幣32,000元但低於澳門幣300,000元時，稅項按3%至9%的累進稅率徵收，其後按固定12%的稅率徵收。於2020年4月16日，立法會批准一項額外稅收優惠措施，扣減2019年所得補充稅額澳門幣300,000元，以舒緩2019新型冠狀病毒的負面影響。在2020年及2019年度，實行特別稅收優惠，免課稅收益額定為澳門幣600,000元，其後之收益按12%的固定稅率徵稅。

11 Taxation

Tax expenses of the Bank comprise of current and deferred tax. Current tax comprises of Macau complementary tax. According to the Macau complementary tax law, tax is levied at progressive rates ranging from 3% to 9% on the taxable income above MOP32,000 but below MOP300,000, and thereafter at a fixed rate at 12%. On 16 April 2020, the Legislative Assembly approved an additional tax incentive to reduce 2019's complementary tax payment by MOP300,000 as a relief measure for the negative impacts of COVID-19. For the year 2020 and 2019, the special tax incentive is provided to effect that the tax free income threshold is MOP600,000 and the profit thereafter being taxed at a fixed rate of 12%.

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
本期稅項	Current taxation		
－本年度提撥	– Charge for the year	**51,860**	47,430
－中國收益預扣稅	– China income withholding tax	**221**	333
－往年年度準備過剩	– Over provision in respect of prior years	**(1)**	(4,100)
本年度稅項支出	Current year tax expenses	**52,080**	43,663

11 稅項*(續)*

本行之除稅前溢利之稅項不同於適用於本行的澳門所得補充稅之稅率產生的理論值，如下所述：

11 Taxation *(continued)*

The taxation on the Bank's profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Macau complementary tax rate applicable to profits of the Bank as follows:

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	**428,690**	391,870
按12%計算的稅額(2019年：12%)	Tax calculated at 12% (2019: 12%)	**51,443**	47,025
累進稅率的影響	Effect of progressive tax rates	**(17)**	(17)
特別稅項措施	Special complementary tax incentive	**(55)**	(55)
不可扣減稅項之費用	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1,144**	1,170
非課稅之收益	Income not subject to tax	**(662)**	(698)
2019新型冠狀病毒之額外稅收優惠	Additional tax incentives for COVID-19	**(300)**	–
往年年度準備過剩	Over provision in prior years	**(1)**	(4,100)
中國收益預扣稅	China income withholding tax	**221**	333
其他	Others	**307**	5
本年度稅項支出	Current year tax expenses	**52,080**	43,663

12 股息

於2020年9月10日，董事會批准派發之往年股息為澳門幣514,800,000元。股息於2020年內派發。

12 Dividends

On 10 September 2020, the Board of Directors approved an appropriation of dividend of MOP514,800,000 attributable to prior years. The dividend was paid during 2020.

13 董事及管理人酬金

13 Directors' and supervisors'emoluments

		2020	2019
董事袍金	Fees	**290**	340
其他酬金	Other emoluments	**5,876**	6,650
		6,166	6,990

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.

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

14 現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項

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

		2020	2019
現金結餘	Cash balances	**337,114**	454,641
存放中央銀行款項（附註）	Balances with central banks (Note)	**562,834**	535,040
存放銀行同業款項	Balances with banks	**208,566**	84,460
		1,108,514	1,074,141

附註： 根據法定要求，本行須維持於澳門金管局之最低存款額以作流動資金用途。該存款額為每週每日金額不得低於按下述百分率對上一週所核定且以期間分類之平均基本負債而計算出之總和之70%：

(a) 即期需償還負債之3%；

(b) 三個月以下（包括三個月）可償還負債之2%，已計入(a)的負債除外；及

(c) 三個月以上可償還負債之1%。

Note: According to the statutory requirement, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum deposit balance with AMCM for liquidity purpose. The required weekly average of the MOP current deposit balance should not be less than 70% of the sum of the following percentage of the average of the basic liabilities classified by term and calculated in the preceding week:

(a) 3% on all the liabilities which are repayable on demand;

(b) 2% on all the liabilities which are repayable within 3 months (3 months inclusive) except for those already counted in (a); and

(c) 1% on all the liabilities which are repayable beyond 3 months.

於2020年12月31日，本行於澳門金管局之最低存款額為澳門幣474,927,000元（2019年12月31日：澳門幣455,448,000元）。

As at 31 December 2020, the amount of minimum statutory deposit balance with AMCM required for the Bank is MOP474,927,000 (31 December 2019: MOP455,448,000).

15 貿易票據

15 Trade bills

		2020	2019
貿易票據總額	Gross trade bills	**2,027**	6,595
減：一般備用金	Less: General provision	**(20)**	–
		2,007	6,595

16 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，其中澳門幣43,509,000元(2019年12月31日：澳門幣9,444,000元)為與直屬控股公司之結餘。

16 Trading assets

Trading assets represent positive fair values of derivative financial instruments, of which MOP43,509,000 (31 December 2019: MOP9,444,000) were balances with the immediate holding company.

17 客戶貸款及其他賬項

(a) 客戶貸款及其他賬項

17 Advances to customers and other accounts

(a) Advances to customers and other accounts

		2020	2019 (重述) (Restated)
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	**22,455,264**	23,269,585
減：特別備用金	Less: Specific provision	**(1,557)**	(1,814)
一般備用金	General provision	**(226,421)**	(234,816)
		22,227,286	23,032,955
承兑客戶負債	Customer liability under acceptances	**38,242**	50,208
應計利息	Accrued interest	**92,049**	91,142
持作對沖之衍生金融工具之正公平價值(附註)	Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments held for hedging (Note)	**–**	2,431
其他賬項	Other accounts	**50,303**	62,676
		22,407,880	23,239,412

附註： 2019年12月31日之結餘為持有直屬控股公司的衍生金融工具之正公平價值。

Note: The balance as at 31 December 2019 represents the positive fair values of derivative financial instruments held with the immediate holding company.

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

17 客戶貸款及其他賬項(續)

17 Advances to customers and other accounts (continued)

(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。

(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.

		2020			2019		
		客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers	減值客戶貸款 Impaired advances to customers	特別備用金 Specific provision	客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers (重述) (Restated)	減值客戶貸款 Impaired advances to customers (重述) (Restated)	特別備用金 Specific Provision (重述) (Restated)
製造業	Manufacturing	**132,978**	**104**	**9**	162,966	103	6
電力、氣體燃料及水	Electricity, gas and water	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
建築及公共工程	Construction and public works	**3,338,553**	**–**	**–**	3,145,834	–	–
貿易(批發及零售)	Trade (wholesale and retail)	**454,811**	**276**	**221**	453,729	1,097	656
酒樓、餐廳、酒店及有關行業	Restaurants, hotels and similar	**694,822**	**–**	**–**	713,577	–	–
運輸、倉儲及通訊	Transport, warehouse and communications	**–**	**–**	**–**	32	32	30
個人房屋按揭貸款	Personal housing loans	**9,729,579**	**10,423**	**–**	10,970,083	5,068	–
其他用途之個人信貸	Personal credit for other purposes	**6,349,154**	**7,744**	**1,131**	6,346,328	1,674	546
其他	Others	**1,755,367**	**2,367**	**196**	1,477,036	3,174	576
		22,455,264	**20,914**	**1,557**	23,269,585	11,148	1,814

根據金管局之要求，貸款和墊款(逾期天數少於三個月)、擔保和或然資產的總餘額的一般備用金為1%。

According to the requirements of AMCM, a general provision of 1% is made of the aggregated balance of loans and advances (with overdue days of less than 3 months), guarantees and contingent assets.

17 客戶貸款及其他賬項*(續)*

17 Advances to customers and other accounts *(continued)*

(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：

(c) Impaired advances to customers

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

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross impaired advances to customers	**20,914**	11,148
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	**0.09%**	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	**17,688**	8,363
特定備用金	Specific provision	**1,557**	1,814

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特別備用金，而該抵押品主要包括物業。

Impaired advances to customers are individually assessed loans with objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis. Specific provisions 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.

於2020年12月31日及2019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，亦無提撥個別特別備用金。

There are no impaired advances to banks nor specific provisions made on advances to banks as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

(d) 收回資產

於2020年12月31日及2019年12月31日，本行沒有持有任何收回資產。

(d) Repossessed assets

At 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Bank did not hold any repossessed assets.

