



集友銀行  
Chiyu Banking Corporation Ltd.

2017年報  
Annual Report

創新

傳承



中國銀行(香港)  
BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG)

廈門國際銀行  
XIAMEN INTERNATIONAL BANK



熱烈慶祝集友銀行股權成功交割

2017.03.28



發展



# 2017 年報

## 2017 Annual Report



**集友銀行**  
*Chiyu Banking Corporation Ltd.*



2017 開創新紀元  
A new era of 2017



2017 年 3 月 27 日，集友銀行股權交割成功，正式成為廈門國際銀行一員。

On 27 March 2017, the disposal of shares was completed and Chiyu Bank became a member of Xiamen International Bank Group.



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**財務摘要**
**Financial Highlights**

		2017	2016	變化
全年	For the year	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	+/- %
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances	1,426,080	1,305,763	+9.21
經營溢利	Operating profit	886,890	783,390	+13.21
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	898,642	768,623	+16.92
年度溢利	Profit for the year	751,832	651,859	+15.34
於年結日	At year-end	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	+/- %
股本和儲備	Capital and reserves	9,563,497	6,830,259	+40.02
已發行及繳足股本	Issued and fully paid up share capital	300,000	300,000	-
資產總額	Total assets	84,088,931	54,062,259	+55.54
財務比率	Financial ratios	%	%	+/- %
平均總資產回報率 <sup>1</sup>	Return on average total assets <sup>1</sup>	1.18	1.18	-
平均股東權益回報率 <sup>2</sup>	Return on average shareholders' equity <sup>2</sup>	10.40	9.82	+0.58
成本對收入比率	Cost to income ratio	33.44	35.11	-1.67
貸存比率 <sup>3</sup>	Loan to deposit ratio <sup>3</sup>	66.82	67.72	-0.90
流動性覆蓋比率的平均值 <sup>4</sup>	Average value of liquidity coverage ratio <sup>4</sup>			
第一季度	First quarter	181.56	151.84	+29.72
第二季度	Second quarter	177.51	149.42	+28.09
第三季度	Third quarter	156.97	150.11	+6.86
第四季度	Fourth quarter	143.03	140.99	+2.04
總資本比率 <sup>5</sup>	Total capital ratio <sup>5</sup>	19.78	19.61	+0.17

1. 平均總資產回報率 =  $\frac{\text{年度溢利}}{\text{每日資產總額平均值}}$   
 Return on average total assets =  $\frac{\text{Profit for the year}}{\text{Daily average balance of total assets}}$

2. 平均股東權益回報率 =  $\frac{\text{年度溢利}}{\text{股東應佔股本和儲備之年初及年末餘額的平均值}}$   
 Return on average shareholders' equity =  $\frac{\text{Profit for the year}}{\text{Average of the beginning and ending balance of total equity holders}}$

3. 貸存比率以年結日數額計算。貸款為客戶貸款總額。  
 3. Loan to deposit ratio is calculated as at year end. Loan represents gross advances to customers.

4. 流動性覆蓋比率的平均值是以非綜合基礎計算，並根據《銀行業（流動性）規則》及按香港金融管理局（「金管局」）就監管規定要求由本銀行之本地辦事處及海外分行組成。  
 4. The average value of liquidity coverage ratio is computed on the unconsolidated basis which comprises the positions of local offices and overseas branches of the Bank specified by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") for its regulatory purposes and in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules.

5. 總資本比率乃根據《銀行業（資本）規則》及按金管局就監管規定要求由本銀行之本地辦事處及海外分行組成的合併基礎計算。  
 5. Total capital ratio is computed on the combined basis that comprises the positions of local offices and overseas branches of the Bank specified by the HKMA for its regulatory purposes and in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules.

## 管理層討論及分析

### 業務回顧

2017年，中國作為世界主要經濟體，經濟增長表現仍然亮麗，加上通過「一帶一路」發展戰略的倡議，中國已成為環球經濟發展的重要引擎；美國經濟仍持續增長步伐，美元利率維持其上升周期；歐元區經濟也持續其復甦性增長。受惠於外在環境的改善，香港經濟亦保持平穩的增長。

在環球經濟和國家經濟持續改善之中，香港銀行業亦穩步發展，受惠於跨境業務的增長，借貸市場發展較快，而存款服務的競爭仍然激烈，資金成本壓力較大，加上銀行仍處於低利率的環境下，維持息差水平仍甚具挑戰，同時，銀行業面對監管要求不斷提升，合規成本也在持續增加。

銀行業經營面對眾多機遇的同時，也面對眾多的挑戰，加上經營風險的不確定性提高，本集團除致力於保持業務發展外，也必須維持財務的穩健性，加強和提升風險管理和內部控制的能力，確保業務的健康發展。

2017年，本集團繼續發揮自身經營優勢的發展模式，採取以客戶為中心、以駕馭風險為本的經營策略；在穩健中求發展的經營上，根據市場變化和客戶需要，持續優化客戶服務模型。個人銀行方面，通過優化分行服務設施，提升服務團隊質素，加強產品服務的含量，推出多元化的存款、保險、投資、個人貸款等服務，為客戶在低息環境，提供更多的理財選擇；企業銀行方面，本集團繼續提升各類企業全方位的融資解決方案，以及跨界的商業理財服務，特別通過本集團中港兩地的分支行網點，提供跨界的銀行服務。

本集團的服務覆蓋全香港，在中國福建設有四家分支行。年內本集團持續以親切、靈活、貼身、專業的服務理念，陸續對分行網點展開服務設施的改善工程，優化本集團的形象，致力為客戶提供優質的銀行服務體驗。

自2016年年底廈門國際投資有限公司與中銀香港簽訂股權買賣協議後，本集團正式進入股權交割準備期，直至2017年3月27日（「交割日」）正式進行股權交割；面對複雜的交割準備期和交割實施階段，本集團保持了對客戶、員工和相關機構的暢順溝通，維持對客戶的優質服務，確保對客戶服務的影響減至最少；在相關各方的共同努力下，股權轉讓工作於交割日圓滿完成，交割過程沒有出現風險事件。股權交割後，本集團加快了業務健康發展，客戶滿意度在預期水平，員工保持良好服務士氣。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

### Business Review

In 2017, the Mainland of China, as one of the world's major economies, became a crucial engine for global economic development through its remarkable economic growth and the advocate of the Belt and Road Initiative. Meanwhile, the US economy still persisted to grow along with the rate hike cycle. The Eurozone economy sustained stable growth and continued its recovery. Hong Kong has benefited from the improvement of the external environment, the economy continued to grow steadily.

Amid stable improvement in the global and Mainland economy, the banking industry in Hong Kong was growing steadily. The loan market, benefited from the growth of cross-border businesses, recorded relatively faster development. Yet, the intensifying deposit market competition led to high funding cost. In conjunction with the persistently low interest rate environment, the banks faced considerable challenges in maintaining profitability. Also, as supervision on the banking industry tightened up, compliance cost continued to rise.

In view of opportunities and challenges in the operating environment and increasing uncertainties in operating risk, the Group aims to pursue a continuous business growth and maintains a solid financial strength at the same time in order to better withstand market uncertainties. Moreover, the Group has stepped up in enhancing and strengthening risk management and internal control in order to maintain a sustainable growth.

In 2017, the Group continued to fully leverage its own competitive advantages, remain to be customer-centric and take navigating risk-based business strategies in order to maintain the momentum of growth. In response to market changes and customer needs, the Group continued to enrich the service model for its customers. In the Personal Banking business sector, the quality of its service team consistently improved and the facilities at the branches were also upgraded. Besides, the Group constantly strengthened its wealth management services by offering comprehensive financial products such as deposits, insurance, investment plans and personal loans to better meet the different needs of its customers in this low interest rate environment. For the Corporate Banking business, the Group continued to broaden its offerings in cross-border corporate business services in order to provide a total solution to its corporate customers. Riding on the branches set up in Fujian, the Group provided its customer with full range of cross-border and tailored banking services for fulfilling their needs in wealth management and various kinds of financing solutions.

With branches in Hong Kong, together with 2 branches and 2 sub-branches in Fujian, China, the Group has continued to carry out enhancement projects on our branches to improve our corporate image as well as to provide better services to our customers with enhanced facilities. This is also to represent our ongoing pursuit of decent, flexible, customised and professional services for our customers.

Since the signing of the Sale and Purchase Agreement between Xiamen International Investment Limited and Bank of China (Hong Kong) at the end of 2016, the Group had officially moved into a preparation period until the share transfer on 27 March 2017 (the "Completion Date"). The preparation and execution for the share transfer was considerably complicated. During the period, the Group maintained good communication between its customers, staff and relevant organisations, as well as preserved high quality customer service in order to minimise the undesirable impact on its customers. With the joint efforts of relevant parties, the share transfer was successfully completed on the Completion Date. After the share transfer, the Group has accelerated business development while maintaining an anticipated level of customers' satisfaction and positive employees' morale.

## 管理層討論及分析（續）

### 財務表現

2017 年，本集團錄得股東應佔溢利為港幣 751,832,000 元，較去年增加 15.34%，主要來自淨利息收入及淨服務費及佣金收入的提升所帶動。平均股東權益回報率及平均總資產回報率分別為 10.40% 及 1.18%。

年內淨利息收入為港幣 950,504,000 元，較 2016 年增加 13.28%，主要由於平均生息資產規模上升 15.5%，而淨利息收益率則較去年下跌 2 個點子至 1.55%。由於放款及證券經紀服的佣金收入增加帶動下，淨服務費及佣金收入較去年上升 45.69% 至港幣 450,990,000 元。經營支出為港幣 476,890,000 元，同比增加 4.02%，而成本對收入比率則較去年同期下降 1.67 個百分點至 33.44%。

年內錄得貸款減值準備淨撥備港幣 62,369,000 元，比去年同期減少港幣 1,440,000 元。特定分類或減值貸款比率亦較 2016 年底下降 0.16 個百分點至 0.47%。

截至 2017 年底，本集團綜合總資產為港幣 84,088,931,000 元，較 2016 年底增加 55.54%。客戶貸款為港幣 42,283,361,000 元，較去年底上升 37.43%。客戶存款為港幣 63,279,437,000 元，較去年底亦上升 39.27%。

### 前景展望

展望 2018 年，美國聯儲局將會逐步加息，歐洲央行亦開始縮減量化寬鬆政策的規模，反映對全球經濟回復平穩樂觀，亦預期將持續增長勢頭。然而，國際貿易模式的長遠改變以及內地經濟轉型等因素使經濟環境仍然複雜多變，香港銀行業將持續發展，同時經營環境仍會充滿挑戰。本集團會採取更主動的發展策略，抓住新的機遇，例如「一帶一路」發展戰略、粵港澳大灣區建設框架出台、國家金融互聯互通政策等，而人民幣國際化進程和內地加快經濟金融改革，都將為銀行業帶來更多商機。

本集團將貫徹“恪守誠信、經營智慧、駕馭風險、精藝管理”的戰略思想，繼續採取穩健的業務增長策略，致力維持風險控制和業務增長的均衡發展。因此，在持續發展的過程中，將繼續配置適當的資源，維持良好的公司治理環境及風險管理機制。本集團亦會繼續致力提升客戶體驗，提高服務團隊的專業水平，擴闊產品和服務組合，擴大服務網點覆蓋，加強電子服務渠道發展，務求使本集團所提供的產品和服務能更符合客戶的需求和市場的發展，通過優質的服務和更便捷的方式交付給客戶。

本集團將繼續實踐「親切、靈活、貼身、專業」的服務承諾；同時，將廣泛宣傳我行傳承創辦人陳嘉庚先生支持教育事業、回饋社會的企業理念，樹立本集團履行社會責任、竭誠服務客戶的良好形象。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### Financial Review

For the year 2017, the Group recorded a profit attributable to shareholders of HK\$751,832,000, increased by 15.34% from last year. This is mainly due to increase in net interest income and net fee and commission income. The return on average shareholders' equity and the return on average total assets were 10.40% and 1.18% respectively.

Net interest income for the year was HK\$950,504,000, increased by 13.28%. It was mainly due to increase in average interest bearing assets by 15.5%, but net interest margin dropped by 2 basis points to 1.55% compared with 2016. Due to increase of commission income from loan and securities brokerage services, net fee and commission income increased by 45.69% to HK\$450,990,000. Operating expenses increased by 4.02% to HK\$476,890,000, while the cost to income ratio decreased by 1.67 percentage point to 33.44%.

In 2017, net charge of loan impairment allowances was HK\$62,369,000, decreased by HK\$1,440,000 as compared with last year. The classified or impaired loan ratio also decreased by 0.16 percentage points to 0.47% compared with the end of 2016.

As of 31 December 2017, the total consolidated assets of the group increased by 55.54% to HK\$84,088,931,000 compared with the end of 2016. Advances to customers increased by 37.43% to HK\$42,283,361,000. Customer deposits also increased by 39.27% to HK\$63,279,437,000.

### Prospect

Looking forward to 2018, the Fed's intention to continue gradually raising interest rates and the European Central Bank's move to begin scaling back quantitative easing provide cause for optimism that the global economy has returned to a more even keel and will maintain its growth momentum. However, factors such as longer term shifts in international trade patterns and economic transition on the Mainland indicate that the economic environment will remain highly uncertain. The operating environment for banks in Hong Kong continued to be challenging. Nevertheless, opportunities coexist with these challenges and proactive measures must be taken to grasp these new opportunities. New growth drivers for the development of banks in Hong Kong included the Belt and Road Initiative; the developing framework of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area; and the Mutual Market Access policy. Moreover, the accelerated pace of RMB internationalisation and the economic and financial reform in the Mainland of China will provide banks with more business opportunities.

The Group strives to implement the strategy of "operating with integrity and business acumen, navigating risks, and pursuing lean management". The Group will continue to pursue a prudent but growth strategy by maintaining a sustainable balance between risk control and business growth, in conjunction with optimising resources allocation, sound corporate governance and risk management. In terms of business development, the Group will continuously enhance the customer experience and the professionalism of the service teams, broaden its products and services offerings, enhance its service network in terms of coverage points and strengthen its electronic banking channels in response to the market development and customer needs.

The Group will continue to accomplish its promise of providing flexible, tailor-made and professional banking and financial services to customers. Moreover, in order to pass on our founder Mr Chen Jiageng's corporate value in nurturing the next generation and contributing to the community, the Group will continue to fulfil its commitment to corporate social responsibilities and a dedicated customer service.



## 管理層討論及分析（續）

### 風險管理

#### 總覽

本集團深信良好的風險管理是企業成功的重要元素。在日常經營中，本集團高度重視風險管理，並強調風險控制與業務發展之間必須取得平衡。本集團業務的主要內在風險包括信貸風險、利率風險、市場風險、流動資金風險、操作風險、信譽風險、法律及合規風險及策略風險。本集團的風險管理目標是在致力提高股東權益價值的同時，確保風險控制在可接受的水平之內。本集團設有經董事會審批的風險偏好陳述，表達本集團在風險可控的前提下所願意承擔的風險類型與程度，以實現業務發展目標和達到利益相關者的期望。有關本集團風險管理管治架構的詳細資料，請見財務報表附註 4。

#### 信貸風險管理

信貸風險指因客戶或交易對手未能或不願意履行償債責任而造成損失的風險。本集團的交易賬和銀行賬、以及資產負債表內和表外之交易均存在這種風險。信貸風險主要來自借貸、貿易融資及資金業務。有關本集團信貸風險管理之詳細資料，請見財務報表附註 4.1。

#### 市場風險管理

市場風險是指因金融市場價格（匯率、利率、股票價格、商品價格）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集團帶來的損失。本集團採取適中的市場風險偏好，實現風險與收益的平衡。有關本集團市場風險管理之詳細資料，請見財務報表附註 4.2。

本集團採用風險值量度一般市場風險，並定期向風險管理委員會和高層管理人員報告。本集團採用統一的風險值計量模型，運用歷史模擬法，以過去 2 年歷史市場數據為參照，計算 99% 置信水平下及 1 天持有期內集團層面的風險值，並設定本集團的風險值限額。

本集團採用回顧測試衡量風險值模型計量結果的準確性。回顧測試是將每一交易日市場風險持倉的風險值數字與下一個交易日從這些持倉得到的實際及假設收入作出比較。一般而言，在 99% 置信度下，在連續 12 個月內的例外情況應該不超過 4 次。下圖列示本集團風險值與實際收入比較之回顧測試結果。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### Risk Management

#### Overview

The Group believes that sound risk management is crucial to the success of any organisation. In its daily operation, the Group attaches a high degree of importance to risk management and emphasises that a balance must be struck between risk control and business development. The principal types of risk inherent in the Group's businesses are credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, reputation risk, legal and compliance risk, and strategic risk. The Group's risk management objective is to maintain risk exposures within acceptable level amid the Group's efforts made to enhance shareholders' wealth. The Group has a defined risk appetite statement approved by the Board, which is an expression of the types and level of risk that the Group is willing to take in a controllable way in order to achieve its business goals and to meet the expectations of its stakeholders. For details of the Group's risk management governance structure, please refer to Note 4 to the Financial Statements.

#### Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of loss that a customer or counterparty is unable or unwilling to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk exists in the trading book and banking book, as well as from on- and off-balance sheet transactions of the Group. It arises principally from lending, trade finance and treasury businesses. For details of the Group's Credit Risk Management, please refer to Note 4.1 to the Financial Statements.

#### Market risk management

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 Group due to the volatility of financial market price (foreign exchange rate, interest rate, equity price, commodity price). The Group adopts a moderate market risk appetite to achieve a balance between risk and return. For details of the Group's Market Risk Management, please refer to Note 4.2 to the Financial Statements.

The Group uses the VAR to measure and report general market risks to the Risk Management Committee ("RC") and senior management on a periodic basis. The Group adopts a uniformed VAR calculation model, using a historical simulation approach and two years of historical market data, to calculate the VAR of the Group over a one-day holding period with a 99% confidence level, and sets up the VAR limit of the Group.

The Group adopts back-testing to measure the accuracy of VAR model results. The back-testing compares the calculated VAR figure of market risk positions of each business day with the actual and hypothetical revenues arising from those positions on the next business day. Generally speaking, the number of back-testing exceptions in a rolling 12-month period will not exceed four times, given a 99% confidence level. The graph below shows the back-testing result of the VAR against actual revenues of the Group.

## 管理層討論及分析（續）

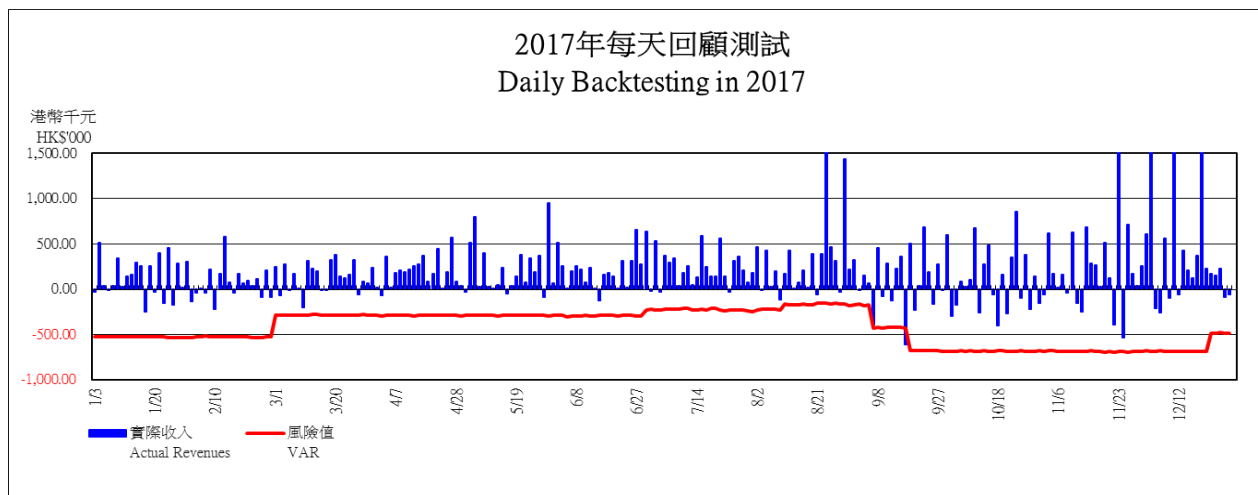
## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### 風險管理（續）

### Risk Management (continued)

### 市場風險管理（續）

### Market risk management (continued)



2017 年內回顧測試結果顯示，本集團有 1 次實際交易損失超過風險值的情況。

There was 1 actual loss exceeding the VAR for the Group in 2017 as shown in the back-testing results.

