



大豐銀行
BANCO TAI FUNG



財務訊息披露

Disclosure of Financial Information

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

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董事會報告書

本人謹代表大豐銀行股份有限公司董事會向各位股東報告截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度之經營情況。

業務發展及管理報告

二〇二四年，全球經濟緩慢復甦，通脹水平有所回落，主要經濟體貨幣政策步入降息周期；國內經濟運行總體平穩，但回升基礎還不牢固，外需支撐難以抵補內需不足；澳門經濟雖然整體保持復甦趨勢，但中小企業經營尚處轉型階段，短期內仍將面臨一定的經營困難。銀行業息差收入持續收窄、資產質量問題凸顯。面對複雜環境，我行資產生息能力下降，資產質量承壓，不良提撥增加，較大幅度影響經營效益。

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, 2024.

Business development and management report

The global economy in 2024 showed modest signs of recovery. Inflation eased in most major economies, and monetary policy began shifting toward interest rate cuts. China’s economy remained generally stable, though the pace of recovery lacked a solid foundation. Weak domestic demand and subdued external markets presented ongoing challenges. In Macao, while the economic recovery continued, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) remained in a transitional phase, facing short-term operational pressures. The banking sector, both locally and globally, experienced narrowing interest margins and increasing stress on asset quality. These headwinds contributed to a decline in the Bank’s income-generating capabilities, elevated pressure on asset quality, and higher provisioning for non-performing loans—resulting in a notable impact on overall profitability.

董事會報告書 (續)

業務發展及管理報告 (續)

當然，大豐銀行穩健發展的基本面沒有改變。全體員工守正創新、攻堅克難，推進全行的體制機制不斷完善、風控能力不斷加強、業務流程不斷優化、科技水平不斷提升，我們的新發展格局不斷穩固。過去的一年，我們圍繞踐行國家戰略、服務澳門穩健發展、支持“一帶一路”項目建設，積極參與相關領域的信貸投放，全力支持澳門中小企業發展，持續優化“豐付寶”等產品功能，提升電子化服務質效；我們強化全面風險管控，構建系統性風險管控體系，堅定不移推進不良資產清收處置；我們推進業務流程優化和數字化轉型發展，減負增效助力業務穩健發展；我們開展 ESG 體系建設，不斷提高可持續發展能力；我們推進人力資源改革，加強隊伍能力和素質建設，穩固長遠發展根基。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Business development and management report (continued)

Despite these challenges, the Bank maintained its core stability and long-term development strategy. With a strong commitment from our staff, we remained focused on execution, innovation, and resilience. Throughout the year, we continued to enhance our operating framework, strengthen risk management capabilities, improve business processes, and invest in technology upgrades—laying a stronger foundation for future growth. Key initiatives during the year included alignment with national policy objectives, support for Macao's economic development, and active participation in “One Belt, One Road” initiative. We also remained focused on supporting local SMEs, enhancing digital platforms such as Tai Fung Pay, and improving service efficiency and effectiveness. Controlling the Bank's risk remained a top priority. We continued to strengthen our comprehensive risk management framework and took decisive actions to recover and resolve non-performing loans. We advanced digital transformation efforts to increase operational efficiency and drive sustainable growth. The Bank also launched its ESG framework, improving long-term sustainability practices, and implemented human capital reforms to strengthen team capability and prepare for future strategic needs.

董事會報告書 (續)

業務發展及管理報告 (續)

展望二〇二五年，我們將堅定發展信心，始終堅守“穩中求進”總基調，持續推進大豐銀行長遠穩健發展。我們將緊跟政策導向，積極開拓多元化產品與服務，充分發揮品牌優勢，擴面提質推進業務發展；我們將持續完善全面風險管理制度體系，結合數字化轉型推進風險管理系統建設，健全風險管理長效機制；我們將扎實推進清收化解工作，加強信用風險預警管理，堅決守住風險底線；我們將在階段性成果基礎上，加強資產負債管理、業務流程優化、數字化轉型和 ESG 體系建設，不斷優化管理體系，加強科技運用，推進構建新發展格局。

大豐銀行根植澳門、服務澳門，是“一國兩制”堅實的守護者，也是維護澳門長期繁榮穩定的參與者。我們堅信，在祖國對澳門發展大政方針的指引下，在特區政府“1+4”產業政策的戰略引領下，我們一定能廣續前行，為澳門現代金融建設和經濟適度多元發展貢獻大豐力量！

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Business development and management report (continued)

Looking ahead to 2025, the Bank will remain focused on its strategy of stable, high-quality growth. We will closely monitor policy developments, expand and diversify our product and service offerings, and leverage our brand strength to deepen market penetration and improve customer value. Risk management will continue to be central to our operating model. We will enhance early warning systems, strengthen credit monitoring, and maintain discipline in managing exposures. The Bank will also prioritise further development of its asset-liability management practices, digital infrastructure, and ESG capabilities to support long-term strategic goals. Meanwhile, continuing to develop and explore new business opportunities to increase the overall income is considered to be another top priority in order to solve the temporary difficulties that the Bank is encountering for the time being.

As a financial institution rooted in Macao, Tai Fung Bank remains committed to the principles of “One Country, Two Systems” and continues to play an active role in supporting the Macao’s economic development and financial stability. Under the guidance of the Central and Local Government as well as the strategic direction of Macao’s “1+4” industry diversification framework, we are confident in our ability to navigate challenges, capitalise on opportunities, and contribute meaningfully to the growth of modern finance and a more resilient, diversified economy in Macao.

董事會報告書 (續)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

業績及分配

Results and appropriations

澳門元千元

MOP'000

除稅前虧損	Loss before tax	(1,234,140)
所得稅費用	Income tax expense	(162,158)
本年度虧損	Loss for the year	(1,396,298)
上年度保留盈餘	Retained earnings from previous year	5,458,032
		<u>4,061,734</u>

董事會建議分配如下:

The Board of Directors recommend the appropriations as follows:

擬分派優先股股息	Proposed dividend of preference shares	324,750
擬分派額外一級資本工具利息	Proposed interest payment of additional tier 1 capital instrument	163,770
保留盈餘	Retained earnings	<u>3,573,214</u>
		<u>4,061,734</u>

董事會報告書 (續)

主要股東

根據本行股東登記冊紀錄，截至二零二四年十二月三十一日，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

股東大會主席團

主席： 何敬麟
副主席： 中國銀行股份有限公司
秘書： 楊志紅

董事會

董事長： 何浩生
副董事長： 李 光
(二零二四年四月二十六日離任)
賈天兵
(二零二四年七月二十二日委任)

常務董事： 蔣 昕
何厚榮
徐繼昌

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Major shareholders

As at 31 December 2024, 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

Chairing Committee of General Meeting

Chairman: Ho Kevin King Lun
Vice-Chairman: Bank of China Limited
Secretary: Yang Zhi Hong

Board of Directors

Chairman: Ho, Carlos
Vice-Chairman: Li Guang
(Resigned on 26 April 2024)
Jia Tianbing
(Appointed on 22 July 2024)

Executive Directors: Jiang Xin
Ho Hao Veng
Chui Kai Cheong

董事會報告書 (續)

主要機關 (續)

董事會 (續)

董事： 傅厚澤
葉兆佳
何敬麟
何敬民
何敬勛
陳劍平
陳天宏

公司秘書 楊志紅

監事會

主席： 容永恩
委員： 何秋平
莫志偉

承董事會命

何浩生董事長

澳門，二零二五年三月二十一日

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Corporate information (continued)

Board of Directors (continued)

Directors: Fu Hau Chak
Ip Sio Kai
Ho Kevin King Lun
Ho King Man Justin
Ho, Leonardo
Chan Kim Peng
Chen Tainhong

Company Secretary Yang Zhi Hong

Supervisory Committee

Chairman: Iong Weng Ian
Members: He Qiuping
Mok Chi Wai

On behalf of the Board

Ho, Carlos, Chairman

Macao, 21 March 2025

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報告、年度財務報表及利潤分配建議發表意見。

於二零二四年期間，監事會履行職責，對銀行進行了必要的監察工作，並審閱了由安永會計師事務所經審計年度賬目後所發表之無保留意見審計師報告。

本會意見認為，董事會報告已適當反映銀行業務發展，銀行之賬目亦已清楚地顯示銀行於二零二四年十二月三十一日之真實及公允之財務狀況以及截至該日止年度之營業結果。董事會呈交之報告、年度財務報表及利潤分配建議適合呈報股東大會審批。

監事會主席
容永恩
二零二五年三月二十一日

OPINION OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

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

During the year of 2024, 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 2024.

In our opinion, the Report of the Directors has appropriately reflected the development of the Bank's business, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024 and of its operating results for the year then ended. The annual 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
21 March 2025

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、監事會和高級管理層組成的現代企業治理架構，初步形成了權力機關、決策機關、監督機關和執行機關之間決策科學、執行有力、監督有效的運行機制。

董事會下設戰略發展及預算委員會、審計委員會、風險管理與內部控制委員會、薪酬管理及考核委員會、授信投資評審管理委員會，共計 5 個專業委員會。

戰略發展及預算委員會由董事長、副董事長及常務董事共計 4 人組成，負責設定戰略發展規劃。

審計委員會由董事長、常務董事及董事共計 4 人組成，負責協助董事會履行內部控制系統的監控職責。

風險管理與內部控制委員會由常務董事及董事共計 4 人組成，負責設定與戰略目標和業務計劃匹配的風險偏好和閾值，指導本銀行建立與發展全面風險管理體系。

薪酬管理及考核委員會由股東共計 3 人組成，負責制定本銀行董事會、常務董事會、監事會之成員或獨任監事之酬勞；制定高級管理人員的考核標準並進行考核；研究、擬定高級管理人員的薪酬政策與方案。

授信投資評審管理委員會由行長及高級管理人員共計 5 人組成，負責本銀行及附屬公司和分行（包括本地及內地分行）有關授信、資金及其他大額投資業務的整體管理，委員會在董事會授予之信貸審批權限內按管理需要轉授予相關下級人員。

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 Macao, 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 Senior Management. The initial formation of an authoritative, strategic, and control mechanism enables management to execute bank operation in a scientific, effective and efficient manner.

Totally five professional committees have been established under the Board of Directors, including Strategic Development and Budget Committee ("SDBC"), Audit Committee ("AC"), Risk Management and Internal Control Committee ("RMICC"), Remuneration Management and Appraisal Committee ("RMAC") and Credit and Investment Management Committee ("CIMC").

Strategic Development and Budget Committee ("SDBC") comprises four members, including Chairman, Vice Chairman and Executive Directors. The SDBC is responsible for setting strategic development plans for the Bank.

Audit Committee ("AC") comprises four members, including Chairman, Executive Director and Directors. The AC assists the Board in fulfilling its role in overseeing the internal control system.

Risk Management and Internal Control Committee ("RMICC") comprises four members, including Executive Directors and Directors. The RMICC is responsible for setting risk appetites and tolerances level that match with the strategic objectives and business plans of the Bank, which also serve as the guidance of the Bank for the establishment and development of a comprehensive risk management system.

Remuneration Management and Appraisal Committee ("RMAC") comprises three members of shareholders of the Bank. The RMAC is responsible for setting remuneration for members of the Board, Standing Administrative Committee, Supervisory Committee or single supervisor; setting appraisal criteria and performing assessments for Senior Management; analyzing and developing remuneration policies and plans for Senior Management.

Credit and Investment Management Committee ("CIMC") comprises five members, including President and Senior Management. The CIMC is responsible for the overall management of businesses related to credit, assets and other large investments of the Bank, subsidiaries and branches (including branches in Macao and Mainland). The Board delegates credit approval authority to the CIMC and it can further delegate to the subordinates within its limit authorized by the Board.

企業管治 (續)

股東大會、董事會、監事會和高級管理層的職責許可權劃分明確。董事會、監事會和高級管理層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會及監事會成員。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、清算及聘請審計師作出表決。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。

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。目前本行共有董事十二人。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關，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。

高級管理層

高級管理層負責組織本行的經營管理活動。高級管理層主要依據法律、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)

The functions and duties of the Shareholders' General Meeting, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee and the Senior Management are clearly demarcated. The Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Senior Management 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 Board of 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.

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 12 directors. The Board is held accountable to 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 authority of the Bank. The Committee has 3 members. It is held accountable to the General Meeting of shareholders. It has oversight over financial activities, risk management, internal control and fulfillment of fiduciary duties of the Board of Directors and Senior Management.

Senior Management

The Senior Management is responsible for operating management of the Bank. The senior management personnel carries out its fiduciary duties in accordance with the Commercial Code of Macao, regulations, the Articles of the Bank and the operation rules for the Senior Management. The Senior Management is empowered by the Board of Directors to execute authority.

簡要財務報表的獨立審計師報告

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)

後附載於第 12 頁至第 18 頁的大豐銀行股份有限公司（「貴銀行」）簡要財務報表包括二零二四年十二月三十一日的財務狀況表、截至該日止年度的損益表及全面收益表、權益變動表以及現金流量表。貴銀行簡要財務報表來源於貴銀行截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度已審計的財務報表。我們已在二零二四年三月二十一日簽署的審計報告中對構成簡要財務報表來源的財務報表發表了無保留意見。這些財務報表和簡要財務報表沒有反映審計報告日後發生事項的影響。

簡要財務報表沒有包含澳門特別行政區之《財務報告準則》要求的所有披露，因此，對簡要財務報表的閱讀不能替代對貴銀行已審計財務報表的閱讀。

董事對簡要財務報表的責任

董事負責按照第 13/2023 號法律《金融體系法律制度》第八十五條(一)項編製簡要財務報表。

審計師的責任

我們的責任是在實施審計程序的基礎上對簡要財務報表發表審計意見。我們按照澳門特別行政區之《審計準則》內的《國際審計準則第 810 號——對簡要財務報表出具報告的業務》的規定執行了審計工作。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TAI FUNG BANK LIMITED

(incorporated in Macao with limited liability by shares)

The accompanying summary financial statements of Tai Fung Bank Limited (the "Bank") set out on pages 12 to 18, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the summary statement of profit or loss, the summary statement of comprehensive income, the summary statement of changes in equity and the summary statement of cash flows for the year then ended, are derived from the audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements, from which the summary financial statements are derived, in our report dated 21 March 2025. Those financial statements and the summary financial statements do not reflect the effects of events subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of the Bank.

Directors' responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements

Directors are responsible for the preparation of summary financial statements in accordance with Article 85(1) of the Financial System Act of Macao under Law No. 13/2023.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures 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 our audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing 810 "Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements", which is included in the Auditing Standards.

簡要財務報表的獨立審計師報告 (續)

致大豐銀行股份有限公司全體股東 (續)

(於澳門註冊成立之股份有限公司)

審計意見

我們認為，來源於貴銀行截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度已審計財務報表的簡要財務報表按照第 13/2023 號法律《金融體系法律制度》第八十五條(一)項的標準，在所有重大方面與已審計財務報表保持了一致。

陳 尉 執業會計師
安永會計師事務所
二零二五年三月二十一日，澳門

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE
SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TAI FUNG BANK
LIMITED (CONTINUED)

(incorporated in Macao with limited liability by shares)

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024 are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements, in accordance with Article 85(1) of the Financial System Act of Macao under Law no. 13/2023.

CHAN Wai Certified Public Accountant
Ernst & Young
Macao, 21 March 2025

簡要損益表

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

		2024	2023
利息收入	Interest income	7,788,706	8,774,950
利息支出	Interest expense	(5,816,595)	(6,003,911)
淨利息收入	Net interest income	1,972,111	2,771,039
服務費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	293,876	275,846
服務費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	(59,461)	(47,311)
淨服務費及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	234,415	228,535
淨買賣及其他投資收入	Net gain from trading and other investment income	623,384	896,054
其他經營收入	Other operating income	76,080	179,909
經營收入	Operating income	2,905,990	4,075,537
金融資產減值淨支取	Net charge of impairment allowances of financial assets	(3,292,825)	(4,857,330)
淨經營虧損	Net operating loss	(386,835)	(781,793)
經營支出	Operating expense	(914,582)	(815,613)
經營虧損	Operating loss	(1,301,417)	(1,597,406)
處置不動產、廠場和設備淨損失	Net loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	(90)	(20)
應佔聯營公司之稅後溢利	Share of profits after tax of associates	67,367	66,188
除稅前虧損	Loss before tax	(1,234,140)	(1,531,238)
所得稅(費用)/抵免	Income tax (expense)/credit	(162,158)	111,269
本年度虧損	Loss for the year	(1,396,298)	(1,419,969)

簡要全面收益表

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度
(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

		2024	2023
本年度虧損	Loss for the year	(1,396,298)	(1,419,969)
其後不可重新分類至損益表內的項目：	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss:		
已扣除稅項之銀行行址重估虧絀	Revaluation on bank premises, net of tax	(156,207)	7,888
已扣除稅項之以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之股權工具	Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	953,541	113,207
		797,334	121,095
其後可重新分類至損益表內的項目：	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss:		
已扣除稅項之以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之債權工具	Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	98,328	356,449
		98,328	356,449
已扣除稅項之應佔聯營公司的其他全面收益	Share of other comprehensive income of associates, net of tax	(13,720)	13,167
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	(100,197)	(33,435)
年度除稅後之全面收益	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	781,745	457,276
年度全面虧損總額	Total comprehensive loss for the year	(614,553)	(962,693)

簡要財務狀況表

於二零二四年十二月三十一日

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

		2024 十二月三十一日 31 December	2023 十二月三十一日 31 December
資產	Assets		
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	4,897,554	6,796,427
存放於澳門金融管理局	Deposits with AMCM	2,089,849	2,003,539
拆放同業及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	6,090,409	9,162,090
金融投資	Financial investments	53,002,041	50,483,380
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	118,086,120	126,978,371
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	16,220	52,868
投資附屬公司	Investments in subsidiaries	11,000	11,000
投資聯營公司	Investments in associates	464,488	443,321
不動產、廠場和設備	Property, plant and equipment	3,797,253	4,042,910
投資性房地產	Investment properties	21,489	22,096
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	-	92,474
其他資產	Other assets	2,686,353	2,473,866
資產總額	Total assets	191,162,776	202,562,342
負債	Liabilities		
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	19,293,041	38,909,440
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	142,458,015	136,983,196
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	1,828,888	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	43,255	4,498
其他負債	Other liabilities	1,092,846	853,103
當年度稅項負債	Current tax liabilities	46,571	62,955
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	103,359	-
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	3,706,425	2,065,757
負債總額	Total liabilities	168,572,400	178,878,949
所有者權益	Equity		
股本	Share capital	1,500,000	1,500,000
股本溢價	Share premium	4,700,000	4,700,000
其他權益工具	Other equity instruments	2,729,500	2,729,500
一般監管儲備金	General regulatory reserve	660,360	2,340,000
特定監管儲備金	Specific regulatory reserve	3,176,000	1,281,000
其他儲備金	Other reserves	5,762,782	5,054,466
保留盈餘	Retained earnings	4,061,734	6,078,427
權益總額	Total equity	22,590,376	23,683,393
負債及所有者權益總額	Total liabilities and equity	191,162,776	202,562,342

簡要權益變動表

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

		股本	股本溢價	其他 權益工具	監管 儲備金	其他 儲備金	保留盈餘	總計
		Share capital	Share premium	Other equity instruments	Regulatory reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
於二零二四年 一月一日	At 1 January 2024	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>4,700,000</u>	<u>2,729,500</u>	<u>3,621,000</u>	<u>5,054,466</u>	<u>6,078,427</u>	<u>23,683,393</u>
本年度虧損	Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,396,298)	(1,396,298)
已扣除稅項之銀行 行址重估虧絀	Deficit on revaluation of premises, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(156,207)	-	(156,207)
已扣除稅項之以公 允價值計量且其 變動計入其他全 面收益之金融投 資	Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	1,051,869	-	1,051,869
已扣除稅項之應佔 聯營公司的其他 全面收益	Share of other comprehensive income of associates, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(13,720)	-	(13,720)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	(100,197)	-	(100,197)
全面虧損總額	Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	781,745	(1,396,298)	(614,553)
因處置/贖回以公 允值變化計入其 他全面收益之股 權之轉撥	Release upon disposal/redemption of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	5,845	(5,845)	-
行址重估儲備之 結轉	Transfer from premises revaluation reserve to retained earning	-	-	-	-	(79,274)	90,220	10,946
監管儲備之調撥	Appropriation to regulatory reserve	-	-	-	215,360	-	(215,360)	-
派發二零二三年度 之優先股股息	2023 dividend paid on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	(325,640)	(325,640)
派發二零二四年度 之資本工具利息	2024 interest paid on capital instrument	-	-	-	-	-	(163,770)	(163,770)
於二零二四年十二 月三十一日	At 31 December 2024	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>4,700,000</u>	<u>2,729,500</u>	<u>3,836,360</u>	<u>5,762,782</u>	<u>4,061,734</u>	<u>22,590,376</u>

簡要權益變動表 (續)

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度
(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

		股本	股本溢價	其他 權益工具	監管 儲備金	其他 儲備金	保留盈餘	總計
		Share capital	Share premium	Other equity instruments	Regulatory reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
於二零二三年一月一日	At 1 January 2023	1,500,000	4,700,000	2,729,500	830,097	4,662,574	11,065,966	25,488,137
本年度虧損	Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,419,969)	(1,419,969)
已扣除稅項之銀行 行址重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation of premises, net of tax	-	-	-	-	7,888	-	7,888
已扣除稅項之以公 允價值計量且其 變動計入其他全 面收益之金融投 資	Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	469,656	-	469,656
已扣除稅項之應佔 聯營公司的其他 全面收益	Share of other comprehensive income of associates, net of tax	-	-	-	-	13,167	-	13,167
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	(33,435)	-	(33,435)
全面虧損總額	Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	457,276	(1,419,969)	(962,693)
因處置/贖回以公 允值變化計入其 他全面收益之股 權之轉撥	Release upon disposal/redemption of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	13,880	(13,880)	-
行址重估儲備之 結轉	Transfer from premises revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	(79,264)	90,042	10,778
監管儲備之調撥	Appropriation to regulatory reserve	-	-	-	2,790,903	-	(2,790,903)	-
派發二零二二年度 之普通股股息	2022 dividend paid on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	(364,309)	(364,309)
派發二零二二年度 之優先股股息	2022 dividend paid on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	(324,750)	(324,750)
派發二零二三年度 之資本工具利息	2023 interest paid on capital instrument	-	-	-	-	-	(163,770)	(163,770)
於二零二三年十二 月三十一日	At 31 December 2023	1,500,000	4,700,000	2,729,500	3,621,000	5,054,466	6,078,427	23,683,393

簡要現金流量表

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

		2024	2023
除稅前虧損	Loss before tax	(1,234,140)	(1,531,238)
非現金項目調整：	Adjustments for non-cash items:		
折舊	Depreciation	187,493	174,575
減值淨支取	Net charge of impairment allowances	3,292,825	4,857,330
金融投資分配	Distribution of financial instruments	(733,900)	(768,557)
附屬公司股息收入	Dividend income from investments in subsidiaries	(70,000)	(170,000)
處置不動產、廠場和設備之淨損失	Net loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	90	20
應佔聯營公司之稅後溢利	Share of profits after tax of associates	(67,367)	(66,188)
金融資產利息收入	Interest income arising from financial assets	(7,788,706)	(8,774,950)
金融負債利息支出	Interest expense arising from financial liabilities	5,816,595	6,003,911
營業資產負債之變動	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
存放於澳門金融管理局之(增加)/減少	(Increase)/decrease in deposits with AMCM	(140,863)	180,927
存放於中國人民銀行之增加	Increase in deposits with PBOC	(38,812)	(38,567)
原到期日超過三個月之存放及拆放銀行及其他金融機構存款之增加	Increase in placements and deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	(144,129)	(992,292)
衍生金融工具之減少/(增加)	Decrease/(increase) in derivatives financial instruments	75,404	(27,561)
貸款及其他賬項之減少	Decrease in advances and other accounts	8,524,338	1,066,255
其他資產之增加	Increase in other assets	(212,566)	(1,636,472)
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘之減少	Decrease in deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	(19,404,470)	(6,194,466)
客戶存款之增加/(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in deposits from customers	5,533,699	(3,621,608)
其他負債之增加	Increase in other liabilities	271,696	98,339
外匯折算差	Exchange difference	(546,471)	(136,558)
經營業務所用之現金	Cash used in operations	(6,679,284)	(11,577,100)
支付所得稅	Income tax paid	(50,384)	(84,412)
收取利息	Interest received	6,945,244	8,116,373
支付利息	Interest paid	(8,736,901)	(5,294,631)
經營業務活動所用之現金流量淨額	Net cash flows used in operating activities	(8,521,325)	(8,839,770)

簡要現金流量表 (續)

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度
(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

		2024	2023
投資業務活動之現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
收取永續債券的分配	Distribution received from perpetual bonds	99,068	154,024
收取附屬公司及聯營公司的分配	Distribution received from subsidiaries and associates	102,480	202,480
收取股票及基金投資的分配	Distribution received from stocks and funds	251,470	257,959
購入不動產、廠場和設備	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(118,886)	(77,425)
購買金融投資	Purchase of financial investments	(12,054,337)	(18,489,432)
出售或贖回金融投資所得款項	Proceeds from sale or redemption of financial investments	16,370,438	9,374,468
投資業務活動產生/(所用)之現金流量淨額	Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities	<u>4,650,233</u>	<u>(8,577,926)</u>
融資業務活動之現金流量	Cash flows from financial activities		
發行存款證所得	Proceeds from issuance of certificates of deposit	6,455,637	10,355,377
贖回存款證所付款	Payment for redemption of certificates of deposit	(4,626,818)	(14,554,313)
發行後償負債所得	Proceeds from issuance of subordinated liabilities	1,651,200	2,060,000
贖回後償負債所付款	Payment for redemption of subordinated liabilities	-	(1,998,200)
支付股息	Dividends paid	(407,300)	(852,829)
融資業務活動產生/(所用)之現金流量淨額	Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities	<u>3,072,719</u>	<u>(4,989,965)</u>
現金及等同現金項目之減少淨額	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(798,373)</u>	<u>(22,407,661)</u>
於一月一日之現金及等同現金項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	20,648,003	43,027,111
現金及等同現金項目之外幣折算差	Exchange differences in respect of cash and cash equivalents	(117,671)	28,553
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	<u>19,731,959</u>	<u>20,648,003</u>

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

1. 一般資料

大豐銀行股份有限公司(以下簡稱「本銀行」)為澳門註冊成立的金融機構，註冊地址為澳門新口岸宋玉生廣場 418 號大豐銀行總行大廈。

本銀行主要從事提供銀行、金融及相關服務。

本銀行之控股公司為於中華人民共和國(「中國」)註冊成立的股份有限公司 - 中國銀行股份有限公司(「中國銀行」)。

本銀行在國內共設立兩家分行。廣州分行地址為廣州市越秀區沿江西路 181 號十九樓 01-09 室，上海分行地址為上海市黃浦區中山東一路 23 號 4 樓 401-404、406、408A 室。

2. 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。除特別註明外，該等會計政策均被一致地應用於所有列示之財務年度中。

本銀行之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。

本銀行的財政年度結算日為十二月三十一日(「結算日」)。

2.1 編製基準

本財務報表乃按照中國澳門特別行政區政府於二零二零年三月二十七日所頒布的第 44/2020 號經濟財政司司長批示核准之《財務報告準則》(「財務報告準則」)編製。

按照財務報告準則編製本財務報表時，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 3。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Tai Fung Bank Limited (the “Bank”) is a financial institution incorporated and domiciled in Macao. The registered office of the Bank is located at Tai Fung Bank Headquarter Building, 418 Alameda Dr. Carlos d’Assumpção, Macau.