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

18 客戶貸款之減值準備之變動 18 Movements of impairment allowances on loans and advances to customers

		特別備用金 Specific provision	一般備用金 General provision	合計 Total
2020年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2020	**1,814**	**234,816**	**236,630**
新增	Additions	**3,675**	**–**	**3,675**
回撥	Releases	**(4,055)**	**(8,375)**	**(12,430)**
回撥收益表淨額(附註9)	Net release to income statement (Note 9)	**(380)**	**(8,375)**	**(8,755)**
收回往年已撇除之貸款	Recoveries of advances written off in prior years	**2,580**	**–**	**2,580**
年內撇除	Amounts written off	**(2,297)**	**–**	**(2,297)**
貸款減值損失折扣轉回(附註4)	Unwind of discount of loan impairment losses (Note 4)	**(160)**	**–**	**(160)**
2020年12月31日結餘(附註15及17(a))	As at 31 December 2020 (Note 15 and 17(a))	**1,557**	**226,441**	**227,998**
2019年1月1日結餘(重述)	As at 1 January 2019 (Restated)	**3,353**	**234,751**	**238,104**
新增	Additions	**6,031**	**65**	**6,096**
回撥	Releases	**(27,280)**	**–**	**(27,280)**
(回撥)／提撥收益表淨額(附註9)	Net (release)/charge to income statement (Note 9)	(21,249)	65	(21,184)
收回往年已撇除之貸款	Recoveries of advances written off in prior years	24,621	–	24,621
年內撇除	Amounts written off	(4,677)	–	(4,677)
貸款減值損失折扣轉回(附註4)	Unwind of discount of loan impairment losses (Note 4)	(234)	–	(234)
2019年12月31日結餘(重述)(附註15及17(a))	As at 31 December 2019 (Restated) (Note 15 and 17(a))	1,814	234,816	236,630

19 可供銷售金融資產

19 Available-for-sale financial assets

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
債務證券	Debt securities		
– 官方實體發行 – 非上市 （澳門金管局貨幣票據）	– Issued by sovereigns – unlisted (AMCM monetary bills)	**2,145,598**	1,846,433
– 企業發行 – 上市	– Issued by corporates – listed	**1,769,171**	1,739,898
– 企業發行 – 非上市	– Issued by corporates – unlisted	**113,452**	111,956
– 金融機構發行 – 上市	– Issued by financial institutions – listed	**3,638,625**	3,389,524
– 金融機構發行 – 非上市	– Issued by financial institutions – unlisted	**85,634**	368,860
		7,752,480	7,456,671
股票	Equity securities		
– 金融機構發行 – 非上市	– Issued by financial institutions – unlisted	**1,450,631**	1,020,653
		9,203,111	8,477,324

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

20 有形固定資產 20 Tangible fixed assets

		銀行行址 Bank premises	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:			
2020年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2020	**697,961**	**204,707**	**902,668**
添置	Additions	**–**	**6,390**	**6,390**
出售	Disposals	**–**	**(10,045)**	**(10,045)**
重估虧損	Deficit on revaluation	**(31,930)**	**–**	**(31,930)**
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	**(9,775)**	**–**	**(9,775)**
2020年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2020	**656,256**	**201,052**	**857,308**
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:			
2020年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2020	**44,468**	**169,542**	**214,010**
本年度提撥	Charge for the year	**11,797**	**12,487**	**24,284**
出售撇除	Written back on disposals	**–**	**(9,884)**	**(9,884)**
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	**(9,775)**	**–**	**(9,775)**
2020年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2020	**46,490**	**172,145**	**218,635**
2020年12月31日賬面淨值	Net book value as at 31 December 2020	**609,766**	**28,907**	**638,673**
成本或估值：	At cost or valuation:			
2019年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2019	697,806	205,176	902,982
添置	Additions	–	8,965	8,965
出售	Disposals	–	(9,434)	(9,434)
重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation	9,876	–	9,876
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(9,721)	–	(9,721)
2019年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2019	697,961	204,707	902,668
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:			
2019年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2019	42,446	164,428	206,874
本年度提撥	Charge for the year	11,743	14,114	25,857
出售撇除	Written back on disposals	–	(9,000)	(9,000)
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(9,721)	–	(9,721)
2019年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2019	44,468	169,542	214,010
2019年12月31日賬面淨值	Net book value as at 31 December 2019	653,493	35,165	688,658

20 有形固定資產(續)

於2020年12月31日及2019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重估。其部份員工為香港測量師學會的資深會員，且近期在重估物業的所在地點和類別均積累了相關經驗。

(a) 物業公平價值計量

(i) 截至2020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3,832,000元之重估虧損澳門幣31,930,000元(2019年12月31日：於扣除遞延稅項澳門幣1,186,000元之重估盈餘澳門幣9,876,000元)已在股東權益中確認，並在銀行行址重估儲備中累計。

(ii) 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2020年12月31日應為澳門 幣40,715,000元(2019年12月31日：澳門幣41,955,000元)。

(b) 銀行行址之賬面淨值如下：

20 Tangible fixed assets *(continued)*

All of the bank premises held for administrative use were revalued by an independent firm of surveyors, Savills Valuation and Professional Services Limited as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, who have among their staff, fellows of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors, with recent experience in the location and category of properties being valued.

(a) Fair value measurement of properties

(i) The deficit on revaluation on bank premises held for administrative use of MOP31,930,000 net of deferred tax of MOP3,832,000 for the year ended of 31 December 2020 (2019: surplus on revaluation of MOP9,876,000 net of deferred tax of MOP1,186,000) have been recognised in equity and accumulated in the bank premises revaluation reserve.

(ii) The carrying amount of the bank premises held for administrative use would have been MOP40,715,000 as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: MOP41,955,000) had they been stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

(b) The net book value of bank premises is as follows:

		2020	2019
在澳門之永久業權土地	Freehold land in Macau	**254,987**	274,795
在澳門之租約土地	Leasehold land in Macau	**354,779**	378,698
		609,766	653,493

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

21 銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構存款

21 Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions

		2020	2019
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	**559**	1,498

22 客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款

22 Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers

		2020	2019
往來賬戶	Current accounts	**2,299,023**	2,834,100
儲蓄存款	Savings deposits	**13,690,530**	12,905,599
定期及其他存款	Fixed and other deposits	**9,309,540**	11,456,409
		25,299,093	27,196,108

23 已發行存款證

於2020年12月31日，金額為澳門幣2,394,547,000元之存款證（2019年12月31日：澳門幣2,486,588,000元）面向華僑銀行，香港分行發行。

23 Certificates of deposit issued

As at 31 December 2020, certificates of deposit of MOP2,394,547,000 (31 December 2019: MOP2,486,588,000) were issued to Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch.

24 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，其中澳門幣33,165,000元（2019年12月31日：澳門幣9,414,000元）為與最終控股公司及直屬控股公司之結餘。

24 Trading liabilities

Trading liabilities represent negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, of which MOP33,165,000 (31 December 2019: MOP9,414,000) were balances with the ultimate holding company and immediate holding company.

25 本期應付稅項及遞延稅項負債

資產負債表中，本期應付的稅項為澳門所得補充稅之撥備澳門幣52,647,000元（2019年12月31日：澳門幣47,748,000元）。

25 Current tax payable and deferred tax liabilities

Current income tax payable of MOP52,647,000 (31 December 2019: MOP47,748,000) in the balance sheet represents the provision for Macau Complementary Tax for the year.