### 利率風險管理

### Interest rate risk management

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。本集團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利率重訂風險、利率基準風險、收益率曲線風險及客戶擇權風險。有關本集團利率風險管理之詳細資料，請見財務報表附註 4.2。

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 Group's interest rate risk exposures are mainly structural. The major types of interest rate risk from structural positions are repricing risk, basis risk, yield curve risk and option risk. For details of the Group's Interest Rate Risk Management, please refer to Note 4.2 to the Financial Statements.

### 流動資金風險管理

### Liquidity risk management

流動資金風險是指銀行因無法提供充裕資金以應對資產增加或履行到期義務，而可能要承受的不欲接受的損失的風險。本集團遵循穩健的流動資金風險偏好，確保在正常情況或壓力情景下均有能力提供穩定、可靠和足夠的現金來源，滿足流動資金需求；在極端情景下無需借助金管局的流動性支持，累積的淨現金流為正值，可以保證基本生存期內的流動資金需要。有關本集團流動資金風險管理之詳細資料，請見財務報表附註 4.3。

Liquidity risk is the risk that banks fail to provide sufficient funds to grow assets or pay due obligations, and need to bear an unacceptable loss. The Group maintains sound liquidity risk appetite to provide stable, reliable and adequate sources of cash to meet liquidity needs under normal circumstances or stressed scenarios; and to survive with net positive cumulative cash flow in extreme scenarios without requesting the HKMA to act as the lender of last resort. For details of the Group's Liquidity Risk Management, please refer to Note 4.3 to the Financial Statements.

## 管理層討論及分析（續）

### 風險管理（續）

#### 操作風險管理

操作風險是指由不完善或有問題的內部程序、人員、系統，以及外部事件所造成損失的風險。操作風險隱藏於業務操作的各個環節，是本集團在日常操作活動中面對的風險。

本集團實施操作風險管理「三道防線」體系：所有部門或功能單位為第一道防線，是操作風險管理的第一責任人，通過自我評估與自我提升來履行業務經營過程中自我風險控制職能。風險管理部轄下的合規及操作管理連同一些與操作風險管理相關的專門職能單位為第二道防線，負責評估和監控第一道防線操作風險狀況，對其工作提供指導。稽核處為第三道防線，對操作風險管理框架的有效性與充足性作獨立評估，需定期稽查本集團各部門或功能單位操作風險管理工作的合規性和有效性，並提出整改意見。

本集團建立了有效的內部控制程序，對所有重大活動訂下政策及監控措施。設置適當的職責分工和授權乃本集團緊守的基本原則。本集團採用關鍵風險指標、自我評估、操作風險事件匯報及檢查等不同的操作風險管理工具或方法來識別、評估、監察及控制潛在於業務活動及產品內的風險，同時透過購買保險將未能預見的操作風險減低。對支援緊急或災難事件時的業務運作備有持續業務運作計劃，並維持充足的後備設施及定期進行演練。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### Risk Management (continued)

#### Operational risk management

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal process, people and system, or from external events. The risk is inherent in every aspect of business operations and confronted by the Group in its day-to-day operational activities.

The Group has implemented the "Three Lines of Defence" for its operational risk management. All departments or functional units as the first line of defence are the primary parties responsible for operational risk management, and carry out the duties and functions of self risk control in the process of business operation through self-assessment and self enhancement. Compliance and Operational Risk ("COR") under Risk Management Department ("RMD") together with certain specialist functional units in relation to operational risk management within the Group are the second line of defence. They are responsible for assessing and monitoring the operational risk conditions in the first line of defence, and providing them with guidance. Audit Division is the third line of defence which provides independent assessment to the effectiveness and adequacy of the operational risk management framework and is required to conduct periodic audit of the operational risk management activities of various departments or functional units within the Group regarding their compliance and effectiveness and to put forward recommendations for remedial actions.

The Group has put in place an effective internal control process which requires the establishment of policies and control procedures for all the key activities. The Group adheres to the fundamental principle of proper segregation of duties and authorisation. The Group adopts various operational risk management tools or methodologies such as key risk indicators, self-assessment, operational risk events reporting and review to identify, assess, monitor and control the risks inherent in business activities and products, as well as purchase of insurance to mitigate unforeseeable operational risks. Business continuity plans are established to support business operations in the event of an emergency or disaster. Adequate backup facilities are maintained and periodic drills are conducted.

## 管理層討論及分析（續）

### 風險管理（續）

#### 信譽風險管理

信譽風險指因與本集團業務經營有關的負面報導（不論是否屬實），可能引致客戶基礎縮小、成本高昂的訴訟或收入減少等風險。信譽風險隱藏於其他風險及各業務運作環節，涉及層面廣泛。

為減低信譽風險，本集團制定並遵循信譽風險管理政策。此政策的目的是當信譽風險事件發生時本集團能夠盡早識別和積極防範。

此外，本集團建立完善機制持續監測金融界所發生的信譽風險事件，以有效管理、控制及減低信譽風險事件的潛在負面影響。本集團亦借助健全有效機制及時向利益相關者披露信息，由此建立公眾信心及樹立本集團良好公眾形象。

#### 法律及合規風險管理

法律風險指因不可執行合約、訴訟或不利判決而可能使本集團運作或財務狀況出現混亂或負面影響的風險。合規風險指因未有遵守所有適用法例及規則，而可能導致本集團遭受法律或監管制裁、財務損失或信譽損失的風險。法律及合規風險由隸屬於風險管理部的合規及操作風險管理，而風險管理部主管需向副總經理匯報。合規及操作風險負責管理法律風險，並由合規及操作風險的內部法律顧問提供諮詢服務。法律及合規風險管理政策是本集團公司治理架構的組成部分，由董事會屬下的風險管理委員會審批。

#### 策略風險管理

策略風險指本集團在實施各項策略，包括宏觀戰略與政策，以及為執行戰略與政策而制定各項具體的計劃、方案和制度時，由於在策略制定、實施及調整過程中失當，從而使本集團的盈利、資本、信譽和市場地位受到影響的風險。董事會檢討和審批策略風險管理政策。重點戰略事項均得到高層管理人員與董事會的充分評估與適當的審批。

本集團會因應最新市場情況及發展，定期檢討業務策略。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### Risk Management (continued)

#### Reputation risk management

Reputation risk is the risk that negative publicity about the Group's business practices, whether genuine or not, will cause a potential decline in the customer base, or lead to costly litigation or revenue decrease. Reputation risk is inherent in other types of risk and every aspect of business operation and covers a wide spectrum of issues.

In order to mitigate reputation risk, the Group has formulated and duly followed its Reputation Risk Management Policy. The policy aims to identify and prevent reputation risk proactively at an early stage when an incident occurs.

In addition, the Group has put in place a comprehensive framework to continuously monitor reputation risk incidents in the financial industry. This continuous monitoring enables the Group to effectively manage, control and mitigate any potential adverse impact from an incident. The Group also adopts robust disclosure practices to keep our stakeholders informed at all times, which helps build confidence in the Group and establish a strong public image.

#### Legal and compliance risk management

Legal risk is the risk that unenforceable contracts, lawsuits or adverse judgments may disrupt or otherwise negatively affect the operations or financial conditions of the Group. Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial losses or losses in reputation the Group may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Legal and compliance risks are managed by the COR under RMD while the Head of RMD reports to the Deputy General Manager. The COR is responsible for legal risk management of the Group with advisory services rendered by the internal legal counsel of COR. As part of the Group's corporate governance framework, the policy for the management of legal and compliance risk is approved by the RC as delegated by the Board.

#### Strategic risk management

Strategic risk generally refers to the risks that may cause current or future negative impacts on the earnings, or capital or reputation or market position of the Group because of poor business decisions, improper implementation of strategies and inadequacies in the response to the changing market condition. The Board reviews and approves the strategic risk management policy. Key strategic issues have to be fully evaluated and properly endorsed by the senior management and the Board.

The Group regularly reviews its business strategies to cope with the latest market situation and developments.



## 管理層討論及分析（續）

### 風險管理（續）

#### 資本管理

本銀行資本管理的主要目標是維持與本銀行整體風險狀況相稱的資本充足水平，同時為股東帶來最大回報。資產負債管理委員會定期檢討本銀行資本結構，並在需要時進行調整以保持風險、回報與資本充足性的最佳平衡。

為符合金管局監管政策手冊「監管審查程序」內的要求，本銀行採用內部資本充足評估程序並每年作出重檢。按金管局對第二支柱的指引，內部資本充足評估程序主要用以評估在第一支柱下未有涵蓋或充分涵蓋的重大風險所需的額外資本，從而設定本銀行最低普通股權一級資本比率、最低一級資本比率及最低總資本比率。同時，本銀行亦就前述的資本比率設定了運作區間，以支持業務發展需要及促進資本的有效運用。

#### 壓力測試

本集團以壓力測試輔助各項風險的分析工作。壓力測試是一種風險管理工具，用以評估當市場或宏觀經濟因素急劇變化並產生極端不利的經營環境時銀行風險暴露的情況。本集團內各風險管理單位按金管局監管政策手冊「壓力測試」內的原則，定期進行壓力測試。資產負債管理委員會根據風險管理委員會批准的主要風險限額，對壓力測試的結果進行監控，風險管理部定期向董事會及風險管理委員會匯報本集團的綜合測試結果。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### Risk Management (continued)

#### Capital management

The major objective of the Bank's capital management is to maximise total shareholders' return while maintaining a capital adequacy position in relation to the Bank's overall risk profile. The Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") periodically reviews the Bank's capital structure and adjusts the capital mix where appropriate to maintain an optimal balance among risk, return and capital adequacy.

To comply with the HKMA's requirements as stated in the Supervisory Policy Manual "Supervisory Review Process", the Bank adopts the internal capital adequacy assessment process ("ICAAP") and reviews it annually. Based on the HKMA's guidelines on Pillar II, ICAAP has been initiated to assess the extra capital needed to cover the material risks not captured or not adequately captured under Pillar I, and therefore minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, minimum Tier 1 capital ratio and minimum Total capital ratio are determined. Meanwhile, operating ranges for the aforementioned capital ratios have also been established which enable the flexibility for future business growth and efficiency of capital utilisation.

#### Stress testing

The Group supplements the analysis of various types of risks with stress testing. Stress testing is a risk management tool for estimating risk exposures under stressed conditions arising from extreme but plausible market or macroeconomic movements. These tests are conducted on a regular basis by the Group's various risk management units in accordance with the principles stated in the Supervisory Policy Manual "Stress-testing" published by the HKMA. The ALCO monitors the results against the key risk limits approved by the RC. The RMD reports the combined stress test results of the Group to the Board and RC regularly.

## 管理層討論及分析（續）

### 企業社會責任

#### 提升客戶服務體驗

本行致力提升客戶服務體驗，年內於 8 間指定分行新增外匯賬戶提存日圓、英鎊及澳元現鈔服務，讓客戶享受一站式的外匯服務。先後於多家分行舉辦基金、投資業務講座，邀請專家為客戶分析市場走勢及分享投資策略，進一步深化與客戶關係。

本行持續優化分行網點及管理模式，增加服務設施，提升現代化新形象。年內完成總行大廈及中區分行的翻新工程，設於總行大廈的全新理財中心已投入服務，為客戶帶來全新體驗。新蒲崗、馬鞍山及麗城花園分行於年內完成改造工程，其中，新蒲崗分行大堂增加股票資訊區，馬鞍山分行擴大營業廳面積，配合多元化的業務需求。

本行積極發展電子渠道服務，持續優化「集友銀行微信官號」、「集友銀行手機應用程式」和「按揭專家手機應用程式」，通過電子渠道為客戶提供最新的業務資訊、產品與服務優惠，提升客戶服務體驗。去年 6 月，本行推出全新手機銀行「指紋認證」服務，操作簡易，服務安全又便捷。

#### 倡導環保意識

為倡導環保意識，減少耗紙量，年內，本行繼續加強推廣電子支票服務予個人客戶、公司戶及社團，讓客戶體驗安全環保、方便快捷的理財服務。

積極支持環保，本行今年繼續支持及參與由環境局舉辦的「戶外燈光約章」計劃，承諾晚上關掉對戶外環境造成影響的裝置，減低光污染問題。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### Corporate Social Responsibility

#### Enhancing customer experience

The Bank keeps enhancing customer experience by introducing new service. With the addition of deposit and withdrawal service of JPY, GBP and AUD dollars at 8 designated branches, customers can enjoy a one-stop service via their foreign exchange accounts. To further deepen the relationship with customers, the Bank also organised a series of funds and investment talks in various branches, in which financial experts are invited to share with customers their opinions on market trends and their tactical strategies in investment.

Apart from improving the network and management model, the Bank has made continuous efforts to upgrade the bank facilities and project a new image to the public. With the renovation of Chiyu Bank Building and Central branch completed in 2017, the brand new Wealth Management Centre is also in operation. To cope with diverse business needs, San Po Kong branch has added a Stock Information Zone while the Ma On Shan branch has enlarged the banking hall. The renovation of Belvedere Garden branch has also been completed.

During the year, the Bank continuously optimises the electronic channels like "Chiyu Wechat official account", "Chiyu Mobile Banking App" and "CYB Mortgage App". These electronic services have not only delivered the Bank's latest business information and promotional offers to the customers, but also enhanced their experience in services. In June 2017, the brand new "Fingerprint Authentication" service in mobile banking was launched. Customers can login to their mobile banking simply with fingertips in a safe and easy way!

#### Advocating environmental awareness

To promote environmental awareness and reduce paper consumption, the Bank continuously promotes the e-cheque services to personal and corporate customers as well as various associations and organisations. Through the e-cheque platform, customers can enjoy secured, convenient and environmental friendly payment services to manage their finance.

To protect the earth, the Bank kept joining the "Charter on External Lighting" organised by The Environment Bureau and promised to switch off lighting installations in the night to minimise light nuisance and energy wastage.

## 管理層討論及分析（續）

### 企業社會責任（續）

#### 捐資助學

去年，本行時值七十周年行慶之際，向福建省福州市晉安區「教師進修學校附屬第二小學」捐款港幣 200 萬元，作為校內興建「集友圖書館」的經費。透過豐富的館藏及完備設施，鼓勵莘莘學子努力學習。

2017 年 10 月，欣逢陳嘉庚先生誕辰 143 周年，「廈門市陳嘉庚教育基金會」（前身為「集友陳嘉庚教育基金會」）對本行頒贈「捐資助學特別貢獻獎」，表揚本行多年不忘初心，致力回饋教育的貢獻。

#### 回饋社會

本行時值七十周年行慶，9 月 23 日在廈門集美隆重展開「七十周年慶祝系列活動」，廈門國際銀行集團舉辦及境內外機構參與公益慈善騎行活動，傳播低碳騎行，宣導綠色文明、健康生活的理念。

此外，本行積極組織各種義工活動，履行社會企業責任，當中包括參加由香港銀行公會舉辦的「活用銀行自動櫃員機教育」義工活動，即場向長者們講授自動櫃員機操作知識，讓他們多接觸及使用電子銀行服務；本行首次派出隊伍參加「樂施毅行者 2017」籌款活動，為做善事踏上征途；組織員工及家屬參與由香港仔街坊福利會舉辦的「香港南區寒冬送暖金絲帶大行動」，探訪區內獨居長者。

#### 關愛員工

##### 組織康體活動，凝聚員工向心力及歸屬感

本行一直重視員工，以人為本，為聯繫退休員工，每年均舉辦退休員工春茗。年內更首次於總行大廈舉辦「華僑旗幟、民族光輝—陳嘉庚平凡而偉大的一生」歷史展覽，開放予現職及退休員工及家屬參觀，讓大家一起緬懷本行倡辦人陳嘉庚先生不朽的生平事蹟。

為培育及提升員工個人能力、建設團隊精神，本行組織跨部門培訓活動，亦透過每年舉辦全行聯動晚會，表彰先進，激發員工士氣及歸屬感。為使員工在事業發展及個人生活兩方面取得平衡，以及加強員工之間的聯繫，本行於年內組織了多項不同類型的康體活動供員工及家屬參與，包括「集友 70 周年「行慶杯」員工保齡球賽暨員工同樂日」、「70 周年遠足同樂日」及電影欣賞活動等，豐富員工工餘的康樂活動，體現以人為本。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### Corporate Social Responsibility (continued)

#### Benefiting Education

In 2017, to celebrate the Bank's 70th Anniversary, HK\$2 million was donated to a Primary School in Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, to help building the "Chiyu Library" in campus. Through the rich collection and fully equipped facilities, the Bank hopes to encourage students to study hard to reach their goals.

In October 2017, celebrating Mr Chen Jiageng's 143th birthday, the Bank received the "Special Contribution Award" from the "Xiamen City Chenjiageng Education Development Foundation" (former "Jiyou Chenjiageng Education Development Foundation") in recognition of her efforts in education donations over the past years.

#### Contributing to society

To celebrate the Bank's 70th Anniversary, a series of celebrating activities were held on 23 September in Jimei of Xiamen. The Xiamen International Bank group as well as her domestic and overseas subsidiaries joined the Charity Riding Relay with the aims to promote the green, civilised and healthy life philosophy.

To show the care to the society, the Bank's volunteer team actively involved in various volunteer activities such as the "ATM Education Talks for Elderly 2017" organised by The Hong Kong Association of Banks. The elderly were taught and motivated to use the ATM and other digital banking services. In 2017, the Bank dispatched a team to participate in the "Oxfam Trailwalker 2017" fund-raising event. Moreover, volunteer team and their family members joined the event of "Respecting and Caring for the Elderly in Southern District, Hong Kong" organised by Aberdeen Kai-fong Welfare Association.

#### Caring for employees

##### Organised recreational activities to increase employee's centripetal force and sense of belonging to the Bank

The Bank is people-oriented. To show the care to staff, spring dinner is held every year and for this year, a special exhibition was organised to introduce the immortal life story of our founder, Mr Chen Jiageng, at the Chiyu Bank Building. It is a historical exhibition open to existing and retired staff.

In order to advocate personal growth and team spirit, cross departmental trainings and "Outstanding Performance Award Presentation" are held every year. Units and staff who have extremely well performance in the past year are rewarded. Besides, to enhance the work-life balance spirit and strengthen the bonding among all levels of staff, the Bank organised a variety of recreational activities during the year, such as "70th Anniversary Bowling Day", "70th Anniversary Hiking Days" and movie appreciation for the staff and their families. These activities not only enriched our staff's life after work, they also reflected the corporate culture of the Bank, being people-oriented and caring for the employees.

## 管理層討論及分析 (續)

### 企業社會責任 (續)

#### 關愛員工 (續)

##### 組織康體活動，凝聚員工向心力及歸屬感(續)

本行積極鼓勵員工參加各類運動比賽，年內本行參加多項球賽並取得優異成績，包括由香港中國企業協會舉辦的「2017年羽毛球大賽」及由香港華商銀行公會主辦的「2017年行際七人男子足球比賽」均勇奪亞軍；參與由香港銀行華員會主辦全港銀行及金融業「東亞銀行盃」七人足球挑戰賽並榮獲季軍，展現團結合作、積極向上的拼搏精神。

##### 培育人才，擴闊員工視野

積極加強人才管理，設計及推出個性化的培訓項目，包括對應屆大學畢業見習人員的培訓計劃，安排新同事參加母行於廈門舉行的「2017年雛鷹成長訓練營課程」，加強兩地交流，擴闊員工視野。

##### 認證及獎項

2017年，本行持續獲香港社會服務聯會頒發「商界展關懷」獎狀及標誌，以表揚本行過去一年對社區的關懷和員工的承擔。

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

### Corporate Social Responsibility (continued)

#### Caring for employees (continued)

##### Organised recreational activities to increase employee's centripetal force and sense of belonging to the Bank (continued)

The Bank enthusiastically encourages the staff to participate in a wide range of sport competitions. In 2017, our team won the 1st runner-up in the "2017 Badminton competition" organised by The Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association" and the "Interbank 7-person soccer Competition" organised by The Chinese Banks' Association Limited. They also won the 2nd runner-up in the "Bank of East Asia Cup 7-person soccer competition". These events help motivating the staff to showcase their team spirit and strive for excellence.

