



大豐銀行
BANCO TAI FUNG



財務訊息披露

Disclosure of Financial Information

截至二〇一九年十二月三十一日止年度
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

按照澳門金管局傳閱檔第 026/B/2012-DSB/AMCM 號
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMCM CIRCULAR NO.026/B/2012-DSB-AMCM

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董事會報告書

董事會全寅謹將本行截至二〇一九年十二月三十一日止之年度報告書及已審核之賬項呈覽。

業務報告之概要

二〇一九年，全球經濟復蘇步伐放緩，中國經濟在下行過程中，新舊動能轉換中積極因素漸顯，迎來新的戰略機遇期。全體大豐員工在董事會帶領下主動適應外部形勢變化，與時代同進步，與國家齊發展，與澳門共繁榮，取得了滿意成績。截止二〇一九年末，本行稅前盈利 24.63 億元（澳門元，下同），較二〇一八年同比增長 6.22%，總資產 1,851 億元，資產規模同比增長 14.17%。

面對複雜多變的經濟金融環境，大豐銀行以服務國家戰略、全面風險管理、金融科技創新三方面作為切入點，成功實現高質量發展，獲得良好的經濟和社會效益。我們將助力粵港澳大灣區建設作為開拓市場的主線，緊密對接區內重大項目和居民跨境金融需求，用金融力量支持澳門融入國家發展大局。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors of Tai Fung Bank Limited (the “Bank”) submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December, 2019.

Activity Overview

In 2019, the pace of global economic recovery slowed down. In the downward process of China’s economy, positive factors in the transformation of old and new growth momentum are becoming apparent, ushering in a new period of strategic opportunities. Under the leadership of the Board of Directors, all staff of Tai Fung Bank have taken the initiative to adapt to external changes, keep pace with the times, develop with the country and prosper with Macau. Therefore, satisfactory results have been achieved. As of the end of 2019, the profit before tax of Tai Fung Bank was 2.463 billion (MOP, similarly hereinafter), which increased by 6.22% compared to 2018; total assets were 185.1 billion; and the year-on-year increase in assets scale was 14.17%.

Having faced a complex and volatile economic and financial environment, Tai Fung Bank has successfully achieved high-quality development of our banking business and obtained good economic and social benefits by serving the national strategy, implementing comprehensive risk management and financial technology innovation as our entry points. We help in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as the main line of market development, and maintain close connections with major projects in the region and cross-border financial services for residents. We also make use of our financial strength to support Macau’s integration into the overall development of the country.

董事會報告書(續)

二〇二〇年初，新冠肺炎疫情對澳門社會各行各業帶來了巨大衝擊，與澳門共生共榮的大豐銀行，也成為抗擊疫情的重要力量。全行上下迅速行動，開闢綠色通道，對受疫情影響的客戶提供有力支持，並且充分發揮科技賦能優勢助力疫情防控。我們深信，在國家全面深化改革和新一輪對外開放中所帶來的無限機遇，以及澳門作為大灣區中心城市所帶來的廣闊空間，大豐銀行的未來前景將充滿期待。

謹藉此機會，本人代表大豐銀行董事會對股東及各界朋友的鼎力支持，廣大客戶的長期厚愛及全體員工的貢獻致以衷心感謝。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

The unexpected outbreak of COVID-19 has brought a tremendous shock to Macao's economy and society in early 2020. Tai Fung Bank, which grows together with Macao's economy, has become an important force to help fight against the epidemic. The Bank has acted swiftly to open up green channels to provide strong support to customers affected by the epidemic, and utilized our technological empowerment advantages to enhance epidemic prevention and control. We are confident that the future of the Bank will be filled with anticipation for the vast opportunities presented by the country's comprehensively deepening reform and new round of opening-up to the world, as well as the new development opportunities for Macau as a central city in the Greater Bay Area.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to all shareholders and customers for their unwavering support and all staff of Tai Fung Bank for their contributions.

董事會報告書(續)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Results and Allocation of Profits	MOP'000
業績及分配	澳門元千元
Profit before tax	2,462,680
除稅前溢利	
Income tax expense	(285,695)
所得稅費用	_____
Profit for the year	2,176,985
本年度溢利	
Retained earnings from previous year	7,078,239
上年度保留盈餘	_____
Amount available for allocation	9,255,224
可供分配金額	=====

The Board of Directors recommend the allocation as follows:

董事會建議分配如下:

Proposed dividend on ordinary shares	326,548
擬派發普通股股息	
Proposed dividend on preference shares	325,640
擬派發優先股股息	
Retained earnings	8,603,036
保留盈餘	_____
	9,255,224
	=====

董事會報告書(續)

主要股東

根據本行股東登記冊紀錄，截至二〇一九年十二月三十一日，持有本行普通股股本百分之十或以上的股東如下：

中國銀行股份有限公司
何賢家族

主要機關

股東大會執行委員會

主席：何厚榮
副主席：中國銀行股份有限公司
秘書：蘇珏華

董事會

董事長：何厚鐘
副董事長：李光
常務董事：何厚鏗
周鵬
徐繼昌
董事：傅厚澤
葉兆佳
何敬麟
歐陽耀光
何敬民
蔡秋生
党鵬君
何浩生

監事會

主席：容永恩
委員：姜宜道
何秋平
公司秘書：蘇珏華

董事長
何厚鐘

二〇二〇年二月二十五日

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Major shareholders

As at 31 December, 2019, the holding by the shareholders and which represents 10% or more of the ordinary shares were:

Bank of China Limited
The Family of Ho Yin

Corporate Information:

Members of the General Assembly

Chairman: Ho Hao Veng
Vice-Chairman: Bank of China Limited
Secretary: So Kwok Wah

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Ho Hao Tong
Vice-Chairman: Li Guang
Executive Directors: Howard H.H.Ho
Zhou Peng
Chui Kai Cheong
Directors: Fu Hau Chak
Ip Sio Kai
Ho Kevin King Lun
Au Ieong Iu Kong
Ho King Man Justin
Cai Qiusheng
Dang Pengjun
Ho, Carlos

Supervisory Committee

Chairman: Iong Weng Ian
Members: Jiang Yidao
He Qiuping

Company Secretary: So Kwok Wah

The Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Ho Hao Tong

25 February 2020

監事會意見書

根據法律及大豐銀行股份有限公司組織章程規定，監事會應對銀行之營運及管理進行監察，並就董事會所呈交的年度財務報表、利潤分配建議及報告發表意見。

於二〇一九年期間，監事會履行職責，對銀行進行了必要的監察工作，並審閱了安永會計師事務所經審核年度賬目後所發表之無保留意見核數師報告。

本會意見認為，銀行之賬目已清楚地顯示銀行於二〇一九年十二月三十一日之真實及公允財務狀況以及截至該日止年度之營業結果，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。

監事會主席
容永恩

二〇二〇年二月二十七日

OPINION OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

In accordance with the Commercial Code of Macau and the Articles of Tai Fung Bank Limited, it is the responsibility of the Supervisory Committee to oversee the Bank's operations and express an opinion on the financial statements submitted by the Board of Directors and the proposal thereof for the apportioning of the results.

During the year of 2019, the Supervisory Committee, in fulfilling its responsibilities, has undertaken the examination of the Bank's operations as it may deem necessary and reviewed the auditor's report issued by Ernst & Young on the unqualified financial statements for the year 2019.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2019 and of its operating results for the year then ended. The financial statements, the proposal for the apportioning of results as well as other related reports submitted by the Board of Directors are hence considered to be appropriate for submission to the Annual General Meeting for approval.

Chairman of the Supervisory Committee
Iong Weng Ian

Macau, 27 February 2020

企業管治

本行企業管治的目標是保證股東利益的最大化，防止經營者與所有者利益相背離。按照本澳相關法律規定，我行建立了由股東大會、董事會、監事會和行長室組成的現代企業治理架構，初步形成了權力機構、決策機構、監督機構和管理層之間決策科學、執行有力、監督有效的運行機制。

股東大會、董事會、監事會和行長室的職責許可權劃分明確。董事會、監事會和行長室依據公司章程和金融體系法律制度，各司其職、有效制衡、互相協調，不斷完善企業管治、加強風險管理和內部控制，不斷提高公司的經營管理水準和經營績效，以為股東創造持續卓越的投資回報為根本目標。

股東大會

股東大會職能包括選任或重選董事及監事會成員。關於本行的策略方針及利潤分配方案，股東大會提供一個平臺予各股東投票決議。此外，股東大會亦須對資本之增減、收購、清算及聘請核數師作出表決。董事會及監事會工作報告及修訂本行章程均須上報股東大會。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The corporate governance of the Bank aims at maximizing shareholders' wealth and preventing conflicts of interest among management and all stakeholders. In relation to the stipulation of prevailing laws and regulations in Macau, the Bank has established a modern corporate governance framework. It is composed of the General Meeting with Shareholders, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee and the President Office. The initial formation of an authoritative, strategic, and control mechanism enables management to execute bank operation in a scientific, effective and efficient manner.

The functions and duties of the Shareholders' General Meeting, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee and the President Office are clearly demarcated. The Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the President Committee members carry out their stewardship and fiduciary responsibilities as stipulated in the Articles of the Bank and the Financial System Act. Given the objective of achieving operating efficiency and sustainable excellence in investment return for shareholders, the corporate governance is constantly enhanced through fortifying risk management and internal control.