25 本期應付稅項及遞延稅項負債 *（續）*

只在本行具有合法權利以本期稅項資產抵銷本期稅項負債及遞延收益稅項在同一稅務機關範圍內時，遞延稅項資產與負債可作出抵銷。抵銷數目如下：

已確認之遞延稅項負債：

25 Current tax payable and deferred tax liabilities *(continued)*

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts are as follows:

Deferred income tax liabilities recognised:

		重估可供銷售之金融資產 Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	重估銀行行址 Revaluation of bank premises	合計 Total
遞延稅項來自：	Deferred tax arising from:			
2020年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2020	**(120,035)**	**(62,253)**	**(182,288)**
儲備內（增加）／撇除	(Credited)/charged to reserves	**(53,903)**	**4,856**	**(49,047)**
2020年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2020	**(173,938)**	**(57,397)**	**(231,335)**
2019年1月1日結餘（重述）	At 1 January 2019 (Restated)	(64,548)	(62,085)	(126,633)
儲備內增加	Credited to reserves	(55,487)	(168)	(55,655)
2019年12月31日結餘（重述）	At 31 December 2019 (Restated)	(120,035)	(62,253)	(182,288)

26 其他負債

26 Other liabilities

		2020	2019
應付利息	Interest payable	**16,921**	52,493
承兌結餘	Acceptances outstanding	**38,242**	50,208
準備及應付費用	Provisions for liabilities and accrued charges	**52,577**	51,137
持作對沖之衍生金融工具之負公平價值（附註）	Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments held for hedging (Note)	**105,057**	35,154
本票	Cashier order	**22,426**	49,655
其他	Others	**71,485**	149,665
		306,708	388,312

附註： 結餘為持有直屬控股公司的衍生金融工具之負公平價值（2019年12月31日：相同）。

Note: The balance represents negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, all of which were held with the immediate holding company (31 December 2019: same).

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

27 股本及儲備

(a) 股本

27 Share capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

		2020	2019
註冊及實收股本：	Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
1,200,000股之普通股每股澳門幣100元	1,200,000 ordinary shares of MOP100 each	**120,000**	120,000

(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。

(ii) 法定儲備

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

(iii) 投資重估儲備

投資重估儲備包括直至終止確認之可供銷售金融資產之累計公允價值變動。投資重估儲備並非已實現之利潤，並屬不可派發。

(iv) 銀行行址重估儲備

銀行行址重估儲備包括按重估法計量直至終止確認之銀行行址累計公允價值變動。銀行行址重估儲備並非已實現之利潤，並屬不可派發。

(b) Reserves

(i) General reserve

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

(ii) 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) 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. It does not represent realised profits and is not available for distribution.

(iv) Bank premises revaluation reserve

Bank premises revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of bank premises under the revaluation model until the assets are derecognised. It does not represent realised profits and is not available for distribution.

28 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：

28 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 range 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:

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	**46,568**	63,487
交易有關之或然債務	Transaction-related contingencies	**83,517**	86,418
貿易有關之或然債務	Trade-related contingencies	**30,014**	41,742
其他承擔	Other commitments		
– 原本期限1年以上	– With an original maturity over 1 year	**403,743**	651,248
– 可無條件取消	– Which are unconditionally cancellable	**2,944,348**	3,408,532
合計	Total	**3,508,190**	4,251,427
信貸風險加權金額	Credit risk weighted amount	**303,849**	450,710

於2020年12月31日，承兑客戶負債澳門幣38,242,000元（2019年12月31日：澳門幣50,208,000元）已包括在其他負債內的承兑結餘。

As at 31 December 2020, the amount of customer liability under acceptances is MOP38,242,000 (31 December 2019: MOP50,208,000) which has been included as acceptance outstanding under “Other liabilities”.

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

28 資產負債表以外之風險程度（續） 28 Off-balance sheet exposures *(continued)*

(b) 資本承擔 (b) Capital commitments

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：

Capital commitments for acquisition of tangible fixed assets outstanding not provided for in the financial report are as follows:

		2020	2019
已核准及簽訂合約之開支	Expenditure authorised and contracted for	**719**	1,995

(c) 經營租賃承擔 (c) Operating lease commitments

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：

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for properties and equipment are payable as follows:

		2020	2019
1年內	Within one year	**3,112**	1,266
1年以上但5年內	After one year but within five years	**599**	1,465
		3,711	2,731

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5年，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。

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

29 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。

衍生金融工具乃來自本行在外匯、利率及股票等市場內所進行之遠期、掉期及期權交易而產生。

作為資產及負債管理程序其中一環，衍生金融工具亦用於管理本行所承受之市場風險。本行所用之主要衍生工具是利率及匯率合約，主要是場外衍生工具。在會計方面，衍生工具列為持作買賣或對沖用途。

此等工具之名義金額是於報告日尚未完成之交易量，並不代表風險金額。

(i) 衍生工具之名義金額

29 Derivatives financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments arise from forward, swap and option transactions undertaken by the Bank in the foreign exchange, interest rate and equity markets.

Derivative financial instruments are also used to manage the Bank's own exposures to market risk as part of its asset and liability management process. The principal derivative instruments used by the Bank are interest and foreign exchange rate related contracts, which are primarily over-the-counter derivatives. For accounting purposes, derivatives are classified as held for trading or held for hedging.

The notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the reporting date and do not represent amounts at risk.

(i) notional amounts of derivatives

		2020		
		符合資格作對沖會計 Qualifying for hedge accounting	其他，包括持作買賣用途 Others, including held for trading	合計 Total
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
– 遠期	– Forwards	–	683,004	683,004
– 購入期權	– Options purchased	–	23,087	23,087
– 沽出期權	– Options written	–	23,087	23,087
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	1,656,130	1,089,360	2,745,490
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts			
– 購入期權	– Options purchased	–	3,207	3,207
– 沽出期權	– Options written	–	3,207	3,207
		1,656,130	1,824,952	3,481,082

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

29 衍生金融工具（續） 29 Derivatives financial instruments *(continued)*

(i) 衍生工具之名義金額（續） (i) notional amounts of derivatives *(continued)*

		2019 符合資格作對沖會計 Qualifying for hedge accounting	其他，包括持作買賣用途 Others, including held for trading	合計 Total
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
– 遠期	– Forwards	–	48,129	48,129
– 購入期權	– Options purchased	–	6,854	6,854
– 沽出期權	– Options written	–	6,854	6,854
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	1,663,680	1,091,180	2,754,860
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts			
– 購入期權	– Options purchased	–	211	211
– 沽出期權	– Options written	–	211	211
		1,663,680	1,153,439	2,817,119

(a) 按到期日劃分之衍生工具之名義金額 (a) Notional amounts of derivatives by maturity

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。

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.

		2020 **1年內** **Within one year**	**1年以上但5年內** **Over one year but within five years**	**5年以上** **Over five years**	**合計** **Total**
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts				
– 遠期	– Forwards	**683,004**	**–**	**–**	**683,004**
– 購入期權	– Options purchased	**23,087**	**–**	**–**	**23,087**
– 沽出期權	– Options written	**23,087**	**–**	**–**	**23,087**
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	**–**	**2,745,490**	**–**	**2,745,490**
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts				
– 購入期權	– Options purchased	**3,207**	**–**	**–**	**3,207**
– 沽出期權	– Options written	**3,207**	**–**	**–**	**3,207**
		735,592	**2,745,490**	**–**	**3,481,082**

29 衍生金融工具(續) 29 Derivatives financial instruments *(continued)*

(a) 按到期日劃分之衍生工具之名義金額(續) (a) Notional amounts of derivatives by maturity *(continued)*

		2019			
		1年內 Within one year	1年以上但5年內 Over one year but within five years	5年以上 Over five years	合計 Total
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts				
– 遠期	– Forwards	48,129	–	–	48,129
– 購入期權	– Options purchased	6,854	–	–	6,854
– 沽出期權	– Options written	6,854	–	–	6,854
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	–	2,634,536	120,324	2,754,860
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts				
– 購入期權	– Options purchased	211	–	–	211
– 沽出期權	– Options written	211	–	–	211
		62,259	2,634,536	120,324	2,817,119

(b) 衍生工具之信貸風險加權金額 (b) Credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives

		2020	2019
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts	**8,418**	68
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	**23,017**	13,427
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts	**237**	14
		31,672	13,509

29 衍生金融工具（續）

(b) 衍生工具之信貸風險加權金額（續）

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。

(c) 公平價值之對沖

公平價值之對沖主要包含利率掉期。利率掉期是用來防止某些定息資產的公平價值隨着市場利率改變而有所變動。於2020年12月31日，持作公平價值對沖的衍生工具的淨負公平價值為澳門幣105,057,000元（2019年12月31日：澳門幣32,723,000元）。

年內，對沖工具的虧損為澳門幣72,691,000元（2019年：澳門幣33,011,000元）。年內，對沖風險應佔的對沖項目收益為澳門幣71,889,000元（2019年：澳門幣31,159,000元）。

29 Derivatives financial instruments *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives *(continued)*

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.