##### Enhanced the team by broadening their vision

The Bank is continuously strengthening the human resource management by offering personalised training programmes to staff such as the Elite Training for MT Programme participants. The "2017 Start-up Programme" organised by parent bank offered our new joining staff a chance to go Xiamen and exchange with the mainland staff.

##### Awards and recognition

In 2017, the Bank was continually awarded with the "Caring Company Scheme" certificate and logo by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service in recognition of our support to social care and commitment to employees in the past year.



## 履行企業社會責任

### Fulfill the Corporate Social Responsibility



集團舉辦及境內外機構參與公益騎行活動，篤行公益，傳遞綠色文化。

The XIB group as well as her domestic and overseas subsidiaries joined the Charity Riding Relay with the aims to promote the green, civilised and healthy life philosophy.



本行向福建省福州市晉安區「教師進修學校附屬第二小學」捐款港幣 200 萬元，支持興建「集友圖書館」。HK\$2 million was donated to a Primary School in Fuzhou City to help building the "Chiyu Library".



本行組織員工及家屬參與「香港南區寒冬送暖金絲帶大行動」，探訪區內獨居長者。

Volunteer team and their family members joined the event of "Respecting and Caring for the Elderly in Southern District, Hong Kong".



本行派出隊伍參加「樂施毅行者 2017」籌款活動，為做善事踏上征途。

The Bank dispatched a team to join the "Oxfam Trailwalker 2017" fund-raising event.



本行繼續支持環境局舉辦的「戶外燈光約章」計劃，支持環保。

The Bank kept joining the "Charter on External Lighting" organised by The Environment Bureau in order to protect the environment.



本行持續獲香港社會服務聯會頒發「商界展關懷」獎狀及標誌。

The Bank was continually awarded with the "Caring Company Scheme" certificate and logo by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service.

## 董事會報告

集友銀行有限公司（下稱「本銀行」）董事會（下稱「董事會」）同仁謹此提呈本銀行及其附屬公司（連同本銀行統稱「本集團」）截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止之董事會報告及經審核之綜合財務報表（下稱「財務報表」）。

### 主要業務

本銀行為根據香港《銀行業條例》項下所規定獲發牌的持牌銀行。本集團之主要業務為提供銀行及相關之金融服務。本集團於本年度按業務分類的經營狀況分析詳情載於財務報表附註 38。

### 業務審視

有關本集團於本年度之業務審視，請參閱本年報的「管理層討論及分析」章節，上述章節乃本報告之一部分。

### 業績及分配

本集團在本年度之業績載於第 38 頁之綜合收益表。

本集團於年度內沒有宣派中期股息。

董事會建議派發截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度每股 75 港元之末期股息（「2017 年度末期股息」），待本銀行之股東於即將舉行之周年成員大會（「2017 年度周年成員大會」）上批准，2017 年度末期股息將支付予在 2017 年度周年成員大會日名列本銀行股東名冊上之股東。

### 股份發行

於本年度內，本銀行概無發行任何股份。本銀行之股份詳情載於財務報表附註 31。

### 額外資本工具發行

於本年度內，本銀行發行了票面值 2.5 億美元的永久非累計次級額外一級資本證券（「額外資本工具」），發行額外資本工具所得款項淨額將用於一般公司用途。本銀行發行額外資本工具之詳情載於財務報表附註 32。

### 捐款

本集團於本年度內之慈善及其他捐款總額為港幣 2,082,000 元。

## Report of the Directors

The Directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") of Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank") are pleased to present their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together with the Bank hereinafter referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements").

### Principal Activities

The Bank is a licensed bank authorised under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. The principal activities of the Group are the provision of banking and related financial services. An analysis of the Group's performance for the year by business segments is set out in Note 38 to the Financial Statements.

### Business Review

For business review of the Group for the year, please refer to the "Management's Discussion and Analysis" section of this annual report. The above section forms part of this report.

### Results and Appropriations

The results of the Group for the year are set out in the consolidated income statement on page 38.

No interim dividend was declared during the year.

The Board has recommended a final dividend (the "2017 Final Dividend") of HK\$75 per share in respect of the year ended 31 December 2017. Subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Bank at the forthcoming annual general meeting (the "2017 AGM"), the 2017 Final Dividend will be payable to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Bank as at the close of business at the date of 2017 AGM.

### Shares Issued

No share was issued by the Bank during the year. Details of the shares of the Bank are set out in Note 31 to the Financial Statements.

### Issue of Additional Equity Instruments

During the year, the Bank issued perpetual non-cumulative subordinated additional tier 1 capital securities ("additional equity instruments") with a face value of US\$250 million. The net proceeds from the issue of additional equity instruments will be used for general corporate purposes of the Bank. Details of the issue of additional equity instruments are set out in Note 32 to the Financial Statement.

### Donations

Charitable and other donations made by the Group during the year amounted to HK\$2,082,000.

## 董事會報告 (續)

### 董事

於年內及截至本報告日期止，本銀行的董事（下稱「董事」）如下：

<b>董事長</b>	呂耀明 # (於 2017 年 3 月 27 日獲委任) 岳毅 # (於 2017 年 3 月 27 日辭任) 董事長)
<b>副董事長</b>	鄭威 (於 2017 年 3 月 27 日獲委任) 吳亮星 # (於 2017 年 3 月 27 日辭任)
<b>董事</b>	張燦民 # (於 2017 年 4 月 18 日獲委任) 陳呈 # (於 2017 年 5 月 8 日獲委任) 蔡麗霞 # (於 2017 年 3 月 27 日獲委任) 陳遠才 # 傅劍 (於 2017 年 3 月 27 日辭任) 副董事長) 陳耀輝 吳家瑋 * 余國春 * 張惠慶 * 李開賢 * 陳忠信 # (於 2017 年 4 月 20 日辭任) 黃菱 # (於 2017 年 4 月 18 日辭任) 謝小玲 # (於 2017 年 3 月 27 日辭任)

# 非執行董事

\* 獨立非執行董事

根據本行組織章程細則，董事之委任將由普通決議或董事會的決定批准。並根據《銀行業條例》，須獲得金管局之審批。

所有董事均須根據本行組織章程細則於周年成員大會上輪席告退及膺選連任。本行提名及薪酬委員會須就重選董事向董事會提出建議，待董事會審議後於周年成員大會上由股東議決通過。

根據本銀行組織章程細則第 24(2) 條及 25 條規定，於每年召開的周年成員大會上，三分之一董事將輪值告退，但可膺選連任。據此，安排呂耀明先生、鄭威先生、蔡麗霞女士及陳遠才先生將依章輪值於即將舉行的周年成員大會上告退，並願意膺選連任。

於本年度內及截至本報告日期止，除傅劍先生及陳耀輝先生擔任本銀行若干附屬公司董事外，本銀行附屬公司的其他董事如下：

馮志立 (於 2017 年 3 月 13 日獲委任)  
黃兆文  
葉文佳  
鄧儲 (於 2017 年 12 月 11 日獲委任)  
鄭紀民 (於 2017 年 11 月 9 日獲委任)  
陳俊謙 (於 2017 年 11 月 9 日獲委任)  
范穎如 (於 2017 年 3 月 13 日獲委任並於 2018 年 3 月 1 日辭任)

## Report of the Directors (continued)

### Directors

The directors of the Bank (hereinafter referred to as the "Directors") during the year and up to date of this report are:

<b>Chairman</b>	Lyu Yaoming # (appointed on 27 March 2017) Yue Yi # (resigned on 27 March 2017)
<b>Vice Chairman</b>	Zheng Wei (appointed on 27 March 2017) Ng Leung Sing # (resigned on 27 March 2017)
<b>Directors</b>	Zhang Canmin # (appointed on 18 April 2017) Chen Cheng # (appointed on 8 May 2017) Tsoi Lai Ha # (appointed on 27 March 2017) Tan Wan Chye # Fu Kim (resigned as Vice Chairman on 27 March 2017) Chan Yiu Fai Woo Chia Wei * Yu Kwok Chun * Cheung Wai Hing * Lee Hoi Yin, Stephen * Chen Zhong Xin # (resigned on 20 April 2017) Huang Ling # (resigned on 18 April 2017) Tse Siu Ling # (resigned on 27 March 2017)

# Non-executive Directors

\* Independent Non-executive Directors

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank, the appointment of directors will be approved by ordinary resolution or by the decision of the Board of Directors. Approval from the HKMA will also be obtained in accordance with the Banking Ordinance.

All Directors are subject to retirement and rotation and re-election at the annual general meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank, and the re-election of retiring directors should be subject to the recommendation and review from the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board before approval is sought from shareholders at the AGM.

In accordance with Articles 24(2) and 25 of the Bank's Articles of Association, one-third of the Directors for the time being must retire from office at the annual general meeting held each year, but shall be eligible for re-election. Accordingly, Mr Lyu Yao Ming, Mr Zheng Wei, Ms Tsoi Lai Ha and Mr Tan Wan Chye shall retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Save for Mr Fu Kim and Mr Chan Yiu Fai being also directors of certain subsidiaries of the Bank, other directors of the subsidiaries of the Bank during the year and up to date of this report are:

Fung Chi Lap (appointed on 13 March 2017)  
Wong Siu Man  
Yip Man Kai  
Tang Chu, Leonard (appointed on 11 December 2017)  
Kwong Kei Man (appointed on 9 November 2017)  
Chan Chun Him (appointed on 9 November 2017)  
Fan Wing Yu, Winnie (appointed on 13 March 2017 and resigned on 1 March 2018)



## 董事會報告（續）

### 董事於交易、安排或合約之權益

於本年度末或本年度任何時間內，本銀行或其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司概無就本集團業務訂立任何重大、而任何董事或其有關連實體直接或間接擁有重大權益的交易、安排或合約。

### 管理合約

於本年度內，本銀行並無就全部業務或任何重大部分業務的管理及行政工作簽訂或存有任何合約。

### 董事購買股份或債權證之權利

於本年度任何時間內，本銀行或其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司概無訂立任何安排，使董事能藉購入本銀行或任何其他法人團體之股份或債權證，而獲取利益。

### 獲准許的彌償條文

根據本銀行組織章程細則，每名董事均可就其職責而引致的全部責任獲本銀行從資金中撥付彌償。本銀行已為可合法投保的董事責任安排保險。

### 符合《銀行業（披露）規則》

本年報符合香港《銀行業條例》項下《銀行業（披露）規則》之有關要求。

### 核數師

於 2017 年 4 月 20 日召開的周年成員大會結束時，安永會計師事務所的任期屆滿並退任本銀行的核數師。畢馬威會計師事務所（下稱「畢馬威」）獲委任為本銀行新任核數師，任期直至 2018 年召開的周年成員大會（下稱「2017 年度周年成員大會」）為止。

2017 年度之財務報表乃由畢馬威審計，畢馬威將於 2017 年度周年成員大會上告退，並表示願意繼續受聘。

承董事會命

呂耀明  
董事長

香港，2018 年 3 月 27 日

## Report of the Directors (continued)

### Directors' Interests in Transactions, Arrangements or Contracts

No transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance, in relation to the Group's business to which the Bank or any of its holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or his/her connected entity had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

### Management Contracts

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Bank were entered into or existed during the year.

### Directors' Rights to Acquire Shares or Debentures

At no time during the year was the Bank or any of its holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Bank or any other body corporate.

### Permitted Indemnity Provision

Pursuant to the Articles of Association of the Bank, every Director shall be indemnified out of funds of the Bank against all liability incurred by him/her as Director. The Bank has maintained insurance for the benefit of Directors against liability which may lawfully be incurred by the Bank.

### Compliance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules

This annual report complies with the applicable requirements set out in the Banking (Disclosure) Rules under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

### Auditor

At the close of annual general meeting held on 20 April 2017, Ernst & Young retired as auditor of the Bank upon expiration of its term of office and KPMG was appointed as new auditor of the Bank to hold office until the conclusion of the annual general meeting to be held in 2018 (hereinafter referred to as the "2017 AGM").

The financial statements for the year 2017 have been audited by KPMG who will retire and offer themselves for re-appointment at the 2017 AGM.

On behalf of the Board

Lyu Yaoming  
Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 March 2018



## 董事個人資料

### 董事會

#### 呂耀明先生

董事長及非執行董事

經濟學博士，高級經濟師，自 2017 年 3 月起獲委任為本行董事長及非執行董事。呂先生現為廈門國際銀行股份有限公司副董事長、總裁，兼任澳門國際銀行股份有限公司董事長、廈門國際投資有限公司董事，廈門大學金融研究所副所長。曾先後擔任中國工商銀行福州市分行行長、中國工商銀行福建省分行副行長，1997 年 12 月起歷任廈門國際銀行常務董事、執行副總裁、總裁。

#### 鄭威先生

副董事長，行政總裁及執行董事

畢業於廈門大學國際金融專業，獲經濟學學士並為高級經濟師，自 2017 年 3 月起獲委任為本行副董事長及執行董事，並於 2017 年 6 月獲聘任為本行行政總裁，彼亦出任本行行政委員會主席及風險管理委員會委員。鄭先生現任廈門國際銀行股份有限公司執行董事、副行長(副總裁)。2007 年 7 月至 2017 年 2 月期間任廈門國際銀行副總經理兼上海分行總經理。彼曾先後擔任廈門國際銀行信貸部副經理、貸款管理部副經理、經理、珠海分行總經理、廈門國際銀行助理總經理兼上海分行總經理。

#### 蔡麗霞女士

非執行董事

畢業於香港理工大學，持有成本及管理會計學士學位，現為香港註冊會計師公會資深會員、英國管理會計師公會會員、及 CFP<sup>CM</sup> 認可財務策劃師，自 2017 年 3 月起獲委任為本行非執行董事，同時出任本行行政委員會、稽核委員會及提名及薪酬委員會委員。蔡女士現任廈門國際銀行股份有限公司首席財務官，於 1995 年 6 月至 2013 年 5 月出任廈門國際銀行的財務總監，自 1984 年至 1995 年 4 月期間曾先後擔任南洋商業銀行資金策劃部經理、Asian Oceanic Group 會計部副經理、Mbf Asia Capital Corporation Holding Ltd.集團財務總監。

## Biographical Details of Directors

### Board of Directors

#### Mr. LYU Yaoming

Chairman and Non-executive Director

PhD in Economics, Senior Economist, was appointed as the Chairman and a Non-executive Director of the Bank in March 2017. Currently, Mr. Lyu serves as Vice Chairman of the Board and President of Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Luso International Banking Limited, Director of Xiamen International Investment Limited, Deputy Director of Institute of Finance, Xiamen University. Mr. Lyu had successively served as Branch Manager of Fuzhou Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Deputy Branch Head of Fujian Branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. Since December 1997, Mr. Lyu had successively held the posts of Executive Director, Vice Executive President and President of Xiamen International Bank.

#### Mr. ZHENG Wei

Vice Chairman, Chief Executive and Executive Director

Holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the Xiamen University and is a senior economist, was appointed the Vice Chairman and an Executive Director of the Bank in March 2017 and was appointed the Chief Executive of the Bank in June 2017 and is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Risk Management Committee. Mr. Zheng is an Executive Director and Vice President of Xiamen International Bank. Mr. Zheng was the Deputy General Manager of Xiamen International Bank and the General Manager of the Shanghai Branch of Xiamen International Bank from July 2007 to February 2017. Mr. Zheng had also previously served Xiamen International Bank as the Deputy Manager of the Credit Department, the Deputy Manager and Manager of the Credit Management Department, the General Manager of the Zhuhai Branch and the Assistant General Manager of Xiamen International Bank.

#### Ms. TSOI Lai Ha

Non-executive Director

Holds a Bachelor's degree in Management Accounting from Hong Kong Polytechnic University, fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a Chartered Global Management Accountant and Certified Financial Planner, was appointed as a Non-executive Director of the Bank in March 2017 and is also a member of the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Ms. Tsoi is the Chief Financial Officer of Xiamen International Bank. From June 1995 to May 2013, Ms. Tsoi served Xiamen International Bank as Group Financial Controller. Prior to joining Xiamen International Bank, she was Manager at the Financial Planning Department of Nanyang Commercial Bank, Deputy Manager of the Accounting Department of Asian Oceanic Group and Group Financial Controller of Mbf Asia Capital Corporation Holding Ltd.

## 董事個人資料 (續)

### 董事會 (續)

#### 張燦民先生

##### 非執行董事

畢業於福建農學院農經系農業經濟管理專業；廈門大學行政管理專業研究生畢業，獲管理學碩士，自 2017 年 4 月起獲委任為本行非執行董事。彼於 2016 年 10 月起出任福建省廈門市委統戰部部長及 2017 年 1 月起出任集美學校委員會主任。張先生曾任福建社會科學院《福建論壇》雜誌社助理編輯、編輯，1992 年 6 月至 1995 年 7 月於福建省人民政府辦公廳歷任科員、副主任科員及主任科員；1993 年 6 月至 1995 年 7 月亦任福建省廈門海滄台商投資區管委會辦公室秘書處處長、經濟發展局局長助理及管委會辦公室副主任；1995 年 7 月至 2000 年 3 月任廈門市政府辦公廳文電處處長；2000 年 3 月至 2003 年 10 月任廈門市計劃委員會副主任、廈門市發展計劃委員會副主任；2003 年 10 月至 2007 年 1 月歷任廈門海滄台商投資區管委會副主任、海滄區委副書記、區政府副區長等職；2007 年 1 月至 2011 年 6 月在廈門市思明區歷任區委副書記、區政府區長、區委書記；2011 年 6 月至 2011 年 9 月任兩岸金融中心建設指揮部副總指揮；2011 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 月出任廈門市政府副市長；2015 年 4 月至 2016 年 10 月歷任廈門市委常委、秘書長、市政府副市長、市機關效能督查辦公室主任；市委市直機關工委書記。

#### 陳呈先生

##### 非執行董事

畢業於湖南長沙第三炮兵學院通信專業，並完成中央黨校經濟管理專業本科，自 2017 年 5 月起獲委任為本行非執行董事。陳先生現為福建省廈門市集美學校委員會副主任，於 2008 年 10 月起兼任陳嘉庚紀念館館長。彼於 1982 年至 1989 年間曾在南京軍區服役並為軍官，1989 年 2 月至 1996 年 9 月任廈門市政府第四辦公室處長；1996 年 9 月至 2005 年 11 月任廈門總商會經濟部副主任。

## Biographical Details of Directors (continued)

### Board of Directors (continued)

#### Mr. ZHANG Canmin

##### Non-executive Director

Holds a Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Economics and Management from the Fujian Agricultural College and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the Xiamen University, he was appointed a Non-executive Director of the Bank in April 2017. He has been the Head of CPC Xiamen Municipal United Front Work Department since October 2016 and the Director of the Committee of Jimei Schools since January 2017. He had previously served the Fujian Academy of Social Sciences' Fujian Tribune magazine as Assistant Editor and Editor. Between June 1992 and July 1995, Mr. Zhang had successively served the General Office of the Fujian Provincial People's Government as Clerk, Deputy Principal Clerk and Principal Clerk. Mr. Zhang had also served the CPC Haicang Taishang Investment Unit Work Committee as Chief Secretary of the Secretariat, the Assistant to the Department Head of the Economic Development Department and the Vice Principal of the Committee Office from June 1993 to July 1995. Since July 1995, Mr. Zhang was the Department Head of the Publications Department of the General Office of the Fujian Provincial People's Government, until March 2000 when Mr. Zhang became the Vice Principal of the Xiamen Planning Committee and the Vice Principal of the Xiamen Development Planning Committee. From October 2003 to January 2007, Mr. Zhang had successively served various posts, including the Vice Principal of the CPC Haicang Taishang Investment Unit Work Committee, the Deputy Secretary of the Haicang District, the Deputy District Head of the District Government. Between January 2007 and June 2011, Mr. Zhang had been the Vice Party Secretary, Chief Executive of the District Government and the Secretary of the Siming District. From June 2011 to September 2011, Mr. Zhang served the Xiamen Cross-Straits Financial Center Development Headquarters as the Deputy General Director. Mr. Zhang was the Vice Mayor of Xiamen Municipal Government between October 2011 and April 2015. Prior to becoming the Head of the United Front Department in October 2016, Mr. Zhang had been a Standing Committee Member, Secretary General, Deputy Mayor, Principal of the Municipal Authorities Efficiency Monitoring Office and Secretary of the Municipal Authorities Committee of Xiamen from April 2015.