General Meeting of Shareholders

The main function of the General Shareholders' Meeting includes election and re-election of individual directors and appointment of Supervisory Committee members. The Meeting provides a forum for shareholders to vote on resolutions upon the Board's requests, including the Bank's strategic plan and profits appropriation. The Meeting needs to vote on special resolutions like increase or decrease of contributed capital, acquisitions, liquidation and appointment of auditors. Working reports and revision of rules of procedures from the Board and Supervisory Committee are also presented in the shareholders' meeting.

企業管治(續)

董事會

董事會，作為本行的決策機關，主要負責監督本行業務及各項事務的管理，貫徹實現股東的最大價值及提升本行的企業治理水準。目前本行共有董事十三人。董事會向股東大會負責，負責執行股東大會的決議，決定本行的經營計劃、發展戰略和年度財務預算方案以及股東大會授權的其他事項等。

監事會

監事會是本行的監督機構，監事會人數為三人，主要向股東大會負責，對本行財務活動、風險管理和內部控制、董事會和高級管理層及其成員履職盡責情況進行監督。

行長室

行長室負責組織本行的經營管理活動。行長主要依據法律、法規、本行《組織章程》、《高管層工作規則》以及董事會的授權行使職權。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors serves as a decision-making unit of the Bank. It carries out the function of monitoring the operation and management affairs, maximizing shareholders' wealth and elevating standards of corporate governance. At present, there are 13 directors. The Board is held accountable to the resolutions of the Shareholders' General Meeting. Besides executing resolutions, the Board also formulates business plan, develops strategies, approves annual financial budget and carries out the fiduciary duties.

Supervisory Committee

The Supervisory Committee is a monitoring unit of the Bank. The Committee has 3 members. It is held accountable to the resolutions of the General Meeting. It has oversight over financial activities, risk management, internal control and fulfillment of fiduciary duties of the Board, senior management and other members.

President Office

The President Office is responsible for operating management of the Bank. The President carries out his fiduciary duties in accordance with the Commercial Code of Macau, regulations, the Articles of the Bank and the operation rules for the Senior Management. The President Office is empowered by the General Meeting and the Board to execute authority.

摘要財務報表之獨立核數報告

致大豐銀行股份有限公司全體股東
(於澳門註冊成立之股份有限公司)

我們按照澳門特別行政區之《核數準則》和《核數實務準則》審核了大豐銀行股份有限公司二〇一九年度的財務報表，並已於二〇二〇年二月二十五日就該財務報表發表了無保留意見的核數報告。

上述已審核的財務報表由二〇一九年十二月三十一日的資產負債表以及截至該日止年度的損益表、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。

隨附載於第十一頁至第十四頁由管理層編製的摘要財務報表是上述已審核財務報表的撮要內容，我們認為，摘要財務報表的內容，在所有重要方面，與已審核財務報表的內容一致。

為更全面了解大豐銀行股份有限公司的財務狀況和經營結果以及核數工作的範圍，隨附的摘要財務報表應與已審核的財務報表以及獨立核數報告一併閱讀。

包敬燾
註冊核數師
安永會計師事務所

二〇二〇年二月二十五日，於澳門

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE SUMMARY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TAI FUNG BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Macau with limited liability by
shares)

We have audited the financial statements of Tai Fung Bank Limited for 2019 in accordance with Auditing Standards and Technical Auditing Standards of the Macau Special Administrative Region. In our auditor's report dated 25 February 2020, we expressed an unmodified opinion on these financial statements.

The audited financial statements referred to above comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

The accompanying summary financial information set out on pages 11 to 14 prepared by the management is a summary of the audited financial statements. In our opinion, the summary financial information is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements.

For a better understanding of the financial position and financial performance of Tai Fung Bank Limited and the scope of our audit, the summary financial information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and our independent auditor's report.

Bao, King To
Registered Auditor
Ernst & Young

Macau, 25 February 2020

大豐銀行股份有限公司 TAI FUNG BANK LIMITED
 財務訊息披露 DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

BALANCE SHEET
 資產負債表

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

於二〇一九年十二月三十一日

MOP'000

澳門元千元

Assets 資產	Gross assets 資產總額	Provisions, depreciations and amortizations 備用金, 折舊和減值	Net Assets 資產淨額
Cash in hand 現金	837,165	-	837,165
Deposits with Monetary Authority of Macau AMCM 存款	2,046,323	-	2,046,323
Receivables 應收賬項	-	-	-
Demand deposits with local financial institutions 在本地之其他信用機構活期存款	83,798	-	83,798
Demand deposits with foreign financial institutions 在外地之其他信用機構活期存款	245,138	-	245,138
Gold and silver 金, 銀	31,174	-	31,174
Other assets 其他流動資產	344	-	344
Loans and advances 放款	105,604,227	15,400	105,588,827
Applications of resources in local financial institutes 在本澳信用機構拆放	11,003,001	-	11,003,001
Call and fixed deposits with foreign financial institutions 在外地信用機構之通知及定期存款	24,792,601	-	24,792,601
Debt investment securities 股票, 債券及股權	25,048,744	68,106	24,980,638
Applications of resources consigned to the bank 承銷資金投資	-	-	-
Debtors 債務人	813,815	-	813,815
Other investments 其他投資	2,233,825	-	2,233,825
Long term investments 財務投資	6,855,701	6,929	6,848,772
Properties 不動產	4,338,953	-	4,338,953
Fixtures and equipment 設備	809,530	696,379	113,151
Deferred expenditure 遞延費用	-	-	-
Organization expenses 開辦費用	-	-	-
Construction in progress 未完成不動產	-	-	-
Other fixed assets 其他固定資產	-	-	-
Internal A/cs and A/cs pending regularization 內部及調整賬	1,131,207	-	1,131,207
TOTAL 總額	185,875,546	786,814	185,088,732

大豐銀行股份有限公司 TAI FUNG BANK LIMITED
 財務訊息披露 DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

資產負債表

於二〇一九年十二月三十一日

MOP'000

澳門元千元

Liabilities 負債	Sub-total 小結	Total 總額
Demand deposits 活期存款	29,834,967	
Call Deposits 通知存款	71,350	
Fixed deposits 定期存款	73,652,708	103,559,025
Deposits of public sector 公共機構存款		29,812,578
Deposits of other local financial institutions 本地信用機構資金	22,933,271	
Resources of other local entities 其他本地機構資金	-	
Foreign currency loans 外幣借款	2,240,965	
Debentures 債券借款	1,998,200	
Creditors for resources consigned to the bank 承銷資金債權人	-	
Cheques and payment orders 應付支票及票據	116,956	
Creditors 債權人	22,463	
Sundry Liabilities 各項負債	637,979	27,949,833
Internal A/cs and A/cs pending regularization 內部及調整賬		1,703,489
Sundry provisions 各項風險備用金		1,124,358
Capital 股本	1,500,000	
Legal reserves 法定儲備	1,500,000	
Reserve as per company articles 自定儲備	-	
Other reserves 其他儲備	8,684,224	11,684,225
Retained profit brought forward 歷年營業結果	7,078,239	
Profit or loss for the year 本年營業結果	2,176,985	9,255,224
TOTAL 總額		185,088,732

PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 2019

二〇一九年營業結果演算

Income Statement

營業賬目

MOP'000 澳門元千元

Debit 借方	Amount 金額	Credit 貸方	Amount 金額
Cost of credit operations 負債業務成本	2,876,920	Income from credit operations 資產業務收益	5,429,718
Personnel costs 人事費用		Income from banking services 銀行服務收益	182,516
Directors and Fiscal Council expenses 董事及監察會開支	2,285	Income from other banking services 其他銀行業務收益	-
Staff salaries and allowances 職員開支	440,189	Income from securities and equity investments 證券及財務投資收益	675,787
Staff welfare expenses 固定職員福利	23,325	Other banking income 其他銀行收益	79,594
Other personnel costs 其他人事費用	39,684	Income from non-banking operations 非正常業務收益	1,692
Third party supply 第三者作出之供應	17,044	Operating loss 營業損失	-
Third party services 第三者提供之勞務	137,185		
Other bank costs 其他銀行費用	225,788		
Taxation 稅項	3,373		
Costs of non-banking operations 非正常業務費用	1,091		
Depreciation 折舊撥款	189,162		
Provisions 備用金之撥款	7,375		
Operating Profit 營業利潤	2,405,886		
TOTAL 總額	6,369,307	TOTAL 總額	6,369,307

Profit or Loss Account
 損益計算表

MOP'000 澳門元千元

Debit 借方	Amount 金額	Credit 貸方	Amount 金額
Operating loss 營業損失	-	Operating profit 營業利潤	2,405,886
Losses related to previous years 歷年之損失	-	Profit related to previous years 歷年之利潤	58,121
Exceptional losses 特別損失	1,334	Exceptional profit 特別利潤	7
Profit tax provision 營業利潤之稅項撥款	285,695	Provision used 備用金之使用	-
Profit after tax 營業結果(盈餘)	2,176,985	Operating loss 營業結果(虧損)	-
TOTAL 總額	2,464,014	TOTAL 總額	2,464,014