(c) Fair value hedges

The fair value hedges principally consist of interest rate swaps. The interest rate swaps are used to protect against changes in the fair value of certain fixed rate assets due to movements in market interest rates. At 31 December 2020, the net negative fair value of derivatives held as fair value hedges was MOP105,057,000 (31 December 2019: MOP32,723,000).

The losses on the hedging instruments for the year were MOP72,691,000 (2019: MOP33,011,000). The gains on the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk for the year were MOP71,889,000 (2019: MOP31,159,000).

30 未經審核之現金流量表附註

(a) 稅前溢利與因營業活動所產生之現金流量對賬表

30 Notes to the unaudited cash flow statement

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

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
營業活動	**Operating activities**		
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	**428,690**	391,870
調整如下：	Adjustments for:		
折舊	Depreciation	**24,284**	25,857
出售有形固定資產之淨損失	Net losses on disposal of tangible fixed assets	**157**	434
出售可供銷售金融資產之淨收益	Net gains on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	**(1,367)**	(1,535)
分攤債務證券之淨折扣	Amortisation of net discount of debt securities	**(17,434)**	(24,031)
分攤已發行存款證之折扣	Amortisation of discount of certificates of deposit issued	**880**	142
股息收入	Dividend income	**(7,734)**	(8,831)
外幣兌換(收益)／損失	Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	**(23,570)**	31,204
減值損失及準備之淨回撥	Net release of impairment losses and allowance	**(8,755)**	(21,184)
公平價值之對沖變動	Fair value changes in relation to hedging	**(71,889)**	(31,159)
營運資金及撥備之變動	**Changes in working capital and provisions**	**323,262**	362,767
存放澳門金管局之法定最低存款(增加)／減少	(Increase)/decrease in minimum statutory deposits with AMCM	**(19,479)**	26,306
貿易票據減少／(增加)	Decrease/(increase) in trade bills	**4,588**	(4,886)
買賣用途資產增加	Increase in trading assets	**(34,168)**	(1,188)
客戶貸款及其他賬項(增加)／減少	(Increase)/decrease in gross advances to customers and other accounts	**840,287**	(23,016)
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減少	Decrease in amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries with original maturity over three months	**1,010,398**	2,537,370
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構之存款減少	Decrease in deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	**(939)**	(111,802)
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款減少	Decrease in current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	**(1,897,015)**	(2,041,131)
已發行存款證(減少)／增加	(Decrease)/increase in certificates of deposit issued	**(76,179)**	2,501,445
買賣用途負債增加	Increase in trading liabilities	**23,728**	2,485
其他負債(減少)／增加	(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	**(81,604)**	52,212
應付直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之款項增加／(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**540,083**	(3,082,380)
因營業活動產生之現金淨額	**Net cash generated from the operations**	**632,962**	218,182
已付所得補充稅及預扣稅	Complementary and withholding tax paid	**(47,181)**	(47,779)
因營業活動產生之現金淨額	**Net cash generated from operating activities**	**585,781**	170,403

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

30 未經審核之現金流量表附註(續)

30 Notes to the unaudited cash flow statement (continued)

(b) 現金及等同現金項目之分析

(b) Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents

		2020	2019
現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項(附註14)	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions (Note 14)	**1,108,514**	1,074,141
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		
– 現金及存放銀行同業款項	– Cash and balances with banks	**265,817**	102,671
– 原本期限為三個月以內定期存放銀行同業款項	– Placements with banks with original maturity within three months	**1,147,295**	1,432,081
可供銷售之金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets		
– 澳門金管局貨幣票據	– AMCM monetary bills	**312,997**	833,135
減：存放澳門金管局之法定最低存款(附註14)	Less: Minimum statutory deposits with AMCM (Note 14)	**(474,927)**	(455,448)
		2,359,696	2,986,580

31 重大關連人士交易

31 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，包括應付銀行董事款項，現列如下：

Remuneration for key management personnel, including amounts incurred on the Bank's directors, is as follows:

		2020	2019
短期僱員福利	Short-term employee benefits	**14,011**	16,053
離職後福利	Post-employment benefits	**1,423**	1,420
		15,434	17,473

(b) 最終控股公司，直屬控股公司，同系附屬公司及主要行政人員之交易

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

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

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

31 重大關連人士交易(續)

(b) 最終控股公司，直屬控股公司，同系附屬公司及主要行政人員之交易(續)

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

31 Material related party transactions *(continued)*

(b) Transactions with ultimate holding company, immediate holding company, fellow subsidiaries and key management personnel *(continued)*

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

(i) Income and expenses

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
利息收入	Interest income	**40,435**	114,988
利息支出	Interest expenses	**(55,101)**	(69,471)
其他收益(包括對沖活動產生之損失)	Other income (including losses incurred for hedging activities)	**(19,536)**	(15,452)
持作買賣用途之金融工具之淨損失	Net losses from financial instruments held for trading	**(782)**	(3,082)
營運費用	Operating expenses	**(40,640)**	(37,607)

(ii) 資產負債表內之結餘

(ii) On-balance sheet outstanding

		結算日結餘 Ending balance		平均結餘 Average balance	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
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	**265,817**	102,671	**200,694**	95,149
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	**1,166,096**	2,462,081	**1,863,260**	4,705,151
客戶貸款、其他帳戶及主要行政人員應收款項	Advances to customers and other accounts and amounts due from key management personnel	**546,485**	441,714	**471,110**	457,497
		1,978,398	3,006,466	**2,535,064**	5,257,797

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

31 重大關連人士交易(續)

(b) 最終控股公司，直屬控股公司，同系附屬公司及主要行政人員之交易(續)

(ii) 資產負債表內之結餘(續)

31 Material related party transactions *(continued)*

(b) Transactions with ultimate holding company, immediate holding company, fellow subsidiaries and key management personnel *(continued)*

(ii) On-balance sheet outstanding *(continued)*

		結算日結餘 Ending balance		平均結餘 Average balance	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
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	**1,300,415**	765,306	**886,257**	1,031,070
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	**2,394,547**	2,486,588	**2,468,551**	1,565,490
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄、其他存款及主要行政人員應付款項	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers and amounts due to key management personnel	**67,043**	564,929	**172,634**	351,645
其他負債	Other liabilities	**8,860**	10,359	**10,381**	14,362
		3,770,865	3,827,182	**3,537,823**	2,962,567

(iii) 衍生金融工具之結餘

(iii) Derivative financial instruments outstanding

		結算日結餘 Ending balance		平均結餘 Average balance	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
名義金額	**Notional amounts**				
遠期匯率合約	Forward exchange rate contracts	**706,091**	54,983	**178,352**	607,374
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	**2,745,490**	2,754,860	**2,746,673**	1,868,862
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts	**3,207**	211	**1,757**	495

(c) 董事貸款

截至2020年12月31日止年度之相關重大貸款結餘為零(2019年：無)。

(c) Loans to directors

No significant loans have been outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: 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(2019年：無)。

(d) During the year, no allowance for impairment losses has been made in respect of the above advances to related parties (2019: Nil).

32 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流程及管理資訊系統，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，並根據澳門金管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信貸政策，並經由授信委員會定期檢閱及批核。信貸政策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。

32 Financial risk management

The Bank has established policies, procedures and limits to manage various types of risks 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 ("ALCO"). 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 Government of Macau Special Administrative Region with respect to large exposures and impairment requirements.

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

32 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。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。

32 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. 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 credit review system that is applied to each counterparty on a regular basis. The Bank also has limits for exposure to each individual industry 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 review and monitoring at various level. 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 based 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.

32 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。

客戶貸款按行業類別區分的信貸集中風險分析於附註17(b)內披露。

(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。

流動資金由資金管理部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、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。

32 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 amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries.

Analysis of credit risk concentration by the industrial sector of advances to customers is disclosed in Note 17(b).