The principal activities of the Bank are the provision of banking, financial and other related services.

The Bank’s holding company is Bank of China Limited (“BOC”), a joint stock company with limited liability incorporated in The People’s Republic of China (“PRC”).

The Bank has established two branches in the mainland. The address of the Guangzhou Branch is Room 01-09, Floor 19, No.181 Yanjiang Xi Road, Yuexiu District, Guangzhou. The address of the Shanghai Branch is Room 401-404, 406, 408A, Floor 4, No.23 Zhongshan Dong Yi Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai.

2. 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 years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements of the Bank 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 year for the Bank ends on 31 December (“reporting date”).

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the Macau Special Administrative Region, China, under Administrative Regulation No. 44/2020 on 27 March 2020 (“MFRS”).

The preparation of these 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.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.1 編製基準 (續)

本財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製，惟就重估以公允價值計量且其變動計入全面收益之金融資產、以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產及金融負債（包括衍生金融工具）、以公允價值列賬之貴金屬及以公允價值或重估值扣除累計折舊及累計減值損失後列賬之房產作出調整。

另外，本銀行已應用國際財務報告準則第10號「合併財務報告」（「國際財務報告準則第10號」）的豁免選擇編製單獨財務報表。本銀行是中國銀行的非全資子公司。中國銀行是一家於香港聯合交易所有限公司上市的銀行，其遵循國際財務報告準則編製可供公眾使用的合併財務報表。中國銀行的註冊地位於中國，其總行位於中國北京復興門內大街1號，郵編100818。中國銀行的合併財務報表可從此地址公開獲取。本銀行所有股東均已獲知且不反對本銀行不列報合併財務報表。

鑑於上述情況，本財務報表並非為遵循財務報告準則中的國際財務報告準則第10號而編製。因此，本財務報表並未提供根據國際財務報告準則第10號所要求的有關本銀行作為母公司的集團經濟活動的所有信息。此外，由於本財務報表僅就本銀行的經濟活動而編製，財務報告準則中的國際財務報告準則第12號「在其他主體中的權益的披露」要求的披露並未提供。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, precious metals at fair value, and premises which are carried at fair value or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

In addition, the Bank has availed itself of the exemption election from IFRS 10 “Consolidated financial statements” (“IFRS 10”) that permits an entity to prepare separate financial statements. The Bank is a partially-owned subsidiary of BOC, a listed bank in Hong Kong Stock Exchange Limited which produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. BOC is domiciled in the PRC, with its head office located at 1 Fuxingmen Nei Dajie, Beijing 100818 PRC. The consolidated financial statements of BOC are publicly available from this address. All shareholders of the Bank have been informed and do not object to the Bank not presenting consolidated financial statements.

Given the above, these financial statements are not prepared for the purposes of compliance with IFRS 10 included in the MFRS. As a result, the financial statements do not give all the information required by IFRS 10 about the economic activities of the group of which the Bank is the parent. Furthermore, as these financial statements are prepared in respect of the Bank’s economic activities only, disclosures required by IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities” in the MFRS have not been made.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.2 收入及支出

利息收入及支出

在損益表中確認的利息收入及利息支出為按實際利率法確認的以攤餘成本計量、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產和以攤餘成本計量的金融負債等產生的利息收入與支出。

實際利率乃指可將金融工具在有效期間內之預計現金收支，折現成該金融資產之賬面總值(即扣除減值準備之前的攤餘成本)或金融負債之攤餘成本所適用之貼現率。本銀行於計量實際利率時，對現金流量之估計乃按照金融工具之所有合約條款而不考慮未來信用虧損。本銀行支付或收取所屬利息組成部分之交易費用及其他之溢價或折讓，均一併包括在實際利率之計量內。

對於後續已發生信用減值(即「第三階段」)的金融資產，其利息收益乃透過將實際利率應用於其攤銷成本計算(即扣除預期信用減值準備)。

非利息收入及支出

本銀行通過向客戶提供各類服務收取手續費及佣金。其中，通過在一定期間內提供服務收取的手續費及佣金在相應期間內按照履約進度確認，其他手續費及佣金於相關交易完成時確認。

金融資產的股息收入在當具有權利收取該股息時確認。

非利息支出於其產生之報告期內計入損益。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Income and expense

Interest income and expense

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

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Bank that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired ("Stage 3"), the interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss allowance).

Non-interest income and expense

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. For those services that are provided over a period of time, fee and commission income is accrued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the service agreement. For other services, fee and commission income is recognised when the transactions are completed.

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

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.3 附屬公司及聯營公司

附屬公司

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。

於本銀行的財務狀況表內，對附屬公司的投資是以成本扣除減值損失準備列賬，除非該附屬公司被分類為待出售（或包括在待出售之處置組合內）。本銀行按照已收及應收股息基準確認附屬公司之業績。當本銀行具有權利收取附屬公司的派息時，將於損益表內確認。

聯營公司

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。

本銀行對聯營公司的股權投資按照初始投資成本計量，並採用權益法進行核算，除非該股權投資被分類為待出售（或包括在待出售之處置組合內）。

本銀行購買聯營公司後，於損益表中確認應佔的購入後收益或虧損，及於儲備內確認應佔的購入後儲備變動，並將於投資成本中調整購買聯營公司後其發生的累計變動。除非本銀行已為聯營公司承擔債務或已為其墊付資金，否則本銀行在確認應佔聯營公司發生的虧損時，將以投資賬面價值為限。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries

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.

In the Bank's statement of financial position, the investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any allowance for impairment losses, unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sales). The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Bank on the basis of dividends received and receivable. Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established.

Associates

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.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost, unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale).

The Bank's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of associates is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The accumulated post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the cost of the investment. When the Bank's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Bank does not recognise further losses unless the Bank has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.3 附屬公司及聯營公司 (續)

聯營公司 (續)

本銀行與聯營公司間交易的未實現收益按本銀行應佔聯營公司權益份額進行抵銷；除非交易提供了轉讓資產已發生減值的證據，否則未實現損失也將被抵銷。

若對聯營公司的權益減少但影響力保留，只需按比例將過往曾在其他全面收益內確認的金額重新分類至損益表或保留盈餘內。

2.4 外幣換算

功能及呈列貨幣

本銀行的功能性貨幣為澳門元。中國內地機構根據其經營所處的主要經濟環境自行決定其功能性貨幣。本銀行會計報表的列報貨幣為澳門元。

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損益將直接於損益表內確認。

以公允值變化計入損益的貨幣性證券的換算差額會列作公允值收益或虧損的一部分。對於被分類為以公允值變化計入其他全面收益，以外幣為本位的貨幣性證券，其公允值變動可分為源自證券攤餘成本變動的換算差額和證券賬面值的其他換算變動兩部分。源自證券攤餘成本變動的換算差額會於損益表內確認，而證券賬面值的其他換算變動則被確認於全面收益表。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Subsidiaries and associates (continued)

Associates (continued)

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Bank and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Bank's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss or retained earnings, where appropriate.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Bank's operations is Macao patacas ("MOP"). Items included in the financial statements of each of the Bank's operations in Mainland China are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The presentation currency of the Bank is MOP.

Transactions 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 reporting date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Translation differences on monetary securities held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the securities and other changes in the carrying amount of the securities. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.4 外幣換算 (續)

交易及結餘 (續)

對於非貨幣性項目，例如以公允值變化計入損益之股權投資，其換算差額會列作公允值收益或虧損的一部分。而非貨幣性金融資產，例如以公允值變化計入其他全面收益之股權投資，的換算差額會包含在全面收益表內。

外地業務

外地業務的功能貨幣為澳門元以外的貨幣。財務狀況表按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。

現金及現金等價物

匯率變動對現金及現金等價物的影響額，在現金流量表中單獨列示。

2.5 衍生金融工具

衍生金融工具以衍生交易合同簽訂當日的公允價值進行初始確認，並以公允價值進行後續計量。公允價值從活躍市場上的公開市場報價中取得，包括最近的市場交易，或通過使用估值方法，包括貼現現金流量分析模型、期權定價模型（如適用）。當公允價值為正值時，衍生金融工具將被列為資產；當公允價值為負值時，則被列為負債。

本銀行持有之衍生金融工具均分類為持作交易用途，其公允價值變動即時於損益表內確認。

2.6 金融工具之抵銷

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

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions and balances (continued)

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign operation

The functional currency of certain overseas branches is currency other than MOP. The statement of financial position of the entity is translated into MOP at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.5 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and through the use of valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

All derivatives of the Bank are categorised as held for trading and changes in their fair value are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

2.6 Offsetting financial instruments

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.7 金融資產

本銀行將金融資產於初始確認時分類為以下計量類別：以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益作後續計量；以攤餘成本作後續計量及以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益作後續計量。該分類取決於銀行管理金融工具的業務模型，以及該工具的合約現金流特徵，或銀行對公允價值選擇權的決定。所有金融資產以公允價值作初始確認。除以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產外，其他金融資產之交易成本均已包含於初始賬面值內。

對於含嵌入式衍生工具的金融資產，在確定合同現金流量是否僅為本金和利息支付時，將其作為一個整體進行分析。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產

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

該等資產產生的利得或損失計入淨買賣及其他投資收入。

以攤餘成本計量之金融資產

如金融資產滿足以下兩個條件，則分類為以攤餘成本作後續計量：(1) 該金融資產是以收取合約現金流為目的持有；及 (2) 該金融資產的合約條款在指定日期產生的現金流僅為本金和未償還本金餘額之利息的支付。

此類金融資產以公允價值加上直接相關的交易費用進行初始入賬，隨後以實際利息法計算攤餘成本扣除減值損失作後續計量。包括折溢價攤銷的利息收入將按照實際利息法計算確認在損益表中。資產終止確認、修改或減值產生的收益或損失在損益中確認。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains and losses of such assets are reported in net gain from trading and other investment income.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at AC if both of the following conditions are met: (1) the financial assets are held with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows ("hold-to-collect" business model), and (2) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at AC using the effective interest method less allowances for impairment losses. Interest income which includes the amortisation of premium or discount is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.7 金融資產 (續)

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產

如滿足以下兩個條件，則債權工具分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益作後續計量之金融資產：(1) 該金融資產是以收取合約現金流和出售為目的持有；及(2) 該金融資產的合約條款在指定日期產生的現金流僅為本金和未償還本金餘額之利息的支付。

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

對於股權工具，可以在初始確認時進行不可撤銷的選擇，確認其未實現和已實現的公允價值收益或虧損在全面收益表中，即使在處置時也無需將公允價值損益重新分類至損益表，該項權益工具應滿足國際會計準則第 32 號「金融工具：列報」（「國際會計準則第 32 號」）準則中對權益工具的定義。

分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之股權工具，其股息於本銀行收取股息之權利確定時於淨買賣及其他投資收入內確認。指定為公允價值計入其他全面收益的股權工具無需進行減值評估。

2.8 金融負債

本銀行的存款、已發行存款證、後償負債及其他負債均以攤餘成本列賬。扣除交易費用後之淨收款和贖回價值的差額（如有），按照實際利息法於期內在損益表中確認。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments are classified as subsequently measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met: (1) the financial assets are held with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and (2) the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

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

For equity instruments, an irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition to recognise unrealised and realised fair value gains or losses in the statement of comprehensive income without subsequent reclassification of fair value gains or losses to the statement of profit or loss even upon disposal, when it meets the definition of an equity instrument under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation ("IAS 32").

Dividends on equity instruments classified as FVOCI are recognised in net gain from trading and other investment income when the Bank's right to receive payment is established. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

2.8 Financial liabilities

Deposits, certificates of deposit in issue, together with subordinated liabilities and other liabilities, are carried at AC. Any difference (if available) between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period using the effective interest method.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.9 回購協議

售出予交易對手之證券及票據，如根據回購協議，附有按預定價格並於將來指定時間回購之責任稱為「賣出回購」。

「賣出回購」於初始時按已向交易對手所取得之實際現金額，確認為銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘。用作抵押回購協議之金融資產不會被終止確認，並仍列為金融投資。出售價與回購價之差額則以實際利息法於協議年內分期確認為利息支出。

2.10 財務擔保合同及未提取貸款承諾

財務擔保合同是指簽發人在指定的債務人未能根據持有人與債務人之間的債務合同條款而履行還款責任時，需向持有人償付由此而產生之損失的指定付款之合同。

財務擔保合同以合同簽發當日的公允價值初始確認為金融負債。其後，本銀行之責任將按以下兩者之較高者計量：(1)如附註 2.13 所述的預期信用損失減值準備；及(2)初始確認之金額減按直線法於擔保有效期內確認之累計攤銷（如適用）。財務擔保合同負債的變動則於損益表中確認。

未提取貸款承諾是指銀行在承諾期間需要以既定的合同條款向客戶發放貸款的承諾。此等合同亦在附註 2.13 所述之預期信用損失減值準備要求之範圍內。

本銀行將財務擔保合同和貸款承諾的預期信用損失減值準備列示於財務報表內的「其他負債」項下。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Repurchase agreements

Securities and bills sold to a counterparty with an obligation to repurchase at a pre-determined price on a specified future date, referred to as “Repos”.

Repos are initially recognised as deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions, at the actual amount of cash received from the counterparty. Financial assets given as collateral for repurchase agreements are not derecognised and are recorded as financial investments. The difference between the sale and the repurchase price is recognised as interest expense over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

2.10 Financial guarantee contracts and undrawn loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a contract between the holder and the debtor.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised as financial liabilities at fair value on the date the guarantees were given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of (1) an ECL provision as set out in note 2.13 and (2) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, accumulated amortisation recognised over the life of the guarantee on a straight-line basis. Any changes in the liability relating to financial guarantee contracts are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

Undrawn loan commitments are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. These contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements as set out in note 2.13.

The ECL provision for financial guarantees and loan commitments are reported under “Other liabilities” in the financial statements.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11 金融工具的確認、終止確認、變更和撤銷

2.11 Recognition, derecognition, modification and write-off of financial instruments

初始確認

本銀行於成為金融工具合同的一方時，確認為該項金融資產或金融負債。以常規方式買賣的金融資產，於交割日進行確認。

Initial recognition

The Bank recognises a financial asset or financial liability in its statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date.

終止確認

當從金融資產獲得現金流的權利已經到期，或在發生金融資產轉移時，本銀行已將與所有權相關的幾乎所有風險和報酬轉移，或雖然沒有轉移也沒有保留與該金融資產所有權有關的幾乎所有風險和報酬，但已放棄對該金融資產的控制時，終止確認為該項金融資產。

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired, or when a financial asset is transferred, the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, or when the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks or rewards of ownership of the financial asset but has not retained control of the financial asset.

當合同所指定的義務解除、撤銷或屆滿時，本銀行終止確認為該金融負債。

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished — that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

變更

當以攤餘成本及以公允價值變化計入其他全面收益計量的金融工具的合同現金流若重新協訂或變更，應以原實際利率將重訂後的合同現金流進行折現，並與現時減值前的攤餘成本餘額比較。如差異重大，需終止確認為原有金融工具，並作重新確認為。否則，按照上述折現值調整金融工具的賬面值且相關調整計入損益。

Modification

When the contractual cash flow of financial instruments measured at AC or FVOCI are renegotiated or modified, the modified contractual cash flow should be discounted using the original effective interest rate, and compared with the original amortised cost before impairment. If the difference is material, the original financial instrument should be derecognised and then re-recognised with the present value aforementioned. Otherwise, the difference is adjusted to the original carrying value and accounted for in the profit or loss.

核銷

當本銀行已經採取必要措施和必要程序後，貸款仍然不可收回時，本銀行將核銷全數或部分金融資產及沖銷相應的減值準備。如在期後本銀行收回已核銷的貸款，則收回金額沖減減值損失，計入當期損益。

Write off

When the Bank determines that a financial asset has no reasonable prospect of recovery after the Bank has taken necessary actions and necessary proceedings, the financial asset is written off, in whole or in part, against its allowance for impairment losses. If in a subsequent period the loan written off is recovered, the amount recovered will be recognised in profit or loss captured within impairment losses on financial assets.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.12 金融工具的公允價值計量

金融工具的公允價值是根據結算日之可得市場報價但未減除將來的估計出售成本。

如沒有公眾知悉的最後交易價格或在認可交易所的市場報價，或從經紀／交易員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，此工具的公允價值按估值模式估值，而該估值模式可根據實際市場交易提供可靠的估計價格。

當採用現金流折讓價格模式，估計將來現金流按管理層的最佳估計及採用的貼現率是在結算日適用於相同條款工具的市場利率。當採用其他價格模式時，參數是在結算日的市場價格資料。

本銀行對金融工具之估值採用方法已載於財務報表附註 6。

2.13 金融資產減值

本銀行在結算日對以攤餘成本計量的金融資產、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債權工具，應收賬款、以及貸款承諾和財務擔保合同，以預期信用損失為基礎，評估並確認相關減值準備。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產，包括債權工具、基金、股權工具、分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的股權工具（非循環）及衍生金融資產，均不需進行預期信用損失評估。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices, where available, at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

If there is no publicly available latest traded 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.

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.

The Bank's details of valuation of financial instruments is depicted in note 6.

2.13 Impairment of financial assets

At the reporting date, the Bank assesses and recognises the relevant impairment allowances for financial assets measured at AC, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, account receivables and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts on the basis of expected credit losses ("ECL").

Financial assets measured at FVPL, including units in debt instruments, funds, equity instruments, equity instruments classified at FVOCI (non-recycling) and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.13 金融資產減值 (續)

預期信用損失的計量

預期信用損失是信用損失的概率加權估計。信用損失按所有預期現金缺口（即根據合約應付本銀行的現金流量與本銀行預期收到的現金流量之間的差額）的現值計量。

就未提取貸款承諾及財務擔保合同而言，預期現金缺口按兩者之間的差額計量(1) 當貸款承諾持有人／財務擔保受益人提取貸款／索賠財務擔保，其應付本銀行之合約現金流；及(2) 如貸款被提取／財務擔保被索賠，本銀行預期收到的現金流。

如折現的影響重大，預期的現金缺口會以折現值計算。估計預期信用損失時考慮的最長期限是本銀行面臨信用風險的最長合同期。在金融工具同時包含已提取及未提取貸款承諾的情況下，例如可循環信用額貸款，預期信用損失應於銀行需承擔未能按信用風險管理措施而轉移的信用風險之期間內計算。

在計量預期信用損失時，本銀行已採用合理且可支持的信息。此包括已發生之事件、當前狀況和預測未來經濟狀況的信息。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive).

For undrawn loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts outstanding, expected cash shortfalls are measured as the difference between (1) the contractual cash flows that would be due to the Bank if the holder/beneficiary of the loan commitment/financial guarantee draws down/claims on the loan/financial guarantee, and (2) the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is drawn down/financial guarantee is claimed.

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted where the effect of discounting is material. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. Where the financial instrument such as revolving credit facilities includes both a drawn and undrawn commitment, ECL is measured over the period that the Bank remains exposed to credit risk that is not mitigated by management actions in respect of credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Bank takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.13 金融資產減值 (續)

預期信用損失的計量 (續)

根據金融資產自初始確認後信用風險的變化情況，本銀行區分三個階段計算預期信用損失：

- 第一階段：自初始確認後信用風險無顯著增加的金融資產納入階段一，按照該金融工具未來十二個月內預期信用損失的金額計量其減值準備；
- 第二階段：自初始確認後信用風險顯著增加，但尚無客觀減值證據的金融資產納入階段二，按照該金融工具整個存續期內預期信用損失的金額計量其減值準備；
- 第三階段：在結算日存在客觀減值證據的金融資產納入階段三，按照該金融資產整個存續期內預期信用損失的金額計量其減值準備。

對於前一會計期間已經按照相當於金融資產整個存續期內預期信用損失的金額計量了減值準備，但在當期結算日，該金融資產已不再屬於自初始確認後信用風險顯著增加的情形的，本銀行在當期結算日按照相當於未來十二個月內預期信用損失的金額計量該金融資產的減值準備。

對於購買或源生的已發生信用減值的金融資產，本銀行在結算日僅將自初始確認後整個存續期內預期信用損失的累計變動確認為損失準備。在每個結算日，本銀行將整個存續期內預期信用損失的變動金額作為減值損失或利得計入當期損益。

在計量預期信用損失時，並不需要識別每一可能發生的情形。然而，本銀行通過反映信用損失發生的可能性及不會發生信用損失的可能性（即使發生信用損失的可能性極低），來考慮信用損失發生的風險或概率。預期信用損失計量中所使用的參數、假設及估計技術，參見附註 4.1。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

According to the changes of credit risk of financial assets since initial recognition, the Bank calculates ECL by three stages:

- Stage 1: Financial assets without significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition are included under Stage 1 to calculate their impairment allowance at an amount equivalent to the ECL of the financial instruments for the next 12 months;
- Stage 2: Financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but have no objective evidence of impairment are included under Stage 2, with their impairment allowance measured at an amount equivalent to the ECL over the lifetime of the financial instruments;
- Stage 3: Financial assets with objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date are included under Stage 3, with their impairment allowance measured at an amount equivalent to the ECL over the lifetime of the financial assets.

Where, in the previous accounting period, the impairment allowance of a financial asset was measured based on the ECL of the instrument over the entire lifetime, and while, at the current reporting date, such financial asset is no longer regarded as experiencing a significant increase in credit risk since its initial recognition, the Bank measures the impairment allowance of the financial asset as at the reporting date using the ECL of the instrument over the next 12 months.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition at the reporting date as an impairment allowance. At each reporting date, the Bank recognises in profit or loss the amount of the change in lifetime expected credit losses as an impairment gain or loss.

When measuring ECL, an entity need not necessarily identify every possible scenario. However, the Bank considers the risk or probability that a credit loss occurs by reflecting the possibility that a credit loss occurs and the possibility that no credit loss occurs, even if the possibility of a credit loss occurring is very low. The parameters, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL are disclosed in note 4.1.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 對附屬公司、聯營公司之投資及非金融資產之減值

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

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，已蒙受減值的非金融資產在每個結算日期均就減值是否可以撥回進行檢討。

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). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.15 投資性房地產

2.15 Investment properties

投資性房地產指土地及／或樓宇用作賺取租金收入及／或資本增值，此等物業可以直接擁有或只持有租賃權益。

Investment properties are land and/or buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation.