PRESIDENT

行 長

ZHOU PENG

周 鵬

HEAD OF FINANCE DEPARTMENT

財會主管

CHAN CHUNG WAI TERENCE

陳鐘偉

權益變動表
 截至二〇一九年十二月三十一日止年度

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		股本	資本溢價	一般儲備金	法定儲備金	其他儲備金	保留盈餘	合計
		Share capital	Share premium	General Reserve	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
		澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
於二〇一九年一月一日	At 1 January 2019	1,500,000	4,700,000	1,230,900	1,420,500	2,474,192	7,573,974	18,899,566
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,176,985	2,176,985
已扣除稅項之重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation of premises, net of tax	-	-	-	-	186,631	13,179	199,810
已扣除稅項的非持作買賣用途證券之未實現收益之變動	Change in unrealised gains on non-trading securities, net of tax	-	-	-	-	198,481	-	198,481
派發二〇一八年度之普通股股息	2018 dividend paid on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	(201,639)	(201,639)
派發二〇一八年度之優先股股息	2018 dividend paid on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	(324,750)	(324,750)
從行址重估儲備金結轉	Transfer from premises revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	(96,975)	96,975	-
結轉	Transfer	-	-	-	79,500	-	(79,500)	-
外地業務匯率折算差額	Exchange differences from the translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(9,005)	-	(9,005)
於二〇一九年十二月三十一日	At 31 December 2019	1,500,000	4,700,000	1,230,900	1,500,000	2,753,324	9,255,224	20,939,448

現金流量表
 截至二〇一九年十二月三十一日止年度

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		附註 Notes	澳門元千元 MOP'000
經營業務活動之現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
經營業務產生之現金	Cash generated from operations	(a)	12,261,029
支付所得稅	Income tax paid		(310,279)
			<hr/>
經營業務活動產生之現金流量淨額	Net cash flows from operating activities		11,950,750
			<hr/>
投資業務活動之現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
收取股息	Dividends received		382,730
購入不動產、廠場和設備	Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(72,517)
處置不動產、廠場和設備所得款項	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		7
購買政府債券	Purchase of treasury bills		(185,536,947)
贖回政府債券所得款項	Proceeds from redemption of treasury bills		186,512,000
購買持有之存款證	Purchase of certificates of deposit held		(2,222,919)
贖回持有之存款證所得款項	Proceeds from redemption of certificates of deposit held		2,987,514
購買證券投資	Purchase of investments in securities		(21,315,622)
贖回證券投資所得款項	Proceeds from redemption of investments in securities		18,602,512
			<hr/>
投資業務活動所用之現金流量淨額	Net cash flows used in investing activities		(663,242)
			<hr/>
融資業務活動之現金流量	Cash flows from financing activities		
發行存款證	Proceeds from issue of certificates of deposit		478,102
支付股息	Dividends paid		(526,389)
			<hr/>
融資業務活動所用之現金流量淨額	Net cash flows used in financing activities		(48,287)
			<hr/>
現金及等同現金項目之增加淨額	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		11,239,221
於一月一日之現金及等同現金項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		25,005,529
			<hr/>
於十二月三十一日之現金及等同現金項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	(b)	36,244,750
			<hr/> <hr/>

現金流量表附註

Notes to statement of cash flows

(甲) 除稅前溢利與經營業務產生之現金對賬: (a) Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash generated from operations:

		澳門元千元 MOP'000
除稅前溢利	Profit before tax	2,462,680
處置不動產、廠場和設備淨損失	Net loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,120
各項準備金支取	Charge from provisions	3,425
折舊	Depreciation	189,162
投資之折讓/溢價的攤銷	Amortisation of discount / premium on investments	(103,926)
發行存款證之折讓的攤銷	Amortisation of discount on certificates of deposit in issue	369
證券投資之未實現收益	Unrealised gain of investments in securities	(24,561)
債券投資淨減值撥回	Net write back of provision loss in debt securities	(30,151)
投資聯營公司減值支取	Change of impairment of investments in associates	590
股息收入	Dividend income	(382,730)
存放於澳門金融管理局之增加	Increase in deposits with AMCM	(162,152)
原到期日超過三個月之存放銀行及其他金融機構存款之減少	Decrease in placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	186,673
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘之增加	Increase in deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	9,252,313
貸款及其他賬項之增加	Increase in advances and other accounts	(9,776,063)
其他資產之增加	Increase in other assets	(345,516)
客戶存款之增加	Increase in deposits from customers	11,019,856
其他負債之增加	Increase in other liabilities	134,227
外匯折算差	Exchange difference	(164,287)
經營業務產生之現金	Cash generated from operations	<u>12,261,029</u>

現金流量表附註(續)

Notes to statement of cash flows (Continued)

(乙) 現金及等同現金項目結存分析:

(b) Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents:

		澳門元千元 MOP'000
庫存現金	Cash	868,320
即期及短期通知結餘	Money at call and short notice	294,391
原到期日在三個月內之存放 銀行同業及其他金融機構 存款	Placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	26,127,377
原到期日在三個月內之 政府債券	Treasury bills with original maturity within three months	8,756,494
存放澳門金融管理局之超出 最低要求存款額	Deposits with AMCM in excess of minimum statutory requirement	198,168
		<u>36,244,750</u>

2. 本行出資超越有關機構資本 5%之名單

2. LIST OF INSTITUTION WITH MORE THAN
5% INTERESTS

德記置業有限公司 Sociedade de Fomento Predial Tak Kei Lda	98.00%
大豐投資發展有限公司 Companhia de Investimento Predial Triumph, Limitada	76.66%
聯豐亨保險有限公司 Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang, S.A.R.L.	38.10%
聯豐亨人壽保險股份有限公司 Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang-VIDA, S.A.	28.58%
大豐(香港)財務有限公司 Tai Fung (Hong Kong) Finance Company Limited	35.00%
萊茵大豐(澳門)國際融資租賃股份有限公司 Companhia de Locacao Financeira Internacional Land Tai Fung (Macau), S.A.	11.82%

3. 重大會計政策摘要

用於編製本財務報表之主要會計政策詳列如下。有關政策已採納於本財務報表所列示之財務期間內。

3.1 編製基準

本財務報表以中英文兩種語言編製。在對本年度報告的中英文版本理解上發生歧義時，以中文為準。

本銀行之財務報表乃按照澳門特別行政區政府於二零零五年十二月九日所頒布的第 25/2005 號行政法規所核准之財務報告準則（“澳門財務報告準則”）編製。

按照澳門財務報告準則編製財務報表時，需採用若干關鍵會計估算。管理層亦需於採用本銀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、或對財務報表而言屬重大影響之假設及估算，已載於附註 4。

截至二〇一九年十二月三十一日止年度沒有任何新準則、修訂及詮釋已經生效及需要採用。另外，亦沒有已於二〇一九年一月一日已公佈但並未生效之準則、修訂及詮釋。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in both Chinese and English languages. When there is any discrepancy in interpretation between the Chinese version and English version of the statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRSs 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 4.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, there are no new standards, amendments and interpretations which become effective for adoption. There are also no standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that were issued but not yet effective for accounting period beginning on 1 January 2019.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.1 編製基準(續)

本銀行之銀行行址和貴金屬以市場值入賬，而非以持至到期日為目的之存款證及證券投資則按成本值或公允價值兩者取其低者列賬。除上述項目外，本財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製。

3.2 收入之確認

利息收入是按實際利息法予以確認。

呆戶貸款為逾期還款超過三個月或雖然逾期不超過三個月但管理層對貸款最終能否收回本金或利息存疑而界定。

當銀團貸款安排已完成，且本銀行自身未保留任何貸款，或只按與其他銀團成員相同的實際利率保留部分貸款時，銀團貸款手續費方確認為收入。財富管理、財務策劃及保管等持續性服務之收入按已提供服務之期間確認。

股息收入在收取款項之權利確定時列賬。

服務費及佣金是根據提供服務之期間按應計制進行確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for bank premises and bullion, which are carried at fair value, and for certificates of deposit and security investments excluding those with held-to-maturity purpose, which are designated at lower of cost or fair value.

3.2 Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis.

Non-accrual loans represent advances to customers which are overdue for more than three months or advances to customers which are overdue for less than three months but the management of the Bank (“Management”) have doubt on the ultimate recoverability of principal or interest in full.

Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Bank retained no part of the loan package for itself or retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants. Wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time are recognised rateably over the period when the service is provided.

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

Fee and commission are generally recognised on an accrual basis rateably over the period when the related service is provided.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.3 附屬公司及聯營公司

附屬公司指本銀行有權管控其財政及營運政策的所有實體，一般附帶超過半數投票權的股權。在評定本銀行是否控制另一實體時，目前可行使或可轉換的潛在投票權的存在及影響均予考慮。

由於澳門財務報告準則沒有合併財務報表的規定，因此本銀行並沒有將附屬公司綜合入賬。

聯營公司是指本銀行對其有重大影響但無控制權的所有實體，一般持有該實體 20%至 50%投票權之股權。

列於本銀行資產負債表內之投資附屬公司及投資聯營公司，是按成本值扣除減值虧損準備列賬(附註 3.10)。附屬公司之業績是按已收及應收股息之基準列入本銀行財務報表，聯營公司之業績是按已收及應收股息之基準列入本銀行財務報表。

3.4 貸款及其他賬項

向客戶提供之貸款以未償還本金額減除呆壞賬準備後計入資產負債表。

所有貸款均在資金提供予借款人時確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Bank has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Bank controls another entity.

Since MFRSs do not have the requirements for preparation of consolidated financial statements, therefore the Bank has not consolidated the results of the subsidiaries.

Associates are all entities over which the Bank has significant influence but no control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

In the Bank's statement of financial position the investments in subsidiaries and associates are stated at cost less provision for impairment losses (note 3.10). The results of subsidiaries are accounted for the Bank on the basis of dividend received and receivable. The results of associated companies are accounted for by the Bank on the basis of dividend received and receivable.

3.4 Advances and other accounts

Advances to customers are reported on the statement of financial position at the principal amount outstanding net of provision for bad and doubtful advances and other accounts.