(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 Funding and Liability Management Department ("FLM") under the direction of ALCO. ALCO, 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 funding requirements during ordinary course of business, sufficient liquid assets are held, and 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 details of the analysis of the Bank's material assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods at reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

32 財務風險管理(續) 32 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續) (b) Liquidity risk management (continued)

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

		2020							
		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 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	5年以上 Over 5 years	無註明 Undated	總額 Total
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	449,140	184,447	–	–	–	–	474,927	1,108,514
貿易票據	Trade bills	–	1,498	509	–	–	–	–	2,007
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,635	43,635
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	19,146	1,077,390	519,381	2,096,831	6,780,795	11,733,743	–	22,227,286
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	270,982	1,106,451	59,783	–	–	–	–	1,437,216
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	–	627,995	556,650	1,641,011	4,926,824	–	1,450,631	9,203,111
其他資產及其他賬項	Other assets and other accounts	45,531	37,452	44,959	18,082	27,573	2,590	643,080	819,267
總資產	Total assets	784,799	3,035,233	1,181,282	3,755,924	11,735,192	11,736,333	2,612,273	34,841,036
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	559	–	–	–	–	–	–	559
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	15,990,474	2,797,484	4,306,031	2,194,094	11,010	–	–	25,299,093
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	–	638,657	1,117,712	638,178	–	–	–	2,394,547
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,165	33,165
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	3,483	697,211	436,229	164,008	–	7,989	–	1,308,920
其他負債	Other liabilities	124,909	19,150	48,841	60,256	–	–	337,534	590,690
總負債	Total liabilities	16,119,425	4,152,502	5,908,813	3,056,536	11,010	7,989	370,699	29,626,974
淨(負債)/資產差距	**Net (liability)/asset gap**	(15,334,626)	(1,117,269)	(4,727,531)	699,388	11,724,182	11,728,344	2,241,574	5,214,062

32 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)*

32 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)*

2019 (重述) (Restated)

		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 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	5年以上 Over 5 years	無註明 Undated	總額 Total
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	523,385	95,308	–	–	–	–	455,448	1,074,141
貿易票據	Trade bills	–	5,390	1,205	–	–	–	–	6,595
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,467	9,467
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	21,572	695,167	407,879	1,850,323	7,190,406	12,867,608	–	23,032,955
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	378,328	1,157,025	1,033,902	–	–	–	–	2,569,255
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	–	753,562	730,079	1,146,631	4,456,224	370,175	1,020,653	8,477,324
其他資產及其他賬項	Other assets and other accounts	59,169	58,606	45,169	35,621	–	–	696,550	895,115
總資產	Total assets	982,454	2,765,058	2,218,234	3,032,575	11,646,630	13,237,783	2,182,118	36,064,852
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	1,498	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,498
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	16,231,519	3,569,887	4,562,952	2,784,263	47,487	–	–	27,196,108
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	–	–	–	2,486,588	–	–	–	2,486,588
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,437	9,437
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	748,261	14,322	1,896	4,358	–	–	–	768,837
其他負債	Other liabilities	225,527	48,277	65,052	61,372	–	–	218,120	618,348
總負債	Total liabilities	17,206,805	3,632,486	4,629,900	5,336,581	47,487	–	227,557	31,080,816
淨(負債)/資產差距	**Net (liability)/asset gap**	(16,224,351)	(867,428)	(2,411,666)	(2,304,006)	11,599,143	13,237,783	1,954,561	4,984,036

32 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,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。本行之利率風險由資金管理部管理,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。

32 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 instruments 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. ALCO 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 ALCO and reviewed on a periodic basis with reference to market conditions. 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 FLM 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 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.

32 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況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。

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。

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。

32 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.

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 ALCO.

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

		2020					
		3個月內 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	5年以上 Over 5 years	免息 Non-interest bearing	合計 Total
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	500,467	–	–	–	608,047	1,108,514
貿易票據	Trade bills	2,007	–	–	–	–	2,007
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	43,635	43,635
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	21,278,294	265,278	871,444	13,387	(20,523)	22,407,880
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	1,334,428	–	–	–	102,788	1,437,216
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	3,021,113	1,125,104	3,606,263	–	1,450,631	9,203,111
其他資產	Others	–	–	–	–	638,673	638,673
總資產	Total assets	26,136,309	1,390,382	4,477,707	13,387	2,823,251	34,841,036

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

32 財務風險管理（續） 32 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) 市場風險管理（續） (c) Market risk management *(continued)*

(i) 利率風險管理（續） (i) Interest rate risk management *(continued)*

		2020 3個月內 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	5年以上 Over 5 years	免息 Non-interest bearing	合計 Total
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	–	–	–	–	559	559
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	21,130,555	2,194,094	11,010	–	1,963,434	25,299,093
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	1,756,369	638,178	–	–	–	2,394,547
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	33,165	33,165
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	1,129,665	159,704	–	7,988	11,563	1,308,920
其他負債	Others	–	–	–	–	590,690	590,690
總負債	Total liabilities	24,016,589	2,991,976	11,010	7,988	2,599,411	29,626,974
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap	2,119,720	(1,601,594)	4,466,697	5,399	223,840	5,214,062

		2019（重述）(Restated) 3個月內 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	5年以上 Over 5 years	免息 Non-interest bearing	合計 Total
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	502,218	–	–	–	571,923	1,074,141
貿易票據	Trade bills	6,595	–	–	–	–	6,595
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	9,467	9,467
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	22,163,752	208,203	856,109	23,407	(12,059)	23,239,412
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	2,498,026	–	–	–	71,229	2,569,255
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	3,412,806	1,018,258	2,655,432	370,175	1,020,653	8,477,324
其他資產	Others	–	–	–	–	688,658	688,658
總資產	Total assets	28,583,397	1,226,461	3,511,541	393,582	2,349,871	36,064,852

32 財務風險管理*(續)*

(c) 市場風險管理*(續)*

(i) 利率風險管理*(續)*

32 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Market risk management *(continued)*

(i) Interest rate risk management *(continued)*

		2019 （重述） (Restated) 3個月內 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	5年以上 Over 5 years	免息 Non-interest bearing	合計 Total
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	–	–	–	–	1,498	1,498
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	22,092,297	2,784,263	47,487	–	2,272,061	27,196,108
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	2,486,588	–	–	–	–	2,486,588
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	9,437	9,437
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	761,706	–	–	–	7,131	768,837
其他負債	Others	–	–	–	–	618,348	618,348
總負債	Total liabilities	25,340,591	2,784,263	47,487	–	2,908,475	31,080,816
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap	3,242,806	(1,557,802)	3,464,054	393,582	(558,604)	4,984,036

下表顯示本年度之實際利率：

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

		2020	2019
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	**0.97%**	1.98%
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills and advances to customers	**2.73%**	2.87%
金融資產	Financial assets	**1.98%**	2.70%
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	**0.51%**	2.56%
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	**0.70%**	1.07%

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

32 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(c) 市場風險管理 *(續)*

(ii) 貨幣風險管理

本行的外匯風險源自外匯買賣及商業銀行業務。所有外幣持倉限額經資產負債管理委員會訂定，由資金管理部監管。

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：

32 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Market risk management *(continued)*

(ii) Currency risk management

The Bank's foreign exchange positions arise from foreign exchange dealing and commercial banking operations. All foreign exchange positions are managed by the FLM within limits approved by ALCO.

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:

				2020		
		澳門幣 MOP	**港幣 HKD**	**美元 USD**	**其他 Others**	**合計 Total**
總資產	Total assets	**38.9%**	**39.9%**	**18.3%**	**2.9%**	**100.0%**
總負債	Total liabilities	**38.8%**	**40.2%**	**17.0%**	**4.0%**	**100.0%**
		0.1%	**−0.3%**	**1.3%**	**−1.1%**	**0.0%**

				2019 (重述) (Restated)		
		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	37.3%	45.1%	13.8%	3.8%	100.0%
總負債	Total liabilities	37.8%	44.4%	14.0%	3.8%	100.0%
		− 0.5%	0.7%	−0.2%	0.0%	0.0%

(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。

(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 long-standing culture of high integrity and risk awareness fostered by senior executives of the Bank.

32 財務風險管理*(續)*

(d) 營運風險管理*(續)*

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，本行的內部審計部門進行定期檢討，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的規例而計算。

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因應監管所需而制定的資本要求。截至2020年及2019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，也遠超澳門金管局的最低規定比率。

32 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(d) Operational risk management *(continued)*

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 of probity.

(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, 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 are calculated in accordance with Basel II requirements under the AMCM regulations.

Capital is allocated to 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 for its regulatory supervision purposes. The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, and are well above the minimum required ratio set by the AMCM.

33 公平價值

按公平價值計量之金融工具

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。

33 Fair values

Financial instruments measured 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 within 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.