#### Mr. CHEN Cheng

##### Non-executive Director

Graduated from the Hunan Changsha Third Artillery Academy majoring in Communications and has completed a degree in Economics and Management at the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, he was appointed a Non-executive Director of the Bank in May 2017. Mr. Chen is the Vice Director of the Committee of Jimei Schools and has been the Curator of Tan Kah Kee Museum since October 2008. He was an Officer at the Nanjing Military Region from 1982 to 1989. Mr. Chen was the Head of the Fourth Office of the Xiamen Municipal Government from February 1989 to September 1996. Since September 1996, Mr. Chen had been the Vice Principal of the Economy Department of the Xiamen Chamber of Commerce, until November 2005.

## 董事個人資料 (續)

### 董事會 (續)

#### 陳遠才先生

##### 非執行董事

持有英國曼徹斯特大學旗下理工學院的工程學位及工業管理文憑，自 1982 年 6 月起獲委任為本行非執行董事，彼亦出任本行稽核委員會委員。陳先生是本行持股最多的個人股東，並且是前董事長陳光別的兒子。陳先生是陳光別有限公司(控股公司)、陳光別投資有限公司(投資貿易公司)、亞洲工業發展有限公司(物業發展公司)及亞洲發展有限公司(物業發展公司)的董事長。彼亦是 1LG30G Pte Ltd 董事，並曾擔任中南有限公司，民豐有限公司，長遠有限公司及南隆有限公司諸董事，該等公司的業務為入口中國罐頭食品及草藥。彼曾參與設計和建築在英國、新加坡的發電廠。彼為特許工程師、英國機械工程師學會會員，也是新加坡工程師學會會員。陳先生熱衷於新加坡的社會福利活動，彼是新加坡佛教居士林教育基金主席。彼亦是彌陀學校董事；觀音堂佛祖廟和彌基金的信托人，他們每年捐獻幾百萬新幣給學校，醫院和社會福利機構。

#### 余國春先生

##### 獨立非執行董事

畢業於澳洲 MacQuarie University，獲得文學學士學位、香港理工大學榮譽院士、香港浸會大學榮譽院士及香港城市大學榮譽博士，自 2002 年 4 月起獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事，彼亦出任本行風險管理委員會委員主席及稽核委員會委員。余先生亦為裕華集團主席及裕華國產百貨有限公司董事長。余先生於中港兩地所擔任的主要公職和社會職務包括：第十二屆中國人民政治協商會議全國委員會常務委員、香港理工大學顧問委員會委員、香港廣東社團總會創會主席及首席會長、香港友好協進會永遠名譽會長兼副會長、香港僑界社團聯會會長、香港中華總商會常務會董、香港梅州聯會永遠榮譽顧問、香港華人華僑總會名譽會長、香港嘉應商會永遠榮譽會長、九龍西區各界協會永遠名譽會長兼創會會長、港九百貨業商會榮譽理事長。在內地，余先生擔任中華全國歸國華僑聯合會顧問、廣東省海外交流協會海外副會長、廣東省粵港澳合作促進會名譽副會長、廣州暨南大學校董兼董事會副董事長、廣州暨南大學教育基金會理事會副理事長、梅州嘉應大學董事會榮譽董事長、北京華文學院董事會副董事長、廣州中山大學顧問董事會首屆董事。余先生相繼於 1998 年、1999 年和 2006 年榮獲香港特別行政區政府委為太平紳士榮銜及頒授銀紫荊星章和金紫荊星章殊榮。

## Biographical Details of Directors (continued)

### Board of Directors (continued)

#### Mr. TAN Wan Chye

##### Non-executive Director

Holds a Bachelor of Engineering Degree from Manchester College of Science and Technology, University of Manchester, England and a Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Administration, he was appointed a Non-executive Director of the Bank in June 1982. He is also a member of the Audit Committee of the Bank. Mr. Tan is the largest individual shareholder of the Bank and is the son of Mr. Tan Kong Piat, the former Chairman of the Bank. Mr. Tan is the Chairman of Tan Kong Piat (Pte) Ltd, which is a holding company, Tan Kong Piat & Co Pte Ltd, which is an investment trading company, Asia Industrial Development (Pte) Ltd and Asia Property Development (Pte) Ltd, which are both property development companies. He is also a Director of 1LG30G Pte Ltd. He had previously served as a Director of the following companies importing Chinese canned food and herb, Chung Nam Company (Pte) Ltd, Bin Hong Co Pte Ltd, Tiong Wan Pte Ltd and Nam Leong Co Sdn Bhd. He took part in the design & construction of Central Power Stations in England and Singapore. He is a Chartered Engineer, a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, England, and a Member of Institute of Engineers, Singapore. Mr. Tan is active in the charitable activities in Singapore. He is a Chairman of Buddhist Lodge Education Foundation, a board member of Mee Toh School, a Trustee of Kwan Im Thong Hood Cho Temple and Mee Toh Foundation, they distribute donations that amount to millions of Singaporean Dollars to schools, hospitals and charitable organisations.

#### Mr. YU Kwok Chun

##### Independent Non-executive Director

Holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce from the MacQuarie University, Honorary University Fellow of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and the Hong Kong Baptist University and Honorary Doctor of Business Administration of the City University of Hong Kong, he was appointed Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank in April 2002. He is also Chairman of the Risk Management Committee and a member of the Audit Committee of the Bank. Mr. Yu is Chairman of the Yue Hwa Group and Chairman of Yue Hwa Chinese Products Emporium Limited. Mr. Yu is active in various social services in Hong Kong as well as in the PRC. Mr. Yu is Executive Member of the National Committee of The 12th Chinese National People's Political Consultative Conference. He is Member of the Advisory Committee of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Founding Chairman and First President of the Federation of Hong Kong Guangdong Community Organizations Limited, Permanent Honorary Chairman and Vice Chairman of Friends of Hong Kong Association Limited, Chairman of The Hong Kong Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations, Committee Member of The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Permanent Honorary Advisor of the Hong Kong Meizhou Federation, Honorary Chairman of the Hong Kong Overseas Chinese General Association, Permanent Honorary President of Ka Ying Chow Commercial Association Limited, Permanent Honorary President and Founding Chairman of the Unified Association of Kowloon West Limited, and Honorary President of the Hong Kong and Kowloon General Merchandise Merchants' Association Limited. Mr. Yu is Advisor to The All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, Overseas Vice President of Overseas Exchange Association of Guangdong Province, Vice Honorary President of the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau Cooperation Promotion Association of Guangdong Province, Director and Vice Chairman of the Board of the Jinan University, Guangzhou, Vice President of the Jinan University Education and Foundation Fund Limited, Guangzhou, Honorary President of the Board of Directors of Jiaying University, Meizhou, Guangdong Province, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Beijing Chinese Language and Culture College, and Director of the First Board of Advisory Directors of Sun Yat Sen University, Guangzhou. Mr. Yu was awarded the honour of Justice of the Peace, Silver Bauhinia Star and Gold Bauhinia Star by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region successively in 1998, 1999 and 2006.



## 董事個人資料 (續)

### 董事會 (續)

#### 吳家璋教授

##### 獨立非執行董事

持有美國華盛頓大學之物理學碩士及博士學位，自 2002 年 4 月起獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事，彼亦出任本行提名及薪酬委員會委員。吳教授亦為瑞安集團有限公司高級顧問及香港科技大學榮休校長，上海實業控股有限公司之獨立非執行董事及第一上海投資有限公司之獨立非執行董事。彼亦曾任美國數間著名大學之校長、院長、系主任及教授。吳教授獲頒香港特別行政區(香港特區)的金紫荊星章、英國的不列顛帝國司令勳章，及法國的榮譽騎士勳章 Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur。

#### 張惠慶先生

##### 獨立非執行董事

香港大學法律(榮譽)學士，自 2006 年 11 月起獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事，彼亦出任本行提名及薪酬委員會主席及稽核委員會委員。張先生為胡關李羅律師行高級合夥人及該律師行的訴訟部主管，亦被香港特區政府委任為應用研究局主席，彼亦為香港保良局、香港防癆心臟及胸病協會及慧妍雅集等香港著名慈善機構之義務法律顧問，以及陳廷驊基金會之信託人及曾任現已停止運作之香港各界慶祝回歸委員會慈善信託基金會信託人。彼為香港執業律師，並有英國、澳洲(維多利亞省)及新加坡等地的執業資格，亦為中國委託公証人及香港特區政府婚姻監禮人。

#### 李開賢先生

##### 獨立非執行董事

獲倫敦城市理工學院頒發會計學文學士(榮譽)學位，並為英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師公會及內部審計師協會會員及香港會計師公會資深會員，自 2013 年 11 月起獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事，彼亦出任本行稽核委員會主席及風險管理委員會委員。李先生在畢馬威倫敦及香港擁有超過 30 年的會計、審計及財務管理經驗，曾擔任畢馬威香港審計合夥人，其後成為畢馬威香港、中國及亞太區風險及合規顧問服務之主管合夥人。彼於 2011 年自畢馬威退休，現於香港中文大學擔任客座副教授，並為內部審計師協會(香港分會)會長。彼為香港醫院管理局大會成員、亞洲衛星控股有限公司獨立非執行董事。

## Biographical Details of Directors (continued)

### Board of Directors (continued)

#### Prof. Woo Chia-Wei

##### Independent Non-executive Director

Holds a Master's Degree and a PhD in Physics from Washington University in St. Louis in the United States, he was appointed an Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank in April 2002. He is also a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Bank. Prof. Woo is also the Senior Advisor to Shui On Holdings Limited and the President Emeritus of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, an Independent Non-executive Director of each of Shanghai Industrial Holdings Limited and First Shanghai Investments Limited. Prof. Woo was previously the President, Provost, Department Head, and a Professor of several prominent universities in the United States of America. Prof. Woo was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star by the Government of Hong Kong, the Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire by the United Kingdom, as well as Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur by the President of France.

#### Mr. CHEUNG Wai Hing

##### Independent Non-executive Director

LLB (Hon.), HKU, he was appointed an Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank in November 2006. He is also the Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit Committee of the Bank. Mr. Cheung is a senior partner of Woo Kwan Lee & Lo, Solicitors and the Head of its Litigation Department. Mr. Cheung is currently the Chairman of Applied Research Council of the Government of Hong Kong. He also serves as the Honorary Legal Advisor of Po Leung Kuk, The Hong Kong Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Diseases Association and Wai Yin Association. Mr. Cheung is a trustee of The D. H. Chen Foundation and was a trustee of the Association for Celebration of Reunification of Hong Kong with China Charitable Trust until the winding up of its operation. Mr. Cheung is a practising solicitor in Hong Kong and qualified to practise in England and Wales, Australia (Victoria) and Singapore. He is also a China-Appointed Attesting Officer and a Civil Celebrant of Marriages of the Government of Hong Kong.

#### Mr. LEE Hoi Yin, Stephen

##### Independent Non-executive Director

Awarded a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) degree in Accountancy from City of London Polytechnic, an associate member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and The Institute of Internal Auditors, and a fellow member of The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, he was appointed an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Bank in November 2013. He is also the Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Risk Management Committee of the Bank. Mr. Lee has over 30 years' experience in accounting, auditing and financial management, at KPMG in London and Hong Kong. He was an audit partner of KPMG Hong Kong before becoming the Partner-in-Charge of the Risk & Compliance advisory practices of KPMG in respect of Hong Kong, the PRC and the Asia Pacific region. He retired from KPMG in 2011, and is currently serving as an Adjunct Associate Professor at The Chinese University of Hong Kong and as President of The Institute of Internal Auditors Hong Kong Limited. He is a Member of the Board of the Hospital Authority of Hong Kong and an Independent Director of Prime Property Fund Asia GP Pte Limited.



## 董事個人資料 (續)

### 董事會 (續)

#### 傅劍先生

##### 執行董事

持有曼徹斯特大學 Financial Services 學士學位，並為英國銀行學會會員、香港銀行學會會員，自 2016 年 2 月起獲委任為本行執行董事，及於 2017 年 6 月出任本行總經理一職，彼亦是本行行政委員會委員。傅先生曾於 2016 年 2 月至 2017 年 3 月期間任本行副董事長；於 2016 年 2 月至 2017 年 6 月期間任本行行政總裁；及於 2013 年 3 月至 2016 年 2 月期間任本行副總經理(前台)。傅先生於 1984 年至 2001 年期間任職於廣東省銀行香港分行，先後出任國內業務部副經理、放款部經理及部副主管，由 2001 年 10 月中銀集團合併後擔任中國銀行（香港）有限公司企金部工商處副主管、九龍西工商中心主管、工商業務主管。

#### 陳耀輝先生

##### 執行董事

香港中文大學工商管理學士學位及公開大學企業管治碩士學位，自 2003 年 3 月起獲委任為本行執行董事及於 2002 年 12 月起擔任本行副總經理，目前主要負責本行之風險管理和內部控制工作。陳先生於 1981 年至 2001 年期間任職於華僑商業銀行，先後出任分行、業務發展部、中國業務部、策劃部、工作研究部主管，由 2001 年 10 月中銀集團合併後擔任中國銀行（香港）有限公司內地分行業務部主管。

## Biographical Details of Directors (continued)

### Board of Directors (continued)

#### Mr. FU Kim

##### Executive Director

Holds a Bachelor's Degree in Financial Services from The University of Manchester, an associate of The Chartered Institute of Bankers and The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers, he was appointed an Executive Director of the Bank in February 2016 and was appointed the General Manager of the Bank in June 2017. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Bank. He was the Vice Chairman of the Bank during February 2016 to March 2017, the Chief Executive of the Bank during February 2016 to June 2017 and was the Deputy General Manager (Front Line) of the Bank during March 2013 to February 2016. Between 1984 and 2001, Mr. Fu has successively served as the Deputy Manager of Mainland Business Department, Manager and Deputy Head of Loans Department of Kwangtung Provincial Bank, Hong Kong Branch. He had been the Deputy Head of the Commercial Business Division, the Head of the Kowloon West Commercial Business Centre and the Head of Commercial Business of the Corporate Banking and Financial Institution Department of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited since the merger of BOCHK Group in October 2001.

#### Mr. CHAN Yiu Fai

##### Executive Director

Holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from The Chinese University of Hong Kong and a Master's Degree in Corporate Governance from The Open University of Hong Kong, he was appointed an Executive Director of the Bank in March 2003 and as the Deputy General Manager of the Bank in December 2002. Presently he is mainly responsible for the risk management and internal control functions of the Bank. Between 1981 and 2001, Mr. Chan had served in the Hua Chiao Commercial Bank in various positions as the Branch Manager, the Head of Business Development Department, China Business Department, Strategic Planning Department and Project Research Department. He was the Head of the Mainland Branch Business Department of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited after the merger of BOCHK Group in October 2001.

## 公司治理

於本年度內，本銀行已遵循由香港金融管理局（下稱「金管局」）刊發的監管政策手冊 CG-1 「本地註冊認可機構的企業管治」的指引，本銀行致力維持最高的企業管治標準，並認為此承諾對於平衡股東、客戶及員工的利益，以及保持問責及透明度，至為重要。

## 董事會及管理層

董事會負責為本集團整體業務確定目標、制定長遠策略及進行管理。董事會現時由 12 位具備不同經驗及專業之人士組成。當中 3 位為執行董事，其餘 9 位為非執行董事。在 9 位非執行董事中，4 位為獨立非執行董事，發揮不可或缺的獨立監督作用。董事會定期召開會議並於年內召開了 5 次會議，平均出席率達 98%。董事會授權管理層執行已審定的策略方針，由其負責本集團日常營運並向董事會報告。而總裁則負責領導整個管理層，推行董事會已採納的重要策略及發展戰略。為了能專注在對本集團運作、財務表現、風險管理及長遠發展有重大影響之策略性及重要事宜上，董事會成立了 4 個委員會監督本集團各主要範疇。各委員會之詳情如下：

## 行政委員會

行政委員會在董事會授權下，處理在董事會休會期間需要董事會審議之事宜。其職責包括：

- 審議為實現董事會已審定之本集團整體發展策略及業務計劃之政策、實施計劃和管理辦法；
- 檢討策略及業務計劃之實施進度；
- 提出策略性之議案供董事會審定；
- 按監管當局及控股公司制定之政策，審議本集團之制度及執行細則；及
- 審查及批准重大的信貸申請。

於年內及截至董事會報告日期止，行政委員會成員如下：

鄭 威先生（主席）	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日獲委任）
蔡麗霞女士	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日獲委任）
傅 劍先生	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日由主席調任委員）
陳耀輝先生	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日辭任）
謝小玲女士	（於 2017 年 3 月 27 日辭任）

彼等均為本銀行之董事。行政委員會於年內召開了 4 次會議，出席率達 100%。

## Corporate Governance

During the year, the Bank has followed the guidelines as set out in the Supervisory Policy Manual CG-1 entitled "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions" issued by The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "HKMA"). The Bank is committed to maintaining the highest corporate governance standards and considers such commitment essential in balancing the interests of shareholders, customers and employees; and in upholding accountability and transparency.

## Board of Directors ("Board") and the Management

The Board is responsible for setting objectives and formulating long term strategies as well as managing the Group's overall business. It currently comprises twelve Directors with a variety of different experience and professionalism. Among them, three are Executive Directors, remaining nine are Non-executive Directors. Of the nine Non-executive Directors, four are Independent Non-executive Directors whose indispensable function is to provide independent scrutiny. The Board meets regularly and five board meetings were held in the year with an average attendance rate of 98%. The Board authorises the Management to implement the strategies as approved by the Board. The Management is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Group and reports to the Board. The Chief Executive is responsible for providing leadership for the whole Management and implementing important policies and development strategies as adopted by the Board. In order to focus on strategic and material issues that have significant impact on the Group's operation, financial performance, risk management and long-term development, four committees have been established under the Board to oversee the major areas of the Group. Details of the committees are given below:

## Executive Committee ("EC")

The EC has been delegated with authorities from the Board to handle matters which require the Board's review, but arise during the adjournment of the Board. Its responsibilities include:

- approving policies, implementation plans and management measures to effect the group-wide development strategies and business plans approved by the Board;
- reviewing the implementation progress of strategies and business plans;
- recommending strategic proposals to the Board for its consideration and approval;
- approving the Group's rules and regulations according to the policies imposed by the supervisory authorities and the holding companies; and
- reviewing and approving significant credit applications.

The members of EC during the year and up to date of the Report of the Directors are:

Mr Zheng Wei (Chairman)	(appointed on 20 April 2017)
Ms Tsoi Lai Ha	(appointed on 20 April 2017)
Mr Fu Kim	(re-designated from Chairman to member on 20 April 2017)
Mr Chan Yiu Fai	(resigned on 20 April 2017)
Ms Tse Siu Ling	(resigned on 27 March 2017)

All of them are Directors of the Bank. Four EC meetings were held in the year with an attendance rate of 100%.

## 公司治理（續）

### 稽核委員會

稽核委員會協助董事會對本集團在以下方面履行監控職責：

- 財務報告的真實性和財務報告程序；
- 內部監控系統；
- 內部稽核職能的有效性及其稽核處主管的績效評估；
- 外部核數師的聘任及其資格及獨立性的審查和工作表現的評估；
- 本集團財務報告的定期審閱和年度審計；
- 遵循有關會計準則及法律和監管規定中有關財務信息披露的要求；及
- 本集團的公司治理架構及實施。

於年內及截至董事會報告日期止，稽核委員會成員如下：

李開賢先生（主席）	
張惠慶先生	
陳遠才先生	
余國春先生	
蔡麗霞女士	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日獲委任）
吳家瑋先生	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日辭任）

彼等均為本銀行之非執行董事，其中李開賢先生、張惠慶先生及余國春先生均為獨立非執行董事。稽核委員會於年內召開了 4 次會議，出席率達 95%。

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Audit Committee (“AC”)

The AC assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight role over the Group in the following areas:

- integrity of financial statements and financial reporting process;
- internal control systems;
- effectiveness of internal audit function and performance appraisal of the Head of Audit Division;
- appointment of external auditor and assessment of its qualification, independence and performance;
- periodic review and annual audit of the Group's financial statements;
- compliance with applicable accounting standards as well as legal and regulatory requirements on financial disclosures; and
- corporate governance framework of the Group and implementation thereof.