投資性房地產以成本值扣除累積折舊和減值虧損列賬於財務狀況表，投資性房地產賺取的租金收入，以及當投資性房地產被棄用或出售時，產生的任何損益會於損益表確認。

Investment properties are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Rental income from investment properties, and any gain or loss arising from the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

投資性房地產的折舊額乃根據其成本扣除估計的殘餘價值，再根據估計的可用年期，用直線折舊方法計算。投資性房地產的估計可使用年期與附註 2.16 中的銀行行址類同。

Depreciation charge is calculated using the straight line method to write off the cost of investment properties, less their estimated residual values, if any, over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives for investment properties are the same as those for Bank premises as shown in note 2.16.

僅在與該項目相關之未來經濟效益有可能歸於本銀行及能可靠地計算出項目成本之情況下，其後的支出才會包括於資產賬面值。所有其他維修及保養支出於其產生之財務期間內於損益表支銷。

Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount 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. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.16 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重大差異。

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。

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。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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 at the reporting date.

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.

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 premises revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.16 不動產、廠場和設備 (續)

永久業權土地、政府或私人長期批租地毋須折舊。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：

永久業權土地及政府或私人長期批租地	毋須折舊
銀行行址 (上述土地除外)	按租賃期或五十年，兩者之較短者
傢俬、裝修及辦公室設備	三至二十年
電腦設備	三至八年
汽車	五至六年

資產之剩餘價值及使用年期於每一結算日重新檢討，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。

2.17 貴金屬

貴金屬包括黃金、銀及其他貴金屬。貴金屬以其公允值作初始確認和其後重估。貴金屬於進行市場估價後所產生之收益或虧損，將包括於其他經營收入。

2.18 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。

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方式列入「其他經營收入」項內。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Freehold land and leasehold land under private or government tenure without limitation of time are 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:

Freehold land and leasehold land under private or government tenure without limitation of time	Not depreciated
Bank premises (other than above lands)	Lesser of period of lease or 50 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3-20 years
Computer equipment	3-8 years
Motor vehicles	5-6 years

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

2.17 Precious metal

Precious metals comprise gold, silver and other precious metals. Precious metals are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value. Mark-to-market gains or losses on precious metals are included in other operating income.

2.18 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.

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 租賃 (續)

2.18 Leases (continued)

融資租賃

Finance leases

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。

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.

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。

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.

2.19 現金及等同現金項目

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

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。

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.

2.20 股息

2.20 Dividends

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。

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

2.21 撥備

2.21 Provisions

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。

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.

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。

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.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.21 撥備 (續)

2.21 Provisions (continued)

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支出。

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.

2.22 僱員福利

2.22 Employee benefit

退休金責任

Retirement scheme obligations

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，由二零零三年一月一日開始，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。

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.

獎金計劃

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

Bonus plans

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

短期薪酬

薪金、年終花紅及非貨幣性福利的成本會在職工提供相關服務的年度內計提。如延遲付款或清償所生的影響重大，這些數額則按現值列賬。

Short-term obligations

Salaries, annual bonuses and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

職工假期權益

職工的年假權益在假期累計至職工時確認。因職工提供服務而產生的年假估計負債，就截至結算日止作出準備。職工的病假權益和產假在休假前不作確認。

Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrued by employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date. Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.23 當期及遞延所得稅項

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。結轉稅項虧損的稅務影響於該等虧損可用於抵銷未來可能產生之應課稅利潤時確認為資產。

遞延所得稅就附屬公司及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。

當有法定權利可將現有稅項資產與現有稅項負債抵銷，而遞延稅項涉及同一財政機關，則可將個別法人的遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債互相抵銷。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Current and deferred income taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting 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 reporting 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. The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on an individual entity basis when there is a legal right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxation relates to the same authority.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2.23 當期及遞延所得稅項 (續)

當期和遞延稅項在損益表中確認，但與在全面收益表中或直接在權益中確認的項目有關者則除外。在該情況下，稅項亦分別在全面收益表或直接在權益中確認。

2.24 信託業務

本銀行一般以信託人或其他授託人身分，代表個人、信託及其他機構持有或管理資產。由於該等資產並不屬於本銀行，該等資產及因此而產生之任何收益或虧損，將不計入本財務報表內。

2.25 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。

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。

2.26 關聯方

就此等財務報表而言，若一方人士(1) 能控制、共同控制本銀行、或對本銀行有重大影響力；(2) 與本銀行屬同一財務報告銀行的成員，例如：控股公司、附屬公司、同系附屬公司；(3) 為本銀行或控股公司的聯營公司或合資企業；(4) 為本銀行或控股公司的主要高層人員；(5) 與本銀行受到共同控制；(6) 被識別為受第(4)類人士所控制的企業；及(7) 向本銀行或本銀行之控股公司提供關鍵管理人員服務，則該等人士被視為關聯方。關聯方可為個人或企業。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Current and deferred income taxes (continued)

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.24 Fiduciary activities

The Bank commonly acts as a trustee, or in other fiduciary capacities, that result in its holding or managing assets on behalf of individuals, trusts and other institutions. These assets and any gains or losses arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Bank.

2.25 Contingent liabilities

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

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

2.26 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Bank if that party (1) controls, jointly controls or has significant influence over the Bank; (2) is a member of the same financial reporting group, such as the holding company, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries; (3) is an associate or a joint venture of the Bank or reporting group of the holding company; (4) is a key management personnel of the Bank or the holding company; (5) is subject to common control with the Bank; (6) is an entity in which a person identified in (4) controls; and (7) provides key management personnel services to the Bank or the holding company. Related parties may be individuals or entities.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. 重大會計政策摘要 (續)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.27 收回資產

2.27 Repossessed assets

收回資產按其收回日之公允值扣除出售成本後之淨值及有關貸款之攤餘成本之較低者列賬。有關貸款及應收款及有關已提準備於資產狀況表中予以註銷。其後，收回資產取其成本及公允值扣除出售成本後之淨值中之較低者計量，並被確認為「收回資產」，包括於「其他資產」項下。

Repossession assets are initially recognised at the lower of their fair value less costs to sell and the amortised cost of the related outstanding loans on the date of repossession, and the related loans and advances together with the related impairment allowances are derecognised from the statement of financial position. Subsequently, repossession assets are measured at the lower of their cost and fair values less costs to sell and are reported as "Repossession assets" included in "Other assets".

2.28 尚未採納的新準則和解釋

2.28 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

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

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

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

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

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

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

3. 應用會計政策時之重大會計估計及判斷

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

3.1 金融資產之減值準備

本銀行至少每季對信用組合的減值損失情況進行一次評估。按國際財務報告準則第9號要求，量度不同類別金融資產的減值損失皆涉及判斷，特別是在估計未來現金流的金額及時間和抵押品價值，以及評估信用風險顯著上升之情況。這些估計受多項因素影響，此等因素的改變會導致不同水平的準備金。

本銀行的預期信用損失是採用複雜模型計算，選取的變數及其相互依存關係存在一系列的假設。在考慮可行性和可用性的情況後，本銀行會利用在內部評級模型及其他內部實施的模型的參數建立預期信用損失模型。預期信用損失模型考慮之會計判斷及估計包括以下元素：

- 本銀行內部信用評級模型，以定出個別評級對應之違約概率；
- 釐定信用風險大幅增加之準則；
- 當採用組合模式評估金融資產之預期信用損失時，根據信用風險特徵（組合包括對公、零售）對金融資產所進行之組合劃分；

3. 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. It is possible that actual results may require material adjustments to the estimates referred to below.

3.1 Impairment of financial assets

The Bank reviews its credit portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. Under IFRS 9, the measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial asset requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes of which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models. The choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies involves a series of assumptions. ECL models are developed by leveraging on the parameters implemented Internal Ratings-Based models and internal models, where feasible and available. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Bank's internal credit rating models, which assign Probability of Defaults to the individual ratings ;
- The Bank's determination criteria for significant increase in credit risk ;
- The segmentation of financial assets according to credit risk characteristics (portfolios including Corporates, and Retail Small Medium-sized Enterprise) when their ECLs are assessed on a collective basis ;

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

3. 應用會計政策時之重大會計估計及判斷
(續)

3.1 金融資產之減值準備 (續)

預期信用損失模型考慮之會計判斷及估計包括以下元素 (續)：

- 預期信用損失模型的構建，包括對宏觀經濟情境的預測，以及其對違約概率、違約損失率及違約風險承擔的影響；以及
- 對前瞻性宏觀經濟情境（包括樂觀、基礎及悲觀三個獨立情景）的選擇及其加權概率。

就信用減值敞口而言，預期信用損失通過估計未來可收回的現金流量單項計量。可能影響該估計的因素包括但不限於以下內容：特定借款人及其擔保人財務信息的詳盡程度、借款人同行業競爭者相關信息的可獲得性、行業發展趨勢與特定借款人未來經營表現之間的相關度，以及變現抵押品可回收的現金流量等。

本銀行政策規定需定期按實際損失經驗重檢有關模型，在需要時進行模型調整。

3.2 金融工具的公允價值

本銀行對金融工具估值的會計政策列載於附註 6。金融工具的公允價值主要根據認可之交易所的市場報價，或就非在交易所作交易的金融工具而言，則根據經紀／交易員的報價。而對於其他在活躍市場中沒有報價金融工具，本銀行則利用估值模式以釐定公允價值。估值方式包括採用折現現金流量模型、期權定價模型以及其他市場廣泛應用的估值模型。在實際操作可行的情況下，定價模型會採用可觀察數據。若估值模型未有考慮某些因素，如信用風險估值調整將有可能被採用。選用適合的估值參數、假設和模型技術需要管理層的判斷和估計。

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include (continued):

- Development of ECL models, including the determination of macroeconomic factor forecasts and the effect on Probability of Defaults, Loss Given Defaults and Exposure at Defaults; and
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios (including three independent scenarios i.e. good, baseline and bad) and their probability weightings.

In respect of credit-impaired exposures, expected credit losses are measured on an individual basis by estimating the future recoverable cash flows. Factors affecting this estimate include, among other things, the granularity of financial information related to specific borrowers and their guarantors, the availability of meaningful information of competitors and the relevance of sector trends to the future performance of specific borrowers and cash flows from the sale of collateral.

It has been the Bank's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

3.2 Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank's accounting policy for valuation of financial instruments is included in note 6. The fair value of the financial instruments is mainly based on the quoted market price on a recognised stock exchange or a price quoted from a broker/dealer for non-exchanged traded financial instruments. The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active market are determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing model and various market recognised pricing models. To the extent practical, the models use observable data. In addition, valuation adjustments may be adopted if factors such as credit risk are not considered in the valuation models. Management judgement and estimates are required for the selection of appropriate valuation parameters, assumptions and modelling techniques.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

3. 應用會計政策時之重大會計估計及判斷
(續)

3.3 不動產、廠場和設備之使用年限估計

本銀行會不時檢討不動產、廠場和設備之使用年限估計。

管理層根據澳門土地政策及其具體執行情況而進行土地使用年限評估，對於現有法律制度下無使用期限之政府或私人長期租借地，毋須折舊，以使不動產、廠場和設備之可使用年限符合預期。

3.4 稅項

本銀行在多個國家和地區繳納所得稅、增值稅等各項稅金，其中主要包括和中國內地。在正常的經營活動中，某些交易及活動最終的稅務處理存在不確定性。本銀行結合當前的稅收法規及以前年度政府主管機關對本銀行的政策，對稅務事項作出了估計。

如果這些稅務事項的最終認定結果與原估計的金額存在差異，則該差異將對最終認定期間的當期所得稅、遞延所得稅及增值稅產生影響。

遞延所得稅資產按可抵扣暫時性差異確認。遞延所得稅資產只會在未來期間很可能取得足夠的應納稅所得額用以抵扣暫時性差異時確認，所以需要管理層判斷獲得未來應納稅所得額的可能性。本銀行持續審閱對遞延所得稅的判斷，如預計未來很可能獲得能利用的應納稅所得額，將確認相應的遞延所得稅資產。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Bank periodically reviews estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

Leasehold land under private or government tenure without limitation of time are not depreciated in consideration of expected useful lives, based on management's assessment of land regimes in Macau SAR and its enforcement.

3.4 Taxes

The Bank is subject to income, value-added and other taxes in numerous jurisdictions, principally in mainland China. During the ordinary course of business, there are certain transactions and activities for which the final tax treatment is uncertain. The Bank takes into account the existing tax legislations and past practice in determining the tax estimates.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially estimated, such differences will impact the current income tax, deferred income tax, and value-added tax in the period during which such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for temporary deductible differences. As those deferred tax assets can only be recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax credits can be recognised, management's judgement is required to assess the probability of future taxable profits. Management's assessment is constantly reviewed and additional deferred tax assets are recognised if it becomes probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理

本銀行因從事各類業務而涉及金融風險。主要金融風險包括信用風險、市場風險(包括外匯風險及利率風險)及流動性風險。本附註概述本銀行對該類風險的風險承擔，以及其目標、風險管理的管治架構、政策與程序及量度該類風險的方法。

金融風險管理架構

本銀行風險管理管治架構覆蓋業務發展的全部過程，以保證在業務經營中的各類風險都能得到有效管理及控制。本銀行擁有完善的風險管理架構，並按照現時澳門相關監管要求和根據銀行實際情況，建立一套全面的風險管理政策及程序，用以識別、量度、監察及控制可能出現的各類風險。本銀行亦定期重檢及更新風險管理政策及程序，以配合市場及業務策略的轉變。不同層面的風險承擔者分別負責與其相關的風險管理責任。

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

董事會授權其下設的戰略發展及預算委員會、風險管理與內部控制委員會及審計委員會履行全面風險管理的相應職責。戰略發展及預算委員會負責設定戰略發展規劃；風險管理與內部控制委員會負責設定與戰略目標和業務計劃匹配的風險偏好和閾值，指導本銀行建立與發展全面風險管理體系；審計委員會協助董事會履行內部控制系統的監控職責。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management

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

Financial risk management framework

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

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

The Board authorises its subordinate Strategic Development and Budget Committee ("SDBC"), Risk Management and Internal Control Committee ("RMICC") and Audit Committee ("AC") to perform relevant responsibilities of comprehensive risk management. SDBC is responsible for setting strategic development plans of the Bank; RMICC is responsible for setting risk appetites and tolerances level that match with the strategic objectives and business plans of the Bank, which also serve as the guidance of the Bank for the establishment and development of a comprehensive risk management system; The AC assists the Board in fulfilling its role in overseeing the internal control system.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

金融風險管理架構 (續)

高級管理層負責管理本銀行各類風險，執行董事會的決議。本銀行的不同單位都有其相應的風險管理責任。業務單位是風險管理的第一道防線，風險管理部、財會部及司庫部等相關職能部門負責管理金融風險。稽核部獨立監督金融風險管理，包括內部控制程序的設計及執行情況並督促整改。

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

4.1 信用風險

概況

信用風險指因客戶或交易對手未能或不願意履行償債責任而造成損失的風險。

本銀行的信用風險來源於對公組合、小企業主及零售組合，主要包括的資產類型為銀行同業及其他金融機構存拆款項、政府相關債權、存款證、貸款及其他賬項(包括貸款承諾或財務擔保)、證券投資及其他資產等。

信用風險管理架構

本銀行制定了一套全面的信用風險管理政策與程序和恰當的信用風險限額，用以管理及控制信用風險。本銀行定期重檢及更新該等政策與程序及信用風險限額，以配合市場及業務策略的轉變。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk management framework (continued)

The senior management is responsible for managing the Bank's various types of risks and implementing resolutions of the Board. Various units of the Bank have their respective risk management responsibilities. Business units act as the first line of defence, while Risk Management Department ("RM"), Finance Department ("FN"), Treasury Department ("TD"), and other relevant functional departments are responsible for managing financial risks. Internal Audit Department ("AD") conducts independent reviews on financial risk management, including the design and implementation of internal control procedures, and supervising relevant rectification.

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

4.1 Credit risk

Overview

Credit risk is the risk of loss that a customer or counterparty is unable to or unwilling to meet its contractual obligations.

Credit risk of the Bank arise principally from the exposures on the portfolio of corporate, small business and retail customer, which mainly includes placements with banks and other financial institutions, government-related claims, certificates of deposit, loans and other accounts (including loan commitments and guarantees), securities investment and other assets, etc.

Credit risk management framework

The Bank has formulated a comprehensive set of credit risk management policies and procedures, and appropriate credit risk limits to manage and control credit risk that may arise. These policies, procedures and credit risk limits are regularly reviewed and updated to cope with changes in market conditions and business strategies.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

信用風險管理架構 (續)

本銀行的組織架構制定了明確的授權及職責，以監控遵守政策、程序及限額的情況。

本銀行的不同單位都有其相應的信用風險管理責任。業務單位是風險管理的第一道防線，而風險管理部則獨立於業務單位，負責信用風險的日常管理，對信用風險的識別、量度、監督和控制做獨立的盡職調查，確保有效的制約與平衡，以及草擬、檢查和更新信用風險管理政策與程序。風險管理部同時負責設計、開發及維護本銀行的內部評級體系，並確保符合相關的監管要求。後線支援單位負責授信管理、對落實發放貸款前條件提供操作支援及監督。

授信投資評審管理委員會在董事會授予之信貸審批權限內按管理需要轉授權予相關下級人員。本銀行按照信貸業務性質、評級、交易風險的程度、信用風險承擔大小，設置信貸業務的審批權限。

信用風險評估及監控

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

(1) 客戶貸款和墊款(包括貸款承諾或財務擔保)

本銀行採用內部評級模型，該模型可以匹配至穆迪的外部信用評級，以反映其對交易對手違約概率的評估。

此外，本銀行按照行業、地域和客戶維度組合識別信用風險集中度。管理層定期審閱影響本銀行信用風險管理的各種要素，包括每個交易對手信用風險的變化、信貸組合的質量和信用風險集中度。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk management framework (continued)

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

Various units of the Bank have their respective credit risk management responsibilities. Business units act as the first line of defence in risk management. RM, which is independent from the business units, is responsible for the day-to-day management of credit risks and provides an independent due diligence through identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk to ensure an effective checks and balances, as well as drafting, reviewing and updating credit risk management policies and procedures. It is also responsible for the design, development and maintenance of the Bank's internal rating system and ensures the system complies with the relevant regulatory requirements. Back offices are responsible for credit administration, providing operations support and supervision on the implementation of prerequisite terms and conditions of credit facilities.

The Board delegates credit approval authority to the Credit and Investment Management Committee ("CIMC"). The CIMC can further delegate to the subordinates within its limit authorised by the Board. The Bank sets the limits of credit approval authority according to the credit business nature, rating, the level of transaction risk, and the extent of the credit exposure.

Credit risk measurement and control

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

(1) Loans and advances to customers (including loan commitments and guarantees)

The Bank employs an Internal Rating Based (IRB) model that can be mapped to Moody's external credit ratings to reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties.

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

信用風險評估及監控 (續)

- (1) 客戶貸款和墊款(包括貸款承諾或財務擔保)(續)

本銀行根據金管局制定的設立監管儲備的要求(簡稱「指引」)管理貸款和墊款的質量。指引要求銀行將企業及個人貸款劃分為以下五級：正常、關注、次級、可疑和損失(「五級分類」)，其中次級、可疑和損失類貸款被視為不良貸款。本銀行參考指引對於信用風險敞口下表外業務進行評估和風險分類。

五級分類的定義分別為：

正常：借款人能夠履行合同，沒有足夠理由懷疑貸款本息不能按時足額償還。

關注：儘管借款人目前有能力償還貸款本息，但存在一些可能對償還產生不利影響的因素。

次級：借款人的還款能力出現明顯問題，完全依靠其正常營業收入無法足額償還貸款本息，即使執行擔保，也可能會造成一定損失。

可疑：借款人無法足額償還貸款本息，即使執行擔保，也肯定要造成較大損失。

損失：在採取所有可能的措施或一切必要的法律程序之後，本息仍然無法收回，或只能收回極少部份。

本銀行嚴格按照監管要求進行五級分類管理，並實時根據客戶經營、財務等情況及其他可能影響貸款償還的因素對分類進行動態調整。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement and control (continued)

- (1) Loans and advances to customers (including loan commitments and guarantees) (continued)

The Bank determines loan grading criteria based on the requirements for the establishment of regulatory reserves (the "Guideline") issued by AMCM, which requires commercial banks to classify their corporate and personal loans into five categories: pass, special-mention, substandard, doubtful and loss ("The five- category classifications"), among which loans classified in the substandard, doubtful and loss categories are regarded as non-performing loans. Loan commitments and guarantees with credit exposure are also assessed and categorised with reference to the Guideline.

The five-category classifications are defined as follows:

Pass: loans for which borrowers can honour the terms of the contracts, and there is no reason to doubt their ability to repay the principal and interest of loans in full and on a timely basis.

Special-mention: loans for which borrowers are still able to service the loans currently, although the repayment of loans might be adversely affected by some factors.

Substandard: loans for which borrowers' ability to service loans is apparently in question and borrowers cannot depend on their normal business revenues to pay back the principal and interest of loans. Certain losses might be incurred by the Bank even when guarantees are executed.

Doubtful: loans for which borrowers cannot pay back the principal and interest of loans in full and significant losses will be incurred by the Bank even when guarantees are executed.

Loss: principal and interest of loans cannot be recovered or only a small portion can be recovered after taking all possible measures and resorting to necessary legal procedures.

The Bank strictly follows the regulatory requirements in five-category loan classifications management, and makes adjustments to these classifications as necessary according to customers' operational and financial position, together with other factors that may affect the repayment of the loans.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

信用風險評估及監控 (續)

(1) 客戶貸款和墊款(包括貸款承諾或財務擔保) (續)

本銀行每年對客戶信用評級進行一次集中審閱實時根據客戶經營、財務等情況對評級進行動態調整。本銀行根據每年客戶實際違約情況，對公司客戶評級模型進行回溯測試，使模型計算結果與客觀實際更加貼近。

(2) 存放及拆放銀行同業款項

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

(3) 債券及衍生金融工具

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

對於衍生金融工具，本銀行制定政策嚴格控制未平倉衍生合約淨敞口的金額及期限。衍生產品的信用風險作為客戶及金融機構綜合授信額度的一部份予以管理。衍生金融工具的信用風險敞口通常不以獲得抵押品或其他擔保來降低風險。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement and control (continued)

(1) Loans and advances to customers (including loan commitments and guarantees) (continued)

The Bank performs centralised review on customer credit ratings on an annual basis in addition to making adjustments as necessary according to the customers' operational and financial condition. The Bank conducts back-testing of the rating model for corporate customers, according to the customers' actual defaults each year, so that the model calculation results are closer to the objective facts.

(2) Due from, placements with banks and other financial institutions

The Bank manages the credit quality of due from, placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions considering the size, financial position and the internal and external credit rating of banks and financial institutions. During the business lifetime, the Bank conducts comprehensive analysis, monitors and manages internal and external factors that may affect banks and financial institutions' ability to operate on on-going basis and capacity to bear risk, and takes corresponding control measures.

(3) Debt securities and derivatives

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

For derivative investment, the Bank has established policies to manage the net open derivative positions by amounts and by maturity dates. Credit risk exposures for derivatives are included as part of the aggregated credit risk limit management for financial institutions and customers. Collaterals or other pledges of assets are not typically sought for these exposures.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

信用風險評估及監控 (續)

當發生一項或多項事件對金融工具的未來現金流產生不利的影響，例如超過九十天以上逾期，或借款人可能無法全額支付本銀行的債務，有關金融工具將視為違約金融工具。

預期信用損失 (ECL) 方法論

國際財務報告準則第 9 號提出的新減值模型要求確認以攤餘成本計量、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益金融工具的預期信用損失。在國際財務報告準則第 9 號下，預期信用損失分類為三個階段進行評估，而金融資產和貸款承諾需在三個階段中歸類為其中一個階段。

第一階段：如果金融工具不是在初始日起為信用減值資產，以及在初始確認後沒有出現信用風險顯著增加的情況，減值準備為十二個月內的預期信用損失；

第二階段：如果金融工具不是在初始日起為信用減值資產，但在初始確認後出現信用風險顯著增加的情況，減值準備為整個存續期的預期信用損失；

第三階段：如果金融工具為信用減值資產，且未來現金流量已受到一項或多項事件的不良影響，減值準備為整個存續期的預期信用損失。

本銀行已建立重大信用風險惡化條件框架來判斷各金融工具的所屬階段，此框架包括定量及定性的評估，考慮因素例如逾期天數、內部評級變化、低信用風險門檻及監察名單等。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement and control (continued)

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

Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") Methodology

For impairment assessment, an impairment model is introduced in compliance with IFRS 9, it requires the recognition of ECL for financial instrument held at AC and FVOCI. Under IFRS 9, ECL is assessed in three stages and the financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantees are classified in one of the three stages.