33 公平價值*(續)*

按公平價值計量之金融工具*(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。

33 Fair values *(continued)*

Financial instruments measured 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.

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

33 公平價值（續）

按公平價值計量之金融工具（續）

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。

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：

33 Fair values *(continued)*

Financial instruments measured at fair value *(continued)*

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 Financial Management Department ("FMD"). FMD establishes procedures governing valuation, and is responsible for ensuring that these comply with all relevant accounting standards.

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:

		2020			
		第1等級	第2等級	第3等級	合計
經常性公平價值計量	**Recurring fair value measurements**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
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	–	43,635	–	43,635
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts				
– 對沖用途衍生金融工具之正公平價值	– Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments held for hedging	–	–	–	–
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
– 澳門金管局之貨幣票據	– AMCM monetary bills	–	2,145,598	–	2,145,598
– 其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	4,559,517	1,047,365	–	5,606,882
– 非上市股票	– Unlisted equity securities	–	–	1,450,631	1,450,631
		4,559,517	3,192,963	1,450,631	9,203,111
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	5	33,160	–	33,165
其他負債	Other liabilities				
– 對沖用途衍生金融工具之負公平價值	– Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments held for hedging	–	105,057	–	105,057

33 公平價值*(續)*
按公平價值計量之金融工具*(續)*

33 Fair values *(continued)*
Financial instruments measured at fair value *(continued)*

經常性公平價值計量	Recurring fair value measurements	2019 第1等級 Level 1	第2等級 Level 2	第3等級 Level 3	合計 Total
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	–	9,467	–	9,467
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts				
– 對沖用途衍生金融工具之正公平價值	– Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments held for hedging	–	2,431	–	2,431
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
– 澳門金管局之貨幣票據	– AMCM monetary bills	–	1,846,433	–	1,846,433
– 其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	4,871,372	738,866	–	5,610,238
– 非上市股票	– Unlisted equity securities	–	–	1,020,653	1,020,653
		4,871,372	2,585,299	1,020,653	8,477,324
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	–	9,437	–	9,437
其他負債	Other liabilities				
– 對沖用途衍生金融工具之負公平價值	– Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments held for hedging	–	35,154	–	35,154

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

33 公平價值（續） 33 Fair values (continued)

按公平價值計量之金融工具（續） Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(i) 第1等級與第2等級之轉移

於本年度，金融工具澳門幣950,276,000元在公平價值的第1等級和第2等級之間作出轉移（2019年：無）。本行之政策為於報告期末時確認公平價值各等級之間之轉移。

(i) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

During the year, MOP950,276,000 of financial instruments were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy (2019: Nil). 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.

(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：

(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	
		2020	2019
資產	**Assets**		
1月1日結餘	As at 1 January	**1,020,653**	585,512
於資產負債表確認之公平價值變動	Changes in fair value recognised in the balance sheet	**429,978**	435,141
12月31日結餘	As at 31 December	**1,450,631**	1,020,653

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	市場比較方法或精算評估方法	缺少市場性折扣	40%至50%市場比較方法
Available-for-sale unlisted equity securities	Market-comparable approach or actuarial appraisal approach	Discount for lack of marketability	40% to 50% for market-comparable approach

本行是採用市場比較方法，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2020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72,531,550元（2019年12月31日：澳門幣51,032,650元）。

For the market-comparable approach adopted by the Bank on estimating the fair value of available-for-sale unlisted equity securities, the Bank applied the lower of the price/earning ratios and enterprise value to earnings 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 2020, it is estimated that with all other variables held constant, a decrease/increase in discount for lack of marketability by 5% would have increased/decreased the Bank's investment revaluation reserve by MOP72,531,550 (31 December 2019: MOP51,032,650).

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

以下未經審核之財務資料披露，是為符合澳門金融管理局(「澳門金管局」)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 Macau ("AMCM").

(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 2020	2019
資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio	**17.9%**	16.8%

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

		2020	2019
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	**2,716,791**	2,874,848
本年度合格盈餘	Current year eligible net profits	**182,548**	171,334
基本自有資金總額	Total core capital	**3,323,539**	3,470,382
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
一般備用金	General provision	**226,441**	234,816
補充自有資金總額	Total supplementary capital	**278,051**	286,426
扣減項目：	**Deduction:**	**–**	–
經扣減項目後之自有資金總額	Total own funds after deduction	**3,601,590**	3,756,808

扣減項目後之自有資金總額及構成部分是按照澳門金管局第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.

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)　(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

(c) 資本充足 (c) Capital adequacy

(i) 資本充足比率 (i) Capital adequacy ratio

		2020	2019
資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio	**15.22%**	15.62%

資本充足比率是按照澳門金管局第011/2015號通告規則計算。

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 (ii) Market risk capital requirement

		2020	2019
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	**13,690**	13,034
– 商品風險	– Commodity risk	**–**	–
加權市場風險總額	Weighted market risk exposures	**13,690**	13,034

(d) 信貸風險

(i) 按地理分類之客戶貸款分析

(d) Credit risk

(i) Geographical analysis of loans and advances to customers

2020

		客戶貸款總額 Gross loans and advances	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)	特別備用金 Specific provision
澳門	Macau	**21,416,728**	**20,685**	**20,914**	**1,557**
香港	Hong Kong	**694,271**	**–**	**–**	**–**
中國內地	China	**333,116**	**–**	**–**	**–**
其他	Other	**11,149**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		22,455,264	**20,685**	**20,914**	**1,557**

2019
（重述）
(Restated)

		客戶貸款總額 Gross loans and advances	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)	特別備用金 Specific provision
澳門	Macau	22,111,301	10,827	11,148	1,814
香港	Hong Kong	809,016	–	–	–
中國內地	China	323,443	–	–	–
其他	Other	25,825	–	–	–
		23,269,585	10,827	11,148	1,814

以上地理分類之分析乃按借款人之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.

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） *(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)*

(d) 信貸風險*(續)* (d) Credit risk *(continued)*

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

		2020		2019	
		帳面值 Carrying amount	**特別備用金 Specific provision**	帳面值 Carrying amount	特別備用金 Specific provision
香港	Hong Kong	**428,021**	**–**	438,667	–
澳門	Macau	**2,585,504**	**–**	2,280,133	–
中國內地	China	**3,436,155**	**–**	3,261,886	–
其他亞太地區	Rest of Asia-Pacific	**407,732**	**–**	590,128	–
美洲	Americas	**–**	**–**	22,982	–
歐洲	Europe	**533,656**	**–**	518,676	–
其他	Other	**361,412**	**–**	344,199	–
		7,752,480	**–**	7,456,671	–

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

		2020							
		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 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3年內 Over 1 year but within 3 years**	**3年以上 Over 3 years**	**無註明 Indefinite period**	**總額 Total**
資產	**Assets**								
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills, loans and advances to customers	**19,146**	**1,078,888**	**519,890**	**2,096,831**	**3,773,485**	**14,741,053**	**–**	**22,229,293**
現金及存放銀行同業款項	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	**449,140**	**184,447**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**474,927**	**1,108,514**
由澳門政府及／或澳門金管局發出之證券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM	**–**	**627,995**	**499,941**	**1,017,662**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,145,598**
其他證券	Other securities	**–**	**–**	**56,709**	**623,349**	**2,322,609**	**2,604,215**	**1,450,631**	**7,057,513**
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	**559**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**559**
公營機構存款	Deposits from public sector entities	**2,040**	**463,500**	**1,032,355**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,497,895**
控股及相關公司款項	Deposits and balances from holding and associated companies	**3,483**	**697,211**	**436,229**	**164,008**	**–**	**7,989**	**–**	**1,308,920**
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposits issued	**–**	**638,657**	**1,117,712**	**638,178**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,394,547**
非銀行同業客戶存款	Deposits from non-bank customers	**15,988,434**	**2,333,984**	**3,273,676**	**2,194,094**	**11,010**	**–**	**–**	**23,801,198**