The members of AC during the year and up to date of the Report of the Directors are:

Mr Lee Hoi Yin, Stephen (Chairman)	
Mr Cheung Wai Hing	
Mr Tan Wan Chye	
Mr Yu Kwok Chun	
Ms Tsoi Lai Ha	(appointed on 20 April 2017)
Mr Woo Chia Wei	(resigned on 20 April 2017)

All of them are Non-executive Directors of the Bank. Among them, Mr Lee Hoi Yin, Stephen, Mr Cheung Wai Hing and Mr Yu Kwok Chun are Independent Non-executive Directors. Four AC meetings were held in the year with an attendance rate of 95%.

## 公司治理（續）

### 風險管理委員會

風險管理委員會協助董事會就本集團之風險管理履行以下（但不僅限於）的職責：

- 建立本集團的風險偏好和風險管理戰略，確定本集團的風險組合狀況；
- 識別、評估、管理本集團不同業務單位面臨的重大風險；
- 審查和評估本集團風險管理政策、制度和內部監控的充分性及有效性；
- 審視及監察本集團資本金管理；
- 審查和批准本集團目標平衡表；
- 審查及監控本集團對風險管理政策、制度及內部監控的遵守情況；
- 審查和批准本集團高層次的風險管理相關政策；及
- 審查和批准重大的或高風險的風險承擔或交易（信貸業務交易除外）。

於年內及截至董事會報告日期止，風險管理委員會成員如下：

余國春先生（主席）	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日 由委員調任主席）
李開賢先生	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日 獲委任）
鄭 威先生	（於 2017 年 3 月 28 日 獲委任）
吳亮星先生	（於 2017 年 3 月 27 日 辭任）
謝小玲女士	（於 2017 年 3 月 27 日 辭任）
傅 劍先生	（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日 辭任）

彼等均為本銀行之董事，其中余國春先生及李開賢先生為獨立非執行董事。風險管理委員會於年內召開了 4 次會議，出席率達 95%。

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Risk Management Committee (“RC”)

The RC assists the Board in performing the duties in respect of the risk management of the Group in, among others, the following areas:

- formulation of the risk appetite and risk management strategy of the Group and determination of the Group's risk profile;
- identification, assessment and management of material risks faced by various business units of the Group;
- review and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management policies, system and internal control;
- review and monitoring of the Group's capital management;
- review and approval of the Group's target balance sheet;
- review and monitoring of the Group's compliance with the risk management policies, system and internal control;
- review and approval of high-level risk-related policies of the Group; and
- review and approval of significant or high risk exposures or transactions (except for credit transactions).

The members of RC during the year and up to date of the Report of the Directors are:

Mr Yu Kwok Chun (Chairman)	(re-designated from member to Chairman on 20 April 2017)
Mr Lee Hoi Yin, Stephen	(appointed on 20 April 2017)
Mr Zheng Wei	(appointed on 28 March 2017)
Mr Ng Leung Sing	(resigned on 27 March 2017)
Ms Tse Siu Ling	(resigned on 27 March 2017)
Mr Fu Kim	(resigned on 20 April 2017)

All of them are Directors of the Bank. Among them, Mr Yu Kwok Chun and Mr. Lee Hoi Yin, Stephen are Independent Non-executive Directors. Four RC meetings were held in the year with an attendance rate of 95%.



## 公司治理（續）

### 提名及薪酬委員會

提名及薪酬委員會負責協助董事會對本集團在以下方面履行職責：

- 本集團的人力資源策略、薪酬策略及激勵框架；
- 董事、董事會附屬委員會成員、及由董事會不時指定的高級管理人員的篩選和提名；
- 董事會和各委員會的結構、規模、組成（包括成員的技能、經驗和知識）；
- 董事、各委員會成員、高層管理人員及主要人員的薪酬；
- 董事會及各委員會的有效性；及
- 董事及高級管理人員的培訓及持續專業發展。

於年內及截至董事會報告日期止，提名及薪酬委員會成員如下：

張惠慶先生（主席）

蔡麗霞女士（於 2017 年 4 月 20 日獲委任）

吳家璋先生

謝小玲女士（於 2017 年 3 月 27 日辭任）

彼等均為本銀行之非執行董事。其中張惠慶先生及吳家璋先生均為獨立非執行董事。提名及薪酬委員會於年內共召開兩次會議，出席率達 100%。

於年內的主要工作（包括審批、審議並向董事會建議）：

- 重要人力資源及薪酬政策的重檢、修訂和制訂；
- 審批本銀行高級管理人員及主要人員 2016 年度考核、花紅及 2017 年度調薪的建議；
- 審議金管局《穩建的薪酬制度指引》定義下的本銀行四種人員年度重檢的建議；及
- 審議調整本銀行高級管理人員、董事會成員以及董事袍金的建議。

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Nomination and Remuneration Committee (“NRC”)

The NRC assists the Board in performing the duties in respect of the Group in the following areas:

- human resources strategy, remuneration strategy and incentive framework of the Group;
- selection and nomination of Directors, Board Committee members and certain senior executives as designated by the Board from time to time;
- structure, size and composition (including skills, experience and knowledge) of the Board and Board Committees;
- remuneration of Directors, Board Committee members, senior management and key personnel;
- effectiveness of the Board and Board Committees, and
- training and continuous professional development of Directors and Senior Management.

The members of the NRC during the year and up to date of the Report of the Directors are:

Mr Cheung Wai Hing (Chairman)

Ms Tsoi Lai Ha (appointed on 20 April 2017)

Mr Woo Chia Wei

Ms Tse Siu Ling (resigned on 27 March 2017)

All of them are Non-executive Directors of the Bank. Among them, Mr Cheung Wai Hing and Mr Woo Chia Wei are Independent Non-executive Directors. Two NRC meetings were held during the year with an attendance rate of 100%.

Major tasks performed during the year (included the approval, review and proposal to the Board):

- review the amendment and formulation on the major human resources and remuneration policies;
- review on the performance appraisal result and bonus payment for the year 2016 and the proposal on the salary adjustment for the year 2017 of the Senior Management and Key Personnel;
- proposal on the Annual Review of the Four Type of Staff as delineated in the “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System” of HKMA; and
- review on the change of senior management of the Bank, members of the Board of Directors and their remuneration package.

## 公司治理（續）

### 薪酬及激勵機制

本集團的薪酬及激勵機制按「有效激勵」及「穩健薪酬管理」的原則，將薪酬與績效及風險因素緊密掛鉤，在鼓勵員工提高績效的同時，也加強員工的風險意識，實現穩健的薪酬管理。

本集團的薪酬及激勵政策已符合金管局《穩健的薪酬制度指引》訂明的總體原則並適用於本銀行及其所有附屬機構（包括香港地區及以外的分支機構）。

#### 1. 「高級管理人員」及「主要人員」

下列人員已界定為符合金管局《穩健的薪酬制度指引》定義之「高級管理人員」及「主要人員」：

- 「高級管理人員」：董事會指定的高管人員，負責總體策略或重要業務，包括總裁、總經理及副總經理。
- 「主要人員」：個人業務活動涉及重大風險承擔，對風險暴露有重大影響，或個人職責對風險管理有直接、重大影響，或對盈利有直接影響的人員，包括業務盈利規模較大的單位主管、財資業務主管，以及對風險管理有直接影響的職能單位第一責任人。

#### 2. 薪酬政策的決策過程

為體現上述原則，並確保本集團的薪酬政策能促進有效的風險管理，本集團層面的薪酬政策由人力資源處主責提出建議，視實際需要徵詢風險管理、財務管理、及合規等風險監控職能單位意見，以平衡員工激勵、穩健薪酬管理及審慎風險管理的需要。薪酬政策建議提呈提名及薪酬委員會審定。

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism

The Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism of the Group is based on the principles of “effective motivation” and “sound remuneration management”. It links remuneration with performance and risk factors closely. It serves to encourage staff to enhance their performance and, at the same time, to strengthen their awareness of risk so as to achieve sound remuneration management.

The Remuneration and Incentive Policy of the Group is generally in line with the board principles set out in the HKMA’s “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System” and applicable to the Bank and all of its subsidiaries (including the branches and institutions within and outside Hong Kong).

#### 1. “Senior Management” and “Key Personnel”

The following groups of employees have been identified as the “Senior Management” and “Key Personnel” as defined in the HKMA’s “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System”:

- “Senior Management”: The senior executives designated by the Board who are responsible for oversight of the firm-wide strategy or material business lines, including Chief Executive, General Manager and Deputy General Managers.
- “Key Personnel”: The employees whose individual business activities involve the assumption of material risk which may have significant impact on risk exposure, or whose individual responsibilities are directly and materially linked to the risk management, or those who have direct influence to the profit, including heads of material business lines, Head of Treasury, as well as heads of risk control functions.

#### 2. Determination of the Remuneration Policy

To fulfil the above-mentioned principles and to facilitate effective risk management within the framework of the Remuneration Policy of the Group, Human Resources Division is responsible for proposing the Remuneration Policy of the Group and will seek consultation from the risk control units including risk management, financial management and compliance if necessary, in order to balance the needs for staff motivations, sound remuneration and prudent risk management. The proposed Remuneration Policy will be submitted to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for approval.

## 公司治理（續）

### 薪酬及激勵機制（續）

#### 3. 薪酬及激勵機制的主要特色

##### (1) 績效管理機制

本集團的績效管理機制對集團層面、單位層面及個人層面的績效管理作出規範。本集團年度目標在平衡計分卡的框架下，向下層分解，從財務、客戶、基礎建設／重點工作、人員、風險管理及合規等維度對高級管理人員及不同單位的績效表現作出評核。對於各級員工，透過分層績效管理模式，將本集團年度目標與各崗位的要求連結，並以員工完成工作指標、對所屬單位整體績效的影響、履行本職工作風險管理責任及合規守紀等情況作為評定個人表現的主要依據，既量度工作成果，亦注重工作過程中所涉及風險的評估及管理，確保本集團安全及正常運作。

##### (2) 薪酬的風險調節

為落實績效及薪酬與風險掛鉤的原則，本集團把涉及的主要風險調節因素結合到績效考核機制中，以信貸風險、市場風險、利率風險、流動性風險、操作風險、法律風險、合規風險和信譽風險作為衡量指標的框架。本集團的浮薪總額按經本銀行董事會審定的風險調節後的績效結果計算，並由本銀行董事會酌情決定，以確保本集團浮薪總額是在充分考慮本集團的風險概況及變化情況後決定，從而使薪酬制度貫徹有效的風險管理。

##### (3) 以績效為本、與風險掛鉤的薪酬管理

員工的薪酬由「固定薪酬」和「浮動薪酬」兩部分組成。固薪和浮薪的比重在達致適度平衡的前提下，因應員工職級、角色、責任及職能而釐定。以體現本集團鼓勵員工履行審慎的風險管理及落實長期財務的穩定性的理念。

每年本集團將結合薪酬策略、市場薪酬趨勢、員工薪金水平等因素，並根據本集團的支付能力及本集團、單位和員工的績效表現，定期重檢員工的固薪。如前所述，量度績效表現的因素，包括定量和定性的，也包括財務及非財務指標。

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)

#### 3. Key Features of the Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism

##### (1) Performance Management Mechanism

The Group has put in place a performance management mechanism to formalise the performance management at the levels of the Group, units and individuals. The annual targets of the Group will be cascaded down under the framework of balanced scorecard whereby the performance of the Senior Management and different units would be assessed from the perspectives of financial, customer, building blocks/key tasks, human capital, risk management and compliance. For individual staff at different levels, annual targets of the Group will be tied to their job requirements through the performance management mechanism. Performance of individuals will be appraised on their achievement against targets, their contribution towards performance of their units and fulfilment of risk management duties and compliance. Not only is target accomplishment taken into account, but the risk exposure involved during the course of work could also be evaluated and managed, ensuring security and normal operation of the Group.

##### (2) Risk Adjustment of Remuneration

To put the principle of aligning performance and remuneration with risk into practice, based on the risk adjustment method of the Group, the key risk modifiers of the Bank have been incorporated into the performance management mechanism. Credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk and reputation risk form the framework of the risk adjustment method. The size of the variable remuneration pool of the Group is calculated according to the risk adjusted performance results approved by the Board of the Bank and is subject to its discretion. This method ensures the Group to fix the Group's variable remuneration pool after considering risk exposures and changes and to maintain effective risk management through the remuneration mechanism.

##### (3) Performance-based and Risk-adjusted Remuneration Management

The remuneration of staff is composed of "fixed remuneration" and "variable remuneration". The proportion of one to the other for individual staff members depends on job grades, roles, responsibilities and functions of the staff with the prerequisite that balance has to be struck between the fixed and variable portion, so as to encourage the staff to follow the philosophy of prudent risk management and sound long-term financial stability.

Every year, the Group will conduct periodic review on the fixed remuneration of the staff with reference to various factors like remuneration strategy, market pay trend and staff salary level, and will determine the remuneration based on the affordability of the Group as well as the performance of the Group, units and individuals. As mentioned above, performance assessment criteria include quantitative and qualitative factors, as well as financial and non-financial indicators.

## 公司治理（續）

### 薪酬及激勵機制（續）

#### 3. 薪酬及激勵機制的主要特色

##### (3) 以績效為本、與風險掛鉤的薪酬管理（續）

本銀行董事會主要根據本集團的財務績效表現、與本集團長期發展相關的非財務戰略性指標的完成情況，結合風險因素等作充分考慮後，審批本銀行浮薪資源總額。本銀行董事會可根據實際情況對本集團的浮薪資源總額作酌情調整。在本銀行業績表現較遜色時（如未達至銀行業績的門檻條件），原則上不發當年浮薪，惟董事會仍有權視實際情況作酌情處理。

在單位及員工層面方面，浮薪分配與單位及個人績效緊密掛鉤，有關績效的衡量須包含風險調節因素。風險控制職能單位人員的績效及薪酬評定基於其核心職能目標的完成情況，獨立於所監控的業務範圍；對於前線單位的風險控制人員，則透過跨單位的匯報及考核機制確保其績效薪酬的合適性。

##### (4) 浮薪發放與風險期掛鉤，體現本集團的長遠價值創造

為實現薪酬與風險期掛鉤的原則，使相關風險及其影響可在實際發放薪酬之前有足夠時間予以充分確定，員工的浮薪在達到遞延發放的門檻條件下，按規定，以現金形式作遞延發放。就遞延發放的安排，本集團採取遞進的模式，員工工作涉及風險期愈長、職等愈高或浮薪水平愈高的崗位，遞延浮薪的比例愈大。遞延的年期為3年。

遞延浮薪的歸屬與本集團長遠價值創造相連結。遞延浮薪的歸屬條件與本集團未來3年每年的績效掛鉤，每年在績效（含財務及非財務）達到門檻條件的情況下，員工按遞延浮薪的歸屬比例歸屬當年的遞延浮薪。若本集團或單位的績效表現估算需作重大修正、員工被證實犯欺詐、瀆職或違反內控政策的情況下，本集團便會索回員工並未歸屬的遞延浮薪，不予發放。

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)

#### 3. Key Features of the Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism

##### (3) Performance-based and Risk-adjusted Remuneration Management (continued)

The size of the Variable Remuneration Pool of the Bank is determined by the Board of the Bank on the basis of its financial performance and the achievement of non-financial strategic business targets under the long-term development of the Group. Thorough consideration is also made to the risk factors in the determination process. The size of the Variable Remuneration Pool is reached by the Board of the Bank who makes discretionary adjustment to it if deemed appropriate under prevailing circumstances. When the Bank's performance is relatively weak (e.g. failed to meet the threshold performance level), no variable remuneration will be paid out that year in principle, however, the Board of the Bank reserves the rights to exercise its discretion.

As far as individual units and individual staff are concerned, allocation of the variable remuneration is closely linked to the performance of the units, and that of each individual staff as well as the unit he/she is attached to, and the assessment of which should include risk modifiers. The performance and remuneration arrangement of risk control personnel are determined by the achievement of their core job responsibilities, which is independent from the business they oversee; for front-line risk controllers, a cross-departmental reporting and performance management system is applied to ensure the suitability of performance-based remuneration.

##### (4) Linking the payout of the variable remuneration with the time horizon of the risk to reflect the long-term value creation of the Group

To work out the principle of aligning remuneration with the time horizon of risk and to ensure that sufficient time is allowed to ascertain the associated risk and its impact before the actual payout, payout of the variable remuneration of staff is required to be deferred in cash if such amount reaches certain prescribed threshold. The Group adopts a progressive approach towards deferral. The longer the time horizon of risk in the activities conducted by the staff, the higher the job grade or the higher amount of the variable remuneration, the higher will be the proportion of deferral. Deferral period lasts for 3 years.

The vesting of the deferred variable remuneration is linked with the long-term value creation of the Group. The vesting conditions are linked to the yearly performance (financial and non-financial) of the Group in the next 3 years to the effect that the variable remuneration could only be vested to such extent as set for the relevant year in that 3-year period subject to the condition that the Group's performance has met the threshold requirement in the corresponding year. In case of material revision of the original estimates of the performance of the Group or individual units, or if a staff is found to commit fraud, or found to be of malfeasance or in violation of internal control policies, the unvested portion of the deferred variable remuneration of the relevant staff will be clawed back.



## 公司治理（續）

### 薪酬及激勵機制（續）

#### 4. 薪酬政策的年度重檢

- (1) 本集團的薪酬政策結合外部監管要求、市場情況、組織架構調整和風險管理要求等變化作年度重檢。
- (2) 於年內對本銀行《浮薪遞延政策》做出重檢，修訂版本將採取更為嚴謹的遞延措施，以遵循審慎的風險管理及落實長期財務穩定的理念。
- (3) 結合本銀行最新組織架構及業務策略，重檢《穩健的薪酬制度指引》所定義之「高級管理人員」及「主要人員」等的界定方法及崗位清單。

#### 5. 外部薪酬顧問

為確保薪酬激勵機制的合適性，保持薪酬的市場競爭力，本銀行曾就高級管理人員和關鍵崗位的薪酬管理事宜以及市場薪酬數據諮詢 Willis Towers Watson Hong Kong Limited 的獨立意見。本銀行參考有關市場數據進行薪酬管理。

#### 6. 薪酬披露

本集團已完全遵照金管局《穩健的薪酬制度指引》第三部分要求，披露本集團薪酬及激勵機制的相關資訊。

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)

#### 4. Annual Review of Remuneration Policy

- (1) The Remuneration Policy of the Group is subject to annual review with reference to changes on external regulatory requirements, market conditions, organisational structure and risk management requirements, etc.
- (2) The annual review of the “Variable Pay Deferral Policy” of the Bank has been conducted during the year. The amended version will adopt stricter deferred measures, so as to follow the philosophy of prudent risk management and sound long-term financial stability.
- (3) Based on the latest organization structure and the business strategy of the Bank, the identification criteria & position lists of the “Senior Management” and “Key Personnel” and etc., as delineated in the “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System”, were also reviewed.

#### 5. External Remuneration Consultant

To ensure the suitability and competitiveness of the remuneration and incentive mechanism, the Bank appointed Willis Towers Watson Hong Kong Limited for independent consultation in areas of pay management mechanism and market remuneration data of Senior Management and key positions. The Bank has taken the relevant market information into account on the remuneration management.

#### 6. Disclosure on Remuneration

The Group has fully complied with the guideline in Part 3 of the “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System” issued by the HKMA to disclose information in relation to our remuneration and incentive mechanism.