Stage 1: if the financial instruments are not credit-impaired during origination and their credit risk has not increased significantly since origination, and the impairment allowance is measured at an amount up to 12-month ECL;

Stage 2: if the financial instruments are not credit-impaired during origination but their credit risk has increased significantly since origination, and the impairment allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL;

Stage 3: if the financial instruments are credit-impaired and their future cash flows of that financial instruments are adversely affected by one or more events, and the impairment allowance is also measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL.

The Bank has established the significant credit deterioration criteria framework to determine the stage of the financial instrument. The framework incorporates both quantitative and qualitative assessment, taking into account of factors such as number of days past due, change in IRB rating, low credit risk threshold and the watchlist.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

預期信用損失 (ECL) 方法論 (續)

判斷重大信用風險惡化的定量標準及定性評估包括：

定量標準

- 未能在合同到期日後三十日內支付本金或利息；
- 於報告日，當剩餘存續期的違約概率較初始確認時違約概率已上升超過一定幅度，反映於其信用評級自初始確認後下跌至相應水平，將視為信用風險顯著增加。大多數情況下，當客戶的信用評級下降多於兩個等級時，信用風險已顯著增加。

定性評估

- 債務人經營或財務狀況發生顯著不利變化；
- 出現信用風險轉差徵兆的客戶會被列入觀察名單以重檢其信用預期損失階段。

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

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

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) Methodology (continued)

The quantitative and qualitative criteria considered in determining significant credit deterioration include:

Quantitative criteria

- Failure to make payments of principal or interest 30 days after the contractual due dates;
- At the reporting date, the credit risk is deemed to increase significantly when the remaining lifetime PD rises by more than a certain range from initial recognition, reflected as drop in credit rating by corresponding level according to the different PD at initial recognition. In majority cases, there is a significant increase in credit risk when the customer's credit rating drops more than 2 grades.

Qualitative criteria

- Significant adverse change in debtor's operations or financial status;
- Customers with sign of credit deterioration are put into watchlist for staging review.

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

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

預期信用損失 (ECL) 方法論 (續)

本銀行利用內部評級模型及其他可行和可用內部模型的參數來評估預期信用損失。對於沒有模型的組合，本銀行則使用所有合理及有理據支持的資料，例如歷史資料、相關損失經驗或代理方法。而預期信用損失的計量是金融工具違約概率(PD)、違約損失率(LGD)和違約風險承擔(EAD)於報告日以實際利率折現後的計算結果。

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

預期信用損失是透過無偏頗及概率加權計算的金額，而此金額是通過評估一系列可能的結果、金額的時間價值，以及過去事件、當前狀況和未來經濟狀況預測的合理及有理據支持的資料來評估。本銀行在預期信用損失計量中採用三個經濟情景以滿足國際財務報告準則第9號的要求。「基礎」情景代表最可能的結果，而另外兩個情景，分別為「樂觀」情景和「悲觀」情景，則代表較低可能的結果，與基礎情景相比，此兩個情景的結果較為樂觀或悲觀。

基礎情景，本銀行參考歷史宏觀經濟數據設定，由風險管理部管理。為確保情景合理和有理據支持，本銀行亦使用經濟趨勢、官方和非官方組織的外部經濟預測等資料作為參考。本銀行亦參考歷史宏觀經濟數據擬合分佈推算出相應的悲觀及樂觀情景設定。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") Methodology (continued)

The Bank leverages the parameters implemented Internal Ratings models and internal models where feasible and available to assess ECL. For the portfolios without models, all other reasonable and supportable information such as historical information, relevant loss experience or proxies are utilised. The measurement of ECL is the product of the financial instrument's probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD") discounted at the effective interest rate to the reporting date.

ECL involves segmentation of exposures on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. In performing this segmentation, there must be sufficient information for the segmentation to be statistically credible. In particular, the Bank uses credit ratings, product types, client types, etc., for grouping personal loans and advances to calculate the losses measured on a collective basis.

ECL is measured at an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Bank adopts three economic scenarios in the ECL measurement to meet the requirements of IFRS 9. The "Baseline" scenario represents a most likely outcome and the other two scenarios, referred to as "Good" scenario and "Bad" scenario, represent less likely outcomes which are more optimistic or more pessimistic compared to Baseline scenario.

The Baseline scenario is managed by RM. Historical data, economic trend, external forecast from governmental and non-governmental organisation, etc. are also used as benchmarks to ensure the scenario is reasonable and supportable. For the Good and Bad scenarios, the Bank makes reference to the historical macroeconomics data.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

預期信用損失(ECL)方法論 (續)

本銀行在設定經濟情景時，採用主要經營國家／地區的宏觀經濟因素，如國內生產總值增長、消費者物價指數、投資總額、物業價格指數和失業率。這些宏觀經濟因素在預期信用損失統計分析和業務意見上，均具有相當重要意義。

本銀行對經濟環境的觀點反映於每個情景所分配的概率，而本銀行採用審慎及貫徹的信貸策略，以確保減值準備的充足性。基礎情景獲分配較高的概率以反映最可能的結果，而樂觀和悲觀情景獲分配較低的概率以反映較低可能的結果。於二零二四年十二月，本銀行基礎情景的概率等於樂觀及悲觀情景之總和（二零二三年：基礎情景的概率等於樂觀及悲觀情景之總和）。

預期信用損失的計算受宏觀經濟因素及經濟情景所影響，若模型以較悲觀的宏觀經濟因素進行評估或增加概率至悲觀情景，將會導致預期信用損失上升。本銀行根據既定機制每年對減值模型所使用的宏觀經濟因素及經濟情景的概率進行重檢。

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，本銀行對減值模型所使用的多情景權重進行敏感性分析，若 5% 的概率加權從基礎情景轉移至悲觀情景，預期信用損失將會增加約 8.37% (二零二三：0.84%)；若 5% 的概率加權從基礎情景轉移至樂觀情景，則將會減少約 1.01% (二零二三：0.54%)。對第三階段預期信用損失，借款人特定信貸因素的敏感度高於情景權重。因此，以上分析不包括第三階段信貸敞口的估算風險。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") Methodology (continued)

The macroeconomic factors in the major countries /regions the Bank operates such as Gross Domestic Product growth, Consumer Price Index, Total Investment, Property Price Index and Unemployment Rate are applied in the economic scenarios. These macroeconomic factors are considered to be important to the Bank's in statistical analysis and business opinion.

The probability assigned for each scenario reflects the Bank's view for the economic environment, which implements the Bank's prudent and consistent credit strategy of ensuring the adequacy of impairment allowance. A higher probability is assigned to the Baseline scenario to reflect the most likely outcome and a lower probability is assigned to the Good and Bad scenarios to reflect the less likely outcomes. As of December of 2024, the probability weight of the Bank's Baseline scenario is equal to the sum of probability weight of Good and Bad scenarios (2023: the probability weight of the Bank's Baseline scenario is equal to the sum of probability weight of Good and Bad scenarios).

The calculation of ECL is affected by macroeconomic factors and economic scenarios. If more pessimistic macroeconomic factors are applied in ECL assessment or a higher probability is assigned to the Bad scenario, it would resulted in an increase in ECL. The Bank reviews the macroeconomic factors used in the ECL model and the probability weight of economic scenarios on an annual basis according to the established mechanism.

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank conducts sensitivity analysis on the weightings of multiple economic scenarios used in the ECL model, the ECL will be increased by approximately 8.37% (2023: 0.84%) if 5% of the probability weight is shifted from Baseline scenario to Bad scenario; and will be decreased by approximately 1.01% (2023: 0.54%) if 5% of the probability weight is shifted from Baseline scenario to Good scenario. For stage 3 ECL, as the credit factors of such specific borrower are more sensitive than the scenario weightings used in the analysis, we excluded stage 3 exposures from the analysis.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

預期信用損失 (ECL) 方法論 (續)

授信投資評審管理委員會負責審查減值模型的合理性與可靠性，以及審批預期信用損失模型中重大判斷與假設之變動；風險管理部負責預期信用損失模型的應用，以及維護預期信用損失方法論，包括常規性的模型重檢及參數更新。如預期信用損失方法論有任何變更，本銀行將按既定的程序進行審批。

抵押品及其他增信措施

本銀行制定抵押品估值及管理的信用風險管理政策與程序，明確抵押品的接受準則、法律有效期、貸款與估值比率、估損折扣比率、估值及保險等規定。本銀行須定期重估抵押品價值，並按抵押品種類、授信性質及風險狀況而採用不同的估值頻率及方式。物業抵押品是本銀行主要押品，個人貸款以房地產、存款及證券作為主要抵押品；工商貸款的抵押品包括房地產、證券、現金存款等。

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

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) Methodology (continued)

CIMC is responsible for reviewing the reasonableness and reliability of the ECL model, and approving the change of significant judgements and assumptions of the ECL model ; RM is responsible for the ECL model implementation and the maintenance of ECL methodology including models review and parameters update on a regular basis. If there is any change in ECL methodology, the Bank will follow the proper approval process.

Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

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

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

不考慮抵質押品或其他增信措施的最大信用風險敞口

(1) 納入減值評估範圍的金融工具

		2024	2023
表內資產項目相關的信用風險敞口如下：	Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet financial assets are as follows:		
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	4,041,205	5,849,637
存放於澳門金融管理局	Deposits with AMCM	2,089,849	2,003,539
拆放銀行及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	6,090,520	9,162,204
金融投資	Financial investments	45,301,856	40,929,603
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	123,736,173	130,569,318
其他資產	Other assets	577,124	611,781
小計	Subtotal	181,836,727	189,126,082
表外資產項目相關的信用風險敞口如下：	Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items are as follows:		
開出保函	Letters of guarantee issued	1,726,656	2,634,992
貸款承諾和其他信用承諾	Loan commitments and other credit commitments	16,626,109	17,665,324
小計	Subtotal	18,352,765	20,300,316
總計	Total	200,189,492	209,426,398

(2) 未納入減值評估範圍的金融工具

對於以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之債權工具，賬面金額最能代表最大信用風險敞口。對於衍生金融工具，最大信用風險敞口為澳門元 16,220 千元 (二零二三年：澳門元 52,868 千元)。

(I) 信用風險承擔

本銀行之最高信用風險承擔是未考慮任何抵押品或其他增信措施的最大風險承擔。對於財務狀況表內資產，最高信用風險承擔相等於其賬面值。對於開出擔保函，最高信用風險承擔是被擔保人要求本銀行代為償付債務的最高金額。對於貸款承諾及其他信用有關負債，最高信用風險承擔為授信承諾的全額。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

(1) Financial instruments subject to impairment

(2) Financial instrument not subject to impairment

The carrying amount of debt instruments measured at FVPL best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. While for derivative financial instruments, the maximum credit exposures is MOP 16,220 thousands (2023: MOP 52,868 thousands).

(I) Credit exposures

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(I) 信用風險承擔 (續)

以下為所持抵押品及其他增信措施的性質及其對本銀行各類金融資產的財務影響：

- (1) 在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放：考慮到交易對手的性質，一般會視為低風險承擔。因此一般不會就此等資產尋求抵押品。
- (2) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產及債權工具：一般不會就債權工具尋求抵押品。
- (3) 衍生金融工具：本銀行可與交易對手訂立淨額結算主協議，借此進一步降低信用風險。由於交易通常按總額結算，淨額結算主協議不一定會導致財務狀況表上資產及負債的互抵。但是，出現交易對手違約事件或終止事件時，與該交易對手的所有淨額結算主協議項下的交易將被終止且按淨額結算，有利合約的相關信用風險會因淨額結算方式而降低。
- (4) 貸款及其他賬項、貸款承諾及財務擔保合同：一般抵押品種類已載於第 53 頁。本銀行根據對貸款及其他賬項、貸款承諾及財務擔保合同的個別風險承擔的評估，考慮適當之抵押品。貸款承諾及財務擔保合同之主要組合及性質已載於附註 8，就不需事先通知的無條件撤銷之承諾，如客戶的信用質素下降，本銀行會評估撤回其授信額度的需要性。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(I) Credit exposures (continued)

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

- (1) Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions: these exposures are generally considered to be low risk due to the nature of the counterparties. Collateral is generally not sought on these assets.
- (2) Financial assets and debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss: collateral is generally not sought on debt instruments.
- (3) Derivative financial instruments: the Bank further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in the offsetting of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default or other termination event occurs, all amounts with the customer under the master netting arrangement are terminated and settled on a net basis.
- (4) Advances and other accounts, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: The general types of collateral are disclosed on page 53. Advances and other accounts, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are collateralised to the extent considered appropriate by the Bank taking account of the risk assessment of individual exposures. The components and nature of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are disclosed in note 8. Regarding the commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice, the Bank would assess the necessity to withdraw the credit line in case where the credit quality of a borrower deteriorates.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項

提取減值準備前之總貸款及其他賬項按產品類別概述如下：

客戶貸款	Advances to customers
公司	Corporate
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans
- 貿易融資	- Trade Finance
個人	Personal
- 按揭	- Mortgages
- 其他	- Others

有明確到期日之貸款，若其本金或利息已逾期及仍未償還，則列作逾期貸款。須定期分期償還之貸款，若其中一次分期還款已逾期及仍未償還，則列作逾期處理。須即期償還之貸款若已向借款人送達還款通知，但借款人未按指示還款，或貸款一直超出借款人獲通知之批准貸款限額，亦列作逾期處理。

當貸款受全數抵押擔保，即使被界定為第三階段，亦未必導致減值損失。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) Advances and other accounts

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

2024	2023
89,101,033	96,097,504
87,132,322	94,637,063
1,968,711	1,460,441
34,635,140	34,471,814
30,772,964	28,957,521
3,862,176	5,514,293
123,736,173	130,569,318

Advances with a specific repayment date are classified as overdue when the principal or interest is past due and remains unpaid. Advances repayable by regular instalments are classified as overdue when an instalment payment is past due and remains unpaid. Advances repayable on demand are classified as overdue either when a demand for repayment has been served on the borrower but repayment has not been made in accordance with the instruction or when the advances have remained continuously to exceed the approved limit that was advised to the borrower.

Advances classified as Stage 3 may not necessarily result in impairment loss where the advances are fully collateralised.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

提取減值準備前之總貸款及其他賬項按五級分類及階段分析如下：

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

Gross advances and other accounts before impairment allowances are analysed by the five-category classifications and stage determination as follows:

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
正常	Pass	92,937,272	815,432	-	93,752,704
關注	Special Mention	-	9,590,075	-	9,590,075
次級	Substandard	-	-	9,969,286	9,969,286
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	2,858,821	2,858,821
損失	Loss	-	-	7,565,287	7,565,287
		92,937,272	10,405,507	20,393,394	123,736,173
其中：	Of which,				
減值準備	impairment allowances	(305,145)	(379,674)	(4,965,234)	(5,650,053)
		92,632,127	10,025,833	15,428,160	118,086,120
		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
正常	Pass	102,067,979	3,507,900	-	105,575,879
關注	Special Mention	-	13,758,329	-	13,758,329
次級	Substandard	-	-	7,325,526	7,325,526
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	1,967,679	1,967,679
損失	Loss	-	-	1,941,905	1,941,905
		102,067,979	17,266,229	11,235,110	130,569,318
其中：	Of which,				
減值準備	impairment allowances	(376,993)	(495,814)	(2,718,140)	(3,590,947)
		101,690,986	16,770,415	8,516,970	126,978,371

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

貸款及其他賬項之減值準備及總額變動情況列示如下：

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

Reconciliation of impairment allowances and gross amount for advances and other accounts is as follows:

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
總額	Gross amount				
於一月一日	At 1 January	102,067,979	17,266,229	11,235,110	130,569,318
轉出第一階段	Transfer out from Stage 1	(6,583,095)	4,511,883	1,714,814	(356,398)
轉出第二階段	Transfer out from Stage 2	485,325	(5,959,044)	5,405,744	(67,975)
轉出第三階段	Transfer out from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
貸款敞口淨變化 ⁽¹⁾	Net change in exposures ⁽¹⁾	(2,258,318)	(4,766,561)	2,698,908	(4,325,971)
撇銷/收回已撇銷	Write-offs/Recoveries	-	-	(1,224,281)	(1,224,281)
匯率變動及其他	Exchange differences and other	(774,619)	(647,000)	563,099	(858,520)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	92,937,272	10,405,507	20,393,394	123,736,173

		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
總額	Gross amount				
於一月一日	At 1 January	110,901,609	17,996,133	5,593,556	134,491,298
轉出第一階段	Transfer out from Stage 1	(11,873,649)	9,199,496	2,541,272	(132,881)
轉出第二階段	Transfer out from Stage 2	1,024,137	(7,111,372)	6,005,949	(81,286)
轉出第三階段	Transfer out from Stage 3	-	42,535	(51,127)	(8,592)
貸款敞口淨變化 ⁽¹⁾	Net change in exposures ⁽¹⁾	2,093,420	(2,854,838)	173,884	(587,534)
撇銷	Write-offs	-	-	(3,035,566)	(3,035,566)
匯率變動及其他	Exchange differences and other	(77,538)	(5,725)	7,142	(76,121)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	102,067,979	17,266,229	11,235,110	130,569,318

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

貸款及其他賬項之減值準備及總額變動情況列示如下(續)：

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
減值準備	Impairment allowances				
於一月一日	At 1 January	376,993	495,814	2,718,140	3,590,947
轉出第一階段	Transfer out from Stage 1	(31,341)	100,686	264,186	333,531
轉出第二階段	Transfer out from Stage 2	316	(215,784)	934,672	719,204
轉出第三階段	Transfer out from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
本年淨(撥回)/撥備 ⁽¹⁾	Net (reversal)/charge for the year ⁽¹⁾	(40,823)	(1,042)	2,272,517	2,230,652
撇銷	Write-offs	-	-	(1,224,281)	(1,224,281)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	305,145	379,674	4,965,234	5,650,053

		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
減值準備	Impairment allowances				
於一月一日	At 1 January	470,330	945,545	1,541,774	2,957,649
轉出第一階段	Transfer out from Stage 1	(68,339)	183,273	350,919	465,853
轉出第二階段	Transfer out from Stage 2	2,548	(449,544)	2,459,683	2,012,687
轉出第三階段	Transfer out from Stage 3	-	22,768	(27,943)	(5,175)
本年淨(撥回)/撥備 ⁽¹⁾	Net (reversal)/charge for the year ⁽¹⁾	(27,546)	(206,228)	1,429,273	1,195,499
撇銷	Write-offs	-	-	(3,035,566)	(3,035,566)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	376,993	495,814	2,718,140	3,590,947

附註：

(1) 本年貸款敞口淨變化及淨(撥回)/撥備包括新發放/已償還貸款、未發生階段轉換存量貸款、風險參數調整等導致的撥備。

(2) 於二零二四年十二月三十一日，第一及二階段之押品現值為澳門元 169,159,671 千元(二零二三年: 澳門元 172,152,650 千元)。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

Reconciliation of impairment allowances and gross amount for advances and other accounts is as follows (continued):

		2024			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Impairment allowances					
At 1 January		376,993	495,814	2,718,140	3,590,947
Transfer out from Stage 1		(31,341)	100,686	264,186	333,531
Transfer out from Stage 2		316	(215,784)	934,672	719,204
Transfer out from Stage 3		-	-	-	-
Net (reversal)/charge for the year ⁽¹⁾		(40,823)	(1,042)	2,272,517	2,230,652
Write-offs		-	-	(1,224,281)	(1,224,281)
At 31 December		305,145	379,674	4,965,234	5,650,053

		2023			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Impairment allowances					
At 1 January		470,330	945,545	1,541,774	2,957,649
Transfer out from Stage 1		(68,339)	183,273	350,919	465,853
Transfer out from Stage 2		2,548	(449,544)	2,459,683	2,012,687
Transfer out from Stage 3		-	22,768	(27,943)	(5,175)
Net (reversal)/charge for the year ⁽¹⁾		(27,546)	(206,228)	1,429,273	1,195,499
Write-offs		-	-	(3,035,566)	(3,035,566)
At 31 December		376,993	495,814	2,718,140	3,590,947

Notes:

(1) Net (reversal)/charge for the year comprises the impairment losses attributable to new/repaid loans, remaining loans without stage transfers, and changes to risk parameters, etc.

(2) As at 31 December 2024, the collateral value of loans in Stage 1 and 2 is MOP 169,159,671 thousands (2023: MOP 172,152,650 thousands).

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(A) 減值貸款

特定分類或減值之客戶貸款分析如下：

		2024	2023
特定分類或減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross classified or impaired advances to customers	20,393,394	11,235,110
佔客戶貸款總額百分比	Percentage of gross advances to customers	16.48%	8.60%
就上述貸款作出之減值準備	Impairment allowances made in respect of such advances	4,965,234	2,718,140

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

減值準備已考慮上述貸款之抵押品價值。

Classified or impaired advances to customers represent advances which are either classified “substandard”, “doubtful” or “loss” under the Bank’s classification of loan quality, or classified as Stage 3.

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

		2024	2023
就上述有抵押品覆蓋之特定分類或減值之客戶貸款之抵押品市值	Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of classified or impaired advances to customers	21,505,531	9,132,177
上述有抵押品覆蓋之特定分類或減值客戶貸款	Covered portion of classified or impaired advances to customers	15,151,952	6,338,418
上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之特定分類或減值客戶貸款	Uncovered portion of classified or impaired advances to customers	5,241,442	4,896,692

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，沒有減值之貿易票據和銀行及其他金融機構貸款 (二零二三年：無)。

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(B) 逾期超過三個月之貸款

逾期超過三個月之貸款總額分析如下：

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(B) Advances overdue for more than 3 months

The gross amount of advances overdue for more than 3 months is analysed as follows:

		2024		2023	
		金額	佔客戶貸款總額百分比 % of gross advances to customers	金額	佔客戶貸款總額百分比 % of gross advances to customers
		Amount		Amount	
客戶貸款總額，已逾期：	Gross advances to customers which have been overdue for:				
– 超過三個月但不超過六個月	– 6 months or less but over 3 months	3,702,779	2.99%	1,108,069	0.85%
– 超過六個月但不超過一年	– 1 year or less but over 6 months	6,531,584	5.28%	1,712,896	1.31%
– 超過一年	– over 1 year	5,485,196	4.43%	1,937,961	1.48%
總計	Total	15,719,559	12.70%	4,758,926	3.64%
就上述貸款作出之減值準備	Impairment allowances made in respect of such advances				
– 第三階段	– Stage 3	4,161,224		1,037,969	

減值準備已考慮上述貸款之抵押品價值。

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

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(B) 逾期超過三個月之貸款 (續)

逾期超過三個月之貸款總額分析如下
(續)：

就上述有抵押品覆蓋的
減值客戶貸款之抵押
品市值

Current market value of collateral
held against the covered portion
of impaired advances to
customers

2024	2023
15,623,671	3,763,838

上述有抵押品覆蓋之減
值客戶貸款

Covered portion of impaired
advances to customers

10,653,140

2,979,832

上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之
減值客戶貸款

Uncovered portion of impaired
advances to customers

5,066,419

1,779,094

逾期貸款或減值貸款的抵押品主要包
括公司授信戶項下的商用資產如商業
及住宅樓宇、個人授信戶項下的住宅
按揭物業。

Collateral held against overdue or impaired loans is
principally represented by charges over business
assets such as commercial, and residential
premises for corporate loans and mortgages over
residential properties for personal loans.

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，沒有逾
期超過三個月之貿易票據和銀行及其他
金融機構貸款 (二零二三年：無)。

As at 31 December 2024, there were no trade bills
and advances to banks and other financial
institutions overdue for more than 3 months
(2023: Nil).

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(C) 客戶貸款集中度

(i) 按行業分類之客戶貸款總額

以下關於客戶貸款總額之行業分類分析，其行業分類乃參照有關貸款及墊款之金管局報表的填報指示而編製。

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(C) Concentration of advances to customers

(i) Sectoral analysis of gross advances to customers

The following analysis of the gross advances to customers by industry sector is based on the categories with reference to the completion instructions for the AMCM return of loans and advances.

		2024					
		客戶貸款 總額	佔客戶貸 款總額百 分比 % of gross advances to customers	特定分類 或減值 Classified or impaired	逾期超過 三個月之 貸款 Overdue for more than 3 months	減值準備－ 第三階段 Impairment allowances – Stage 3	減值準備－ 第一和 第二階段 Impairment allowances – Stages 1 and 2
公司貸款 和墊款	Corporate loan and advances						
漁農業	Agriculture and fisheries	125,600	0.10%	-	-	-	63
採礦工業	Mining industries	438,267	0.36%	-	-	-	286
製造工業	Manufacturing industries	7,063,316	5.71%	127,638	127,638	56,383	67,860
電力、氣體 燃料及水	Electricity, gas and water	3,609,399	2.92%	-	-	-	3,810
建築及公 共工程	Construction and public works	6,272,897	5.07%	365,910	365,910	50,022	21,222
批發及零 售貿易	Wholesale and retail trade	8,945,847	7.23%	418,643	415,713	232,047	40,645
酒樓、餐廳 及酒店及 有關行業	Restaurants, hotels and similar	1,018,476	0.82%	57,071	4,343	19,847	6,007
運輸、貨倉 及通訊	Transport, warehouse and communications	2,260,571	1.83%	53,407	-	18,381	2,931
非貨幣金 融機構	Non-monetary financial institutions	11,449,688	9.25%	87,212	-	883	20,479
教育業	Education	265,966	0.21%	-	-	-	169
資訊科技	Information technology	348,300	0.28%	-	-	-	286
其他行業 ⁽¹⁾	Other industries ⁽¹⁾	47,302,706	38.23%	18,547,122	14,083,386	4,377,548	456,350
個人貸款	Personal loans	34,635,140	27.99%	736,391	722,569	210,123	64,711
		<u>123,736,173</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>20,393,394</u>	<u>15,719,559</u>	<u>4,965,234</u>	<u>684,819</u>

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(C) 客戶貸款集中度 (續)

(i) 按行業分類之客戶貸款總額 (續)

以下關於客戶貸款總額之行業分類分析，其行業分類乃參照有關貸款及墊款之金管局報表的填報指示而編製 (續)。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(C) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

(i) Sectoral analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)

The following analysis of the gross advances to customers by industry sector is based on the categories with reference to the completion instructions for the AMCM return of loans and advances (continued).