All advances are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.4 貸款及其他賬項(續)

被收回並已取消贖權之待變賣資產，在被售出前以承售質押資產經減值除備用金後在貸款及其他賬項內列賬。

3.5 貸款及其他賬項準備

管理層對貸款本金或利息最終能否全數收回存有疑慮時，會對個別有關貸款作出增提特別準備金。管理層根據個別貸款之具體情況而進行潛在虧損評估。在參考澳門金融管理局指引及考慮到抵押品價值後，將計提特別準備金，以使貸款賬面值減至預期之可變現淨值。

本銀行亦會為貸款及其他賬項提撥一般準備金。特定及一般準備金會從資產負債表中的客戶貸款及放款結餘中扣除。

對於回收無望之貸款，有關貸款餘額將予以撇銷。

3.6 政府債券

政府債券指澳門金融管理局所發之有期債務券，本銀行有明確意圖並有能力持有此等證券至到期日。政府債券以成本值扣減購買時按贖回年期作出之折讓攤銷及減值準備後之價值列賬。購入政府債券所產生之利息收入於收益賬內確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Advances and other accounts (Continued)

Assets acquired by repossession of collateral from realisation is reported as repossessed assets at cost less provision under “Advances and other accounts”.

3.5 Provisions for advances and other accounts

Provisions are made against specific advances as and when Management has doubts on the ultimate recoverability of the principal or interest in full. Specific provision is made to reduce the carrying value of advances to customers, net of any collateral, to the expected net realisable value based on the Management assessment of the potential losses on those identified advances, and with reference to the requirements of Autoridade Monetária de Macau (“AMCM”).

In addition, amounts have been set aside as a general provision for advances and other accounts. Both specific and general provisions are deducted from “Advances and other accounts” in the statement of financial position.

When there is no realistic prospect of recovery, the outstanding advances and other accounts are written off.

3.6 Treasury bills

Treasury bills are debt securities issued by AMCM which the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. Treasury bills are stated at cost adjusted for the amortisation of discounts arising on acquisition over the periods to maturity, less provision for other than temporary diminution in value. Interest earned on treasury bills is reported as interest income.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.7 持有之存款證

持至到期日之存款證按成本值列賬，並就購買時之溢價或折讓按贖回年期及減值作出攤銷而調整。

可供出售之存款證在結算日按成本值或公允價值兩者取其低者列賬，並就購買時之溢價或折讓按贖回年期及減值作出攤銷而調整。為可供出售之存款證市價低於賬面值之差額所作的未實現虧損會於權益變動表中證券重估儲備內反映。

3.8 證券投資

證券投資包括債務證券、股份證券、基金及資產管理計劃。

持至到期日之債務證券按成本值列賬，並就購買時之溢價或折讓按贖回年期及減值作出攤銷而調整。

可供出售之債務證券在結算日按成本值或公允價值兩者取其低者列賬，並就購買時之溢價或折讓按贖回年期及減值作出攤銷而調整。為可供出售之存款證市價低於賬面值之差額所作的未實現虧損會於權益變動表中證券重估儲備內反映。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.7 Certificates of deposit held

Investments in certificates of deposit which were held to maturity purpose are stated at cost adjusted for the amortisation of premiums or discounts arising on acquisition over the periods to maturity and impairment.

Investments in certificates of deposit which were available-for-sale are stated at the lower of cost and fair value at the balance sheet date, and adjusted for the amortisation of premiums or discounts arising on acquisition over the periods to maturity and impairment. Any unrealised losses from writing down the investments to fair value are recognised in the securities revaluation reserve in statement of changes in equity.

3.8 Investments in securities

Investments in securities include debt securities, equity securities, funds and asset management plan.

Investments in debt securities which were held to maturity purpose are stated at cost adjusted for the amortisation of premiums or discounts arising on acquisition over the periods to maturity and impairment.

Investments in debt securities which were available-for-sale are stated at the lower of cost and fair value at the balance sheet date, and adjusted for the amortisation of premiums or discounts arising on acquisition over the periods to maturity and impairment. Any unrealised losses from writing down the investments to fair value are recognised in the securities revaluation reserve in statement of changes in equity.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.8 證券投資(續)

持作買賣用途之債務證券在結算日按成本值或公允價值兩者取其低者列賬。為持作買賣用途之債務證券市價低於賬面值之差額所作的未實現虧損會於損益表內反映。

持作買賣用途之股份投資及基金在結算日按成本值或公允價值兩者取其低者列賬。為持作買賣用途之股份投資市價低於賬面值之差額所作的未實現虧損會於損益表內反映。

持作非買賣用途之股份投資及資產管理計劃在結算日按成本值或公允價值兩者取其低者列賬。為持作非買賣用途之股份投資及資產管理計劃的市價低於賬面值之差額所作的未實現虧損會於權益變動表中證券重估儲備內反映。

股份投資按成本值減去減值虧損金額列賬。

倘若因意圖或能力之改變，致使債務證券不再適合分類為持有至到期日之投資時，且其與持有至到期投資之總金額相比是不重大的，本銀行會將相關之債務證券重新分類至可供出售類別。債務證券以重新分類日期的公允價值為其新成本，並作為可供出售之債務證券進行後續計量。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.8 Investments in securities (Continued)

Investments in debt securities which were held for trading purpose are stated at the lower of cost and fair value at the balance sheet date. Any unrealised losses from writing down the investments to fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Investments in equity securities and funds which were held for trading purpose are stated at the lower of cost and fair value at the balance sheet date. Any unrealised losses from writing down the investments to fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Investments in equity securities and asset management plan which were held for non-trading purpose are stated at the lower of cost and fair value at the balance sheet date. Any unrealised losses from writing down the investments to fair value are recognised in the securities revaluation reserve in statement of changes in equity.

Investments in shares are stated at cost less impairment loss.

If, as a result of a change in intention or ability, it is no longer appropriate to classify a debt investment as held-to-maturity and the debt investment is not significant to total held-to-maturity investment balance, the Bank will reclassify it as available-for-sale investment. Debt securities are accounted for at fair value on the reclassification date and measured subsequently as available-for-sale debt investment.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.9 不動產、廠場和設備

不動產、廠場和設備包括銀行行址、傢俬、裝修及設備。不動產、廠場和設備按成本值初始確認。成本包括採購成本，使資產可達到預期使用之直接成本。

初步確認後，銀行行址需以取自外間獨立估價師之公允價值扣除隨後發生的折舊及減值虧損列示，但不包括永久業權土地。重估工作會定期進行以確保賬面值與以結算日公允價值所釐定的數額不會有很大差異。任何重估日的累計折舊與資產賬面值抵銷，而淨值金額則重列至資產重估金額。所有傢俬、裝修及設備及汽車均以扣除累計折舊及減值虧損之成本列賬。

其後成本只有在與該項目有關的未來經濟利益很有可能流入本銀行，而該項目的成本能可靠計量時，才包括在資產的賬面值或確認為一項獨立資產。已更換零件的賬面值已被剔除入賬。所有其他維修及保養在產生的財政期間內於損益表支銷。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise bank premises and furniture, fixtures and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost. Cost comprises purchase cost, and any directly attributable costs bringing the assets to the condition for their intended use.

Subsequent to initial recognition, bank premises are carried at fair value, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and any impairment losses for bank premises excluding freehold land portion of bank premises. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity with an interval to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All furniture, fixtures and equipment, and motor vehicles are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.9 不動產、廠場和設備(續)

房產重估後之賬面增值通過股東權益的其他儲備撥入行址重估儲備中。與同一個別資產早前之增值作對銷之減值部分，通過股東權益的其他儲備於行址重估儲備中扣減；餘下之減值額則確認於損益表內。每年根據重估值於損益表支銷的折舊與根據成本值計算的折舊之差異金額會由行址重估儲備轉至保留盈餘。

永久業權土地毋須折舊。折舊以直線法，將資產之成本值或重估值於其如下估計可用年限內攤銷：

永久業權土地	毋須折舊	Freehold land	Not depreciated
銀行行址 (永久業權土地外)	按租賃期或五十年，兩者之較短者	Bank premises (other than freehold land)	Lesser of period of lease or 50 years
傢俬、裝修及辦公室設備	三至二十年	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3-20 years
電腦設備	三至八年	Computer equipment	3-8 years
汽車	五至六年	Motor vehicles	5-6 years

資產之剩餘價值及使用年期於每一資產負債表結算日重新檢討，並在適當時進行更改。

當資產之賬面值大於其估計可收回價值時，其賬面值撇減至可回收價值。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of bank premises are credited to the premises revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are debited against revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the statement of profit or loss, and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.9 不動產、廠場和設備(續)

出售資產之收益或虧損，是指出售所得收入淨額與相關資產賬面值之差額，並列入損益表內。

當出售重估資產，重估儲備金已包含之金額會轉移至保留盈餘。

3.10 附屬公司、聯營公司及非財務資產投資的減值

沒有確定使用年期或尚未可供使用之資產無需攤銷，但每年須就減值進行測試。當有事件出現或情況改變顯示賬面值可能無法收回時，各項資產會被就減值進行檢討。減值虧損按資產之賬面值超出其可收回金額之差額確認。可收回金額以資產之公允價值扣除銷售成本或使用價值兩者之間較高者為準。於評估減值時，資產按可分開識別現金流量(現金產生單位)的最低層次組合。除商譽外，已蒙受減值的非財務資產在每個報告日期均就減值是否可以撥回進行檢討。

3.11 租賃

經營租賃

如租賃擁有權的重大部份風險和回報由出租人保留，分類為經營租賃。根據經營租賃支付的款項(扣除自出租人收取之任何回扣款項後)於租賃期內以直線法在損益表支銷。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, and are included in the statement of profit or loss.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

3.10 Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates and non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life or are not yet available for use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