## 獨立核數師報告



致集友銀行有限公司成員  
(於香港註冊成立的有限公司)

### 意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第 38 至 191 頁的集友銀行有限公司(以下簡稱「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表,此綜合財務報表包括於二零一七年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合收益表、綜合全面收益表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表,以及綜合財務報表附註,包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為,該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了貴集團於二零一七年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量,並已遵照香港《公司條例》妥為擬備。

### 意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就綜合審計財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒布的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」),我們獨立於貴集團,並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信,我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

### 關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷,認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。該等事項是在我們審計整體綜合財務報表及出具意見時進行處理的。我們不會對這些事項提供單獨的意見。

#### 客戶貸款的減值額

請參閱綜合財務報表附註 11、22 和 23 和第 63 至 65 頁上的會計政策。

#### 關鍵審計事項審計對策

貴集團截至二零一七年十二月三十一日的客戶貸款為港幣 42,283,361,000 元,其中 9% 與中華人民共和國(不包括香港)的風險敞口有關。

管理層會在出現明顯的客觀減值跡象時進行客戶貸款的減值額準備。

集團的特定分類或減值貸款總額由二零一六年十二月三十一日的港幣 193,093,000 元上升至二零一七年十二月三十一日的港幣 200,201,000 元。於二零一七年十二月三十一日,貸款減值準備總額為港幣 246,448,000 元,其中個別減值及組合減值分別為港幣 70,115,000 元和港幣 176,333,000 元。

#### 我們的應對

與評估客戶貸款減值準備相關的審計程序包括以下各項:

- 圍繞客戶貸款的審批、記錄、監控及重組、貸款評級和個別減值準備計量的關鍵內部控制的設計、執行及運行有效性進行測試;
- 於在處理客戶貸款中比較關鍵的系統,我們的資訊技術專家也參與了評估這些系統中相關自動控制的設計、執行及運行有效性。我們還評估了包括系統存取權限和資訊及變更管理等內部控制的設計、執行及運行有效性;
- 通過對需要主觀判斷的資訊參數進行審慎評估、從外部管道獲得相應證明和與集團其他內部及我們的歷史資料所記載的減值損失進行對比,評價集團用於計算組合貸款損失的模型及假設的恰當性。在這一過程中,我們將會對集團對所使用的假設及資訊參數的修訂,運用經濟因素時發揮判斷的一致性、損失發生期及往年損失追溯期的長短提出質疑。我們也會將模型中所運用的經濟因素與市場訊息進行對比,以評價這些資料是否與市場及經濟的發展相符。我們還會通過追蹤逾期帳戶從發生影響信貸事件到將該帳戶降級至不良貸款的週期來評價損失發生期的恰當性。在對以上因素進行綜合考慮以後,對組合減值損失進行了重新計算以確定該項目的金額;

## 獨立核數師報告（續）

### 客戶貸款的減值額（續）

請參閱綜合財務報表附註 11、22 和 23 和第 63 至 65 頁上的會計政策。

#### 關鍵審計事項審計對策（續）

從集團的角度來說，在決定貸款減值損失時不確定性最大的是運用組合減值損失模型來計算減值損失的貸款組合，因為這些貸款通常為無擔保貸款或者面臨著押品價值不足以覆蓋貸款餘額風險。

管理層會在出現明顯的客觀減值跡象時對個別減值準備進行預測。管理層會根據一系列的因子來作出判斷以決定損失的規模。這些因子包括是否存在收回貸款的補救措施、借款人的財務情況、抵押品價值、索賠資格和是否存在其他債權人及其合作程度。雖然集團聘請了外部估值機構對部份抵押品進行估值，但是清償的可執行性、執行時間及資產變現的方式都會影響最終的回收金額，從而影響報告日的減值損失金額。

組合減值損失的計算很大程度上取決於外在宏觀經濟環境及貴集團內部的信用風險管理。貴集團的組合減值損失乃建基於貴集團的歷史貸款損失、歷史衍化期（即出現最終導致違約的事件和記錄實際損失的時間區間）及其他調整因素。

由於客戶貸款的減值準備內含不確定性和涉及管理層判斷以及其對貴集團財務業績和資本的重大影響，我們將其認定為一項關鍵審計事項。

#### 評估金融工具的公平價值

請參閱綜合財務報表附註 5、20、21 和 24 及第 55 至 62 頁上的會計政策。

#### 關鍵審計事項審計對策

貴集團於二零一七年十二月三十一日持有此類金融工具的公平價值金額為港幣20,334,043,000元，其中在公平價值分級內第一級、第二級和第三級的金融工具公平價值分別為港幣502,658,000元、港幣19,817,107,000元及港幣14,278,000元。

貴集團以公平價值列賬的金融工具的估值以市場數據和估值模型為基礎，其中估值模型通常需要大量的參數輸入。大部分參數源自於高流動性市場中可獲取的數據。當可觀察的數據無法從高流動性市場獲取時，即公平價值屬於第三級的情形下，管理層便需提供估算，這當中會涉及管理層的重大判斷。

此外，貴集團已對特定的第二級及第三級金融工具開發了自有估值模型，這也會涉及管理層的重大判斷。

#### 我們的應對（續）

運用以風險為基礎的方法選擇樣本進行信貸審閱以評價個別減值準備是否恰當。我們按照行業別分析貸款組合，抽選較易受目前經濟放緩影響的行業來進行信貸審核，例如受商品價格下降及產能過剩所影響的行業。我們還根據其他風險因素及貴集團的監察清單，逾期款項報告和壓力測試結果，抽樣進行信貸審核。我們亦進一步抽查根據香港金融管理局頒布的貸款分類系統準則撥歸為「關注類」或「不良類」的貸款；

我們以抽取樣本方式對減值貸款的現金流預測進行了審慎評估，對貴集團回收方案的可行性提出了質詢，對抵押品變現的時間及方式進行了評價，並考慮了管理層主張的其他還款來源。我們還評估了管理層在運用關鍵性假設時的貫徹性、基本原則改變的合理性以及將貴集團獲取的數據與我們的獨立來源的數據進行了對比；及

我們評估了貴集團在對特定抵押物進行估值時所聘用外部評估師的勝任能力和專業素質。

#### 我們的應對

與評估金融工具公平價值相關的審計程序包括以下各項：

評估貴集團對金融工具估值及獨立價格驗證相關的內部控制的設計、實施和操作上的成效；

利用本所內部信息技術專家，評估處理金融工具相關交易的主要系統內部分自動化控制於設計、實施和操作上的成效。我們還評估了這些相關系統的關鍵內部控制（包括對系統登入的控制以及對數據和變更管理的控制）在設計、實施和操作上的成效；

採用抽樣的方式，通過比較貴集團採用的公平價值與公開可獲取的市場數據，評估公平價值屬於第一級及特定的第二級的金融工具的估值；

## 獨立核數師報告（續）

### 評估金融工具的公平價值（續）

請參閱綜合財務報表附註 5、20、21 和 24 及第 55 至 62 頁上的會計政策。

### 關鍵審計事項審計對策（續）

### 我們的應對（續）

由於金融工具公平價值的評估涉及一定複雜性，而部分金融工具亦涉及管理層的重大判斷，以及部分金融工具使用的參數的透明度較低而增加潛在錯誤風險，我們因此對金融工具公平價值的評估識別為關鍵審計事項。

- － 評估管理層所採用的金融工具估值法，以及評估估值時所使用的參數和假設；
- － 採用抽樣的方式，由本所內部估值專家對公平價值屬於第二級的金融工具進行獨立估值，並將我們的估值結果與貴集團的估值結果進行比較。我們的程序包括制定估值模型、獨立獲取及驗證參數；
- － 評估綜合財務報表中與金融工具相關的披露是否符合有關會計準則的要求，恰當反映了貴集團的金融工具估值風險。

### 綜合財務報表及其核數師報告以外的信息

董事需對其他信息負責。其他信息包括刊載於年報內的全部信息，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦不對該等其他信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對綜合財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。

基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

### 董事就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》擬備真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備綜合財務報表時，董事負責評估貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

稽核委員會協助董事履行監督貴集團的財務報告過程的責任。

### 核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們是按照香港《公司條例》第 405 條的規定，僅向整體成員報告。除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或滙總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。



## 獨立核數師報告（續）

### 核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任（續）

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對 貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責 貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，我們與稽核委員會溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我們還向稽核委員會提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，相關的防範措施。

從與稽核委員會溝通的事項中，我們確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。我們在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或在極端罕見的情況下，如果合理預期在我們報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，我們決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是方海雲(Fong Hoi Wan)。

畢馬威會計師事務所  
執業會計師  
香港中環  
遮打道十號  
太子大廈八樓

二零一八年三月二十七日

## Independent Auditor's Report



Independent auditor's report to the members of  
Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited  
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") set out on pages 38 to 191, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2017 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSA") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

#### Impairment of advances to customers

Refer to notes 11, 22 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 63 to 65.

##### The Key Audit Matter

The Group's advances to customers as at 31 December 2017 amounted to HK\$42,283,361,000, 9% of which related to exposures in the People's Republic of China, excluding Hong Kong.

An impairment allowance is recognised when there is objective evidence that an advance to customer is impaired.

##### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures to assess impairment of advances to customers included the following:

- assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over the approval, recording, monitoring and restructuring of advances to customers, the credit grading process and the measurement of impairment allowances for individually assessed advances to customers;
- for the key underlying systems used for processing of transactions in relation to advances to customers we utilised our information technology specialists to assess the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of a selection of relevant automated controls within these systems. We also assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over these underlying systems, including controls over access to these systems and controls over data and management of changes in the information systems;

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

### Impairment of advances to customers (continued)

Refer to notes 11, 22 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 63 to 65.

#### The Key Audit Matter (continued)

The amount of classified or impaired loans of the Group increased from HK\$193,093,000 as at 31 December 2016 to HK\$200,201,000 as at 31 December 2017, with total impairment allowances amounting to HK\$246,448,000 (including HK\$70,115,000 and HK\$176,333,000 for individual impairment allowance and collective impairment allowance respectively) as at 31 December 2017.

From the Group's perspective, the portfolios which gave rise to the greatest uncertainty in determining impairment allowances for advances to customers were those where the advances to customers were unsecured, where the advances to customers were subject to potential collateral shortfalls or where impairment allowances were derived from collective assessment models.

Individual impairment allowances are estimated by management once objective evidence of impairment becomes apparent. Management exercises judgement in determining the quantum of loss based on a range of factors. These include available remedies for recovery, the financial situation of the borrower, collateral valuation, the seniority of claim and the existence and cooperativeness of other creditors. Whilst the Group appoints external valuers for the valuation of certain collateral, enforceability, timing and means of realisation also affect the ultimate collectability and thereby the amount of impairment allowances as at the reporting date.

The determination of collective impairment allowance is heavily dependent on the external macro environment and the Group's internal credit risk management. The Group's collective impairment allowance is derived from estimates including the Group's historical losses for advances to customers, the loss emergence period (i.e., the time lapse between the occurrence of the event causing eventual default to the actual charge-off) and other adjustment factors.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit (continued)

- evaluating the validity of the models used and assumptions adopted in the Group's calculation of collective impairment allowances by critically assessing input parameters involving subjective judgement, seeking collaborative evidence from external sources and comparing the historical losses against the Group's other internal records. As part of these procedures, we challenged the Group's revisions to estimates and input parameters, the consistency of judgement applied in the use of economic factors, the loss emergence period and the observation period for historical losses. We compared the economic factors used in the model to market information to assess whether they were aligned with relevant market and economic development. We also assessed the emergence period by tracing the lifecycle of overdue accounts from the occurrence of the specific credit event causing eventual default to the actual date the account was identified as impaired. Having considered the above, we performed recalculations to assess the amount of collective impairment allowances;
- assessing the impairment allowances for individually impaired advances to customers by selecting a risk-based sample for credit review. We analysed the advances to customers by industry sector to select samples for credit review in industries more vulnerable to economic slowdown. We also selected samples based on other risk criteria and from the Group's watch list and overdue report. We utilised our information technology specialists to assess the compilation of the overdue report. We selected further samples for credit review from advances to customers classified as "Special Mention" or "Non-performing" in accordance with the Guideline on Loan Classification System as set by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority;
- critically assessing, on a sample basis, the forecast cash flows for impaired advances to customers, challenging the viability of the Group's recovery plans, evaluating the timing and means of realisation of collateral and considering other sources of repayment asserted by management. We also evaluated the consistency of management's application of key assumptions, assessed any change in basis and compared the data to our own data sources; and
- evaluating the competence and integrity of the external valuers engaged by the Group to value certain collateral and comparing the valuation of collateral provided by the external valuers with publicly available information, on a sample basis.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

### Impairment of advances to customers (continued)

Refer to notes 11, 22 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 63 to 65.

#### The Key Audit Matter (continued)

We identified impairment of advances to customers as a key audit matter because of the inherent uncertainty and management judgement involved in determining the amount of impairment allowances and because of its significance to the financial results and capital of the Group.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit (continued)

### Assessment of the fair value of financial instruments

Refer to notes 5, 20, 21 and 24 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 55 to 62.

#### The Key Audit Matter (continued)

As at 31 December 2017 the fair value of the Group's financial instruments was HK\$20,334,043,000 of which HK\$502,658,000, HK\$19,817,107,000 and HK\$14,278,000 were classified as level 1, 2 and 3 financial instruments respectively.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit (continued)

Our audit procedures to assess the fair value of financial instruments included the following:

- assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over the valuation and independent price verification for financial instruments;

The valuation of the Group's financial instruments, which are stated at their fair values, is based on a combination of market data and valuation models which often require a considerable number of inputs. Many of these inputs are obtained from readily available data for liquid markets. Where such observable data is not readily available, as in the case of level 3 financial instruments, estimates need to be developed which can involve significant management judgement.

- for the key underlying systems used for the processing of transactions in relation to financial instruments we utilised our information technology specialists to assess the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of a selection of relevant automated controls within these systems. We also assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the key internal controls over these underlying systems, including controls over access to these systems and controls over data and change management;

The Group has developed its own models to value certain level 2 and 3 financial instruments, which involves significant management judgement.

- assessing the fair values of level 1 and certain level 2 financial instruments by comparing the fair values applied by the Group with publicly available market data, on a sample basis;

We identified assessment of the fair value of financial instruments as a key audit matter because of the degree of complexity involved in valuing certain financial instruments and because of the degree of judgement exercised by management in developing its own models and in determining the inputs used in the valuation models.

- evaluating the methodology adopted by management and assessing the reasonableness of the inputs and assumptions used by management in the valuations;

- engaging our internal valuation specialists to perform, on a sample basis, independent valuations of certain level 2 financial instruments and comparing these valuations with the Group's valuations. Our independent valuations included developing models, obtaining inputs independently and, verifying the inputs obtained independently; and

- assessing whether the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements appropriately reflected the Group's exposure to financial instrument valuation risk with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards.



## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

### Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Fong Hoi Wan.

**KPMG**  
**Certified Public Accountants**

8th Floor, Prince's Building  
10 Chater Road  
Central, Hong Kong

27 March 2018

**綜合收益表**
**Consolidated Income Statement**

截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	附註 Notes	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
利息收入	Interest income		1,385,960	1,149,623
利息支出	Interest expense		(435,456)	(310,542)
<b>淨利息收入</b>	<b>Net interest income</b>	6	<b>950,504</b>	839,081
服務費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income		473,211	328,682
服務費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense		(22,221)	(19,126)
<b>淨服務費及佣金收入</b>	<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	7	<b>450,990</b>	309,556
淨交易性收益	Net trading gain	8	7,935	64,725
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之 金融工具淨收益／（虧損）	Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		793	(7,190)
其他金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on other financial assets	9	8,167	84,335
其他經營收入	Other operating income	10	7,691	15,256
<b>提取減值準備前之淨經營收入</b>	<b>Net operating income before impairment allowances</b>		<b>1,426,080</b>	1,305,763
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	11	(62,300)	(63,917)
<b>淨經營收入</b>	<b>Net operating income</b>		<b>1,363,780</b>	1,241,846
經營支出	Operating expenses	12	(476,890)	(458,456)
<b>經營溢利</b>	<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>886,890</b>	783,390
投資物業公平值調整之淨收益／（虧損）	Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments on investment properties	13	11,050	(14,100)
出售／重估物業、器材及設備之 淨收益／（虧損）	Net gain/(loss) from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	14	702	(667)
<b>除稅前溢利</b>	<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>898,642</b>	768,623
稅項	Taxation	15	(146,810)	(116,764)
<b>年度溢利</b>	<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>751,832</b>	651,859
<b>股息</b>	<b>Dividends</b>	16	-	-

第 43 至 191 頁之附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。

The notes on pages 43 to 191 are an integral part of these financial statements.

**綜合全面收益表**
**Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**

截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	附註 Notes	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
<b>年度溢利</b>	<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>751,832</b>	651,859
其後不可重新分類至收益表內的項目：	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement:			
房產：	Premises:			
房產重估	Revaluation of premises	26	(9,403)	(40,931)
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	30	3,798	7,863
			<b>(5,605)</b>	(33,068)
其後可重新分類至收益表內的項目：	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:			
可供出售證券：	Available-for-sale securities:			
可供出售證券之公平值變化	Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	24	(40,553)	(51,410)
因處置可供出售證券之轉撥重新分類至收益表	Release upon disposal of available-for-sale securities reclassified to income statement	9	(8,225)	(84,451)
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	30	9,110	8,885
			<b>(39,668)</b>	(126,976)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference		<b>88,967</b>	(74,794)
			<b>49,299</b>	(201,770)
<b>年度除稅後其他全面收益</b>	<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>43,694</b>	(234,838)
<b>年度全面收益總額</b>	<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>795,526</b>	417,021
<b>應佔全面收益總額：</b>	<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>			
本銀行股東權益	Equity holders of the Bank		<b>795,526</b>	417,021

第 43 至 191 頁之附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。

The notes on pages 43 to 191 are an integral part of these financial statements.



**綜合財務狀況表**
**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

於 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	附註 Notes	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
<b>資產</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>			
庫存現金及存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	19	17,287,963	5,274,371
在銀行及其他金融機構一至十二個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months		780,905	1,037,868
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	20	212,225	653,943
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	21	129,146	99,435
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	22	43,054,376	31,137,452
證券投資	Investment in securities	24	20,011,461	13,387,676
投資物業	Investment properties	25	214,910	203,860
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	26	1,552,253	1,532,373
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	30	19,911	14,179
其他資產	Other assets	27	825,781	721,102
資產總額	Total assets		84,088,931	54,062,259
<b>負債</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions		9,987,634	1,004,055
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	21	18,789	16,971
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	28	63,279,437	45,437,620
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	29	1,000,068	557,688
應付稅項負債	Current tax liabilities		91,552	55,879
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	30	147,954	159,787
負債總額	Total liabilities		74,525,434	47,232,000
<b>資本</b>	<b>EQUITY</b>			
股本	Share capital	31	300,000	300,000
儲備	Reserves		7,325,785	6,530,259
本銀行股東應佔股本和儲備	Capital and reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Bank		7,625,785	6,830,259
額外資本工具	Additional equity instruments	32	1,937,712	-
資本總額	Total equity		9,563,497	6,830,259
負債及資本總額	Total liabilities and equity		84,088,931	54,062,259

第 43 至 191 頁之附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。

The notes on pages 43 to 191 are an integral part of these financial statements.

經董事會於 2018 年 3 月 27 日通過核准並由以下人士代表簽署：

Approved by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2018 and signed on behalf of the Board by:

呂耀明 鄭威  
董事 董事

LYU Yaoming ZHENG Wei  
Director Director

**綜合權益變動表**
**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity**

		歸屬於本銀行股東 Attributable to equity holders of the Bank								
		儲備 Reserves								
		股本	房產重估 儲備	可供出售 證券公平值 變動儲備 Reserve for fair value changes of available- for-sale securities	監管儲備*	換算儲備	留存盈利	總計	額外資本工具	資本總額
		Share capital	Premises revaluation reserve		Regulatory reserve*	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Additional equity instruments	Total equity
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列賬	At 1 January 2016, as previously reported	300,000	1,161,107	84,815	223,259	2,774	4,687,556	6,459,511	-	6,459,511
留存盈利期初結餘的調 整	Adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(46,273)	(46,273)	-	(46,273)
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2016, as restated	300,000	1,161,107	84,815	223,259	2,774	4,641,283	6,413,238	-	6,413,238
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	651,859	651,859	-	651,859
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:									
房產	Premises	-	(33,068)	-	-	-	-	(33,068)	-	(33,068)
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	(126,976)	-	-	-	(126,976)	-	(126,976)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	(1,314)	-	(73,480)	-	(74,794)	-	(74,794)
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	(33,068)	(128,290)	-	(73,480)	651,859	417,021	-	417,021
轉撥至留存盈利	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	6,764	-	(6,764)	-	-	-
股息	Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	300,000	1,128,039	(43,475)	230,023	(70,706)	5,286,378	6,830,259	-	6,830,259
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列賬	At 1 January 2017, as previously reported	300,000	1,128,039	(43,475)	230,023	(70,706)	5,332,651	6,876,532	-	6,876,532
留存盈利期初結餘的調 整	Adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(46,273)	(46,273)	-	(46,273)
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2017, as restated	300,000	1,128,039	(43,475)	230,023	(70,706)	5,286,378	6,830,259	-	6,830,259
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	751,832	751,832	-	751,832
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:									
房產	Premises	-	(5,605)	-	-	-	-	(5,605)	-	(5,605)
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	(39,668)	-	-	-	(39,668)	-	(39,668)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	(1,742)	-	90,709	-	88,967	-	88,967
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	(5,605)	(41,410)	-	90,709	751,832	795,526	-	795,526
發行額外資本工具	Issue of additional equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,937,712	1,937,712
轉撥至留存盈利	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	95,368	-	(95,368)	-	-	-
股息	Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	300,000	1,122,434	(84,885)	325,391	20,003	5,942,842	7,625,785	1,937,712	9,563,497

\* 除按香港會計準則第 39 號對貸款提取減值準備外，按金管局要求撥轉部分留存盈利至監管儲備作銀行一般風險之用（包括未來損失或其他不可預期風險）。

\* In accordance with the requirements of the HKMA, the amounts are set aside for general banking risks, including future losses or other unforeseeable risks, in addition to the loan impairment allowances recognised under Hong Kong Accounting Standard ("HKAS") 39.