		2023					
		客戶貸款 總額	佔客戶貸 款總額百 分比 % of gross advances to customers	特定分類 或減值 Classified or impaired	逾期超過 三個月之 貸款 for more than 3 months	減值準備－ 第三階段 Impairment allowances – Stage 3	減值準備－ 第一和 第二階段 Impairment allowances – Stages 1 and 2
公司貸款和 墊款	Corporate loan and advances						
漁農業	Agriculture and fisheries	457,821	0.35%	-	-	-	580
採礦工業	Mining industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
製造工業	Manufacturing industries	6,552,605	5.02%	293,360	30,849	211,690	31,589
電力、氣體燃 料及水	Electricity, gas and water	3,369,694	2.58%	-	-	-	7,662
建築及公共 工程	Construction and public works	7,404,139	5.67%	195,960	195,960	2,524	27,392
批發及零售 貿易	Wholesale and retail trade	12,248,394	9.38%	2,288,450	110,267	257,545	40,058
酒樓、餐廳 及酒店及 有關行業	Restaurants, hotels and similar	1,238,978	0.95%	234	-	234	4,899
運輸、貨倉 及通訊	Transport, warehouse and communications	1,627,214	1.25%	-	-	-	5,319
非貨幣金 融機構	Non-monetary financial institutions	12,475,794	9.55%	-	-	-	68,015
教育業	Education	454,803	0.35%	-	-	-	1,044
資訊科技	Information technology	686,381	0.53%	-	-	-	724
其他行業 ⁽¹⁾	Other industries ⁽¹⁾	49,581,681	37.97%	7,710,303	3,856,819	2,101,075	504,850
個人貸款	Personal loans	34,471,814	26.40%	746,803	565,031	145,072	180,675
		130,569,318	100.00%	11,235,110	4,758,926	2,718,140	872,807

附註：

(1) 其他行業主要包括房地產、租賃和物業持有、及旅行產業等。

Note:

(1) Other industries mainly include real estate, leasing and property investment, and tourism industry etc.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(C) 客戶貸款集中度 (續)

(ii) 按地理區域分類之客戶貸款總額

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

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(C) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers

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

		2024	2023
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers		
中國澳門	Macao, China	55,528,995	55,407,273
中國國內 (不含港澳台地區)	Mainland China (Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	42,923,625	52,367,603
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	19,299,038	18,183,933
其他國家和地區	Other countries and regions	5,984,515	4,610,509
		<u>123,736,173</u>	<u>130,569,318</u>
就客戶貸款總額作出之 減值準備 – 第一和第二階段	Impairment allowances made in respect of the gross advances to customers - Stages 1 and 2		
中國澳門	Macao, China	188,164	282,828
中國國內 (不含港澳台地區)	Mainland China (Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	408,769	460,400
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	34,905	82,710
其他國家和地區	Other countries and regions	52,981	46,869
		<u>684,819</u>	<u>872,807</u>
逾期超過三個月之貸款	Advances overdue for more than 3 months		
中國澳門	Macao, China	2,054,251	1,290,445
中國國內 (不含港澳台地區)	Mainland China (Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	9,904,185	1,923,481
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	3,761,123	1,545,000
		<u>15,719,559</u>	<u>4,758,926</u>

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(C) 客戶貸款集中度 (續)

(C) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

(ii) 按地理區域分類之客戶貸款總額 (續)

(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)

		2024	2023
就逾期超過三個月之貸款作出之減值準備 – 第三階段	Impairment allowances made in respect of the advances overdue for more than 3 months - Stage 3		
中國澳門	Macao, China	674,250	128,608
中國國內 (不含港澳台地區)	Mainland China (Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	2,611,700	754,861
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	875,274	154,500
		4,161,224	1,037,969
就特定分類或減值	Classified or impaired advances		
中國澳門	Macao, China	2,183,252	2,033,890
中國國內 (不含港澳台地區)	Mainland China (Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	13,859,594	5,784,277
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	4,350,548	3,416,943
		20,393,394	11,235,110
就特定分類或減值貸款作出之減值準備 – 第三階段	Impairment allowances made in respect of the classified or impaired advances - Stage 3		
中國澳門	Macao, China	713,852	477,638
中國國內 (不含港澳台地區)	Mainland China (Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	3,232,171	1,973,711
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	1,019,211	266,791
		4,965,234	2,718,140

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(II) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(D) 收回資產

於年內，本銀行通過對抵押品行使收回資產權而取得並於十二月三十一日持有的資產，其種類及賬面值概述如下：

商業物業

Commercial properties

收回資產包括本銀行通過對抵押取得處置或控制權的物業（如通過法律程序或業主自願交出抵押資產方式取得）而對借款人的債務進行全數或部分減除。

當收回資產的變現能力受到影響時，本銀行將按情況以下列方式處理：

- 調整出售價格
- 連同抵押資產一併出售貸款
- 安排債務重組

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(II) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(D) Repossessed assets

During the year, the Bank obtained assets by taking possession of collateral held as security. The nature and carrying value of these assets held as at 31 December are summarised as follows:

	2024	2023
	1,670,024	1,660,430

The repossessed assets comprise properties in respect of which the Bank has acquired access or control (e.g. through court proceedings or voluntary actions by the proprietors concerned) for release in full or in part of the obligations of the borrowers.

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

- adjusting the selling prices
- selling the loans together with the assets
- arranging loan restructuring

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(III) 在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放

提取減值準備前之在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放按五級分類及階段分析如下：

在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放
正常

Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions
Pass

其中：
減值準備

Of which:
Impairment allowances

在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放
正常

Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions
Pass

其中：
減值準備

Of which:
Impairment allowances

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，沒有逾期或減值之銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放 (二零二三年：無)。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(III) Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions

Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions before impairment allowances are analysed by the five-category classifications and stage determination as follows:

2024				
	階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
	12,221,574	-	-	12,221,574
	12,221,574	-	-	12,221,574
	(204)	-	-	(204)
	12,221,370	-	-	12,221,370

2023				
	階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
	17,015,380	-	-	17,015,380
	17,015,380	-	-	17,015,380
	(161)	-	-	(161)
	17,015,219	-	-	17,015,219

As at 31 December 2024, there were no overdue or impaired balance and placements with banks and other financial institutions (2023: Nil).

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(III) 在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放 (續)

在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放之減值準備變動情況列示如下：

於一月一日 At 1 January
本年淨撥備 Net charge for the year

於十二月三十一日 At 31 December

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(III) Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions (continued)

Reconciliation of impairment allowances for balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions is as follows:

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
於一月一日	At 1 January	161	-	-	161
本年淨撥備	Net charge for the year	43	-	-	43
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	204	-	-	204

		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
於一月一日	At 1 January	849	-	-	849
本年淨撥回	Net reversal for the year	(688)	-	-	(688)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	161	-	-	161

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，沒有逾期或減值之銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放 (二零二三年：無)。

As at 31 December 2024, there were no overdue or impaired balance and placements with banks and other financial institutions (2023: Nil).

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(IV) 債務證券及存款證

下表為以發行評級及階段分析之債務證券及存款證於結算日的賬面值。在無發行評級的情況下，則會按發行人的評級報告。

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(IV) Debt securities and certificates of deposit

The following tables present an analysis of the carrying value of debt securities and certificates of deposit by issue rating and stage classification as at reporting date. In the absence of such issue ratings, the ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Baa3 以上	- Above Baa3	24,842,199	785,295	-	25,627,494
- 以下 Baa3	- Lower than Baa3	-	-	-	-
- 無評級	- Unrated	-	-	-	-
		24,842,199	785,295	-	25,627,494
其中：減值準備	Of which: Impairment allowances	(10,316)	(1,986)	-	(12,302)
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資	Investment in securities at amortised cost				
- Baa3 以上	- Above Baa3	7,500,326	568,846	-	8,069,172
- 以下 Baa3	- Lower than Baa3	-	902,235	408,121	1,310,356
- 無評級	- Unrated	8,238,778	-	2,056,050	10,294,828
		15,739,104	1,471,081	2,464,171	19,674,356
其中：減值準備	Of which: Impairment allowances	(1,364)	(17,786)	(1,605,664)	(1,624,814)
		15,737,740	1,453,295	858,507	18,049,542

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(IV) 債務證券及存款證(續)

下表為以發行評級及階段分析之債務證券及存款證於結算日的賬面值。在無發行評級的情況下，則會按發行人的評級報告(續)。

(IV) Debt securities and certificates of deposit (continued)

The following tables present an analysis of the carrying value of debt securities and certificates of deposit by issue rating and stage classification as at reporting date. In the absence of such issue ratings, the ratings designated for the issuers are reported (continued).

		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Baa3 以上	- Above Baa3	24,885,280	619,720	-	25,505,000
- 以下 Baa3	- Lower than Baa3	357,829	-	-	357,829
- 無評級	- Unrated	-	-	-	-
		25,243,109	619,720	-	25,862,829
其中：減值準備	Of which: Impairment allowances	(17,137)	(1,220)	-	(18,357)
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資	Investment in securities at amortised cost				
- Baa3 以上	- Above Baa3	4,212,196	572,249	-	4,784,445
- 以下 Baa3	- Lower than Baa3	-	1,005,281	1,578,176	2,583,457
- 無評級	- Unrated	6,862,028	-	836,844	7,698,872
		11,074,224	1,577,530	2,415,020	15,066,774
其中：減值準備	Of which: Impairment allowances	(510)	(53,939)	(1,517,376)	(1,571,825)
		11,073,714	1,523,591	897,644	13,494,949

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(IV) 債務證券及存款證(續)

(IV) Debt securities and certificates of deposit (continued)

債務證券及存款證之減值準備變動情況
列示如下：

Reconciliation of impairment allowances for debt securities and certificates of deposit is as follows:

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
於一月一日	At 1 January	17,137	1,220	-	18,357
轉出第一階段	Transfer out from Stage 1	(93)	897	-	804
本年淨撥回 ⁽¹⁾	Net reversal for the year ⁽¹⁾	(6,728)	(131)	-	(6,859)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	10,316	1,986	-	12,302
		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
於一月一日	At 1 January	22,366	1,569	-	23,935
轉出第一階段	Transfer out from Stage 1	(478)	347	-	(131)
本年淨撥回 ⁽¹⁾	Net reversal for the year ⁽¹⁾	(4,751)	(696)	-	(5,447)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	17,137	1,220	-	18,357

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(IV) 債務證券及存款證 (續)

債務證券及存款證之減值準備變動情況列示如下 (續)：

以攤餘成本計量之證券投資
Investment in securities at amortised cost

於一月一日 At 1 January
轉出第一階段 Transfer out from Stage 1
本年淨(撥回)/撥備⁽¹⁾ Net (reversal)/charge for the year⁽¹⁾

於十二月三十一日 At 31 December

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(IV) Debt securities and certificates of deposit (continued)

Reconciliation of impairment allowances for debt securities and certificates of deposit is as follows (continued):

2024			
階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
510	53,939	1,517,376	1,571,825
(1)	11	-	10
855	(36,164)	88,288	52,979
1,364	17,786	1,605,664	1,624,814

2023			
階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
1,893	62,761	294,818	359,472
(16)	16	-	-
-	(9,421)	673,144	663,723
-	-	-	-
(1,367)	583	549,414	548,630
510	53,939	1,517,376	1,571,825

附註：

- (1) 本年淨(撥回)/撥備包括新購買/已贖回的債務證券及存款證、未發生階段轉換存量債務證券及存款證、風險參數調整等導致的撥備。

Note:

- (1) Net (reversal)/charge for the year comprises of the impairment losses attributable to new/redeemed debt securities and certificates of deposits, remaining debt securities and certificates of deposits without stage transfers, and changes to risk parameters, etc.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(IV) 債務證券及存款證 (續)

減值或逾期之債務證券及存款證總額分析如下：

(IV) Debt securities and certificates of deposit (continued)

The gross impaired or overdue debt securities and certificates of deposit are analysed as follows:

		2024	2023
減值或逾期證券投資	Impaired or overdue investment in securities		
超過三個月但不超過六個月	6 months or less but over 3 months	-	-
超過六個月但不超過一年	1 year or less but over 6 months	127,153	-
超過一年	over 1 year	2,337,019	1,284,441
		2,464,172	1,284,441
就上述證券投資作出之減值準備	Impairment allowances made in respect of such investment in securities		
第三階段	Stage 3	1,605,664	844,232

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

- (V) 貸款承諾及財務擔保合同
貸款承諾及財務擔保合同按五級分類及階段分析如下：

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

- (V) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are analysed by the five-category classifications and stage determination as follows:

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
貸款承諾及財務擔保合同	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
正常	Pass	18,088,022	165,896	-	18,253,918
關注	Special Mention	-	69,255	-	69,255
次級	Substandard	-	-	29,506	29,506
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	86	86
損失	Loss	-	-	-	-
		18,088,022	235,151	29,592	18,352,765
其中：	Of which,				
減值準備	impairment allowance	(8,188)	(3,517)	(6,703)	(18,408)
		18,079,834	231,634	22,889	18,334,357
		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
貸款承諾及財務擔保合同	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
正常	Pass	19,302,176	256,723	-	19,558,899
關注	Special Mention	-	741,417	-	741,417
次級	Substandard	-	-	-	-
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	-	-
損失	Loss	-	-	-	-
		19,302,176	998,140	-	20,300,316
其中：	Of which,				
減值準備	impairment allowance	(44,370)	(5,992)	-	(50,362)
		19,257,806	992,148	-	20,249,954

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.1 信用風險 (續)

(V) 貸款承諾及財務擔保合同(續)

貸款承諾及財務擔保合同之減值準備變動情況列示如下：

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(V) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (continued)
Reconciliation of impairment allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts is as follows:

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
於一月一日	At 1 January	44,370	5,992	-	50,362
階段轉撥產生之變動	Changes arising from transfer of stage				
轉出第一階段	Transfer out from Stage 1	(491)	3,070	6,559	9,138
轉出第二階段	Transfer out from Stage 2	12	(1,154)	-	(1,142)
轉出第三階段	Transfer out from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
本年淨(撥回)/撥備 ⁽¹⁾	Net (reversal)/charge for the year ⁽¹⁾	(35,703)	(4,391)	144	(39,950)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	8,188	3,517	6,703	18,408

		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
於一月一日	At 1 January	60,163	8,616	12	68,791
階段轉撥產生之變動	Changes arising from transfer of stage				
轉出第一階段	Transfer out from Stage 1	(15,198)	5,095	-	(10,103)
轉出第二階段	Transfer out from Stage 2	78	(1,104)	-	(1,026)
轉出第三階段	Transfer out from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
本年淨(撥回)/撥備 ⁽¹⁾	Net (reversal)/charge for the year ⁽¹⁾	(673)	(6,615)	(12)	(7,300)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	44,370	5,992	-	50,362

附註：

(1) 本年淨(撥回)/撥備包括新發放/已取消的貸款承諾及財務擔保合同、未發生階段轉換存量貸款承諾及財務擔保合同、風險參數調整等導致的撥備。

Note :

(1) Net (reversal)/charge for the year comprises of the impairment losses attributable to new/cancelled loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, remaining loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts without stage transfers, and changes to risk parameters, etc.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.2 市場風險

概況

市場風險是指因金融市場價格波動導致銀行外匯、利率、股票和商品持倉值出現變化而可能給本銀行帶來的損失。本銀行採取適中的市場風險偏好，以實現風險與收益的平衡。市場風險管理的目標，是根據本銀行的風險偏好和發展策略，依靠完善的風險管理制度和相關管理手段，有效管理本銀行業務中可能產生的市場風險，促進業務健康發展。

本銀行的市場風險主要來源於經營性目的債務證券，其次為流動性目的債務證券及股票相關投資業務，另外亦涉及投資規模相對較小的交易性目的債務證券及股票投資等。

本銀行遵循企業管治的風險管理原則管理市場風險，董事會、高層管理層和職能部門／單位，各司其職，各負其責。風險管理部是負責市場風險管理的專責單位，協助高層管理層履行日常管理職責，獨立監察本銀行的市場風險狀況以及管理政策和限額執行情況，並確保整體和個別的市場風險均控制在可接受水平內。

本銀行使用敏感性指標、外匯敞口、利率重定價缺口等作為監控市場風險的主要工具。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Market risk

Overview

Market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from movements in the value of foreign exchange, interest rate, equity and commodity positions held by the Bank due to the volatility of financial market price. The Bank adopts a moderate market risk appetite to achieve the balance between risk and return. The Bank's objective in managing market risk is to secure healthy growth, by the effective management of potential market risk in the Bank's business, according to the Bank's overall risk appetite and strategy of the business on the basis of a well-established risk management regime and related management measures.

The market risk of the Bank mainly comes from debt securities for business purposes, followed by debt securities for liquidity purposes and related investment business of stocks, and also involves relatively small investment scale of debt securities and equity instruments for trading purposes, etc.

In accordance with the Bank's corporate governance principles in respect of risk management, the Board, senior managements and functional departments /units perform their duties and responsibilities to manage the Bank's market risk. RM is responsible for the Bank's market risk management, assisting senior managements to perform their day-to-day duties, independently monitoring the market risk profile and compliance of management policies, and ensuring that the aggregate and individual market risks are within acceptable levels.

The Bank uses sensitivity analysis, foreign exchange exposure and interest rate re-pricing gap analysis as the primary instruments to monitor market risk.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.2 市場風險 (續)

(I) 外匯風險

本銀行的資產及負債集中在澳門元、港元、及美元等主要貨幣。為確保外匯風險承擔保持在可接受水平，本銀行利用風險限額（例如頭寸及市場風險數值）作為監控工具。此外，本銀行致力於減少同一貨幣的資產與負債錯配，並通常利用外匯合約管理由外幣資產負債所產生的外匯風險。

(1) 各金融資產及金融負債項目於各個結算日的外匯風險敞口如下：

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

(I) Foreign currency risk

The majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities are denominated in Macao Patacas, Hong Kong Dollars and United States Dollars. To ensure the currency risk exposure of the Bank is kept to an acceptable level, risk limits (e.g. Position and VaR limit) are used to serve as a monitoring tool. Moreover, the Bank seeks to minimise the gap between assets and liabilities in the same currency. Foreign exchange contracts are usually used to manage FX risk associated with foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.

(1) The exposure of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities to foreign currency risk at each reporting date was as follows:

		2024					
		澳門元 MOP	港元 HKD	美元 USD	人民幣 CNY	其他 Others	總計 Total
金融資產	Financial assets						
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	462,653	454,749	451,904	3,441,799	86,449	4,897,554
存放於澳門金融管理局	Deposits with AMCM	2,089,849	-	-	-	-	2,089,849
拆放同業及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	937	1,560,517	1,651,662	2,677,226	200,067	6,090,409
金融投資	Financial investments	6,817,950	9,647,390	36,139,978	228,874	167,849	53,002,041
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	28,450,042	58,731,800	12,680,104	16,365,573	1,858,601	118,086,120
其他資產	Other assets	73,868	633,013	132,532	5,321	(95,130)	749,604
		37,895,299	71,027,469	51,056,180	22,718,793	2,217,836	184,915,577
金融負債	Financial liabilities						
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	1,410,817	4,730,357	5,762,156	6,202,305	1,187,406	19,293,041
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	29,655,003	82,416,859	12,926,034	16,178,215	1,281,904	142,458,015
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	1,828,888	-	-	1,828,888
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	2,065,757	-	1,640,668	-	3,706,425
其他負債	Others liabilities	86,267	789,979	38,334	22,511	10,857	947,948
		31,152,087	90,002,952	20,555,412	24,043,699	2,480,167	168,237,317
資產負債淨頭寸	Net on-balance sheet position	6,743,212	(18,975,483)	30,500,768	(1,324,906)	(262,331)	16,681,260
信貸承諾	Credit commitments	3,019,837	8,987,456	3,727,557	856,820	34,439	16,626,109
衍生金融工具 ^(a)	Derivatives ^(a)	(412,340)	(1,437,938)	(139,499)	1,922,567	40,175	(27,035)

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 市場風險 (續)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

(I) 外匯風險 (續)

(I) Foreign currency risk (continued)

(1) 各金融資產及金融負債項目於各個結算日的外匯風險敞口如下 (續)：

(1) The exposure of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities to foreign currency risk at each reporting date was as follows (continued):

		2023					
		澳門元 MOP	港元 HKD	美元 USD	人民幣 CNY	其他 Others	總計 Total
金融資產	Financial assets						
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	500,892	650,656	482,435	5,075,313	87,131	6,796,427
存放於澳門金融管理局	Deposits with AMCM	2,003,539	-	-	-	-	2,003,539
拆放同業及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	409,580	2,513,705	3,728,929	2,172,576	337,300	9,162,090
金融投資	Financial investments	5,233,084	9,370,200	34,845,240	855,030	179,826	50,483,380
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	26,281,044	66,692,896	13,958,537	17,434,499	2,611,395	126,978,371
其他資產	Other assets	118,211	477,864	123,670	4,519	(112,615)	611,649
		34,546,350	79,705,321	53,138,811	25,541,937	3,103,037	196,035,456
金融負債	Financial liabilities						
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	1,895,385	4,704,953	14,778,917	15,105,793	2,424,392	38,909,440
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	25,132,731	89,628,113	7,594,265	13,189,921	1,438,166	136,983,196
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	2,065,757	-	-	-	2,065,757
其他負債	Others liabilities	150,989	413,469	80,161	26,879	5,821	677,319
		27,179,105	96,812,292	22,453,343	28,322,593	3,868,379	178,635,712
資產負債淨頭寸	Net on-balance sheet position	7,367,245	(17,106,971)	30,685,468	(2,780,656)	(765,342)	17,399,744
信貸承諾	Credit commitments	3,851,405	9,483,812	3,577,774	695,595	56,738	17,665,324
衍生金融工具 ⁽¹⁾	Derivatives ⁽¹⁾	-	(4,908,143)	1,005,328	3,383,172	568,013	48,370

附註：

(1) 衍生金融工具反映貨幣衍生工具的名義本金淨額，包括未交割的即期外匯、遠期外匯、外匯掉期和貨幣期權。

Note：

(1) Derivatives represent the net notional amount of currency derivatives, including undelivered foreign exchange spot, foreign exchange forward, foreign exchange swap and currency option.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.2 市場風險 (續)

(I) 外匯風險 (續)

- (2) 本銀行採用敏感性分析衡量匯率變化對本銀行利潤的可能影響。下表列出於結算日按當日貨幣性資產和負債進行匯率敏感性分析結果：

升值 3%	3% appreciation
貶值 3%	3% depreciation

以上敏感性分析基於資產和負債具有靜態的匯率風險結構以及以下假設：(1) 各種匯率敏感度是指各幣種對澳門元於報告日當天收盤（中間價）匯率絕對值波動 300 基點造成的匯兌損益；(2) 各幣種對澳門元匯率同時同向波動且未考慮不同貨幣匯率變動之間的相關性；(3) 計算外匯敞口時，包含了即期外匯敞口、遠期外匯敞口和期權，且所有頭寸將會被持有，並在到期後續期。本分析並不會考慮管理層可能採用風險管理方法所產生的影響。由於基於上述假設，匯率變化導致本銀行稅前利潤出現的實際變化可能與此敏感性分析的結果不同。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

(I) Foreign currency risk (continued)

- (2) The Bank uses sensitivity analysis to measure the potential effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the Bank's profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The following table sets forth, as at reporting date, the results of the Bank's foreign exchange rate sensitivity analysis:

2024		2023	
損益	其他全面收益	損益	其他全面收益
Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income
928,771	(15,266)	968,799	(20,911)
(928,771)	15,266	(968,799)	20,911

This sensitivity analysis is based on a static foreign exchange exposure profile of assets and liabilities and certain assumptions as follows: (1) the foreign exchange sensitivity is the gain and loss recognised as a result of 300 basis point fluctuation in the foreign currency exchange rates against MOP at the reporting date; (2) the exchange rates against MOP for all foreign currencies change in the same direction simultaneously and does not take into account the correlation effect of changes in different foreign currencies; and (3) the foreign exchange exposures calculated include both spot foreign exchange exposures, foreign exchange derivative instruments, and; all positions will be retained and rolled over upon maturity. The analysis does not take into account the effect of risk management measures taken by management. Due to the assumptions adopted, actual changes in the Bank's profit before tax and other comprehensive income resulting from increases or decreases in foreign exchange rates may differ from the results of this sensitivity analysis.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.2 市場風險 (續)

(II) 利率風險

利率風險是指因利率水平、資產負債期限結構等要素發生變動而可能導致銀行整體收益和經濟價值承受損失的風險。本銀行的利率風險承擔主要來自結構性持倉。結構性持倉的主要利率風險類別為：

- 重新定價風險：資產與負債和表外項目到期期限或重新定價期限存在差異，進而影響淨利息收入及經濟價值；
- 基準風險：定價基準不同的銀行賬戶表內外業務，令資產的收益率和負債的成本可能會在同一重訂價格期間以不同的幅度變化；
- 收益率曲線風險：由於收益率曲線不同期檔的息率水平發生不規則變動，而對淨利息收入或經濟價值產生負面影響；及
- 期權風險：由於資產、負債或表外項目附設或隱含期權，當期權被行使時會改變相關資產或負債的現金流。

本銀行的風險管理架構同樣適用於利率風險管理。根據風險管理與內部控制委員會批准的《銀行賬簿利率風險管理辦法》，資產負債管理委員會具體履行管理銀行利率風險的職責。司庫部負責本銀行賬戶利率風險管理，在財會部、風險管理部及資金部等的配合下，協助資產負債管理委員會開展日常的利率風險管理工作，包括但不限於擬訂利率風險管理辦法，設立風險指標和限額，監督利率風險管理政策與限額執行情況，向高層管理人員以及風險管理與內部控制委員會提交利率風險管理報告等。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

(II) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk means the risks to a bank's earnings and economic value arising from movements in interest rate and term structures of the bank's asset and liability positions. The Bank's interest rate risk exposures are mainly structural. The major types of interest rate risk from structural positions are:

- Repricing risk: mismatches in the maturity or repricing periods of assets and liabilities, and off-balance sheet items, that may affect net interest income and economic value;
- Basis risk: difference in pricing benchmarks between on and off balance sheet items resulting that the yield on assets and cost of liabilities may change by different amounts within the same repricing period;
- Yield curve risk: irregular changes in the interest rate levels of different tenor on the yield curve that may have an adverse impact on net interest income or economic value; and
- Optionality risk: exercise of the options embedded or implicit in assets, liabilities or off-balance sheet items that can cause a change in the cash flows of assets and liabilities.