3.11 Leases

Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are expensed in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.11 租賃(續)

經營租賃(續)

若本銀行為出租方，經營租賃之租金收入在租約期內以直線法確認。

融資租賃

若租賃擁有權實質上由本銀行擁有該等資產與所有權有關的風險和報酬，該租賃分類為融資租賃。融資租賃於租賃開始時按租賃物業的公允價值與最低租賃付款的現值兩者的較低者予以資本化。

每期租賃付款會分配為負債和融資費用。相應的租金債務在扣除融資費用後，會計入長期負債中。融資付款中內含的融資費用按每個會計期間的負債結餘以一固定利率計量，在租賃期內於損益表中確認。

3.12 外幣換算

功能及呈列貨幣

本銀行之財務報表所載項目，乃採用本銀行營運之主要經濟環境所使用之貨幣（「功能貨幣」）計量。本財務報表以澳門元列示，即本銀行之功能及呈列貨幣均為澳門元。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.11 Leases (Continued)

Operating leases (Continued)

Where the Bank is a lessor, rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases

Leases where the Bank has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other liabilities. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

3.12 Translation of foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

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

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.12 外幣換算(續)

交易及結餘

外幣交易按交易當日之匯率換算至功能貨幣。因外幣交易結算，及按結算日匯率換算之外幣結算資產及負債所產生之匯兌收益將直接於損益表內確認。

外地業務

外地業務的功能貨幣為澳門元以外的貨幣。於結算日，資產負債表按會計結算日之收市匯率換算。損益表按交易當日之匯率換算。所有產生之換算差額通過其他全面收益於權益項目下之其他儲備金內確認。

3.13 或然負債

或然負債指因為已發生之事件而可能引起之責任，此等責任只能就本銀行不能完全控制之一宗或多宗未來不確定事件之出現與否才能確認。或然負債亦可能是因為已發生之事件而引致之現有責任，但由於可能不需要消耗經濟資源，或責任金額未能可靠地衡量而未有確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.12 Translation of foreign currencies (Continued)

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at balance sheet date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Foreign operation

The functional currency of certain overseas branch is currency other than MOP. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of the entity are translated into MOP at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and its statement of profit or loss is translated into MOP at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the other reserves.

3.13 Contingent liabilities

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

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.13 或然負債(續)

或然負債不會被確認，但會在財務報表附註中披露。假若消耗資源之可能性改變導致可能出現資源消耗，此等負債將被確認為準備。

3.14 撥備

當本銀行因為已發生之事件而須承擔法律性或推定性之現有責任下須就有關事件確認相關撥備，而解除該責任時有可能消耗之資源，需在責任金額能夠可靠地作出估算之情況而作出撥備。有關將來之經營損失不需進行撥備確認。

如有多項類似責任，其需要在償付中流出資源的可能性，根據責任的類別整體考慮。即使在同一責任類別所包含的任何一個項目相關的資源流出的可能性極低，仍須確認撥備。

撥備採用稅前利率按照預期需償付有關責任的開支的現值計量，該利率反映當時市場對金錢時間值和有關責任固有風險的評估。隨著時間過去而增加的撥備確認為利息開支。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.13 Contingent liabilities (Continued)

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

3.14 Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.15 當期及遞延所得稅

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

遞延所得稅利用負債法就資產和負債的稅基與資產和負債在財務報表的賬面值之差額產生的暫時差異全數撥備。然而，若遞延所得稅來自在交易（不包括企業合併）中對資產或負債的初步確認，而在交易時不影響會計損益或應課稅盈虧，則不作記賬。遞延所得稅採用在結算日前已頒布或實質頒布，並在有關之遞延所得稅資產實現或遞延所得稅負債結算時預期將會適用之稅率（及法例）而釐定。

遞延所得稅資產是就很可能有未來應課稅利潤而就此可使用暫時差異而確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Current and deferred income tax

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

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.15 當期及遞延所得稅(續)

遞延所得稅就附屬公司、聯營公司投資產生之暫時差異而撥備，但假若本銀行可以控制暫時差異之撥回時間，而暫時差異在可預見將來很有可能不會撥回則除外。

3.16 退休金責任

本銀行為僱員提供界定供款公積金計劃。退休福利支出於有關供款到期時由損益表內撥出。界定供款公積金計劃之成員須為此計劃作出相等於薪金 5% 的供款，而銀行則按僱員之年資作出相等於其僱員薪金 5% 或 10% 的供款。銀行作出之供款將計入該期間損益表內。根據載於澳門第 6/99/M 號法令守則有關退休福利計劃之要求，由二〇〇三年一月一日開始，將該項計劃之供款及部份前期累積供款交由獨立退休基金管理公司管理。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Current and deferred income tax (Continued)

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Bank and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

3.16 Retirement scheme obligations

The Bank operates a defined contribution plan. Retirement benefit costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss when the contributions fall due. The defined contribution plan requires members of the plan to contribute 5% of their basic salary while the Bank to contribute 5% or 10% of the member's salary depending on the number of years of service of the employee concerned. The Bank's contributions to the defined contribution plan are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period to which they relate. Contributions made under the defined contribution plan after 1 January 2003, the effective date of Macau Decree Law 6/99/M which sets out certain requirements of retirement schemes, together with part of the contributions made before this date, are held separately in independently administered funds.

3. 重大會計政策摘要(續)

3.17 現金及等同現金項目

就現金流量表而言，現金及等同現金項目指由其取得日期起計三個月內到期之款項，包括現金、銀行及其他金融機構結存、政府債券、其他合資格票據及存款證。

3.18 股息

於結算日後才建議或宣佈派發之股息應披露為結算日後事項，並不會在結算日時確認為負債。

3.19 後償負債

後償負債首先以公允價值列賬。就發行後償負債所產生之交易費用則於其預計年內在損益表中確認。相關利息支出在損益表「利息支出」內確認。

3.20 發行存款證

發行存款證以攤餘成本列賬，相關利息支出以實際利率法攤銷於期內在損益表「利息支出」內確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition including cash, balances with banks and other financial institutions, treasury bills, other eligible bills and certificates of deposits.

3.18 Dividends

Dividends proposed or declared after the balance sheet date are disclosed as a post balance sheet event and not recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date.

3.19 Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities are initially stated fair value. The transaction cost in relation to the issuance of subordinated liabilities are amortised to the statement of profit or loss over its expected life. The related interest expense is recognised within "interest expense" in the statement of profit or loss.

3.20 Certificates of deposit in issue

Certificates of deposits are initially stated at amortized cost. The related interest expense is recognised with effective interest rate within "interest expense" in the statement of profit or loss.

4. 應用會計政策時之關鍵會計估計及判斷

本銀行作出的會計估計和假設通常會影響下一會計年度的資產和負債的賬面價值。該等估計及判斷是根據過往經驗及於有關情況下被認為合理之其他因素，包括對未來事件的預期而作出，並會持續接受評估。對因必要的估計及判斷轉變，而會影響其賬面值的資產及負債項目範圍，將列示如下。如可釐定，重要假設或其他估量所存在之不明朗因素及其轉變所帶來之影響將於以下列出。而未來有可能根據實際情況的變化對這些會計估計做出重大調整。

貸款及其他賬項減值準備

本銀行會不時檢討本銀行貸款組合之撥備額（包括特定及一般呆賬撥備額）。

管理層對貸款本金或利息最終能否全數收回存有疑慮時，會對個別有關貸款作出增提特別準備金。管理層根據個別貸款之具體情況而進行潛在虧損評估。在參考澳門金融管理局指引及考慮到抵押品價值後，將計提特別準備金，以使貸款賬面值減至預期之可變現淨值。

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Areas susceptible to changes in essential estimates and judgements, which affect the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, are set out below. The effect of changes to either the key assumptions or other estimation uncertainties will be presented below if it is practicable to determine. It is possible that actual results may require material adjustments to the estimates referred to below.

Provision for loans and other accounts

The Bank periodically reviews its loan portfolio to assess the existing specific and general provisioning level.

Specific provisions are made against individual loans and advances as and when the management has doubts on the ultimate recoverability of the principal or interest in full. Specific provision is made to reduce the carrying value of advances to customers, net of any collateral, to the expected net realisable value based on management assessment of the potential losses on those identified advances, and with reference to the requirements of AMCM.

4. 應用會計政策時之關鍵會計估計
及判斷(續)

貸款及其他賬項減值準備(續)

本銀行評定一般呆賬撥備水平時，除參考澳門金融管理局的要求外，也會作出適當判斷（如考慮外圍信貸市場環境），以決定適當的一般呆賬撥備金額。

證券投資減值準備

本銀行會不時檢討本銀行證券投資組合之撥備額。

管理層對投資本金或利息最終能否全數收回存有疑慮時，會根據個別或特定組別的投資之具體情況而進行潛在虧損評估，作出撥備，以使投資賬面值減至預期之可變現淨值。

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND
JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provision for loans and other accounts
(Continued)

On the assessment of general provision, the Bank makes reference to the requirements of AMCM and applies judgement (such as making reference to the external credit environment) to determine the appropriate level of general provision.

Provision for investment in securities

The Bank periodically reviews its investment portfolio to assess the existing provisioning level.

Provisions are made against individual or particular group of investments when the management has doubts on the ultimate recoverability of the principal or interest in full. Provision is made to reduce the carrying value of investments to the expected net realisable value based on management assessment of the potential losses on those identified investments.