(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)*

		2019 （重述） (Restated)							
		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 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3年內 Over 1 year but within 3 years	3年以上 Over 3 years	無註明 Indefinite period	總額 Total
資產	**Assets**								
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills, loans and advances to customers	21,572	700,557	409,084	1,850,323	3,747,484	16,310,530	–	23,039,550
現金及存放銀行同業款項	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	523,385	95,308	–	–	–	–	455,448	1,074,141
由澳門政府及／或澳門金管局發出之證券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM	–	753,562	510,354	582,517	–	–	–	1,846,433
持有之存款證	Certificate of deposit held	–	–	–	282,964	–	–	–	282,964
其他證券	Other securities	–	–	219,725	281,150	1,976,094	2,850,305	1,020,653	6,347,927
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	1,498	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,498
公營機構存款	Deposits from public sector entities	862	206,000	1,030,000	–	–	–	–	1,236,862
控股及相關公司款項	Deposits and balances from holding and associated companies	748,261	14,322	1,896	4,358	–	–	–	768,837
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposits issued	–	–	–	2,486,588	–	–	–	2,486,588
非銀行同業客戶存款	Deposits from non-bank customers	16,230,658	3,363,887	3,532,952	2,784,263	47,472	14	–	25,959,246

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

(d) 信貸風險（續） (d) Credit risk *(continued)*

(iv) 最高風險 (iv) Maximum exposure

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：

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:

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
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	**771,400**	619,500
貿易票據	Trade bills	**2,007**	6,595
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	**43,635**	9,467
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	**22,407,880**	23,239,412
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	**1,437,216**	2,569,255
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	**9,203,111**	8,477,324
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	**160,099**	191,647
貸款承擔及其他與信用有關之承擔	Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	**3,348,091**	4,059,780
		37,373,439	39,172,980

(d) 信貸風險（續）

(v) 過期資產分析

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：

(d) Credit risk *(continued)*

(v) Analysis on past due assets

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

		2020	2019 （重述） (Restated)
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers		
– 非過期也非減值	– neither past due nor impaired	**22,180,741**	22,928,797
– 過期但非減值	– past due but not impaired	**253,609**	329,640
– 減值	– impaired	**20,914**	11,148
		22,455,264	23,269,585
其中減值客戶貸款：	Of the impaired advances to customers:		
– 3個月或以下	– 3 months or less	**229**	321
– 6個月或以下但3個月以上	– 6 months or less but over 3 months	**11,819**	1,420
– 1年或以下但6個月以上	– 1 year or less but over 6 months	**902**	241
– 1年以上	– Over 1 year	**7,964**	9,166
		20,914	11,148

本行按照澳門金管局之要求將客戶貸款分類。

The Bank classifies the advances to customers in accordance with the AMCM requirements.

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

(d) 信貸風險(續) (d) Credit risk *(continued)*

(v) 過期資產分析(續) (v) Analysis on past due assets *(continued)*

過期但非減值之客戶貸款賬齡分析如下：

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

		2020	2019 (重述) (Restated)
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	**253,609**	329,640

於2020年12月31日，本行無若非重新商定條款便過期或減值的客戶貸款(2019年12月31日：無)。

As at 31 December 2020, there were no advances to customers that would be past due or impaired had the terms not been renegotiated (31 December 2019: Nil).

(vi) 抵押品及其他信用提升 (vi) Collaterals and other credit enhancements

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。

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

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：

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

		2020	2019 (重述) (Restated)
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	**892,876**	1,119,028

(d) 信貸風險(續)

(vii) 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。

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：

(d) Credit risk *(continued)*

(vii) Credit quality of financial assets other than advances to customers and banks

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.

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:

		2020	2019
AA-至AA+	AA-to AA+	**2,173,551**	1,904,054
A-至A+	A-to A+	**4,699,993**	4,670,828
低於A-	Lower than A-	**629,070**	621,585
無評級	Unrated	**249,866**	260,204
		7,752,480	7,456,671

(e) 外匯風險

(e) Foreign exchange risk

		2020 澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HK$	人民幣 Chinese Renminbi	美元 US$	其他貨幣 Other currencies	合計 Total
淨長盤總額	Total net long positions	17,986	–	–	7,660	3,325	28,971
淨短盤總額	Total net short positions	–	15,305	2,031	–	11,635	28,971
		17,986	(15,305)	(2,031)	7,660	(8,310)	–

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外) (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

(e) 外匯風險(續) (e) Foreign exchange risk *(continued)*

		2019					
		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HK$	人民幣 Chinese Renminbi	美元 US$	其他貨幣 Other currencies	合計 Total
淨長盤總額	Total net long positions	–	201,429	–	–	1,724	203,153
淨短盤總額	Total net short positions	165,880	–	13,016	24,257	–	203,153
		(165,880)	201,429	(13,016)	(24,257)	1,724	–

		2020			
		港幣 HK$	**人民幣 Chinese Renminbi**	**美元 US$**	**合計 Total**
現貨資產	Spot assets	**13,921,231**	**173,203**	**6,366,091**	**20,460,525**
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	**14,016,363**	**538,314**	**5,926,688**	**20,481,365**
遠期買入	Forward purchases	**199,604**	**363,080**	**119,778**	**682,462**
遠期賣出	Forward sales	**119,777**	**–**	**551,521**	**671,298**
		(15,305)	**(2,031)**	**7,660**	**(9,676)**

		2019			
		港幣 HK$	人民幣 Chinese Renminbi	美元 US$	合計 Total
現貨資產	Spot assets	16,262,737	556,961	4,976,026	21,795,724
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	16,013,180	569,977	5,048,412	21,631,569
遠期買入	Forward purchases	–	–	48,129	48,129
遠期賣出	Forward sales	48,128	–	–	48,128
		201,429	(13,016)	(24,257)	164,156

(f) 流動資金風險

(f) Liquidity risk

		2020	2019
每週平均最低現金結餘	Average minimum weekly cash in hand	**682,679**	650,640
每週平均現金結餘	Average weekly cash in hand	**876,095**	968,710
每月平均規定流動資產	Average month-end specified liquid assets	**9,957,018**	9,931,431

		2020 %	2019 %
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	**36.6**	34.2
一個月平均流動資金比率	Average one-month liquidity ratio	**48.2**	45.4
三個月平均流動資金比率	Average three-months liquidity ratio	**39.2**	40.2

(g) 利率風險

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。

(g) Interest rate risk

Interest rate sensitivity sets out below is for risk management reported to ALCO 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 effects on interest-bearing financial instruments and interest rate swaps have been included in this calculation.

		2020	2019
上升10基點	Increase in 10 basis points	**2,707**	3,832
下降10基點	Decrease in 10 basis points	**(2,707)**	(3,832)

（以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外） (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

(h) 資產負債表（根據澳門金融管理局所設定之標準格式）

資產負債表於二零二零年十二月三十一日

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

BALANÇO ANUAL EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2020

澳門幣
MOP

資產	ACTIVO	資產總額 ACTIVO BRUTO	備用金，折舊和減值 PROVISÕES AMORTIZAÇÕES E MENOS – VALIAS	資產淨額 ACTIVO LÍQUIDO
現金	CAIXA	337,114,101	–	337,114,101
AMCM存款	DEPÓSITOS NA AMCM	496,246,612	–	496,246,612
應收賬項	VALORES A COBRAR	367,550,181	–	367,550,181
在本地之其他信用機構活期存款	DEPÓSITOS À ORDEM NOUTRAS INSTITUIÇÕES DE CRÉDITO NO TERRITÓRIO	43,684,528	–	43,684,528
在外地之其他信用機構活期存款	DEPÓSITOS À ORDEM NO EXTERIOR	312,837,902	–	312,837,902
金，銀	OURO E PRATA	–	–	–
其他流動資產	OUTROS VALORES	–	–	–
放款	CRÉDITO CONCEDIDO	22,322,798,630	1,556,900	22,321,241,730
在本澳信用機構拆放	APLICAÇÕES EM INSTITUIÇÕES DE CRÉDITO NO TERRITÓRIO	2,148,000,000	–	2,148,000,000
在外地信用機構之通知及定期存款	DEPÓSITOS COM PRÉ-AVISO E A PRAZO NO EXTERIOR	1,166,096,048	–	1,166,096,048
股票，債券及股權	ACÇÕES, OBRIGAÇÕES E QUOTAS	6,860,898,481	–	6,860,898,481
承銷資金投資	APLICAÇÕES DE RECURSOS CONSIGNADOS	–	–	–
債務人	DEVEDORES	557,716	–	557,716
其他投資	OUTRAS APLICAÇÕES	–	–	–
財務投資	PARTICIPAÇÕES FINANCEIRAS	196,871,090	–	196,871,090
不動產	IMÓVEIS	656,256,018	46,489,577	609,766,441
設備	EQUIPAMENTO	201,052,500	172,145,825	28,906,675
遞延費用	CUSTOS PLURIENAIS	–	–	–
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	145,232,939	–	145,232,939
總額	TOTAIS	35,255,196,746	220,192,302	35,035,004,444