The Bank's risk management framework applies also to interest rate risk management. The Asset-Liability Committee ("ALCO") exercises its oversight of interest rate risk in accordance with the "Banking Book Interest Rate Risk Management Policy" approved by the RMICC. TD is responsible for interest rate risk management. With the cooperation of FN, RM, and Financial Products and Investment Management Department ("FPIM"), TD assists the ALCO to perform day-to-day interest rate risk management. Its roles include, but are not limited to, the formulation of management policies, setting of risk indicators and limits, monitoring of the compliance with policies and limits, and submission of interest rate risk management reports to senior management and the RMICC, etc.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.2 市場風險 (續)

(II) 利率風險 (續)

本銀行設定利率風險指標及限額指標及限額，以作識別、計量、監測和控制利率風險。主要風險指標和限額包括但不限於久期、淨利息收入波動比率(NII)及經濟價值波動限額(EV)等。主要風險指標和限額劃分由資產負債管理委員會、風險管理與內部控制委員會批准。承擔利率風險的各業務單位必須在利率風險指標限額範圍內開展相關業務。

淨利息收入波動比例(NII)和經濟價值波動限額(EV)反映利率變動對銀行淨利息收入和資本基礎的影響，是本銀行管理利率風險的重要風險指標。前者衡量利率變動導致的淨利息收入變動佔當年預期淨利息收入的比率；後者主要分析利率波動對銀行經濟價值（即按市場利率折算的資產、負債及表外業務預測現金流的淨現值）造成的變化對銀行資本的影響。風險管理與內部控制委員會為這兩項指標設定限額，用來監測和控制本銀行銀行賬戶利率風險。

本銀行採用情景分析和壓力測試方法，評估不利市況下銀行賬可能承受的利率風險。情景分析和壓力測試同時用於儲蓄存款客戶擇權、按揭客戶提早還款對銀行淨利息收入和經濟價值的影響。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

(II) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Bank sets out interest rate risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control interest rate risk. The indicators and limits include, but are not limited to duration, net interest income sensitivity ratio ("NII"), and economic value limit ("EV"), etc. The indicators and limits approved by the ALCO and RMICC accordingly. Risk-taking business units are required to conduct their business within the boundary of the interest rate risk limits.

NII and EV assess the impact of interest rate movement on the Bank's net interest income and capital base. They are the Bank's key interest rate risk indicators. The former assesses the impact of interest rate movement on net interest income as a percentage to the projected net interest income for the year. The latter assesses the impact of interest rate movement on EV (i.e. the net present value of cash flows of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items discounted using the market interest rate) as a percentage to the latest capital base. Limits are set by the RMICC on these two indicators to monitor and control the Bank's banking book interest rate risk.

The Bank uses scenario analyses and stress tests to assess the banking book interest rate risk that the Bank would face under adverse circumstances. Scenario analyses and stress tests are also used to assess the impact on net interest income and economic value arising from the different interest rate changes.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.2 市場風險 (續)

(II) 利率風險 (續)

- (1) 截至結算日，若市場利率的收益率曲線平行移動 100 個基點，其他因素不變情況下，對本銀行未來十二個月的淨利息收入的敏感度如下：

上升 100 個基點	+ 100 basis points
下降 100 個基點	- 100 basis points

上述敏感度計算僅供說明用途，當中包括（但不限於）下列假設，如相關貨幣息口的相關性變化、利率平行移動、未計及為減低利率風險可能採取的緩釋風險行動、所有持倉均計至到期日為止、實際重訂息日與合約重訂息日有差異或沒有到期日之產品的習性假設。上述風險承擔只為本銀行整體利率風險承擔的一部分。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

(II) Interest rate risk (continued)

- (1) As at reporting date, if market interest rates had a 100 basis point parallel shift of the yield curve with other variables held constant, the sensitivities on net interest income over a 12 month period for the Bank would have been as follows:

2024 損益 Profit or loss	2023 損益 Profit or loss
1,048,282	942,970
(1,048,282)	(942,970)

The measure above are for illustration only and are based on several assumptions, including, but not limited to, the change in the correlation between interest rates of relevant currencies, parallel movement of interest rates, the absence of actions that would be taken to mitigate the impact of interest rate risk, all positions being assumed to run to maturity, behavioural assumptions of products in which the actual repricing date differs from the contractual repricing date or products without contractual maturity. The above exposures form only a part of the Bank's overall interest rate risk exposures.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.2 市場風險 (續)

(II) 利率風險 (續)

(2) 下表概述了本銀行於結算日之財務狀況表內的利率風險承擔。表內以賬面值列示資產及負債，並按合約重訂息率日期或到期日（以較早者為準）分類。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

(II) Interest rate risk (continued)

(2) The tables below summarise the Bank's on-balance sheet exposure to interest rate risk as at reporting date. Included in the tables are the assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing date and maturity date.

		2024					總計 Total
		三個月內 Less than 3 month	三個月至一年 Between 3 months to 1 year	一年至五年 Between 1 year to 5 years	五年以上 More than 5 years	不計息 Non- interest bearing	
金融資產	Financial assets						
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	3,779,584	261,528	-	-	856,442	4,897,554
存放於澳門金融管理局	Deposits with AMCM	2,089,849	-	-	-	-	2,089,849
拆放同業及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	5,820,151	270,258	-	-	-	6,090,409
金融投資	Financial investments	15,027,706	5,992,405	21,062,553	3,373,688	7,545,689	53,002,041
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	101,613,705	7,642,320	8,827,883	2,212	-	118,086,120
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	14,382	1,838	-	-	-	16,220
其他資產	Other assets	599,868	146,146	3,592	-	-	749,606
		<u>128,945,245</u>	<u>14,314,495</u>	<u>29,894,028</u>	<u>3,375,900</u>	<u>8,402,131</u>	<u>184,931,799</u>
金融負債	Financial liabilities						
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	15,586,151	3,570,615	136,275	-	-	19,293,041
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	107,536,740	29,092,026	3,744	-	5,825,505	142,458,015
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	1,828,888	-	-	-	-	1,828,888
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	41,659	1,596	-	-	-	43,255
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	6,175	-	2,060,000	1,640,250	-	3,706,425
其他負債	Others liabilities	914,455	9,835	23,658	-	-	947,948
		<u>125,914,068</u>	<u>32,674,072</u>	<u>2,223,677</u>	<u>1,640,250</u>	<u>5,825,505</u>	<u>168,277,572</u>
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	<u>3,031,177</u>	<u>(18,359,577)</u>	<u>27,670,351</u>	<u>1,735,650</u>	<u>2,576,626</u>	<u>16,654,227</u>

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 市場風險 (續)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

(II) 利率風險 (續)

(II) Interest rate risk (continued)

(2) 下表概述了本銀行於結算日之財務狀況內的利率風險承擔。表內以賬面值列示資產及負債，並按合約重訂息率日期或到期日（以較早者為準）分類 (續)。

(2) The tables below summarise the Bank's on-balance sheet exposure to interest rate risk as at reporting date. Included in the tables are the assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing date and maturity date (continued).

		2023					總計 Total
		三個月內 Less than 3 month	三個月至一年 Between 3 months to 1 year	一年至五年 Between 1 year to 5 years	五年以上 More than 5 years	不計息 Non- interest bearing	
金融資產	Financial assets						
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	5,779,586	70,004	-	-	946,837	6,796,427
存放於澳門金融管理局	Deposits with AMCM	2,003,539	-	-	-	-	2,003,539
拆放銀行同業及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	8,976,206	185,884	-	-	-	9,162,090
金融投資	Financial investments	11,621,777	4,951,814	21,765,298	3,793,324	8,351,167	50,483,380
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	108,913,268	8,265,173	9,799,306	624	-	126,978,371
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	52,516	352	-	-	-	52,868
其他資產	Other assets	393,954	214,399	3,296	-	-	611,649
		<u>137,740,846</u>	<u>13,687,626</u>	<u>31,567,900</u>	<u>3,793,948</u>	<u>9,298,004</u>	<u>196,088,324</u>
金融負債	Financial liabilities						
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	29,918,064	7,777,401	1,213,975	-	-	38,909,440
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	96,800,923	36,330,885	17,791	-	3,833,597	136,983,196
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	4,367	131	-	-	-	4,498
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	5,757	2,060,000	-	-	2,065,757
其他負債	Others liabilities	646,204	7,336	23,779	-	-	677,319
		<u>127,369,558</u>	<u>44,121,510</u>	<u>3,315,545</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,833,597</u>	<u>178,640,210</u>
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	<u>10,371,288</u>	<u>(30,433,884)</u>	<u>28,252,355</u>	<u>3,793,948</u>	<u>5,464,407</u>	<u>17,448,114</u>

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.3 流動性風險

流動性風險是指銀行無法在短時間內或無法以合理成本獲得充足資金以應對資產增長或債務到期支付的風險。本銀行的流動性風險或來源於特定情景或流動性風險事件，例如：流動性資產價值大幅下降；存款大量流失；融資來源受限制或期限的縮短；自身信用評級下調；或交易對手要求追加保證金或擔保等。

本銀行遵循企業管治的風險管理原則管理流動資金風險，董事會、資產負債管理委員會、高層管理人員和職能部門/單位，各司其職，各負其責。董事會是流動資金風險管理決策機構，並對流動資金風險承擔最終管理責任。風險管理與內部控制委員會授權資產負債管理委員會管理日常的流動資金風險，確保本銀行的業務經營符合董事會設定的流動資金風險偏好和政策規定。財會部主要負責本銀行流動資金風險管理，與司庫部及風險管理部等合作，根據各自的職責分工協助資產負債管理委員會履行具體的流動資金管理職能。

本銀行將流動性風險管理作為資產負債管理的重要組成部份，以資產負債綜合平衡的原則確定資產負債規模、結構和期限；建立流動性組合以緩衝流動性風險，調節資金來源與運用在數量、時間上的不平衡；完善融資策略，綜合考慮客戶風險敏感度、融資成本和資金來源集中度等因素，優先發展客戶存款，利用同業存款、市場拆借、發行存款證等市場化融資方式來動態調整資金來源結構，提高融資來源的多元化和穩定度。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that banks may not be able to obtain sufficient and timely funding in a short period of time or at a reasonable cost to cope with the growth of assets or the payment of debts when they are due. The Bank's liquidity risk may be derived from specific scenarios or liquidity risk events, such as a significant decline in the value of liquid assets; a sudden large withdrawal of deposits; limited or shortened funding sources; downgrade of its own credit rating; or sudden requests for margin calls or guarantee by counterparties, etc.

In accordance with the Bank's corporate governance principles in respect of risk management, the Board, ALCO, senior management and functional departments/units perform their duties and responsibilities to manage the Bank's liquidity risk. The Board is the decision-making authority of liquidity risk management, and assumes the ultimate responsibility of liquidity risk management. As authorised by the Board, ALCO exercises its oversight of liquidity risk and ensures the daily operations of the Bank are in accordance with the risk appetite and policies as set by the Board. FN is responsible for overseeing the Bank's liquidity risk. It cooperates with the TD and RM, etc. to assist ALCO to perform liquidity management functions according to their specific responsibilities.

The Bank considers liquidity risk management a significant component of asset-liability management, and determines the size, structure and duration of assets and liabilities consistent with the principle of overall balance between assets and liabilities. The Bank establishes its liquidity portfolio to mitigate liquidity risk, and to minimise the gaps in the amount and duration between the funding sources and the uses of funds. The Bank takes into consideration various factors including customer risk sensitivity, financing cost and concentration of funding sources. In addition, the Bank prioritises the development of customer deposits, dynamically adjusts the structure of funding sources by market-oriented financing modes, including due to banks and other financial institutions, inter-bank borrowings and certificate of deposit issuance, and improves the diversity and stability of financing sources.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.3 流動性風險 (續)

可以用來滿足所有負債和未來貸款承諾等業務現金流出的資產包括現金及存放同業、存放於澳門金融管理局、貸款及其他賬項及金融投資等。在正常的商業過程中，部份合同期內償還的短期貸款會展期，而部份短期客戶存款到期後也可能不被提取。本銀行也可以通過從同業市場拆入資金、回購交易、出售債券以及其他額外融資方式來滿足不可預期的現金淨流出。

本銀行根據整體金融資產及金融負債情況和市場狀況，設定各種比例指標和業務限額管理流動性風險；並通過持有高流動性資產滿足日常經營中可能發生的不可預知的支付需求。

本銀行主要運用如下手段對流動性情況進行監測分析：

- 流動性缺口分析；
- 流動性指標檢測（包括但不限於流動性覆蓋率、存貸比、流動性比例等監管指標和內部管理目標）；
- 情景分析；
- 壓力測試。

在此基礎上，本銀行建立了流動性風險的定期報告機制，及時向高級管理層報告流動性風險最新情況。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include “Cash and balances with banks”, “Deposits with AMCM”, “Placements with banks and other financial institutions”, “Advances and other accounts”, “Financial investments”, etc. In the normal course of business, a proportion of short-term loans contractually repayable will be extended and a portion of short-term customer deposits will not be withdrawn upon maturity. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by borrowing funds from inter-bank market, entering into repurchase transactions, and by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources.

The Bank manages liquidity risk by setting various indicators and operational limits according to the overall position of the Bank’s financial assets and financial liabilities, with referencing to market condition. The Bank holds assets with high liquidity to meet unexpected and material demand for payments in the ordinary course of business.

The tools that the Bank uses to measure and monitor liquidity risk mainly include:

- Liquidity gap analysis;
- Liquidity indicators monitoring (including but not limited to regulated and internal managed indicators, such as liquidity coverage ratio, loan-to-deposit ratio, liquidity ratio);
- Scenario analysis;
- Stress testing.

On this basis, the Bank establishes regular reporting mechanisms for liquidity risk to report the latest situation of liquidity risk to the senior management on a timely basis.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 流動性風險 (續)

4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(1) 到期日分析

下表為本銀行按於結算日時，資產及負債相距合約到期日的剩餘期限分類的到期日分析。

(1) Maturity analysis

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

		2024						
		即期	一個月內	一個月至三個月	三個月至一年	一年至三年	三年以上	不確定日期
		On demand	Within 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Indefinite
金融資產	Financial assets							總額
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	3,017,835	653,259	964,932	261,528	-	-	-
存放於澳門金融管理局	Deposits with AMCM	2,089,849	-	-	-	-	-	-
拆放銀行及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	5,807,540	12,611	270,258	-	-	-
金融投資	Financial investments	4,297,480	10,859,887	2,509,950	6,380,857	14,344,462	12,027,034	2,582,371
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	15,416,807	3,847,460	4,695,103	27,292,108	25,803,253	41,031,389	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	11,792	2,589	1,839	-	-	-
其他資產	Other assets	-	-	599,868	146,146	3,592	-	-
		24,821,971	21,179,938	8,785,053	34,352,736	40,151,307	53,058,423	2,582,371
								184,931,799
金融負債	Financial liabilities							
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	80,934	7,892,594	7,612,623	3,570,615	136,275	-	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	27,426,103	30,923,999	55,012,143	29,092,026	3,744	-	-
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	-	478,636	1,350,252	-	-	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	10,607	31,052	1,596	-	-	-
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	6,175	-	-	-	3,700,250	-
其他負債	Others liabilities	-	-	914,455	9,835	23,658	-	-
		27,507,037	39,312,011	64,920,525	32,674,072	163,677	3,700,250	-
								168,277,572

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 流動性風險 (續)

4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(1) 到期日分析 (續)

下表為本銀行按於結算日時，資產及負債相距合約到期日的剩餘期限分類的到期日分析 (續)。

(1) Maturity analysis (continued)

The tables below analyse the Bank's assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date (continued).

		2023							總額 Total
		即期 On demand	一個月內 Within 1 month	一個月至三個月 1 month to 3 months	三個月至一年 3 months to 1 year	一年至三年 1 year to 3 years	三年以上 Over 3 years	不確定日期 Indefinite	
金融資產	Financial assets								
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	5,221,288	1,231,009	274,126	70,004	-	-	-	6,796,427
存放於澳門金融管理局	Deposits with AMCM	2,003,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,003,539
拆放同業及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	8,976,206	-	185,884	-	-	-	9,162,090
金融投資	Financial investments	1,474,741	7,554,389	2,376,546	4,034,274	10,732,554	17,906,573	6,404,303	50,483,380
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	1,315,685	3,699,493	8,815,496	32,777,568	25,618,414	46,234,745	8,516,970	126,978,371
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	35,405	17,111	352	-	-	-	52,868
其他資產	Other assets	-	-	393,954	214,399	3,296	-	-	611,649
		<u>10,015,253</u>	<u>21,496,502</u>	<u>11,877,233</u>	<u>37,282,481</u>	<u>36,354,264</u>	<u>64,141,318</u>	<u>14,921,273</u>	<u>196,088,324</u>
金融負債	Financial liabilities								
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	136,901	15,139,502	10,094,085	8,411,652	5,127,300	-	-	38,909,440
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	26,229,512	30,390,134	6,673,576	36,330,884	17,791	-	-	136,983,196
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	2,019	2,348	131	-	-	-	4,498
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	5,757	-	2,060,000	-	2,065,757
其他負債	Others liabilities	-	-	646,204	7,336	23,779	-	-	677,319
		<u>26,366,413</u>	<u>45,531,655</u>	<u>54,757,512</u>	<u>44,755,760</u>	<u>5,168,870</u>	<u>2,060,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>178,640,210</u>

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.3 流動性風險 (續)

(2) 非衍生工具之現金流

下表概述了本銀行於結算日之非衍生金融負債以剩餘合約到期日列示之未折現合同現金流。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(2) Non-derivative cash flows

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

		2024						
		即期 On demand	一個月內 Within 1 month	一個月 至三個月 1 month to 3 months	三個月 至一年 3 months to 1 year	一年 至三年 1 year to 3 years	三年以上 Over 3 years	總額 Total
金融負債	Financial Liabilities							
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	80,933	7,892,594	7,612,623	3,570,615	144,371	-	19,301,136
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	27,426,104	30,923,999	55,012,143	29,092,069	4,093	-	142,458,408
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	-	478,636	1,350,252	-	-	-	1,828,888
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	210,160	399,534	4,433,031	5,042,725
其他負債	Others liabilities	-	-	917,455	6,053	23,658	-	947,166
		<u>27,507,037</u>	<u>39,295,229</u>	<u>64,892,473</u>	<u>32,878,897</u>	<u>571,656</u>	<u>4,433,031</u>	<u>169,578,323</u>
		2023						
		即期 On demand	一個月內 Within 1 month	一個月 至三個月 1 month to 3 months	三個月 至一年 3 months to 1 year	一年 至三年 1 year to 3 years	三年以上 Over 3 years	總額 Total
金融負債	Financial Liabilities							
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	136,901	15,139,502	10,094,085	8,411,652	5,466,653	-	39,248,793
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	26,229,511	30,390,133	44,014,876	36,333,902	18,249	-	136,986,671
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	129,357	247,200	2,301,443	2,678,000
其他負債	Others liabilities	-	-	643,691	7,336	26,292	-	677,319
		<u>26,366,412</u>	<u>45,529,635</u>	<u>54,752,652</u>	<u>44,882,247</u>	<u>5,758,394</u>	<u>2,301,443</u>	<u>179,590,783</u>

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 流動性風險 (續)

4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(3) 衍生工具之現金流

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

本銀行按總額基準結算之衍生金融工具主要包括貨幣遠期及貨幣掉期。

(3) Derivative cash flows

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

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

		2024						
		即期 On demand	一個月內 Within 1 month	一個月 至三個月 1 month to 3 months	三個月 至一年 3 months to 1 year	一年 至三年 1 year to 3 years	三年以上 Over 3 years	總額 Total
按總額基準	Derivative financial							
結算之衍生	instruments							
金融工具	settled on a gross							
總流入	Total inflow	-	5,215,479	2,266,640	36,546	-	-	7,518,665
總流出	Total outflow	-	(5,217,194)	(2,297,072)	(38,219)	-	-	(7,552,485)
		-	(1,715)	(30,432)	(1,673)	-	-	(33,820)
		2023						
		即期 On demand	一個月內 Within 1 month	一個月 至三個月 1 month to 3 months	三個月 至一年 3 months to 1 year	一年 至三年 1 year to 3 years	三年以上 Over 3 years	總額 Total
按總額基準	Derivative financial							
結算之衍生	instruments							
金融工具	settled on a gross							
總流入	Total inflow	-	3,621,742	2,823,886	10,982	-	-	6,456,610
總流出	Total outflow	-	(3,590,039)	(2,815,042)	(10,671)	-	-	(6,415,752)
		-	31,703	8,844	311	-	-	40,858

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

4. 金融風險管理 (續)

4.3 流動性風險 (續)

(4) 表外項目

下表為本銀行於結算日之表外項目按合同的剩餘期限分析。財務擔保按照最早的合同到期日以名義金額列示。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

1. Off-balance sheet items

The tables below summarise the off-balance sheet items at the remaining period to the contractual maturity date as at reporting date. Financial guarantees are also included below at notional amounts and based on the earliest contractual maturity date.

		2024						
		即期 On demand	一個月內 Within 1 month	一個月至三個月 1 month to 3 months	三個月至一年 3 months to 1 year	一年至三年 1 year to 3 years	三年以上 Over 3 years	總額 Total
貸款承諾	Loan commitments	-	1,933,443	1,672,721	10,743,363	1,628,918	647,664	16,626,109
財務擔保合同	Financial guarantee contracts	15,966	296,238	278,323	764,016	182,279	189,834	1,726,656
		2023						
		即期 On demand	一個月內 Within 1 month	一個月至三個月 1 month to 3 months	三個月至一年 3 months to 1 year	一年至三年 1 year to 3 years	三年以上 Over 3 years	總額 Total
貸款承諾	Loan commitments	-	2,547,081	2,425,884	9,635,743	1,856,247	1,200,369	17,665,324
財務擔保合同	Financial guarantee contracts	38,919	687,832	742,219	758,656	202,762	204,604	2,634,992

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

5. 資本管理

本銀行之政策是維持雄厚資本基礎來支持本銀行業務之發展及確保符合用以評估銀行資本足夠程度之法定資本充足比率之規定。資本是根據各業務部門所承受之風險來分配於本銀行多種活動上。若分行受其他監管機構直接監管，它們需要依照該等監管機構之規則來維持其資本。

本銀行的資本管理目標為：(1) 符合澳門金融體系法下之資本要求；及(2) 支持本銀行之穩定及商業增長，並替股東賺取合理回報。

本銀行管理層定期按金管局執行作監管用途指引的計算方法，監察資本充足度及監管資本之使用。資料按季度匯報至金管局。

金管局要求每家銀行或銀行集團將其監管資本總額對加權風險資產比率（資本充足比率）維持在相等於或高於金管局訂明的最低水平。此外，本銀行在澳門以外的分行會受當地的監管機構直接監管及指導，相關監管及指導因不同地區而異。

本銀行已建立一套資本規劃程序，藉以評估資本是否足夠支持現有及未來之業務，並於考慮相關風險及本銀行之策略重點及業務計劃後訂定資本充足目標。主要考慮因素包括未來業務擴充所需之額外資本、定期執行之壓力測試結果、股息政策、收入確認及撥備政策等。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

5. Capital management

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Bank's business and to ensure compliance with the statutory capital adequacy ratio requirement, a requirement used to assess the capital adequacy of banks. Capital is allocated to the various activities of the Bank depending on the risk taken by each business division. Where the branches are directly regulated by other regulators, they are required to maintain capital according to the rules of those regulators.