按照澳門金管局傳閱檔第 026/B/2012-DSB/AMCM 號，披露未經審核之補充財務資料：

5. 信用風險

信用風險是因借款人或交易對手未能或不願意履行償債義務而導致銀行可能蒙受財務損失的風險。採用按行業類型、客戶類型和產品類型的總體信貸政策提供不同的授信指引。

銀行開辦的個人授信業務，包括房屋貸款、汽車貸款、證券融資貸款、信用貸款等。公司授信業務則包括：銀團貸款、建築放款、貿易融資、公司透支授信，及銀行擔保或承兌等。針對不同的客戶、交易對手或交易，會根據其風險程度採用不同的信貸審批及監控程式。企業及金融機構授信申請由風險管理部進行獨立審核及客觀評估，而中小企業授信、住宅按揭貸款及私人貸款採取信貸評分制度處理，以評估當中涉及的信用風險。

本銀行按澳門金融管理局貸款分類制度的指引，將貸款細分為正常貸款及不良貸款兩大類。

因應各級別並按照澳門金融管理辦法，本銀行制定一般撥備及特殊撥備，並視授信質素變化而進行增撥或回撥。

ACCORDING TO CIRCULAR NO.026/B/2012 -DSB/AMCM, UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION DISCLOSED:

5. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk refers to the risk of loss when borrowers or counterparties are unable or not willing to fulfill their commitment to repay their debts owed to the bank. The overall credit policy that is structured along the nature of different industries and kinds of customers and products provides guidelines for different types of credit operations.

Individual loans business includes mortgages, car loans, securities financing and credit loans. Corporate loans business includes syndicated loans, property development financing, trade related financing, overdrafts granted to corporations, bank guarantees and acceptances. Different risk-based credit approval and monitoring procedures will be applied to different types of customers, counterparties and transactions. Applications of loans by corporations and financial institutions will be assessed and approved by the Risk Management Department independently and objectively. Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), residential mortgages and individual loans will be evaluated by a scoring system to help determine the credit risk involved.

In accordance with the guidelines of AMCM with respect to the classification of loan portfolio, all loans are categorized as performing loans and non-performing loans.

In accordance with the rules of AMCM, financial institutions should make general and specific provisions according to the categories of loans and should increase or write-back such provisions in line with changes in credit quality.

5. 信用風險(續)

5.1 按澳門金融管理局分類為非銀行客戶貸款逾期分類情況

5. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

5.1 Classification of past due loans and advances portfolio to non-bank customers with the rules of AMCM

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

		貸款及墊款 Loans and advances 澳門元千元 MOP'000	佔貸款總額 百分比 Percentage
逾期大於三個月及少於或等於六個月	Loans past due for more than 3 months but less than or equal to 6 months	4,673	0.00%
逾期大於三個月及少於或等於十二個月	Loans past due for more than 6 months but less than or equal to 12 months	249,658	0.24%
逾期大於十二個月	Loans past due for more than 12 months	48,116	0.05%
總額	Total	302,447	0.29%
貸款逾期大於三個月的抵押品現值	Collateral value of loans past due for more than 3 months	478,891	
特別準備金	Specific provisions	15,400	

註：截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日，本行並沒有任何逾期之同業貸款及墊款、貿易融資票據及存放銀行同業及其他金融機構存款。

Remark: As at 31 December 2019, the bank has no past due loans and advances to banks, trade bills and placements with banks and other financial institutions.

5. 信用風險(續)

5.2 按地區劃分的貸款分佈

下表是基於風險轉換的原則，授信地區分類首選為最終風險承擔者的經營地，次選為借款人的經營地，然後為借款人的註冊成立地。

按授信金額大於或等於 10%地區分佈

5. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

5.2 Loans by geographical areas

The tables below are compiled in accordance with the concept of risk transfer. Loans are classified in the order of the ultimate risk holder's region of business, the borrower's region of business and the region of registration.

Distribution of loans by region over or equal 10% of total loans

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

		貸款及墊款	逾期大於三個月 貸款金額	特別準備
		Loan and advances	Loans past due for more than 3 months	Specific Provisions
		澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元
授信地區分佈	Region	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
澳門	Macau	72,401,467	302,447	15,400
中國內地	Mainland China	23,513,687	-	-

5. 信用風險(續)

5.3 根據貸款及貸款承諾餘額、拆放同業、證券投資餘額及衍生工具投資餘額(名義數額)佔該類風險 10%或以上的地區，再按以下對象劃分之分析

5. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

5.3 Loans and commitments, placements with banks, securities investments and financial derivatives (at notional amount) classified by geographical regions over or equal to 10% of the respective credit exposures.

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

地區分佈 Region		貸款及貸款承諾	拆放同業及證券投資	衍生工具投資	特別準備
		Loans and commitments 澳門元千元 MOP'000	Placements with banks and securities investments 澳門元千元 MOP'000	Financial derivatives 澳門元千元 MOP'000	Specific Provisions 澳門元千元 MOP'000
澳門	Macau	91,024,438	10,040,256	-	15,400
其中:	Of which:				
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	844,256	-	
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	-	9,196,000	-	
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/Legal Entities	45,925,182	-	-	
- 個人	- Individuals	45,099,256	-	-	
香港	Hong Kong	-	-	3,825,184	-
其中:	Of which:				
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	-	3,825,184	
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	-	-	-	
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/Legal Entities	-	-	-	
- 個人	- Individuals	-	-	-	
中國內地	Mainland China	28,105,625	43,319,507	-	13,643
其中:	Of which:				
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	27,705,564	-	
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	-	17,238	-	
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/Legal Entities	27,137,268	15,596,705	-	
- 個人	- Individuals	968,357	-	-	

5. 信用風險(續)

5.4 按行業劃分的貸款分佈情況

5. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

5.4 Loans by industries

二〇一九年十二月三十一日

31 December 2019

		貸款及墊款	逾期大於三個月貸款金額	特別準備
		Loan and Advances	Loans past due for more than 3 months	Specific Provisions
		澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
漁農業	Agriculture and fisheries	280,756	-	-
採礦工業	Mining industries	-	-	-
製造工業	Manufacturing industries	3,654,355	-	-
電力、氣體燃料及水	Electricity, gas and water	1,387,406	-	-
建築及公共工程	Construction and public works	7,627,700	350	350
批發及零售貿易	Wholesale and retail trade	7,317,918	27,028	335
酒樓、餐廳及酒店及有關行業	Restaurants, hotels and similar activities	2,032,183	1,583	633
運輸、貨倉及通訊	Transport, warehouse and communications	571,018	-	-
非銀行的金融機構	Non-monetary financial institutions	10,297,673	-	-
個人按揭貸款	Individuals for house purchases	13,241,785	80,097	7,912
其他個人貸款	Individuals for other purposes	26,525,463	193,389	6,170
其他行業	Other industries	32,667,970	-	-
總額	Total	105,604,227	302,447	15,400

5. 信用風險(續)

5. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

5.5 資產負債根據結算日至合約到期日
 止之間尚餘期限劃分的期限分析表

5.5 Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining
 maturity:

二〇一九年十二月三十一日

31 December 2019

		即期	三個月內	一個月 至三個月	三個月 至一年	一年 至三年	三年以上	總額
		On demand	Within 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
		澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
資產	Assets							
現金類	Cash	868,339	-	-	-	-	-	868,339
存放及拆放同業	Balances and Placements with banks	328,936	25,349,565	1,260,497	-	-	-	26,938,998
存放於金管局及 持有之政府債券	Deposits with AMCM and Treasury bills	2,046,323	8,706,949	478,591	-	-	-	11,231,863
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	41,461	2,880,343	5,268,109	26,028,335	32,494,679	38,891,300	105,604,227
持有之存款證	Certificates of deposits held	-	2,002,032	-	135,052	96,741	-	2,233,825
其他證券	Other securities	5,321,942	100,331	1,200,380	3,603,369	7,915,925	13,548,828	31,690,775
負債	Liabilities							
銀行及其他金融 機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	125,905	21,410,293	2,225,604	1,412,434	-	-	25,174,236
客戶往來、定期、 儲蓄及通知存款	Current, fixed, savings, time and call deposits	30,477,800	21,362,333	29,961,414	20,367,015	354,890	-	102,523,452
附屬公司存款	Deposits from subsidiaries	13,920	515,340	27,842	-	-	-	557,102
公共機構存款	Deposits from public sector entities	5,367	5,086,038	13,118,695	11,602,478	-	-	29,812,578
發行存款證	Certificates of Deposit issued	-	-	240,570	237,901	-	-	478,471
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,998,200	1,998,200

6. 利率風險

本行的利率風險源自借貸、接受存款及財資活動，是由有息資產、負債及資產負債表以外項目在再定息時的時間差異，亦包括收益曲線風險、基差風險及期權風險。大豐銀行按澳門金融管理局指引，制定本行的利率風險管控措施及指引辦法，明確管理框架及職能、利率風險審批程序及監控。

利率風險計量主要採用 200 基點平行移動的標準利率沖擊的方法來計算它對本行的經濟價值所造成的影響。經濟價值代表按市場利率折算預計淨現金流量的淨值，與盈利角度相比更能全面地顯示利率變動對盈利造成的長遠影響。

6. INTEREST RATE RISK

The Bank's interest rate risk arises from lending, deposit-taking, and treasury operations and is the result of time gaps or mismatches while re-pricing rates of interest-bearing assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions. The risk is also consist of yield curve risk, basis risk, and option risk. To comply with the guideline set up by AMCM, the Bank has developed and adopted appropriate measures as well as established its own guidelines to oversee the management of interest rate risk whereby the framework of managing such risk, the various functions of the framework and the procedures governing the approval and monitoring of interest rate risk are well and clearly defined.