(h) 資產負債表(根據澳門金融管理局所設定之標準格式)*(續)*

資產負債表於二零二零年十二月三十一日 *(續)*

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

BALANÇO ANUAL EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2020 *(continued)*

澳門幣
MOP

負債	PASSIVO	小結 SUB-TOTAIS	總額 TOTAIS
活期存款	DEPÓSITOS À ORDEM	15,987,730,299	
通知存款	DEPÓSITOS C/PRÉ-AVISO	–	
定期存款	DEPÓSITOS A PRAZO	7,813,685,655	**23,801,415,954**
公共機構存款	DEPÓSITOS DE SECTOR PUBLICO	1,497,895,674	
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	3,696,533,417	
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	22,442,034	
債權人	CREDORES	22,422,877	
各項負債	EXIGIBILIDADES DIVERSAS	47,189,013	**5,286,483,015**
內部及調整賬	CONTAS INTERNAS E DE REGULARIZAÇÃO		**506,602,887**
各項風險備用金	PROVISÕES PARA RISCOS DIVERSOS		**226,440,985**
股本	CAPITAL	120,000,000	
法定儲備	RESERVA LEGAL	120,000,000	
自定儲備	RESERVA ESTATUTÁRIA	184,200,000	
其他儲備	OUTRAS RESERVAS	1,696,461,458	**2,120,661,458**
歷年營業結果	RESULTADOS TRANSITADOS DE EXERCÍCIOS ANTERIORES	2,716,790,524	
本年營業結果	RESULTADO DO EXERCÍCIO	376,609,621	**3,093,400,145**
總額	TOTAIS		**35,035,004,444**

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)　(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

(h) 資產負債表(根據澳門金融管理局所設定之標準格式)*(續)*

資產負債表於二零二零年十二月三十一日 *(續)*

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

BALANÇO ANUAL EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2020 *(continued)*

備查賬	CONTAS EXTRAPATRIMONIAIS	澳門幣 MOP 金額 MONTANTE
代客保管賬	VALORES RECEBIDOS EM DEPÓSITO	**9,745,140,675**
代收賬	VALORES RECEBIDOS PARA COBRANÇA	**4,179,427**
抵押賬	VALORES RECEBIDOS EM CAUÇÃO	**39,272,090,754**
保證及擔保付款	GARANTIAS E AVALES PRESTADOS	**130,085,061**
信用狀	CRÉDITOS ABERTOS	**30,013,739**
承兌匯票	ACEITES EM CIRCULAÇÃO	**38,242,257**
代付保證金	VALORES DADOS EM CAUÇÃO	
期貨買入	COMPRAS A PRAZO	**683,003,976**
期貨賣出	VENDAS A PRAZO	**671,297,934**
其他備查賬	OUTRAS CONTAS EXTRAPATRIMONIAIS	**6,148,465,892**

(i) 損益表(根據澳門金融管理局所設定之標準格式)

二零二零年營業結果演算

營業賬目

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

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE RESULTADOS DO EXERCÍCIO DE 2020

CONTA DE EXPLORAÇÃO

澳門幣
MOP

借方	DÉBITO	金額 MONTANTE	貸方	CRÉDITO	金額 MONTANTE
負債業務成本	CUSTOS DE OPERAÇÕES PASSIVAS	**228,944,766**	資產業務收益	PROVEITOS DE OPERAÇÕES ACTIVAS	**829,907,442**
人事費用	CUSTOS COM PESSOAL		銀行服務收益	PROVEITOS DE SERVIÇOS BANCÁRIOS	**71,282,483**
董事及監察會開支	REMUNERAÇÕES DOS ÓRGÃOS DE GESTÃO E FISCALIZAÇÃO	**289,589**	其他銀行業務收益	PROVEITOS DE OUTRAS OPERAÇÕES BANCÁRIAS	**69,488,979**
職員開支	REMUNERAÇÕES DE EMPREGADOS	**136,525,754**	證券及財務投資收益	RENDIMENTOS DE TITULOS DE CRÉDITO E DE PARTICIPAÇÕES FINANCEIRAS	**9,100,411**
固定職員福利	ENCARGOS SOCIAIS	**56,869,694**	其他銀行收益	OUTROS PROVEITOS BANCÁRIOS	**3,097,002**
其他人事費用	OUTROS CUSTOS COM O PESSOAL	**868,202**	非正常業務收益	PROVEITOS INORGÂNICOS	**106,000**
第三者作出之供應	FORNECIMENTOS DE TERCEIROS	**10,047,601**	營業損失	PREJUIZOS DE EXPLORAÇÃO	**–**
第三者提供之勞務	SERVIÇOS DE TERCEIROS	**56,550,577**			
其他銀行費用	OUTROS CUSTOS BANCÁRIOS	**47,208,128**			
税項	IMPOSTOS	**603,842**			
非正常業務費用	CUSTOS INORGÂNICOS	**855,159**			
折舊撥款	DOTAÇÕES PARA AMORTIZAÇÕES	**24,284,262**			
備用金之撥款	DOTAÇÕES PARA PROVISÕES	**2,200,316**			
營業利潤	LUCRO DA EXPLORAÇÃO	**417,734,427**			
總額	TOTAIS	**982,982,317**	總額	TOTAIS	**982,982,317**

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)　(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

(i) 損益表(根據澳門金融管理局所設定之標準格式)(續)

(i) Profit and loss account (in accordance with the standard format established by the AMCM) *(continued)*

二零二零年營業結果演算
損益計算表

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE RESULTADOS DO EXERCÍCIO DE 2020
CONTA DE LUCROS E PERDAS

澳門幣
MOP

借方	DÉBITO	金額 MONTANTE	貸方	CRÉDITO	金額 MONTANTE
營業損失	PREJUÍZO DE EXPLORAÇÃO	–	營業利潤	LUCRO DE EXPLORAÇÃO	417,734,427
歷年之損失	PERDAS RELATIVAS A EXERCÍCIOS ANTERIORES	2,296,557	歷年之利潤	LUCROS RELATIVOS A EXERCÍCIOS ANTERIORES	2,580,386
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	52,080,122	備用金之使用	PROVISÕES UTILIZADAS	2,296,557
根據金融體系法律制度增撥的備用金	DOTAÇÕES ADICIONAIS PARA PROVISÕES CONFORME RJSF	–	根據金融體系法律制度減撥的備用金	DOTAÇÕES REDUÇÃO PARA PROVISÕES CONFORME RJSF	8,374,930
營業結果(盈餘)	RESULTADO DO EXERCÍCIO (SE POSITIVO)	376,609,621			
總額	TOTAIS	430,986,300	總額	TOTAIS	430,986,300

財務參與目錄
二零二零年十二月三十一日
INVENTÁRIO DE PARTICIPAÇÕES FINANCEIRAS
EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2020

形式／業務科目 **Tipo/Sector de actividade**	名稱 **Nome**	賬面價值 **Valor do balanço**	百分比 **Valor percentual**
股票／股份—以業務科目分類 Acções/Quotas por sector de actividade		**澳門幣 MOP**	
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.	**161,379,720**	**12.00%**
	聯豐亨人壽保險股份有限公司 Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang-Vida, S.A.	**35,049,000**	**10.50%**
合計 TOTAIS		**196,428,720**	

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 75.º 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
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
黑沙環分行	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338號	**Toi San Branch**	338 Avenida de A.T. Barbosa
高地烏街分行	高地烏街29號A	**Kou Tei Vu Kai Branch**	29A Rua Pedro Coutinho R/C
祐漢分行	祐漢第八街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	**San Hau On Branch**	286 Alameda Dr. Carlos D'Assumpcao R/C
筷子基分行	青洲大馬路309–315號嘉應花園第五座地下D座	**Fai Chi Kei Branch**	Avenida do Conselheiro Borja Nos. 309–315, Mayfair Garden Bloco 5D R/C
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