The Bank's objective when managing capital are: (1) comply with the capital requirements under the Macao Financial System Act; and (2) support the Bank's stability and business growth so as to provide reasonable returns for shareholders.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored regularly by the Bank's management, employing techniques implemented by AMCM. The required information is filed with the AMCM on a quarterly basis.

The AMCM requires each bank or banking group to maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the capital adequacy ratio) at or above the minimum as stipulated by the AMCM. In addition, branches outside Macao of the Bank are also directly regulated and supervised by their local banking supervisors, which may be different in different jurisdictions.

The Bank has established a capital planning process to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities and to set the Bank's capital adequacy goals in relation to risk, taking into account its strategic focus and business plan. Key factors to consider in this process including additional capital required for future expansion, results of the stress test programme regularly conducted, dividend policy, income recognition and provisioning policies.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

6. 公允價值管理

6.1 以公允價值計量的金融工具

所有以公允價值計量或在財務報表內披露的資產及負債，均按國際財務報告準則第 13 號「公允價值計量」的定義，於公允價值層級表內分類。該等分類乃參照估值方法所採用的因素之可觀察性及重大性，並基於對整體公允價值計量有重大影響之最低層級因素來釐定：

以公允價值計量的資產和負債在估值方面分為以下三個層級：

第一層級：採用相同資產或負債在活躍市場中的報價計量（未經調整），包括在交易所交易的證券、部份政府債券和若干場內交易的衍生合約。

第二層級：使用估值技術計量 — 所有對估值結果有重大影響的參數均直接或間接的使用除第一層級中的資產或負債的市場報價以外的其他可觀察參數，包括大多數場外交易的衍生合約、從價格提供商獲取價格的債券和貼現等。

第三層級：使用估值技術計量 — 使用了任何對估值結果有重大影響的非基於可觀察市場數據的參數（不可觀察參數），包括有重大不可觀察因素的股權工具。

本銀行政策為於報告期結算日確認金融工具公允價值層級之間的轉移。

當無法從公開市場獲取報價時，本銀行通過一些估值技術或者詢價來確定公允價值。

本銀行在估值技術中使用的主要參數包括債券價格、利率、匯率、權益及股票價格、波動水平、相關性等，均為可觀察到的且可從公開市場獲取的參數。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. Fair value management

6.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as defined in IFRS 13, “Fair value measurement”. The categorisation are determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation methods and based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into the following three levels:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, including equity securities listed on exchanges or debt instruments issued by certain governments and certain exchange-traded derivative contracts.

Level 2: Valuation technique for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value other than quoted prices included within Level 1 are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. This level includes the majority of the over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative contracts, debt securities for which quotations are available from pricing service providers, discounted bills, etc.

Level 3: Valuation technique using inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value for the asset or liability are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments with significant unobservable components.

The Bank’s policy is to recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

The Bank uses valuation techniques or counterparty quotations to determine the fair value when it is unable to obtain open market quotation in active markets.

The main parameters used in valuation techniques include bond prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and stock prices, volatilities, correlations, and others, which are all observable and obtainable from the open market.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

6. 公允價值管理 (續)

6.1 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

對於本銀行持有的未上市股權(私募股權)，管理層從交易對手處詢價或使用估值技術確定公允價值，估值技術包括現金流折現法、資產淨值法、市場比較法等。其公允價值的計量可能採用了對估值產生重大影響的不可觀察參數，因此本銀行將這些資產及負債劃分至第三層級。

主要不可觀察參數及應用於本銀行非上市股權的公平值計量之參數包括市賬率 1.53x (2023:1.45x)、流動性折扣 30% (2023:30%)。公平值與適合採用之可比市價／賬面淨值比率或資產淨值存在正向關係，並與市價／賬面淨值比率採用的流動性折扣反向關係。若所有估值技術中所應用的重大不可觀察因素發生 5%有利變化／不利變化(2023年：5%)，公允價值不會發生重大改變。

(1) 公允價值的等級

金融資產	Financial assets
以公允價值計入損益表之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- 證券投資	- Investment in securities
- 基金	- Funds
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- 證券投資	- Investment in securities
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments
金融負債	Financial liabilities
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. Fair value management (continued)

6.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

For certain illiquid unlisted equity (private equity), management obtains valuation quotations from counterparties or uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value, including the discounted cash flow analysis, net asset value and market comparison approach, etc. The fair value of these financial instruments may be based on unobservable inputs which may have a significant impact on the valuation of these financial instruments, and therefore, these assets and liabilities have been classified by the Bank as Level 3.

The significant unobservable inputs applied in the fair value measurement of the Bank's unlisted equity investments include price/book values ratios of the comparables of 1.53x (2023: 1.45x) and liquidity discount of 30% (2023: 30%). The fair value is positively correlated to the price/book value ratios of appropriate comparables or net asset values, and is negatively correlated to the liquidity discount used in the mean/average of price/book value ratios of comparables. Had all of the significant unobservable inputs applied on the valuation techniques favourably changed/ unfavourably changed by 5% (2023: 5%), the fair value will not be altered materially.

(1) Fair value hierarchy

2024			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
2,278,707	2,279,032	-	4,557,739
2,278,707	1,760,635	-	4,039,342
-	518,397	-	518,397
28,219,196	2,158,887	14,616	30,392,699
-	16,220	-	16,220
30,497,903	4,454,139	14,616	34,966,658
-	(43,255)	-	(43,255)

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. 公允價值管理 (續)

6. Fair value management (continued)

6.1 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

6.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(1) 公允價值的等級 (續)

(1) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

		2023			
		第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
金融資產	Financial assets				
以公允價值計入損益表之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- 證券投資	- Investment in securities	4,849,298	2,246,081	242,926	7,338,305
- 基金	- Funds	4,849,298	1,913,030	-	6,762,328
		-	333,051	242,926	575,977
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- 證券投資	- Investment in securities	27,636,570	1,997,232	14,264	29,648,066
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	52,868	-	52,868
		32,485,868	4,296,181	257,190	37,039,239
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	(4,498)	-	(4,498)

本銀行之金融資產及負債於二零二四及二零二三年沒有第一層級及第二層級之間的轉移。

There were no financial asset and liability transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the Bank during 2024 and 2023.

(2) 第三層級項目調節表

(2) Reconciliation of level 3 items

		以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 股權工具 Equity instruments	
		2024	2023
於一月一日	At 1 January	14,264	14,046
公允價值變動確認於其他全面收益	Changes in fair value recognised in the other comprehensive income	352	218
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	14,616	14,264
於結算日持有按通過其他全面收益以反映公允價值資產而已計入其他全面收益的公允價值儲備之年度內總收益	Total gain for the year included in fair value reserve of the other comprehensive income for assets held at the reporting date	352	218

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

6. 公允價值管理 (續)

6.1 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(2) 第三層級項目調節表 (續)

於一月一日	At 1 January
購入	Addition
公允價值變動確認於損益表	Changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss
轉出第三階段 ⁽¹⁾	Transfer out from Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December

附註：

- (1) 由於對部分金融工具估值方法有變化或對估值結果有重大影響的參數由不可觀察轉化為可觀察等原因，本銀行於報告期末將這些金融工具從以公允價值計量的第三層次金融資產轉出。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. Fair value management (continued)

6.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(2) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益表的金融資產
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
基金
Funds

2024	2023
242,926	-
-	241,920
(1,006)	1,006
(241,920)	-
-	242,926

Note:

- (1) At the end of the reporting period, certain financial instruments were transferred out from level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets, when significant inputs used in their fair value measurements, which were previously unobservable became observable, or when there was a change in valuation technique.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

6. 公允價值管理 (續)

6.2 非以公允價值計量的金融工具

公允價值是以在一特定時點按相關市場資料及不同金融工具之資料來評估。以下之方法及假設已按實際情況應用於評估各類金融工具之公允價值。

財務狀況表中非以公允價值計量的金融資產和負債主要包括：現金及存放同業、存放於澳門金融管理局、拆放同業及其他金融機構，貸款及其他賬項、以攤餘成本計量的金融投資、銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘、客戶存款、發行存款證、及後償負債。

下表為非以公允價值計量的金融工具之賬面值和公允價值，但到期日在一年內或以浮動利率為主的非減值金融資產和負債除外，因為其賬面價值接近公允價值：

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. Fair value management (continued)

6.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about various financial instruments. The following methods and assumptions have been used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument as far as practicable.

Financial assets and liabilities not presented at fair value in the statement of financial position mainly represent “Cash and balances with banks”, “Deposits with AMCM”, “Placements with banks and other financial institutions”, “Advances and other accounts”, “Financial investments measured at amortised cost”, “Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions”, “Deposits from customers”, “Certificates of deposit issued”, and “Subordinated liabilities”.

The following tables set out the carrying values and fair values of the financial instruments not measured at fair value, except for the non-credit impaired financial assets and liabilities whose maturity dates are within a year or are mainly floating interest rates, as a result, their carrying values being approximation of fair values:

		2024				
		賬面價值 Carrying Value	第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	公允價值 Fair Value
金融資產	Financial assets					
固定利率的貸款及其他賬項 ⁽¹⁾	Advances and other accounts bearing at fixed interest rate ⁽¹⁾	28,517,127	-	20,550,911	-	20,550,911
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資 ⁽²⁾	Investment in securities at amortised cost ⁽²⁾	3,722,054	2,908,716	102,578	-	3,011,294
		32,239,181	2,908,716	20,653,489	-	23,562,205
金融負債	Financial liabilities					
次級債券 ⁽³⁾	Subordinated liabilities ⁽³⁾	3,706,425	-	3,565,164	-	3,565,164
		3,706,425	-	3,565,164	-	3,565,164

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

6. 公允價值管理 (續)

6.2 非以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

下表為非以公允價值計量的金融工具之賬面值和公允價值，但到期日在一年內或以浮動利率為主的金融資產和負債除外，因為其賬面價值接近公允價值(續)：

		2023				
		賬面價值 Carrying Value	第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	公允價值 Fair Value
金融資產	Financial assets					
固定利率的貸款及其他賬項 ⁽¹⁾	Advances and other accounts bearing at fixed interest rate ⁽¹⁾	21,090,157	-	14,574,471	-	14,574,471
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資 ⁽²⁾	Investment in securities at amortised cost ⁽²⁾	2,679,538	1,333,484	50,223	-	1,383,707
		<u>23,769,695</u>	<u>1,333,484</u>	<u>14,624,694</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,958,178</u>
金融負債	Financial liabilities					
固定利率的銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘 ⁽³⁾	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions at fixed interest rate ⁽³⁾	1,213,975	-	1,127,219	-	1,127,219
次級債券 ⁽³⁾	Subordinated liabilities ⁽³⁾	2,065,757	-	2,130,669	-	2,130,669
		<u>3,279,732</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,257,888</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,257,888</u>

附註：

(1) 固定利率的貸款及其他賬項

固定利率的貸款及其他賬項之估計公允價值指預計未來將會收回的現金流之貼現數額。預計現金流按現行市場利率貼現以釐定公允價值。

(2) 以攤餘成本計量的證券投資

本銀行持有證券投資的公允價值以市場價或經紀人／交易商的報價為基礎。如果無法獲得相關信息，則參考估值服務商提供的價格或採用現金流折現模型進行估值。估值參數包括市場利率、預期違約率、提前還款率及市場流動性等。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. Fair value management (continued)

6.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The following tables set out the carrying values and fair values of the financial instruments not measured at fair value, except for the financial assets and liabilities whose maturity dates are within a year or are mainly floating interest rates, as a result, their carrying values being approximation of fair values (continued):

Notes:

(1) Advances and other accounts bearing at fixed interest rate

The estimated fair value of advances and other accounts bearing at fixed interest rate represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

(2) Investment in securities at amortised cost

Fair values of other investment in securities are based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, the Bank will perform valuation by referring to prices from valuation service providers or on the basis of discounted cash flow models. Valuation parameters include market interest rates, expected future default rates, prepayment rates and market liquidity.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

6. 公允價值管理 (續)

6.2 非以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

下表為非以公允價值計量的金融工具之賬面值和公允價值，但到期日在一年內或以浮動利率為主的金融資產和負債除外，因為其賬面價值接近公允價值(續)：

- (3) 固定利率的銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘及次級債券

該等負債的公允價值按照市場報價計算。對於沒有市場報價的債券，則以基於和剩餘到期日按現行市場利率貼現以釐定公允值。

6.3 以公允價值計量的非金融工具

本銀行通過一些估值技術或活躍市場報價來確定非金融工具的公允價值。

自用房地產

本銀行之自用房地產已於年底進行重估。本年之估值由獨立特許測量師威格斯澳門有限公司進行，其擁有具備香港測量師學會資深專業會員及專業會員資格之人員，並在估值物業所處地區及種類上擁有經驗。

當估值於年末進行時，本銀行管理層會跟測量師討論估值方法、估值假設及估值結果。估值方法於年內沒有改變，亦與去年一致。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. Fair value management (continued)

6.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The following tables set out the carrying values and fair values of the financial instruments not measured at fair value, except for the financial assets and liabilities whose maturity dates are within a year or are mainly floating interest rates, as a result, their carrying values being approximation of fair values (continued):

- (3) Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions and subordinated liabilities at fixed interest rate

The aggregate fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices. For those bonds where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on current market rates to determine the fair value for the remaining term to maturity.

6.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value

The Bank uses valuation techniques or quoted market prices in active market to determine the fair value of non-financial instruments.

Owner-occupied properties

The Bank's owner-occupied properties were revalued as at year end. This year, the valuations were carried out by an independent professionally qualified valuer - Vigers Macao Company Limited, conforming to the HKIS Valuation Standards on Properties published by the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors.

The Bank's management had discussions with the surveyors on the valuation methods, valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation is performed at each annual reporting date. There has been no change in valuation methods during the year and the methods used are consistent with last year.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

6. 公允價值管理 (續)

6.3 以公允價值計量的非金融工具

(1) 公允價值計量採用的估值方法及因素

物業的公允價值乃參考可比較物業之近期出售成交價（市場比較法）或參考市場租金及資本化率（收入資本法），再對可比較物業及被評估物業之間的差異作出適當調整。此等調整被認為對整體計量並不構成重大影響。

(2) 有關第三層級公允價值計量的資料

被分類為第三層級的本銀行物業之公允價值均採用市場比較法或收入資本法，再按本銀行物業相對於可比較物業之性質作折溢價調整來釐定。

以下為在公允價值計量時對被分類為第三層級之本銀行物業所採用的估值方法及重大不可觀察因素：

	估值方法 Valuation method	重大不可觀察因素 Significant unobservable inputs	加權平均 Weighted average	不可觀察因素與公允價值的關係 Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
銀行行址	市場比較法收入資本法	物業相對可比較物業在性質上之溢價／（折價）	-49%- 17% (2023: -26-23%)	溢價愈高，公允價值愈高。 折價愈高，公允價值愈低。
Bank premises	Market comparison approach or income capitalisation approach	Premium/(discount) on features of the property compared to comparable properties	-49%- 17% (2023: -26-23%)	The higher the premium, the higher the fair value. The higher the discount, the lower the fair value.

貴金屬

貴金屬之公允價值是按活躍市場報價或有若干調整的市場報價為基礎。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. Fair value management (continued)

6.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value

(1) Valuation methods and inputs used in fair value measurements

The fair value of properties is determined using either the market comparison approach by reference to recent sales price of comparable properties or the income capitalisation approach by reference to market rent and capitalisation rate, with appropriate adjustments to reflect the differences between the comparable properties and the subject properties. These adjustments are considered as insignificant to the measurement.

(2) Information about level 3 fair value measurements

The fair value of all of the Bank's properties classified as level 3 is determined using either the market comparison approach or the income capitalisation approach, adjusted for a premium or a discount specific to the features of the Bank's properties compared to the comparable properties.

The valuation methods and significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Bank's properties classified as level 3 are as follows:

Precious metals

The fair values of precious metals are determined by obtaining quoted market prices in active market or market quote with certain adjustments.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

6. 公允價值管理 (續)

6.3 以公允價值計量的非金融工具

(3) 公允價值的等級

非金融資產	Non-financial assets
物業、器材及設備	Property, plant and equipment
– 銀行行址	– Bank premises
其他資產	Other assets
– 貴金屬	– Precious metals

2024			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
-	-	3,646,935	3,646,935
58,821	-	-	58,821
58,821	-	3,646,935	3,705,756

非金融資產	Non-financial assets
物業、器材及設備	Property, plant and equipment
– 銀行行址	– Bank premises
其他資產	Other assets
– 貴金屬	– Precious metals

2023			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
-	-	3,931,357	3,931,357
132,652	-	-	132,652
132,652	-	3,931,357	4,064,009

本銀行之非金融資產於年內沒有第一層級、第二層級及第三層級之間的轉移。

(4) 第三層級的項目變動

銀行行址	Bank premises
於一月一日	At 1 January
銀行行址重估之 (虧絀)/盈餘確認 於其他全面收益	(Deficit)/surplus on revaluation of bank premises recognised in the other comprehensive income
折舊	Depreciation
匯兌差額	Exchange difference
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December

There were no non-financial asset transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the Bank during the years.

(4) Reconciliation of level 3 items

2024	2023
3,931,357	4,028,280
(176,673)	9,091
(107,113)	(105,700)
(636)	(314)
3,646,935	3,931,357

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

7. 衍生金融工具

本銀行主要以交易、套期、資產負債管理及代客為目的而敘做與匯率、利率、及貴金屬相關的衍生金融工具。

本銀行持有的衍生金融工具的合同／名義金額及其公允價值列示如下。各種衍生金融工具的合同／名義金額僅為財務狀況表內所確認的資產或負債的公允價值提供對比的基礎，並不代表所涉及的未來現金流量或當前公允價值，因而也不能反映本銀行所面臨的信用風險或市場風險。隨着與衍生金融工具合約條款相關的市場利率、外匯匯率、信用差價或權益／商品價格的波動，衍生金融工具的估值可能對銀行產生有利（資產）或不利（負債）的影響，這些影響可能在不同期間有較大的波動。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

7. Derivative financial instruments

The Bank enters into foreign currency exchange rate, interest rate and precious metals related derivative financial instruments for trading, hedging, asset and liability management and customer initiated transactions.

The contractual/notional amounts and fair values of derivative instruments held by the Bank are set out in the following tables. The contractual/notional amounts of financial instruments provide a basis for comparison with the fair values of instruments recognised in the statement of financial position but do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments and, therefore, do not indicate the Bank's exposure to credit or market risks. The derivative instruments become favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates or equity/commodity prices relative to their terms. The aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

		2024		
			公允價值 Fair values	
		合約／名義數額 Contractual/ Notional amounts	資產 Assets	負債 Liabilities
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
–即期、遠期及期貨	–Spot, forwards and futures	1,341,321	704	(4,089)
–掉期	–Swaps	6,281,345	14,837	(39,166)
–期權	–Options	89,056	679	-
		7,711,722	16,220	(43,255)
		2023		
			公允價值 Fair values	
		合約／名義數額 Contractual/ Notional amounts	資產 Assets	負債 Liabilities
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
–即期、遠期及期貨	–Spot, forwards and futures	380,685	4,785	(1,044)
–掉期	–Swaps	6,075,924	46,244	(575)
–期權	–Options	227,781	1,839	(2,879)
		6,684,390	52,868	(4,498)

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

8. 除金融衍生工具以外的表外風險暴露

以下為每項或然負債及承擔重大類別之約定金額概要：

8. Off-balance sheet exposures other than derivative transactions

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

		2024	2023
直接信貸代替	Direct credit substitutes	1,571,377	1,451,714
交易有關之或然債務	Transaction-related contingencies	120,892	349,746
貿易有關之或然債務	Trade-related contingencies	34,387	833,532
其他承擔	Other commitments	16,626,109	17,665,324
		<u>18,352,765</u>	<u>20,300,316</u>

9. 後償負債

9. Subordinated liabilities

		2024	2023
後償負債，以攤餘成本計量	Subordinated liabilities, at amortised cost		
二零二三年港元次級債券 ⁽¹⁾	2023 HKD Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	2,065,757	2,065,757
二零二四年人民幣從屬貸款 ⁽²⁾	2024 CNY Debt securities ⁽²⁾	1,640,668	-
		<u>3,706,425</u>	<u>2,065,757</u>
非流動	Non-current	3,700,250	2,060,000
流動	Current	6,175	5,757
		<u>3,706,425</u>	<u>2,065,757</u>

附註：

(1) 獲澳門金融管理局批准，於二零二三年十二月發行本金為港元 2,000,000 千元（相等於澳門元 2,060,000 千元）的年息 6 厘定息債券，年期至二零三三年。此債券屬銀行次級債券，本金和利息的清償順序列於銀行的一般負債之後但先於銀行股權資本的債券，在第五年末附發行人贖回權。

(2) 獲澳門金融管理局批准，於二零二四年六月獲取由中國銀行發行為人民幣 1,500,000 千元（相等於澳門元 1,651,200 千元）的年息 4.65 厘定息從屬貸款，年期至二零三四年。此債券屬銀行次級債券，本金和利息的清償順序列於銀行的一般負債之後但先於銀行股權資本的債券，在第五年末附發行人贖回權。

Notes:

(1) In December 2023, the Bank issued a debt of HKD 2,000,000 thousand (equivalent to MOP 2,060,000 thousand) at fixed rate of 6% per annum after AMCM's approval, maturing in 2033. The debts are subordinated debts and its principal and interest rank after the Bank's normal debts but before the Bank's share capital in the repayment order. The Bank is entitled to redeem the bonds at the end of the fifth year.