Interest rate risk measurement Simulates a standardized 200-basis-point parallel rate shock to the Bank's interest rate risk exposures as reported in the Interest Rate Risk Return and measures the economic value impact of the shock. The economic value of an instrument represents an assessment of the present value of its expected net cash flows, discounted to reflect market rates. It provides a more comprehensive view of the potential long-term effects of changes in interest rates than is offered by the earnings perspective.

6. 利率風險(續)

在計量中，不考慮貸款提前償還情況，而各種資產及負債的重訂息日指：

- a) 就管理利率項目而言，假設有相關的資產和負債利率所根據的參考利率(如最優惠利率或標準儲蓄利率)在緊接申報日之後的工作日作出調整。
- b) 就浮息項目而言，指根據交易對手自訂調整利率日期。
- c) 就定息項目而言，指有關資產和負債的到期日。

本行每月進行相關利率風險計量，並每季向澳門金融管理局彙報。只有超過 5% 銀行資產或者負債的幣別要求報告。

下表根據澳門金融管理局所頒佈之〈利率風險管理指引〉，顯示本行主要幣別在不同時段對本銀行經濟價值的淨影響，以假設二百個基點的平行式波動再乘以特定的權數。

6. INTEREST RATE RISK (CONTINUED)

The measurement has no assumption regarding loan prepayments. In respect of different interest-bearing assets and liabilities, the earliest interest repricing date means:

- a) For managed rate items, the interest rates of the assets and liabilities concerned to be adjusted assuming that the reference rates (e.g. prime or standard savings rate) on which the interest rates are based are adjusted on the business day immediately following the reporting date.
- b) For variable rate items, according to the repricing date of interest rates at the discretion of the counterparty.
- c) For fixed-rate items, the maturity dates of the assets or liabilities concerned.

Interest rate risk is monthly measured and submitted to Monetary Authority of Macau quarterly. Only currency that accounts for more than 5% of either banking book assets or liabilities is required to be reported.

The following table demonstrates, in accordance the “Guideline of Management of Interest Rate Risk” issued by AMCM, the net impact to the economic value of the Bank with an assumed parallel shift of 200 basis points throughout different time spectrum multiplied by different weighting factors for different currencies.

6. 利率風險(續)

6. INTEREST RATE RISK (CONTINUED)

二〇一九年十二月三十一日

31 December 2019

貨幣	Currencies	澳門元千元 MOP'000
澳門元	MOP	135,148
港元	HKD	(291,407)
美元	USD	913,884
經濟價值對自有資金的影響 Impact on economic value as % of own funds		3.91%

7. 市場風險

7. MARKET RISK

7.1 外匯風險

7.1 Exchange Rate Risk

本銀行的大部份資產和負債是以澳門元、港元及美元計值，外匯風險源自外匯買賣和商業銀行業務。外匯持倉由資金部根據經董事會核准的風險限額管理。

The majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities are denominated in Macau Patacas, Hong Kong Dollars and United States Dollars. Foreign exchange exposures arise from foreign exchange dealings and commercial banking operations and are managed by the Financial Products and Investment Management Department within limits approved by the Board of Directors.

以下為本銀行於結算日之外匯風險分析：

The following is an analysis of the Bank's foreign currency at the balance sheet date:

7. 市場風險(續)

7. MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

7.1 外匯風險(續)

7.1 Exchange Rate Risk (CONTINUED)

二〇一九年十二月三十一日

31 December 2019

已包括即期及遠期期權合約的
 淨持倉長盤或(短盤)

Net spot position (including the net spot
 position and the net forward position)

貨幣	Currencies	澳門元千元 MOP'000
澳洲元	Australian dollar (AUD)	2,811
加拿大元	Canadian dollar (CAD)	(220)
人民幣	Chinese yuan (CNY)	299,030
歐元	Euro (EUR)	40,369
港元	Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	(25,443,891)
日圓	Japanese yen (JPY)	1,495
新西蘭元	New Zealand dollar (NZD)	1,434
英鎊	British pound (GBP)	(156)
新加坡元	Singapore dollar (SGD)	490
瑞士法郎	Swiss Franc (CHF)	111
美元	United States dollar (USD)	34,503,677
以上未列出的貨幣	Other currencies	61,884
黃金	Gold	(41,443)

7. 市場風險(續)

7.1 外匯風險(續)

下列為本銀行按貨幣分類並高於或等於外匯持倉淨額 10%之分析：

7. MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

7.1 Exchange Rate Risk (Continued)

The following is an analysis of the Bank's foreign currency whose net position constitutes more than 10% of the total net position in all foreign currencies:

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

		期貨買入		期貨買出	
		Forward foreign assets purchases		Forward foreign assets sales	
		即期	遠期	即期	遠期
		Spot	Forward	Spot	Forward
		澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元	澳門元千元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
港元	HKD	-	2,020,324	8,020	2,017,409
美元	USD	176,006	2,213,962	76,266	2,100,408

7.2 市場風險

市場風險是指因為匯率、利率或股票和商品的價格波動導致集團承受損失的風險。集團的市場風險包括來自客戶業務及自營持倉。自營持倉每日均會按市值計價基準評估。市場風險透過由授信投資評審管理委員會批核的風險限額進行管理。整體風險限額參照不同的風險因素，例如利率、匯率、商品及股票價格，細分為更具體的限額。

7.2 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from the fluctuations of foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity and commodity prices. The Bank's market risk arises from customer-related business and propriety trading. Trading positions are subject to daily marked-to-market valuation. Market risk is managed within the risk limits approved by the Credit and Investment Management Committee. The overall risk limits are further divided into sub-limits with reference to different risk factors, which include interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices.

7. 市場風險(續)

7.2 市場風險(續)

7. MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

7.2 Market Risk (Continued)

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

澳門元千元

資本要求	Capital requirements	MOP'000
債券及與債券相關的衍生工具的特定風險	Specific Risk of Debt Securities and Debt Derivatives	128
債券、與債券相關的衍生工具及利率風險的一般市場風險	General Market Risk of Debt Securities, Debt Derivatives and Interest Rate Exposures	-
股權風險	Equity Exposures	8,609
外匯風險	Foreign Exchange Exposures	35,925
商品風險	Commodities Exposures	-

8. 操作風險

操作風險是指由不完善的內部流程、資訊科技系統和員工，以及外部事件所造成損失的風險。

為對上述風險進行有效的識別、評估、監察、控制和緩釋，本銀行管理層一向致力於完善操作流程和加強對員工的教育培訓；並成立法律合規部，以監控和管理操作風險。本銀行亦已為突發及不可預期事件制定操作流程，和調撥資源建立電腦後備系統，使能將操作風險事項發生的可能性、影響減至可接受之程度，並符合監管當局的要求。

8. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss caused by inadequacy in internal control procedures, information technology systems, personnel and external events.

In order to effectively identify, evaluate, monitor, control and mitigate such risks, the management has constantly made efforts to improve its internal control procedures and strengthen the employee training programs. In addition, the Bank has set up Legal and Compliance Department to oversee and manage operational risk. Furthermore, the Bank has also established guidelines for operational procedures to deal with sudden and unforeseeable events. Resources have also been put aside to set up a computer back-up system with an objective of reducing the likelihood and impact of the emergence of operational risk and its related impacts to an acceptable level and complying with the requirements of the regulatory authority.

9. 流動資金風險

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，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。

除以上提及的管理政策外，本銀行還會檢視存款穩定性、集中度及調整投資組合以鞏固資金來源並使其多元化，其次，亦會加強監控貸存比率及資產與負債的期限錯配，從而達到流動資金風險管理之目的。

流動資金管理每周及每月進行。本銀行根據<第 002/2013 AMCM 號通告>監察每週流動現金及月度抵償資產比率。

9.1 下表列示本銀行於 2019 年全年流動現金平均數據：(本澳口徑)

持有流動現金之最低要求	Minimum requirement on cash on hand
庫存現金及存放於澳門金融管理局之每週平均活期存款	Average weekly cash on hand and deposits with AMCM
流動現金淨額	Net liquidity position

本銀行的流動現金充裕。2019 全年平均持有之流動現金(按每週平均申報)均高於法定標準。

9. LIQUIDITY RISK

The Bank has maintained a portfolio of assets with high liquidity in order to meet its financial obligations in the ordinary course of business. In addition, standby credit facilities are also arranged so as to meet any unexpected and material cash outflows under adverse market conditions.

In order to diversify its funding sources, the Bank regularly reviews stability and concentration of deposits and mix of investments. Furthermore, the Bank strengthens the liquidity risk management through constant reviews of the loan-to-deposit ratio and maturity mismatch of assets and liabilities.

Liquidity risk management is carried out at both weekly and monthly intervals. The Bank monitors both weekly liquidity cash flow and monthly solvency ratio in accordance with the AMCM guideline (Notice no. 002/2013-AMCM)

9.1 Average weekly liquidity in 2019: (Position of Macau office only)

澳門元千元
MOP'000

2,436,466
2,751,191
314,725

The Bank has maintained a sound liquidity position. The average weekly liquidity positions in 2019 were above the statutory minimum requirement on cash on hand stipulated by the AMCM.