(2) In June 2024, the Bank issued a debt of CNY 1,500,000 thousand (equivalent to MOP 1,651,200 thousand) at fixed rate of 4.65% per annum after AMCM's approval, maturing in 2034. The debts are subordinated debts and its principal and interest rank after the Bank's normal debts but before the Bank's share capital in the repayment order. The Bank is entitled to redeem the bonds at the end of the fifth year.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

10. 股本及其他權益工具

10. Share capital and other equity instruments

(1) 股本

(1) Share capital

		2024	2023
普通股股本	Ordinary share capital		
– 已註冊、發行並繳足：	– Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
1,000,000 股每股澳門元 1,000 元	1,000,000 shares of MOP1,000 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
優先股股本	Preference share capital		
– 已註冊、發行並繳足：	– Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
300,000 股每股澳門元 1,000 元 ⁽¹⁾	300,000 shares of MOP 1,000 each ⁽¹⁾	500,000	500,000
200,000 股每股澳門元 1,000 元 ⁽²⁾	200,000 shares of MOP 1,000 each ⁽²⁾	300,000	300,000
		200,000	200,000
		1,500,000	1,500,000

(2) 股本溢價

(2) Share premium

		2024	2023
優先股溢價	Preference share premium		
– 已註冊、發行並繳足：	– Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
300,000 股每股澳門元 7,500 元 ⁽¹⁾	300,000 shares of MOP 7,500 each ⁽¹⁾	2,250,000	2,250,000
200,000 股每股澳門元 12,250 元 ⁽²⁾	200,000 shares of MOP 12,250 each ⁽²⁾	2,450,000	2,450,000
		4,700,000	4,700,000

(3) 其他權益工具

(3) Other equity instruments

		2024	2023
永續債	Perpetual bonds		
– 已註冊、發行並繳足：	– Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
2022 年額外一級資本工具 ⁽³⁾	2022 additional tier 1 capital instrument ⁽³⁾	2,729,500	2,729,500

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

10. 股本及其他權益工具 (續)

附註：

- (1) 本銀行於二零一五年六月二十四日發行三十萬股優先股(「二零一五年優先股」)，全數經現金收取發行，每股面值及溢價價值分別為澳門元 1,000 元及澳門元 7,500 元。股本及資本溢價增資額總數分別為澳門元 300,000 千元及澳門元 2,250,000 千元。
- (2) 本銀行於二零一七年九月十五日發行二十萬股優先股(「二零一七年優先股」)，全數經現金收取發行，每股面值及溢價價值分別為澳門元 1,000 元及澳門元 12,250 元。股本及資本溢價增資額總數分別為澳門元 200,000 千元及澳門元 2,450,000 千元。
- (3) 本銀行於二零二二年十二月二十九日發港元 2,650,000 千元額外一級資本工具，單一面值為港元 1,000 千元，全數經現金收取發行，息率為年息 6%。額外一級資本工具屬永久票據，具吸收虧損能力，乃是永久及後償次等級，銀行有權自行決定取消其息票支付。若銀行發生不可存續觸發事件而無法繼續經營時，該資本票據會從賬目上被撤除。於清盤時，此等資本票據等級高於普通股。

11. 現金流量表附註

現金及等同現金項目結存分析：

庫存現金
即期及短期通知結餘
存放於其他銀行及金融機構
原到期日在三個月內之
存放及拆放銀行同業
及其他金融機構存款
原到期日在三個月內之
金融投資
存放澳門金融管理局之
超出最低要求存款額
存放中國人民銀行之超
出最低要求存款額

Cash
Money at call and short notice
Deposits with other banks and
financial institutions
Placements with banks and other
financial institutions with original
maturity within three months
Financial investments with original
maturity within three months
Deposits with AMCM in excess of
minimum statutory requirement
Deposits with PBOC in excess of
minimum statutory requirement

2024	2023
856,443	946,837
1,961,327	4,133,032
58,574	218,748
6,036,284	8,976,319
10,555,864	6,074,882
222,645	277,198
40,822	20,987
<u>19,731,959</u>	<u>20,648,003</u>

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

10. Share capital and other equity instruments (continued)

Notes:

- (1) On 24 June 2015, the Bank has issued 300,000 preference shares (‘‘2015 preference shares’’), with nominal value and premium value of MOP1,000 and MOP7,500 each respectively, fully paid up by cash. The total share capital and share premium increments are MOP300,000 thousand and MOP2,250,000 thousand respectively.
- (2) On 15 September 2017, the Bank has issued 200,000 preference shares(‘‘2017 preference shares’’), with nominal value and premium value of MOP1,000 and MOP12,250 each respectively, fully paid up by cash. The total share capital and share premium increments are MOP200,000 thousand and MOP2,450,000 thousand respectively.
- (3) On 29 December 2022, the Bank has issued HKD 2,650,000 thousand additional tier 1 capital instrument, with nominal value of HKD 1,000 thousand, fully paid up by cash. Coupon rate is 6%. Additional tier 1 capital instrument is a type of perpetual capital instrument, which is qualified as loss-absorbing capacity, is perpetual and subordinated. The coupon payments of this capital instrument may be cancelled at the sole discretion of the Bank. The capital instruments will be written down at the point on the occurrence of a non-viability trigger event. They rank higher than ordinary shares in the event of a winding-up.

11. Notes to statement of cash flows

Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents:

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

12. 重大關聯交易

(1) 與控股公司及同系附屬公司的交易

控股公司的基本資料：

本銀行受中國銀行控制。中央匯金投資有限公司(「匯金」)是中國銀行之控股公司，亦是中國投資有限責任公司(「中投」)的全資附屬公司，而中投是從事外匯資金投資管理業務的國有獨資公司。

匯金於某些內地實體均擁有控制權益。

本銀行在正常業務中與此等實體進行銀行及其他業務交易，其中主要包括貸款、證券投資及貨幣市場交易。此等活動的條件與一般其他相同條件的客戶的同類交易大致相同。

與控股公司及同系附屬公司的交易余額及交易金額列示如下：

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

12. Material related party transactions

(1) Transactions with the holding company and its fellow subsidiaries

General information of the holding company:

The Bank is controlled by BOC. Central Huijin Investment Limited (“Central Huijin”) is the controlling entity of BOC, and it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Investment Corporation (“CIC”) which is a wholly state-owned company engaging in foreign currency investment management.

Central Huijin has controlling equity interests in certain other entities in the PRC.

The Bank enters into banking and other transactions with these entities in the normal course of business which mainly include loans, investment securities and money market transactions. The activities were on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and security, as for comparable transactions with third party counterparties.

Transactions with holding company and its fellow subsidiaries are summarised as follows:

		2024		2023	
		控股公司 Holding company	同系附屬公司 Fellow subsidiaries	控股公司 Holding company	同系附屬公司 Fellow subsidiaries
年末交易余額	Transaction balances as at 31 December				
現金及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks	214,382	43,980	949,826	72,753
拆放同業及其他金融機構	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	2,723,345	-	2,287,523	795,757
金融投資	Financial instruments	5,205,620	239,685	3,090,931	242,926
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	13,146,544	1,610,176	29,878,696	1,881,279
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	-	688,439	-	79,801
發行存款證	Certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	-	-
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	1,640,668	-	-	-
年內交易金額	Transaction amounts during the year				
利息收入	Interest income	67,149	2,363	79,041	13,665
利息支出	Interest expense	567,152	114,558	1,083,852	172,282
服務費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	2,200	6,194	2,107	6,512
服務費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	1,860	4,738	2,657	2,832

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

12. 重大關聯交易 (續)

- (2) 與政府機構、代理機構、附屬機構及其他國有控制實體的交易

中華人民共和國國務院通過中投及匯金對本銀行實施控制，而中華人民共和國國務院亦通過政府機構、代理機構、附屬機構及其他國有控制實體直接或間接控制大量其他實體。本銀行按一般商業條款與政府機構、代理機構、附屬機構及其他國有控制實體進行常規銀行業務交易。

這些交易包括但不局限於下列各項：

- 借貸、提供授信及擔保和接受存款；
- 銀行同業之存放及結餘；
- 出售、購買及贖回由其他國有控制實體所發行之債券；
- 提供外匯、匯款及相關投資服務；
- 購買公共事業、交通工具、電信及郵政服務。

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

12. Material related party transactions (continued)

- (2) Transactions with government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities

The Bank is subject to the control of the State Council of the PRC Government through CIC and Central Huijin, which also directly or indirectly controls a significant number of entities through its government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities. The Bank enters into banking transactions with government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities in the normal course of business at commercial terms.

These transactions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- lending, provision of credits and guarantees, and deposit taking;
- inter-bank balance taking and placing;
- sales, purchases and redemption of bonds issued by other state controlled entities;
- provision of foreign exchange, remittance and investment related services;
- purchase of utilities, transport, telecommunication and postage services.

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

12. 重大關聯交易 (續)

12. Material related party transactions (continued)

(3) 與附屬公司的交易

(3) Transactions with subsidiaries

本銀行與附屬公司的主要交易如下：

The main transactions that the Bank entered into with subsidiaries are as follows:

		2024	2023
年末交易余額	Transaction balances as at 31 December		
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	13,181	47,659
貸款承諾和其他信用承諾	Loan commitments and other credit commitments	-	-
年內交易金額	Transaction amounts during the year		
利息支出	Interest expense	1,094	6,960
服務費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	3,243	3,674
其他經營收入	Other operating income	73,807	173,777
經營支出	Other operating expenses	882	934

本銀行主要附屬公司的基本情況如下：

The general information of the principal subsidiaries is as follows:

名稱	註冊及成立地點	主要業務	股本	直接持有股份	間接持有股份
Name	Place of incorporation and operation	Principal activities	Share capital	Direct interest held	Indirect interest held
大豐投資發展有限公司	澳門	投資持有	澳門元 3,000,000	百分之七十七	百分之二十三
Companhia de Investimento Predial Triumph, Limitada	Macao	Investment holding	MOP 3,000,000	77%	23%
德記置業有限公司	澳門	物業持有	澳門元 8,000,000	百分之九十八	百分之二
Sociedade de Fomento Predial Tak Kei, Limitada	Macao	Property holding	MOP 8,000,000	98%	2%

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

12. 重大關聯交易 (續)

12. Material related party transactions (continued)

(4) 與聯營公司的交易

(4) Transactions with associates

本銀行按一般商業條款與聯營公司進行交易，包括吸收存款，開展其他常規銀行業務及財務服務。與聯營企業的交易余額及交易金額列示如下：

The Bank enters into banking transactions with associates in the normal course of business on commercial terms. These include deposit taking, other normal banking businesses and financial services. The main transactions that the Bank entered into with associates are as follows:

		2024	2023
年末交易余額	Transaction balances as at 31 December		
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	665,840	876,686
後償負債	Subordinated liabilities	-	-
年內交易金額	Transaction amounts during the year		
利息支出	Interest expense	30,528	31,223
服務費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	31,757	31,845
經營支出	Other operating expenses	23,650	8,318

本銀行主要聯營企業的基本情況如下：

The general information of the associates is as follows:

名稱	註冊及成立地點	主要業務	股本	持有股份
Name	Place of incorporation and operation	Principal activities	Share capital	Interest held
聯豐亨保險有限公司 Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang, S.A.R.L.	澳門 Macao	保險 Insurance	澳門元 MOP 40,000,000	百分之三十八 38%
聯豐亨人壽保險股份有限公司 Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang – VIDA, S.A.	澳門 Macao	保險 Insurance	澳門元 MOP 100,000,000	百分之二十九 29%

簡要財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

12. 重大關聯交易 (續)

12. Material related party transactions (continued)

(5) 與關鍵管理人員的交易

(5) Transactions with key management personnel

關鍵管理人員是指有權並負責直接或間接規劃、指導及控制本銀行業務的人士，包括董事、監事及行長室成員。

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly, including members of Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee and President Office.

關鍵管理人員截至各個結算日的薪酬如下：

The key management compensation during each reporting date is as follows:

		2024	2023
薪酬及其他短期員工福利	Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	29,270	28,580

本銀行於對銀行及其控股公司之關鍵管理人員、其家庭成員及受其控制或重大影響之公司提供信貸融通及接受存款。此等信貸安排及存款的條件與一般其他相同條件的客戶，或其他僱員（如適用）的同類交易大致相同。

The Bank provided credit facilities to and accepted deposits from key management personnel of the Bank and its holding companies, their close family members and companies controlled or significantly influenced by them. The credit facilities extended and deposit taken were provided in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with persons of a similar standing or, where applicable, with other employees.

		2024	2023
年末交易余額	Transaction balances as at 31 December		
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	350,502	291,553
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	1,211,784	879,735
貸款承諾和其他信用承諾	Loan commitments and other credit commitments	54,721	38,749
年內交易金額	Transaction amounts during the year		
利息收入	Interest income	12,498	9,440
利息支出	Interest expense	45,515	34,078

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

按照澳門金融管理局公佈之第 004/B/2024 - DSB /AMCM 號傳閱文件《財務訊息披露指引》要求，披露未經審核之補充財務資料：

1. 資本管理

有關資本工具主要特徵的條款和條件的摘要信息披露在第 103 至 105 頁。

本銀行按照第 010/B/2023-DSB /AMCM 號傳閱文件，計算自有資金及加權風險資產，包括信貸風險、市場風險及營運風險。

1.1 資本基礎成份

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

According to Circular No. 004/B/2024 - DSB/AMCM - *Guideline on Disclosure of Financial Information*, unaudited supplementary financial information disclosed:

1. Capital management

Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of capital instruments is disclosed on pages 103 to 105.

The Bank follows the Circular No.010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM to calculate its own funds, risk-weighted exposures, including credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

1.1 The composition of own funds

		2024	2023
核心一級資本	Common equity tier 1 ("CET1") capital		
普通股股本	Ordinary share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000
法定儲備金及其他準備金	Legal, statutory and other reserves	6,567,260	6,351,900
保留盈餘	Retained earnings	3,977,360	6,002,266
其他 ⁽¹⁾	Others ⁽¹⁾	3,025,535	1,907,738
		14,570,155	15,261,904
監管扣除項目	Regulatory deductions		
行址重估儲備	Premises revaluation reserve	2,820,324	3,055,806
監管儲備	Regulatory reserves	3,836,360	3,621,000
		6,656,684	6,676,806
核心一級資本淨額	Net common equity tier 1 capital	7,913,471	8,585,098
其他一級資本	Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital		
優先股股本可計入部分及其他權益工具	Qualifying preference share capital and other equity instruments	3,079,500	3,079,500
優先股可計入部分之溢價	Qualifying preference share premium	3,575,000	3,575,000
		6,654,500	6,654,500
一級資本淨額	Net tier 1 capital	14,567,971	15,239,598

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

1. 資本管理 (續)

1. Capital management (continued)

1.1 資本基礎成份 (續)

1.1 The composition of own funds (continued)

		2024	2023
一級資本淨額	Net tier 1 capital	14,567,971	15,239,598
二級資本	Tier 2 capital		
二級資本工具	Issued tier 2 capital instruments	3,700,250	2,060,000
可計入減值準備金部分	Eligible portion of provision reserve	1,319,177	2,038,133
可計入行址重估儲備	Eligible portion of premises revaluation reserve	1,269,146	1,375,113
		6,288,573	5,473,246
資本淨額	Net capital	20,856,544	20,620,370

附註：

- (1) 主要為外幣報表折算差額和以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產投資損益等。

Notes:

- (1) This mainly represented exchange differences from the translation of foreign operations and gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

1.2 資本充足比率

1.2 Capital adequacy ratio

		2024	2023
核心一級資本充足率	Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	5.14%	4.99%
一級資本充足率	Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	9.47%	8.86%
資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio	13.56%	12.04%

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

1.3 控股公司之資本充足比率

本銀行之控股公司為於中華人民共和國註冊成立的股份有限公司-中國銀行股份有限公司。根據國家金融監督管理總局令 2023 年第 4 號《商業銀行資本管理辦法》計量的資本充足率已於下表列示。

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Capital adequacy ratio of the holding company

The Bank's holding company is Bank of China Limited, a joint stock company with limited liability incorporated in the People's Republic of China. The calculation of Capital adequacy ratio of the holding company is in accordance with *Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (J.J.Z.J.L [2023] No. 4)* issued by the National Financial Regulatory Administration.

		2024 集團 Group	2023 集團 Group
核心一級資本充足率	Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	12.20%	11.63%
一級資本充足率	Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	14.38%	13.83%
資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio	18.76%	17.74%

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. 信用風險

2.1 截至二零二四年十二月三十一日，本銀行考慮未預期事件導致資產的信用風險因素突然惡化及現有預期信用損失模型未能反映前述狀況，由授信投資評審管理委員會批准對相關資產組合進行了管理層疊加。

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。

2. Credit risk

2.1 As at 31 December 20234 the Bank makes a management overlay with the approval of CIMC for its portfolio to factors in unexpected credit risk deterioration not incorporated in the current ECL models.

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.

地區分佈	Region	2024		
		貸款及貸款承諾	拆放同業及證券投資	衍生工具投資
		Loans and commitments	Placements with banks and securities investments	Financial derivatives
澳門	Macao			
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	1,201,196	-
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	476,056	8,238,778	-
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/ Legal entities	27,991,122	-	-
- 個人	- Individuals	37,701,244	-	-
香港	Hong Kong			
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	1,819,805	4,465,282
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	-	822,293	-
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/ Legal entities	20,266,242	2,382,784	-
- 個人	- Individuals	1,047,310	-	-
中國內地	Mainland China			
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	9,294,234	-
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	-	11,008	-
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/ Legal entities	45,214,785	15,398,428	-
- 個人	- Individuals	1,116,337	-	-

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2. 信用風險 (續)

2.1 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。

2. Credit risk (continued)

2.1 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.

2023

地區分佈	Region	貸款及貸款承諾 Loans and commitments	拆放同業及證券投資 Placements with banks and securities investments	衍生工具投資 Financial derivatives
澳門	Macao			
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	1,781,110	-
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	479,850	6,862,028	-
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/ Legal entities	27,200,859	-	-
- 個人	- Individuals	37,971,466	-	-
香港	Hong Kong			
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	1,586,319	3,866,786
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	-	843,714	-
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/ Legal entities	19,285,467	5,520,745	-
- 個人	- Individuals	1,099,134	-	-
中國內地	Mainland China			
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	13,428,647	-
- 政府、公營機構	- Public sector	-	56,951	-
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/ Legal entities	55,942,417	19,047,622	-
- 個人	- Individuals	1,041,268	-	-
英國	Britain			
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	-	828,339
- 公司企業、法團	- Corporations/ Legal entities	282,291	-	-
英國	Britain			
- 銀行同業	- Other credit institutions	-	-	719,597

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2 信用風險 (續)

2.2 債務證券及存款證

提取減值準備前之債務證券及存款證按五級分類及階段分析如下：

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2 Credit risk (continued)

2.2 Debt securities and certificates of deposit

Gross debt securities and certificates of deposit before impairment allowances are analysed by the five-category classifications and stage determination as follows:

		2024			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
正常	Pass	24,842,199	785,295	-	25,627,494
關注	Special Mention	-	-	-	-
次級	Substandard	-	-	-	-
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	-	-
損失	Loss	-	-	-	-
		<u>24,842,199</u>	<u>785,295</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,627,494</u>
其中：	Of which,				
減值準備	impairment allowances	<u>(10,316)</u>	<u>(1,986)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,302)</u>
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資	Investment in securities at amortised cost				
正常	Pass	15,739,104	1,471,081	-	17,210,185
關注	Special Mention	-	-	-	-
次級	Substandard	-	-	-	-
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	-	-
損失	Loss	-	-	2,464,171	2,464,171
		<u>15,739,104</u>	<u>1,471,081</u>	<u>2,464,171</u>	<u>19,674,356</u>
其中：	Of which,				
減值準備	impairment allowances	<u>(1,364)</u>	<u>(17,786)</u>	<u>(1,605,664)</u>	<u>(1,624,814)</u>
		<u>15,737,740</u>	<u>1,453,295</u>	<u>858,507</u>	<u>18,049,542</u>

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

2 信用風險 (續)

2.2 債務證券及存款證 (續)

提取減值準備前之債務證券及存款證按五級分類及階段分析如下 (續)：

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

2 Credit risk (continued)

2.2 Debt securities and certificates of deposit (continued)

Gross debt securities and certificates of deposit before impairment allowances are analysed by the five-category classifications and stage determination as follows (continued):

		2023			
		階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	總計 Total
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
正常	Pass	25,243,109	619,720	-	25,862,829
關注	Special Mention	-	-	-	-
次級	Substandard	-	-	-	-
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	-	-
損失	Loss	-	-	-	-
		<u>25,243,109</u>	<u>619,720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,862,829</u>
其中：	Of which,				
減值準備	impairment allowances	<u>(17,137)</u>	<u>(1,220)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,357)</u>
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資	Investment in securities at amortised cost				
正常	Pass	11,074,224	1,577,530	-	12,651,754
關注	Special Mention	-	-	-	-
次級	Substandard	-	-	1,130,579	1,130,579
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	-	-
損失	Loss	-	-	1,284,441	1,284,441
		<u>11,074,224</u>	<u>1,577,530</u>	<u>2,415,020</u>	<u>15,066,774</u>
其中：	Of which,				
減值準備	impairment allowances	<u>(510)</u>	<u>(53,939)</u>	<u>(1,517,376)</u>	<u>(1,571,825)</u>
		<u>11,073,714</u>	<u>1,523,591</u>	<u>897,644</u>	<u>13,494,949</u>

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

3. 利率風險

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匯報。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》，顯示本銀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 200 基點的平行式波動再乘以特定的權數。

3. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is monthly measured and submitted to AMCM 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 on 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.

貨幣	Currencies	2024	2023
澳門元	MOP	137,287	230,423
港元	HKD	(247,081)	(322,400)
美元	USD	1,457,407	1,521,569
人民幣	CNY	(159,013)	57,337
經濟價值對自有資金的影响	Impact on economic value as % of own funds	5.90%	6.79%

4. 市場風險

4. Market risk

4.1 外匯風險

4.1 Foreign currency risk

i) 以下為本銀行於結算日之外匯淨持倉長盤及短盤分析：

i) The following is an analysis of the Bank's total net long and short positions in foreign currencies on the reporting date:

		已包括期權合約的淨持倉 長盤或(短盤) Net open position including option contracts Long or shorts	
貨幣	Currencies	2024	2023
港元	Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	(22,521,856)	(23,214,355)
美元	United States dollar (USD)	30,668,851	32,354,385
其他貨幣	Other currencies	263,723	278,157

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

4. 市場風險 (續)

4. Market risk (continued)

4.1 外匯風險 (續)

4.1 Foreign currency risk (continued)

ii) 下列為本銀行於結算日之不少於總外匯持倉淨額 10% 之特定貨幣分析：

ii) The following is an analysis of the Bank for the net position of a particular foreign currency constitutes not less than 10% of the total net position in all foreign currencies on the reporting date:

		2024	2023
港元	Hong Kong dollars		
即期資產	Spot assets	11,035,975	14,528,588
即期負債	Spot liabilities	(30,948,332)	(32,763,544)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	814,892	99,625
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(3,424,391)	(5,079,024)
港元長/(短)倉淨額	Net long/(short) position in HKD	(23,214,355)	(23,214,355)
美元	US dollars		
即期資產	Spot assets	31,758,737	33,446,662
即期負債	Spot liabilities	(2,122,616)	(2,118,268)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	3,331,386	2,125,943
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(2,298,655)	(1,099,952)
美元長/(短)倉淨額	Net long/(short) position in USD	30,668,852	32,354,385

4.2 市場風險

4.2 Market risk

以下為本銀行於結算日之市場風險的資本要求分析：

The following is an analysis of the Bank's capital requirement for market risk on the balance sheet date:

		2024	2023
資本要求	Capital requirements		
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	20	733
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	30	513
股權風險	Equity exposures	933	73,830
外匯風險	Foreign exchange exposures	45,886	42,909

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

5. 操作風險

操作風險是指由不完善的內部流程、信息科技系統和員工，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，本銀行已制定有系統的管理辦法，確立操作風險管理組織體系，通過明確的操作風險管理政策及程序，運用操作風險與控制評估、風險指標監控、損失數據收集等工具落實操作風險管理工作機制。

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，以促進風險控制的持續完善；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。

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

5. 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 Bank has set up in place an operational risk management policies and procedures, and has established a well developed operational risk management system to ensure an appropriate and effective process in place for managing operational risk, such as implemented operational risk management mechanisms by using operational risk and control assessment, risk indicator monitoring, and loss data collection tools.

The management has constantly made efforts to improve its internal control procedures and strengthen the employee training programs to promote continuous improvement of risk control mechanisms and compliance culture. 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.

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

6. 流動性風險

i) 流動現金平均數據 (本澳口徑) :

每週平均持有流動現金
之最低要求
每週平均持有之流動 現
金結餘
流動現金淨額

Minimum weekly amount of cash in
hand
Average weekly amount of cash in
hand
Net liquidity position

2024	2023
2,540,691	2,621,262
2,981,338	2,980,350
440,647	359,088

ii) 流動資金比率 (本澳口徑)

平均一個月流動資金比率
平均三個月流動資金比率

Average one-month liquidity ratio
Average three-month liquidity ratio

2024	2023
115.41%	103.10%
72.11%	67.86%

iii) 平均抵償資產數據

抵償資產
基本負債
抵償資產對基本負債比率

Solvency assets
Underlying liabilities
Ratio of solvency assets to underlying
liabilities

2024	2023
67,122,076	62,140,258
140,385,253	132,673,392
47.81%	46.84%

6. Liquidity risk

i) Average weekly liquidity (Position of Macao office only) :

ii) Liquidity ratio (Position of Macao office only)

iii) The average solvency assets

7. 金融衍生工具

下列為本銀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
工具之信用風險加權金額：

利率合同
外匯及黃金合同

Interest rate contracts
Foreign exchange and gold contracts

2024	2023
-	-
28,161	31,626

7. Financial derivatives

The following is the credit risk weighted amount of
financial derivatives computation follows AMCM
guidelines Notice No. 011/2015-AMCM:

未經審核之補充財務資料

(除特別註明外，金額單位均為澳門元千元)

8. 出資超越有關機構資本 5%之名單

下列為本銀行二零二四年及二零二三年出資超越有關機構資本 5%之名單。相關公司的基本情況披露於附註 12。

本銀行按一般商業條款與下述之附屬公司及聯營公司進行交易。

名稱

Name

大豐投資發展有限公司
Companhia de Investimento Predial Triumph, Limitada

德記置業有限公司
Sociedade de Fomento Predial Tak Kei, Limitada

聯豐亨保險有限公司
Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang, S.A.R.L.

聯豐亨人壽保險股份有限公司
Companhia de Seguros Luen Fung Hang-VIDA, S.A.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Amount in thousands of Macao Patacas, unless otherwise stated)

8. List of institutions with more than 5% interests

The following is the list of institutions in which the Bank has holdings in excess of 5% in the share capital during 2024 and 2023. The general information of relevant institutions is disclosed in note 12.

The Bank enters into banking transactions with below subsidiaries and associates in the normal course of business on commercial terms.

直接持有股份
Direct
interest held

間接持有股份
Indirect
interest held

百分之七十七
77%

百分之九十八
98%

百分之三十八
38%

百分之二十九
29%

百分之二十三
23%

百分之二
2%

零
Nil

零
Nil

-完-
-END-