9. 流動資金風險(續)

9. LIQUIDITY RISK (CONTINUED)

9.2 流動資金比率(本澳口徑)

9.2 Liquidity Ratio

(Position of Macau office only)

		2019
平均一個月流動資金比率	Average one-month liquidity ratio	56.46%
平均三個月流動資金比率	Average three-month liquidity ratio	46.27%

9.3 下表列示本銀行於 2019 年全年
 平均抵償資產數據

9.3 The average solvency assets in 2019

		澳門元千元 MOP'000
抵償資產	Solvency assets	54,818,455
基本負債	Underlying liabilities	129,705,774
抵償資產對基本負債比率	Ratio of solvency assets to underlying liabilities	42.26%

根據澳門金融管理局之法例，抵償資產不應低於基本負債數值之 30%。本銀行 2019 年全年平均值為 42.26%，抵償能力處於充裕水準及符合監管當局之要求。

According to the AMCM's guideline, solvency assets should not be less than 30% of the underlying liabilities. In 2019, the ratio of solvency assets to underlying liabilities remained solid at 42.26%, which was well above the statutory minimum requirements.

10. 資本之組成及各資本充足比率

資本管理

本行於二〇一九年十二月三十一日之資本充足比率，乃按照澳門金融管理局所發出之《金融體系法律制度》計算，本行採納《第 012/93-AMCM 號通告》規定計算自有資金，以及採用《第 011/2015-AMCM 號通告》計算信貸風險、市場風險及營運風險。

銀行之目標是維持穩健的資本，以支持各項業務發展，並在任何時候均符合法定資本要求。本行積極定期檢討和管理資本結構，並充分發揮充足資本的優勢與靈活性，以維持在爭取更高股東回報、資產增加及維持穩健資本的優勢和保障中間取得平衡，並不斷因應經濟情況轉變而調整資本結構，從而設定為支持本行的長遠增長所需的資本要求。

本行依據行業慣例，以資本充足比率為基準監察資本架構，年度內本行資本管理政策並無重大改變。本行已符合澳門金融管理局因應監管所需而制定的資本要求。於截至二〇一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本行均已遵守一切外界所定的資本要求。

10. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

Capital Management

The Bank's capital ratios for the year ended 2019 were compiled in accordance with the <Macau Financial System Act> set out by the Autoridade Monetaria de Macau (AMCM). The Bank follows the specific AMCM guidelines to calculate its own funds <Notice No. 012/93-AMCM>, and its risk-weighted exposures (including credit risk, market risk and operational risk) <Notice No. 011/2015-AMCM>.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to support business development and to meet the statutory capital adequacy ratios. The Bank regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to strike a balance of shareholders' returns, maintain a sound capital position and asset growth. In addition, the Bank has made adjustments to the capital structure in light of the changing economic conditions.

Consistent with the industry practice, the Bank monitors the capital structure using capital adequacy ratios. There has been no significant changes for the capital management policy during the year. The Bank not only has fulfilled the capital requirements of the AMCM for regulatory purposes but also has complied with all other externally imposed capital requirements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

10. 資本之組成及資本充足比率(續)

10.1 資本基礎成份

用於計算 2019 年 12 月 31 日之資本充足比率及已匯報金管局之綜合資本基礎分析如下，自有資金是按《第 012/93-AMCM 號通告》內規定合計組成，自有資金之組成部份已於下表列示。

基本自有資金	Core Capital
股本	Paid-up Capital
資本溢價	Share Premium
法定儲備金及其他準備金	Legal, statutory and other reserves
保留盈餘	Retained Earnings
基本自有資金小計	Total Core Capital
補充自有資金	Supplementary Capital
扣減項目	Deduction
扣減後之自有資金	Own Funds after Deduction

10.2 資本充足比率

本行按照澳門金融管理局規定計算資產項目或資產負債表外項目之加權數值，用以計算資本充足率。計算比率是根據澳門金融管理局《第 011/2015-AMCM 號通告》計算，當中包含信貸風險、市場風險及營運風險。

10. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CONTINUED)

10.1 The composition of own funds after deduction

The composition of own funds is formulated with respect to the AMCM guidelines as stipulated in the <Notice No. 012/93-AMCM>. This is in turn being used to calculate the capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2019.

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

		澳門元千元 MOP'000
		1,500,000
		4,700,000
		2,730,900
		6,968,085
		15,898,985
		3,628,558
		137, 826
		19,389,717

10.2 Capital adequacy ratios

The Bank follows the AMCM guidelines to classify both on and off-balance sheet assets to the respective risk categories. Risk weightings are then assigned to reflect individual asset's risk level. Ratios computation follows AMCM guidelines <Notice No. 011/2015-AMCM> inclusive of credit risk, market risk and operational risk exposure.

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

資本充足比率

Capital adequacy ratio

14.23%

11. 關係人交易

就本財務報表而言，本行關係人包括直接或間接對本行有控制權、有重大影響力、本行合資格股東、或是本行董事會成員、監事會成員或重要管理層的任何自然人及其直系親屬。

另外，任何實體符合以下條件亦視為本行關係人，包括——實體與本行同屬一集團(如母公司、子公司、同系附屬公司或聯營公司)、或本行合資格機構股東，是本行或與本行同一集團成員的聯營或合營企業。此外，任何實體為前段所述之關係自然人所控制或共同控制，或該實體之董事會成員或監事會成員或重要管理層為前所述之關係自然人，或對該實體有重大影響力的人士同為本行有控制權的人士，則該實體亦視為本行的關係人。

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the purpose of these financial statements, a related party is defined as any natural person and the close family members thereof who have direct or indirect control of the bank, or who have material influence over the bank, or who have qualified shareholding in the bank or who are members of the board of directors, the supervisory board or key management personnel of the bank.

In addition, any entity which meets with the following conditions shall be classified as a “related party”: if the entity and the bank are members of the same group (such as parent, subsidiary, fellow subsidiary and associate of any joint venture.); if the entity is a qualified shareholder of the bank; or if the entity is an associate or partner of any joint venture with the bank (and vice versa) or if the entity and the bank are both associates or partners of the same joint venture with a third party. Furthermore, any entity that is subject to material influence of any natural person identified in the previous paragraph or any member of the board of directors or the supervisory board or key management personnel thereof is a natural person identified here above or any natural person treats significant influence as equivalent to the relationship that exists between the entity and the bank shall likewise be considered as a “related party”.

11. 關係人交易(續)

本行“關係人”授信必須符合本地法規，“關係人”本人不得參與有關授信的審議及決定，授信需由「授信投資評審管理委員會」及常務董事會一致通過，及經監事會批准或批閱。

本行已具備相關政策和程序，對關係人的每筆風險暴露及風險暴露總額進行識別，並通過獨立的信貸評審程序進行監控和報告。對政策、程序、限額的任何突破都會報至高級管理層，必要時報至「授信投資評審管理委員會」及常務董事會，以便及時採取措施。

截至二〇一九年十二月三十一日，本行並無對給予關係人的貸款作出以個別方式進行評估的減值損失準備。

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

All credits extended to any “related party” must by all means comply with local regulations and the “related party” in question shall be prohibited from taking part in the procedure of appraisal and approval of the relevant credits and the approval thereof requires the unanimous consent of the “Credit and Investment Management Committee”, as well as that of the Board of Executive Directors and the Supervisors board.

The bank has established relevant policies and procedures to identify the risk associated with exposure to “related parties” and have set up independent credit assessment procedures to monitor and report such exposure. Any violation of the said policies, procedures and ceilings shall immediately be reported to senior management as well as to the “Credit and Investment Management Committee” and the Board of Executive Directors if deemed necessary so that appropriate measures will be taken to cope with the situation.

As at 31 December 2019, the bank did not provide for any impairment related to this kind of exposure based on the results of a case-by-case evaluation.

11. 關係人交易(續)

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

二〇一九年十二月三十一日

31 December 2019

澳門元千元

MOP'000

利息收入	Interest income	163,103
利息支出	Interest expense	298,523
其他營業收入	Other operating income	448,376
其他營業支出	Other operating expense	21,022
結存項目：	Amounts due from:	
同業往來	Placements with banks	3,874,788
客戶貸款	Loans and advances to customers	502,919
其他資產	Other assets	2,259,348
結欠項目：	Amounts due to:	
同業存款	Deposits and balances of banks	21,732,480
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	1,921,230
其他負債	Other liabilities	1,491,517

12. 除金融衍生工具以外的表外風險暴露

12. OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES OTHER THAN DERIVATIVES TRANSACTIONS

二〇一九年十二月三十一日

31 December 2019

澳門元千元

MOP'000

直接信貸代替	Direct credit substitutes	1,552,930
交易有關之或然債務	Transaction-related contingencies	27,291
貿易有關之或然債務	Trade-related contingencies	159,046
其他承擔	Other commitments	25,136,284

13. 金融衍生工具

本行使用的金融衍生工具包括外匯 / 黃金遠期合約、外匯/利率掉期合約、股票指數/債券期貨合約及外匯/股票期權合約，主要用以對沖營運及投資活動中產生的風險。

13. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Derivatives including foreign exchange/gold forward contracts, foreign exchange/interest rate swap contracts, stock index/bond futures contracts, foreign exchange/stock option contracts are used primarily to hedge the Bank's exposure to the risks arising from operational and investment activities.

13.1 金融衍生工具之合約價值

13.1 Contractual amount of derivatives

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

		澳門元千元 MOP'000
利率合同	Interest rate contracts	95,007
外匯及黃金合同	Foreign exchange and gold contracts	4,513,411

13.2 金融衍生工具之信貸風險加權金額

本行按照澳門金融管理局《第011/2015-AMCM 號通告》規定計算金融衍生工具之信貸風險加權金額。

13.2 Credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives

Credit risk weighted amount of financial derivatives computation follows AMCM guidelines <Notice No. 011/2015-AMCM>.

二〇一九年十二月三十一日
 31 December 2019

		澳門元千元 MOP'000
利率合同	Interest rate contracts	238
外匯及黃金合同	Foreign exchange and gold contracts	24,085

-完-

-END-