第 43 至 191 頁之附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。

The notes on pages 43 to 191 are an integral part of these financial statements.

**綜合現金流量表**
**Consolidated Cash Flow Statement**

截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	附註 Notes	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
<b>經營業務之現金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
除稅前經營現金之流入／（流出）	Operating cash inflow/(outflow) before taxation	33(a)	<b>12,355,313</b>	(3,887,266)
支付香港利得稅	Hong Kong profits tax paid		<b>(93,997)</b>	(105,877)
支付海外利得稅	Overseas profits tax paid		<b>(18,259)</b>	(20,346)
<b>經營業務之現金流入／（流出）淨額</b>	<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>		<b>12,243,057</b>	(4,013,489)
<b>投資業務之現金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
購入物業、器材及設備	Purchase of properties, plant and equipment	26	<b>(54,525)</b>	(40,391)
出售物業、器材及設備所得款項	Proceeds from disposal of properties, plant and equipment		<b>398</b>	952
<b>投資業務之現金流出淨額</b>	<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>		<b>(54,127)</b>	(39,439)
<b>融資業務之現金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
發行額外股本工具	Issue of additional equity instruments		<b>1,937,712</b>	-
<b>融資業務之現金流入淨額</b>	<b>Net cash inflow from financing activities</b>		<b>1,937,712</b>	-
現金及等同現金項目增加／（減少）	Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<b>14,126,642</b>	(4,052,928)
於 1 月 1 日之現金及等同現金項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<b>4,701,085</b>	8,798,277
匯率變動對現金及等同現金項目的影響	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<b>184,989</b>	(44,264)
<b>於 12 月 31 日之現金及等同現金項目</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	33(b)	<b>19,012,716</b>	4,701,085

第 43 至 191 頁之附註屬本財務報表之組成部分。

The notes on pages 43 to 191 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## 財務報表附註

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. 主要業務

本集團主要從事提供銀行及相關之金融服務。

本銀行是一家於香港成立的有限債務公司。公司註冊地址是香港中環德輔道中 78 號。

### 1. Principal activities

The Group is principally engaged in the provision of banking and related financial services.

The Bank is a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. The address of its registered office is No.78 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

### 2. 主要會計政策

用於編製本綜合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。

### 2. Significant accounting policies

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

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### 2.1 編製基準

本集團之綜合財務報表乃按照香港會計師公會頒佈之香港財務報告準則（香港財務報告準則為一統稱，當中包括所有適用之香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及詮釋）編製，並符合香港《公司條例》之規定。

本綜合財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製，惟就重估可供出售證券、以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產及金融負債（包括衍生金融工具）、以公平值列賬之貴金屬、以公平值列賬之投資物業及以公平值或重估價值扣除累計折舊及累計減值損失後列賬之房產作出調整。

按照香港財務報告準則編製財務報表時，需採用若干重大之會計估算。管理層亦需於採用本集團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、或對綜合財務報表而言屬重大影響之假設及估算，已載於附註 3。

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs is a collective term which includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, HKASs and Interpretations) issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale securities, financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, precious metals at fair value, investment properties which are carried at fair value and premises which are carried at fair value or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 編製基準（續）

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) 已於2017年1月1日起開始的會計年度強制性生效之準則及修訂

(a) Standards and amendments issued that are already mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2017

準則／修訂	內容	起始適用之年度 Applicable for financial years beginning on/after	於本年度與本集團相關 Currently relevant to the Group
Standards/Amendments	Content		
香港會計準則第7號（經修訂）	現金流報表：披露的自主性	2017年1月1日	是
HKAS 7 (Amendment)	Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2017	Yes
香港會計準則第12號（經修訂）	所得稅：確認未實現虧損的遞延稅項資產	2017年1月1日	否
HKAS 12 (Amendment)	Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	1 January 2017	No

• 香港會計準則第7號（經修訂）「現金流報表：披露的自主性」。該修訂乃披露自主性項目的一部分，要求企業作出更多披露以便財務報告使用者能評估因融資活動而產生的負債變化，包括現金流及非現金的變化。初次應用該項修訂並不需要提供比較資料。採納此修訂會令財務報表增加披露內容。

• 「完善香港財務報告準則」包含多項被香港會計師公會認為非緊急但有需要的修訂。當中包括引致在列示、確認或計量方面出現會計變更的修訂，以及多項與個別香港財務報告準則相關之術語或編輯上的修訂。採納有關修訂對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

• HKAS 7 (Amendment), "Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative". The amendments are part of the Disclosure Initiative project and require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. No comparative information is required for first time application of these amendments. The amendments will result in additional disclosure to be provided in the financial statements.

• "Improvements to HKFRSs" contains numerous amendments to HKFRSs which the HKICPA considers not urgent but necessary. It comprises amendments that result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purpose as well as terminology or editorial amendments related to a variety of individual HKFRSs. The adoption of these improvements does not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**2. 主要會計政策（續）**
**2. Significant accounting policies (continued)**
**2.1 編製基準（續）**
**2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)**

(b) 已頒佈但尚未強制性生效及未被本集團於 2017 年提前採納之準則及修訂

(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2017

準則／修訂	內容	起始適用之年度 Applicable for financial years beginning on/after	於本年度與 本集團相關 Currently relevant to the Group
Standards/Amendments	Content		
香港財務報告準則第40號 （經修訂） HKFRS 40 (Amendment)	投資物業的轉移 Transfer of Investment Property	2018 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2018	是 Yes
香港財務報告準則第2號 （經修訂） HKFRS 2 (Amendment)	股份基礎給付：股份基礎給付的分類及計量 Share-Based Payment: Classification and Measurement of Share-Based Payment Transactions	2018 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2018	否 No
香港財務報告準則第9號 HKFRS 9	金融工具 Financial Instruments	2018 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2018	是 Yes
香港財務報告準則第15號 HKFRS 15	源於客戶合同的收入 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2018 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2018	是 Yes
香港財務報告準則第16號 HKFRS 16	租賃 Leases	2019 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2019	是 Yes
香港財務報告準則詮釋第22 號 HK(IFRIC) – Int 22	外幣交易及預付代價 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	2018 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2018	是 Yes
香港財務報告準則詮釋第23 號 HK(IFRIC) – Int 23	所得稅之不確定性之處理 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	2019 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2019	是 Yes

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 編製基準（續）

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

##### (b) 已頒佈但尚未強制性生效及未被本集團於 2017 年提前採納之準則及修訂（續）

##### (b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2017 (continued)

預計與本集團相關之香港財務報告準則詳列如下：

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Group is as follows:

- 香港會計準則第40號（經修訂）「投資物業的轉移」。該修訂澄清企業將物業轉出或轉入投資物業時，必須要有用途的改變。用途改變涉及評估該物業符合，或不再符合投資物業的定義；及於用途改變發生時，需有證據支持該改變。該修訂可採用追溯性修訂或前瞻性修訂，並容許提前採納。採納該修訂對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

- HKAS 40 (Amendments), "Transfer of Investment Property". The amendments clarify that when an entity transfer a property to or from investment properties, there must be a change in use. A change in use would involve an assessment of whether a property meets, or has ceased to meet, the definition of investment property; and supporting evidence that a change in use has occurred. The amendments can be applied prospectively or retrospectively. Early application is permitted. The adoption of the amendments will not have material impact on the Group's financial statements.

- 香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」。國際財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」的頒佈完成了國際會計準則委員會對金融危機的全面回應。香港財務報告準則第9號，即香港財務報告準則之下對應國際財務報告準則第9號的會計準則，包含具邏輯的分類及計量模型，單一且具前瞻性的「預期損失」減值模型，及與風險管理更緊密連繫的對沖會計方法。對香港財務報告準則第9號的修訂詳細闡述如下：

- HKFRS 9, "Financial Instruments". The issuance of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" completes the International Accounting Standards Board's comprehensive response to the financial crisis. HKFRS 9, the equivalent standard of IFRS 9 under HKFRS, includes a logical model for classification and measurement, a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model and a tighter linkage of risk management to hedge accounting. The changes introduced in HKFRS 9 are highlighted as follows:

##### (i) 分類及計量

###### 金融資產

金融資產被要求分類為以下其中一種計量類別：(1)以攤餘成本作後續計量，(2)以公平值變化計入其他全面收益作後續計量（除了利息的計提和攤銷，及減值外，所有公平值變動皆計入其他全面收益），或(3)以公平值變化計入損益作後續計量。金融資產的分類應在過渡時確定，之後則在初始確認時確定。該分類取決於企業管理金融工具的業務模型，以及該工具的合約現金流特徵。

##### (i) Classification and Measurement

###### Financial assets

Financial assets are required to be classified into one of the following measurement categories: (1) measured subsequently at amortised cost, (2) measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (all fair value changes other than interest accrual, amortisation and impairment will be recognised in other comprehensive income) or (3) measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss. Classification is to be made on transition, and subsequently on initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 編製基準（續）

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) 已頒佈但尚未強制性生效及未被本集團於 2017 年提前採納之準則及修訂（續）

(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2017 (continued)

##### (i) 分類及計量（續）

##### (i) Classification and Measurement (continued)

##### 金融資產（續）

##### Financial assets (continued)

如以攤餘成本對一項金融工具進行後續計量，其必須是一項債務工具，及企業的業務模型是持有該資產以收取合約現金流為目的，以及該資產的合約現金流特徵只代表沒有槓桿的本金及利息支付。如持有債務工具的業務模型旨在同時收取合約現金流及出售金融資產，而該工具本身符合合約現金流特徵，則該債務工具會以公平值變化計入其他全面收益進行後續計量。所有其他債務工具需以公平值變化計入損益計量。

A financial instrument is subsequently measured at amortised cost only if it is a debt instrument, and the objective of the entity's business model is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows characteristics represent only unleveraged payments of principal and interest. A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the instrument fulfils the contractual cash flows characteristics. All other debt instruments are to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

股份權益工具一般以公平值作後續計量，除非在罕有的情況下成本乃是合適的估計公平值。持有作交易用途之股份權益工具將以公平值變化計入損益計量。對於所有其他的權益性投資，可於初始確認時作出不可撤回的選擇，將未實現及已實現的公平值收益或虧損確認於其他全面收益。而日後即使出售投資，公平值收益及虧損亦不可轉回收益表內。當收取派息的權利確立，股息將於收益表內確認。

Equity instruments are generally measured subsequently at fair value with limited circumstances that cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. Equity instruments that are held for trading will be measured at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity investments, an irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition to recognise unrealised and realised fair value gains and losses in other comprehensive income without subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the income statement even upon disposal. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement when the right to receive payment is established.

本集團於2018年1月1日起採用香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」。根據初步評估，因分類和計量變動對股東權益影響估計不重大。

The Group applied HKFRS 9 initially on 1st January 2018. Based on preliminary assessments undertaken to date, the impact to equity holder of the Group related to classification and measurement requirements is estimated to be immaterial.

##### 金融負債

##### Financial liabilities

除下述兩項主要變化外，金融負債的分類及計量基本上保留了香港會計準則第39號的要求，沒有太多修訂。

Except for the two substantial changes described below, the classification and measurement requirements of financial liabilities have been basically carried forward with minimal amendments from HKAS 39.



**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.1 編製基準（續）****2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)**

- (b) 已頒佈但尚未強制性生效及未被本集團於 2017 年提前採納之準則及修訂（續）

- (b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2017 (continued)

(i) 分類及計量（續）

*金融負債（續）*

為應對自有信貸風險，準則內有關金融負債的公平值選擇權的處理已被修訂。凡金融負債因其信貸風險的改變而導致的公平值變動，需列示於其他全面收益。收益或虧損總額的剩餘部分則包括於收益表內。若此要求會產生或擴大損益的會計錯配，則整項公平值變動需列示於收益表內。對釐定有否存在錯配情況，需在初始確認個別負債時確定，且不能被重新評估。列示於其他全面收益的金額其後不可重新分類至收益表內，但可於權益內撥轉。此做法可消除經選擇以公平值計量的負債因信貸風險變動而產生的損益波動。亦代表因負債的自有信貸風險轉差而引致的收益將不再於損益反映。

該準則亦取消了載於香港會計準則第39號有關與非上市股份權益工具掛鉤及交收的衍生金融工具可豁免以公平值計量的要求。

(ii) 減值

該準則引入需要更為及時確認預計信用損失的嶄新預期信用損失減值模型。具體而言，該準則要求企業在初始確認金融工具時，需核算12個月的預期信用損失。當金融工具在初始確認後出現信用風險顯著增加的情況，則需要及時地針對金融工具的整體年期確認預期信用損失。該準則亦規範以攤餘成本作後續計量的金融工具、以公平值變化計入其他全面收益作後續計量的債務工具、貸款承諾及財務擔保合同的減值處理。

本集團於2018年1月1日起採用香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」。根據初步評估，預期採納該香港財務報告準則所涉及的額外減值對本集團的股東權益及本銀行的普通股權一級資本並無重大影響。

(i) Classification and Measurement (continued)

*Financial liabilities (continued)*

The accounting for fair value option of financial liabilities were changed to address own credit risk. The amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liabilities will be presented in other comprehensive income. The remaining amount of the total gain or loss is included in the income statement. If this creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, then the whole fair value change is presented in the income statement. The determination of whether there will be a mismatch will need to be made at initial recognition of individual liabilities and will not be re-assessed. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to the income statement but may be transferred within equity. This removes the volatility in profit or loss that was caused by changes in the credit risk of liabilities elected to be measured at fair value. It also means that gains caused by the deterioration of an entity's own credit risk on such liabilities will no longer be recognised in profit or loss.

The standard also eliminates the exception from fair value measurement contained in HKAS 39 for derivative financial instruments that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unlisted equity instrument.

(ii) Impairment

The standard introduces a new, expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Specifically, it requires entities to account for 12 months expected credit losses from inception when financial instruments are first recognised and to recognise full lifetime expected credit losses on a more timely basis when there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The impairment for financial instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments), loan commitments and financial guarantees will be governed by this standard.

The Group applied HKFRS 9 initially on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018. Based on preliminary assessments undertaken to date, it is estimated that the adoption of HKFRS 9 has no significant impact on equity holder of the Group and CET1 capital of the Bank.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 編製基準（續）

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (b) 已頒佈但尚未強制性生效及未被本集團於 2017 年提前採納之準則及修訂（續）

- (b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2017 (continued)

(ii) 減值（續）

本集團完成第一份包含初始應的財務報表前，會繼續優化預期信用損失減值模型、假設、判斷及估值技術。

(ii) Impairment (continued)

The Group is refining and finalising its models for expected credit losses calculations and the assumptions, judgements and estimation techniques employed are subject to change until the Group finalises its first financial statements that include the date of initial application.

(iii) 對沖會計

有關對沖會計的規定將令會計處理與風險管理活動更趨一致，財務報表更能反映該等活動的情況。有關規定放寬對沖有效性評估的要求，使對沖會計或會適用於更多的風險管理策略，並將對沖工具的可使用範圍擴闊至非衍生金融工具，以及提高可被對沖項目的彈性。用家將能從財務報表獲取更多有關風險管理的資訊，及掌握對沖會計對財務報表的影響。

(iii) Hedge accounting

The requirements related to hedge accounting would better align the accounting treatments with risk management activities and enable entities to better reflect these activities in their financial statements. It relaxes the requirements for assessing hedge effectiveness which more risk management strategies may be eligible for hedge accounting. It also relaxes the rules on using non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments and allows greater flexibility on hedged items. Users of the financial statements will be provided with more relevant information about risk management and the effect of hedge accounting on the financial statements.

- 香港財務報告準則第15號「源於客戶合同的收入」。香港財務報告準則第15號應用單一模型並明確所有源於客戶合同收入的會計處理。該新準則的核心原則乃是對經承諾的商品或服務在控制權轉移至客戶時，會被確認為收入以反映預期取得之作價。其亦適用於確認及計量出售部分非金融資產，例如物業、設備等非經常性活動所產生的盈虧。香港財務報告準則第15號亦包括一套有關源於客戶合同收入的披露要求。該新準則將取代現有香港財務報告準則下不同準則對於商品、服務和建造合同的各自模型。採納該香港財務報告準則對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

- HKFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". HKFRS 15 applies a single model and specifies the accounting treatment for all revenue arising from contracts with customers. The new standard is based on the core principle that revenue is recognised to reflect the consideration expected to be entitled when control of promised good or service transfers to customers. It is also applicable to the recognition and measurement of gains or losses on the sale of some non-financial assets such as properties or equipment that are not an output of ordinary activities. HKFRS 15 also includes a set of disclosure requirements about revenue from customer contracts. The new standard will replace the separate models for goods, services and construction contracts stipulated in different standards under the current HKFRS. The adoption of this standard does not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 編製基準（續）

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

##### (b) 已頒佈但尚未強制性生效及未被本集團於 2017 年提前採納之準則及修訂（續）

##### (b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2017 (continued)

• 香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」。香港財務報告準則第16號將取代現有與租賃相關之會計準則及詮釋。當中將採用單一控制模型以識別及區別租賃及服務合同。承租人的會計處理將引入重大的改變，以消除經營租賃與融資租賃之間的區分。除短期及低值租賃外，需要確認資產使用權及租賃負債。對出租人的會計處理要求則沒有重大改動。本準則將會追溯性實施，企業若已採納香港財務報告準則第15號「源於客戶合同的收入」，可提前採納此準則。採納該香港財務報告準則對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

• HKFRS 16, "Leases". HKFRS 16 supersedes the existing standard and interpretations related to leases. It applies a single control model to identify leases and distinguish between leases and service contracts. Significant changes to lessee accounting are introduced, with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed and the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognised except under short-term and low value leases. There are no significant changes to the lessor accounting requirements. The standard is applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted for entities that have also adopted HKFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". The adoption of this standard does not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

• 香港財務報告準則詮釋第22號「外幣交易及預付代價」。此詮釋說明企業如何應用付出或收到現金當日的兌換率於所涉及的預付或預收外幣代價交易。該詮釋可追溯性採用或前瞻性採用，並容許提前採納。採納該詮釋對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

• HK(IFRIC) – Int 22, "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration". The interpretation addresses how an entity should use the exchange rate on the date of cash payment or receipt for transactions that involve advance consideration paid or received in a foreign currency. The interpretation can either be applied retrospectively or prospectively. Early application is permitted. The application of this interpretation will not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

• 香港財務報告準則詮釋第23號「所得稅之不確定性之處理」。此詮釋指出需判斷不確定稅務處理被稅務機關所接納的可能性，以反映及計量該不確定性對所得稅核算的影響。該詮釋將會追溯性實施，並容許提前採納。採納該詮釋對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

• HK(IFRIC) – Int 23, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments". The interpretation states that the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes should be reflected and measured by determining how probable a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The interpretation is applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted. The application of this interpretation will not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.1 編製基準（續）****2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)****(c) 對二零一六年一月一日留存盈利期初結餘的調整****(c) Adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings as at 1 January 2016**

在二零一七年的遞延稅項結餘檢討過程中，本銀行發現於二零一六年一月一日遞延稅項資產期初結餘因可抵扣減值準備被高估。根據香港會計準則第8號「會計政策、會計估計更改及錯誤」，本行已就此數額調整了於二零一六年一月一日的留存盈利期初結餘，並對二零一六年十二月三十一日的遞延稅項資產及資產淨額的比較金額作相應的調整。本銀行認為，該等調整的影響對於本行於二零一六年一月一日或二零一六年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表並不重大。

During a review of deferred tax balances in 2017, the Bank identified that the opening balance of deferred tax assets as at 1 January 2016 arising from deductible impairment allowances was overstated. In accordance with HKAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, the Bank has adjusted the opening balance of retained earnings as at 1 January 2016 for this amount, with consequential adjustments to the comparative amounts for deferred tax assets and net assets as at 31 December 2016. The Bank has concluded that the impact of these adjustments is not material to the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2016 or at 31 December 2016.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.2 綜合財務報表**

綜合財務報表包含本銀行及所有其附屬公司截至 12 月 31 日的財務報表。

**附屬公司**

附屬公司是指由本集團直接或非直接控制的企業（包括結構性實體）。控制體現為本集團涉及，或有權從參與被投資企業業務中取得可變動回報，並有權力通過被投資企業影響自身回報（即賦予本集團現行權力以指引被投資企業的相關活動）。當本銀行對被投資企業的直接或間接表決權或類似權利少於大多數時，本集團會考慮所有相關的事實及情況，以評估是否對該被投資企業存在控制權，包括：(a) 與被投資企業其他表決者的合約安排；(b) 由其他合約安排所產生的權利；及(c) 本集團的表決權及潛在表決權。附屬公司於控制權轉入本集團之日起完全納入合併，並於本集團的控制權終止當日不再納入合併。

**(i) 非受共同控制的業務合併**

收購非受共同控制之業務時，應以收購法進行會計處理。業務合併的代價乃集團因換取被收購方的控制權，而在收購當日所轉讓的資產的公平值、所產生的負債（包括或然代價安排）、以及所發行的權益。與收購相關的成本會於發生時於收益表內確認。

轉讓的代價、持有被收購方的非控制權益金額、以及本集團之前已持有被收購方之權益的公平值（如有）之總和，其高於收購日的被收購可識別資產及需承擔負債的淨值，被計量為商譽。如經評估後，被收購方的可識別淨資產的公平值高於轉讓的代價、持有被收購方的非控制權益金額、以及本集團之前已持有被收購方之權益的公平值（如有）之總和，多出的部分將即時於收益表內被確認為優惠收購收益。之後，需至少每年對商譽進行減值測試。

**2.2 Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and all of its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December.

**Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Group. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee). When the Bank has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including: (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee; (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and (c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

**(i) Business combinations not under common control**

Acquisitions of businesses not under common control are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is the fair values at the acquisition date of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred (including contingent consideration arrangement) and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the income statement as incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If after assessment, the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the Group's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in the income statement as a bargain purchase gain. Subsequently, goodwill is subject to impairment testing at least annually.



**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.2 綜合財務報表（續）****2.2 Consolidation (continued)****附屬公司（續）****Subsidiaries (continued)****(i) 非受共同控制的業務合併（續）****(i) Business combinations not under common control (continued)**

當集團於業務合併時轉讓的代價包含因或然代價安排而產生的資產或負債時，有關的或然代價將按收購日的公平值計量，並被視為業務合併時所轉讓代價的一部分。符合作為計量期間調整的或然代價的公平值變動，需以追溯方式進行調整，並需於商譽或優惠收購收益內進行相應的調整。計量期間調整是指於計量期間，取得與收購日已存在的事實或情況相關的額外資訊而產生的調整。計量期間為自收購日起計的一年之內。

Where the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the acquisition date and considered as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with the corresponding adjustments being made against goodwill or gain on bargain purchase. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the measurement period about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. Measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

以逐項收購為基準，本集團可選擇以公平值或按非控制權益之比例攤佔被收購方之可識別淨資產之公平值，來確認被收購方之非控制權益。

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

**(ii) 受共同控制的業務合併****(ii) Business combinations under common control**

合併會計處理會被應用於合併受共同控制之公司。合併會計的原則是按被收購方之業務乃一直由收購方經營的假設，去合併受共同控制的公司。本集團的綜合財務報表之綜合業績，綜合現金流量及綜合財務狀況，會按本銀行與被收購方自最初受到共同控制後，即進行合併的假設而編製（即在合併日不需進行公平值調整）。在合併時的代價與賬面值的差額，將於權益內確認。在編製本集團的綜合財務報表時，對於所有本集團與被收購方之間的交易，不論是在合併前或是在合併後發生，其影響均會被對銷。除非被收購方的共同控制於其後日子開始，否則比較數據乃按被收購方之業務於收購開始日合併來列示。合併之交易成本會於收益表上被列支為費用。

For a combination with a company under common control, the merger accounting method will be applied. The principle of merger accounting is a way to combine companies under common control as though the business of the acquiree had always been carried out by the acquirer. The Group's consolidated financial statements represent the consolidated results, consolidated cash flows and consolidated financial position of the Group as if any such combination had occurred from the date when the Bank and the acquiree first came under common control (i.e. no fair value adjustment on the date of combination is required). The difference between the consideration and carrying amount at the time of combination is recognised in equity. The effects of all transactions between the Group and the acquiree, whether occurring before or after the combination, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Comparative amounts are presented as if the acquiree had been combined at the start of the earliest period presented unless the acquiree first came under common control at a later date. The transaction costs for the combination will be expensed in the income statement.

**(1) 集團內部交易****(1) Inter-company transactions**

集團內部交易、交易餘額、以及未實現收益已被對銷；除非能提供集團內交易所轉讓資產已發生減值的證據，否則未實現損失也將被對銷。如有需要，附屬公司的會計政策會作出適當調整，以確保本集團所採用會計政策的一致性。

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the assets transferred. Where necessary, accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 綜合財務報表（續）

##### 附屬公司（續）

##### (ii) 受共同控制的業務合併（續）

##### (2) 投資附屬公司

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。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，將於收益表內確認。

#### 2.3 分類報告

分類的經營業績與呈報予管理層的內部報告方式一致，管理層乃本集團的總體營運決策核心，負責資源分配及對營運分類的表現評估。在釐定業務分類表現時，將會包括與各分類直接相關的收入及支出。

#### 2.4 外幣換算

本集團各企業的財務報表所載項目均按各企業於主要經濟環境營運的貨幣計量（「功能貨幣」）。本綜合財務報表以港幣列示，即本銀行之功能及呈列貨幣。

外幣交易均按交易或重新計量項目之估值當日的即期匯率換算為功能貨幣。外幣交易以交易日之匯率結算所引致的匯兌損益，以及以外幣為本位的貨幣性資產及負債按會計結算日的匯率換算的匯兌損益，均直接於收益表確認，惟於其他全面收益內遞延作為合資格淨投資對沖除外。

以公平值變化計入損益的貨幣性證券的兌換差額會列作公平值收益或虧損的一部分。對於被分類為可供出售，以外幣為本位的貨幣性證券，其公平值變動可分為源自證券攤餘成本變動的兌換差額和證券賬面值的其他兌換變動兩部分。源自證券攤餘成本變動的兌換差額會於收益表內確認，而證券賬面值的其他兌換變動則被確認於其他全面收益。

對於非貨幣性項目（例如以公平值變化計入損益的股權投資），其兌換差額會列作公平值收益或虧損的一部分。而非貨幣性金融資產（例如可供出售股權投資）的兌換差額會包含在其他全面收益內。

#### 2.2 Consolidation (continued)

##### Subsidiaries (continued)

##### (ii) Business combinations under common control (continued)

##### (2) Investments in subsidiaries

In the Bank's statement of financial position, the investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less allowance for impairment losses. 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 income statement when the right to receive payment is established.

#### 2.3 Segmental reporting

The operating result of segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Management, which is the chief operating decision maker of the Group, that allocates resources and assesses the performance of operating segments. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining operating segment performance.

#### 2.4 Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or exchange rates at the end of the reporting period for items that are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period are recognised directly in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying net investment hedges.

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 available-for-sale 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 income statement, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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 available-for-sale are included in other comprehensive income.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.4 外幣換算（續）**

所有本集團內非以港幣為功能貨幣的企業，其業績及財務狀況按以下方式換算為港幣：

- 資產及負債按會計結算日之收市匯率換算；
- 收入及支出按平均匯率換算；及
- 所有產生之換算差額通過其他全面收益於權益項目下之貨幣換算儲備內確認。

於合併財務報表時，換算對外國企業之淨投資、借款及其他被界定為對沖此投資的貨幣工具所產生之換算差額需列入其他全面收益及分別累計於權益項目下之貨幣換算儲備中。當出售該外國企業投資時，此外幣兌換差額需列作為出售收益或虧損的一部分，並由權益中重新分類至收益表內。

**2.5 衍生金融工具及對沖會計**

衍生金融工具以衍生交易合同簽訂當日的公平值進行初始確認，並以公平值進行後續計量。公平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）。當公平值為正值時，衍生金融工具將被列為資產；當公平值為負值時，則被列為負債。

若干衍生金融工具會嵌藏在其他的金融工具中，當其經濟特徵和風險與主合同沒有緊密關聯，而主合同並非以公平值變化計入損益時，這些嵌藏式衍生金融工具需要單獨以公平值計量，並且其公平值變動計入收益表。

除非衍生金融工具已被界定為用作對沖，並且是屬於有效之對沖工具，則需按對沖會計之要求計量，否則，將被分類為持作交易用途，其公平值變動即時於收益表內確認。

本集團於交易發生時會記錄對沖工具與相關被對沖項目之關係、風險管理目的和進行各類對沖交易時所採取之策略。本集團並於對沖活動發生時及期間，評估有關衍生金融工具能否高度有效地抵銷相關被對沖項目之公平值或現金流變動，並作出記錄。此等乃符合採用對沖會計方法處理之先決條件。

**2.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)**

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from Hong Kong dollars are translated into Hong Kong dollars as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in the currency translation reserve in equity through other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments are taken to other comprehensive income and are accumulated separately in equity in the translation reserve. When a foreign entity is disposed, such exchange differences are reclassified from equity to the income statement, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

**2.5 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

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.

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

Derivatives are categorised as held for trading and changes in their fair value are recognised immediately in the income statement unless they are designated as hedges and are effective hedging instruments, then they are subject to measurement under the hedge accounting requirements.

The Group documents at inception the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. These criteria should be met before a hedge can be qualified to be accounted for under hedge accounting.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 衍生金融工具及對沖會計（續）

##### 淨投資對沖

對沖工具有效對沖部分的收益或虧損，會於其他全面收益內確認及於權益內累計；無效部分的收益或虧損即時於收益表內確認。之前於其他全面收益中累計的收益或虧損金額會列作出售收益或虧損的一部分，並於出售海外運作時被重新分類至收益表內。

#### 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，則金融資產及負債可予抵銷，並把淨額於財務狀況表內列賬。

#### 2.7 利息收入及支出、服務費及佣金收入及支出

所有金融資產和金融負債，其利息收入和支出按實際利息法在收益表中確認。

實際利息法是一種計算金融資產或金融負債的攤餘成本以及在相關期間分攤利息收入或利息支出的方法。實際利率是在金融工具預計到期日或較短期間（如適用）內，將其未來收到或付出的現金流貼現為金融資產或金融負債賬面淨額所使用的利率。在計算實際利率時，本集團在估計未來現金流時，會考慮金融工具的所有合同條款（如提前還款權或為住宅按揭貸款客戶提供的優惠），但不會考慮未來的信用損失。計算範圍包括訂約各方所支付或所收取的費用、溢價或折讓和點子，以及貸款貸出時產生而屬於整體有效利息一部分之相關費用及成本。

當一項金融資產或一組類似的金融資產確認減值損失後，會按照計量減值損失時對未來現金流進行貼現時使用的利率，按折減後之價值確認利息收入。而日後釋出之貼現準備亦將確認為利息收入。

不屬於整體有效利息一部分的服務費及佣金收入及支出，例如行政費、資產管理費和託管服務費，通常在提供相關服務時，以應計基準按比例地於服務期間內確認。當銀團貸款安排已完成且本集團未保留任何貸款或按適用於其他銀團成員的相同實際利率保留部分貸款時，銀團貸款服務費確認為收入。

#### 2.5 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

##### Net investment hedge

A gain or loss on the effective portion of the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity; a gain or loss on the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Accumulated gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement upon disposal of the foreign operation as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

#### 2.6 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount 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.

#### 2.7 Interest income and expense and fee and commission income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement for all financial assets and financial liabilities using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (e.g. prepayment options or incentives relating to residential mortgage loans) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes fees, premiums or discounts and basis points paid or received between parties to the contract, and directly attributable origination fees and costs which represent an integral part of the effective yield.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised on the written down value using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Subsequent unwinding of the discount allowance is recognised as interest income.

Fee and commission income and expense that are not an integral part of the effective yield are recognised on an accrual basis ratably over the period when the related service is provided, such as administrative fee, asset management fee and custody services fee. Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the related syndication arrangement has been completed and the Group has retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as applicable to other participants.



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 金融資產

本集團將金融資產分為四類：以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產、貸款及應收款、持有至到期日證券和可供出售金融資產。管理層在初始確認時即對金融資產進行分類。金融資產是按持有目的作分類，並以公平值作初始確認。除以公平值變化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。

##### (1) 以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產

這類金融資產包括兩個細項：持作交易用途之金融資產，以及購入時即界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產。

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

除持作交易用途之金融資產外，如能滿足以下其中之一項條件，金融資產會被管理層界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產：

- 可以消除或明顯減少因按不同基準計量金融資產之價值，或確認其收益或虧損，而出現不一致之計量或確認情況（一般被稱為「會計錯配」）；或
- 應用於一組金融資產、金融負債、或兩者兼有的組合，其管理是依據事先書面確立的風險管理或投資策略來運作，其表現是按公平值為基礎來衡量，並按此基礎將該組金融工具的資訊向主要管理層作出內部報告；或
- 與包含一個或多個嵌藏式衍生金融工具的金融資產相關，且這些嵌藏式衍生金融工具對該等金融資產的現金流產生重大影響。

這些資產以公平值進行初始確認，交易費用直接計入收益表，並以公平值進行後續計量。

#### 2.8 Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity securities and available-for-sale financial assets. The Management determines the classification of investments at initial recognition. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets are held. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Except for financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss, all transaction costs of financial assets are included in their initial carrying amounts.

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

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception.

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

A financial asset, other than one held for trading, will be designated as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, if it meets one of the criteria set out below, and is so designated by the Management:

- eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as "an accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial assets or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
- applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both that is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management; or
- relates to financial assets containing one or more embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flow resulting from those financial assets.

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



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 金融資產（續）

#### 2.8 Financial assets (continued)

##### (1) 以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產（續）

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

該等資產的公平值變化所產生的損益（不包括利息部分）計入淨交易性收益／虧損或界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融工具淨收益／虧損。而利息部分則計入作為利息收入之一部分。

Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of such assets (excluding the interest component) are reported in net trading gain/loss or net gain/loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. The interest component is reported as part of interest income.

##### (2) 貸款及應收款

##### (2) Loans and receivables

貸款及應收款是指具有固定或可確定支付金額且不在活躍市場報價的非衍生金融資產，主要包括銀行及其他金融機構結餘及存款、沒有活躍市場的債券投資和客戶貸款及應收款。當本集團直接向債務人提供資金、貨品或服務，而沒有出售應收款的意圖時，本集團將其確認為貸款及應收款。貸款及應收款以公平值加上直接相關的交易費用進行初始入賬，並以採用實際利息法計算的攤餘成本扣除減值損失準備進行後續計量。

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, including placements with and advances to banks and other financial institutions, investment debt securities without an active market and loans and advances to customers. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowances for impairment losses.

##### (3) 持有至到期日投資

##### (3) Held-to-maturity

分類為持有至到期日投資類別是指能於活躍市場中買賣，並擁有固定或可確定之還款額及還款期，以及本集團管理層有意向及能力持有至到期日之金融資產。如本集團所出售的持有至到期日投資(i)並非因不受本集團控制、非經常性及本集團不能合理預期的個別事件而出售，例如發行人信用狀況嚴重變壞，法定或監管要求重大改變；或(ii)佔持有至到期日資產中多於不重大部分，則整個資產類別將受到影響，需要重新分類至可供出售金融資產。持有至到期日投資以公平值加上直接相關的交易費用進行初始入賬，並以實際利息法計算的攤餘成本扣除減值損失準備進行後續計量。

Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity are those traded in active markets, with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's Management has both the positive intention and the ability to hold to maturity. Where the Group sold held-to-maturity assets (i) other than due to an isolated event beyond the Group's control, non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the Group, such as a significant deterioration in the issuer's creditworthiness, significant change in statutory or regulatory requirement or (ii) other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowances for impairment losses.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 金融資產（續）

#### 2.8 Financial assets (continued)

##### (4) 可供出售金融資產

##### (4) Available-for-sale

可供出售金融資產包括界定為此類的金融資產以及不屬於以上分類的金融資產。此等金融資產的持有期限不確定，但有可能依據流動資金需求或利率、匯率及權益價格的變動而被出售。

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are those that are either designated as such or are not classified in any of the other categories. They are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time but may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

可供出售金融資產以公平值加上直接相關的交易所費用進行初始入賬，並以公平值進行後續計量。因該等投資之公平值變化而產生之未實現收益或虧損直接確認在其他全面收益中；當該類金融資產終止確認或減值時，之前確認於權益儲備中的累計收益或虧損將轉入收益表內。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收益表中。分類為可供出售之股份權益工具，其股息於本集團收取股息之權利確定時於其他經營收入內確認。

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investments are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired at which time the accumulated gain or loss previously recognised in equity should be transferred to the income statement. However, interest income which includes the amortisation of premium and discount is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in the income statement. Dividends on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other operating income when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

若一項金融資產由可供出售類別重新分類，重新分類日的公平值將成為新分類項下的攤餘成本。而之前在可供出售分類項下已記入其他全面收益之盈虧，則於相關投資的剩餘年內以實際利息法攤銷至損益。新攤餘成本與到期當日之餘額的差額，亦在該金融資產的剩餘年內，以實際利息法攤銷。若該金融資產隨後發生減值時，原已記入其他全面收益的相關金額即時重分類至損益。

For a financial asset reclassified from the available-for-sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest method. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the financial asset using the effective interest method. If the financial asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, the amount recorded in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss immediately.

可供出售證券的兌換差額的處理方法已詳列於附註2.4。

The treatment of translation differences on available-for-sale securities is dealt with in Note 2.4.

#### 2.9 金融負債

#### 2.9 Financial liabilities

本集團按以下類別分類金融負債：交易性負債、界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債、存款及其他負債。所有金融負債於交易發生時界定其分類並以公平值進行初始確認。

The Group classifies its financial liabilities under the following categories: trading liabilities, financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, deposits and other liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified at inception and recognised initially at fair value.

##### (1) 交易性負債

##### (1) Trading liabilities

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedges. It is measured at fair value and any gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 金融負債（續）

#### 2.9 Financial liabilities (continued)

##### (2) 界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債

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

金融負債於交易時被界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債。被界定為此類別之金融負債包括若干已發行之存款證及若干嵌藏衍生金融工具之客戶存款。符合以下其中之一項條件之金融負債一般會被界定為此類別：

A financial liability can be designated at fair value through profit or loss if it is so designated at inception. Financial liabilities so designated include certain certificates of deposit in issue and certain deposits received from customers that are embedded with derivatives. A financial liability is so designated if it meets one of the following criteria:

- 可以消除或明顯減少因按不同基準計量金融負債之價值，或確認其收益或虧損，而出現不一致之計量或確認情況（一般被稱為「會計錯配」）；或
- 應用於一組金融資產、金融負債、或兩者兼有的組合，其管理是依據事先書面確立的風險管理或投資策略來運作，其表現是按公平值為基礎來衡量，並按此基礎將該組金融工具的資訊向主要管理層作出內部報告；或
- 與包含一個或多個嵌藏式衍生金融工具的金融負債相關，且這些嵌藏式衍生金融工具對該等金融負債的現金流產生重大影響。

- eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as “an accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
- applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both that is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management; or
- relates to financial liabilities containing one or more embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flow resulting from those financial liabilities.

被界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債以公平值列賬，因公平值變化而產生之收益或虧損確認於收益表內。

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and any gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement.

##### (3) 存款及其他負債

##### (3) Deposits and other liabilities

除被分類為交易性負債或以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債外，其他存款及其他負債均以攤餘成本列賬。扣除交易費用後之淨收款和贖回價值的差額（如有），按照實際利息法於期內在收益表中確認。

Deposits and other liabilities, other than those classified as trading liabilities or designated at fair value through profit or loss, are carried at amortised cost. Any difference (if available) between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period using the effective interest method.

#### 2.10 財務擔保合約

#### 2.10 Financial guarantee contracts

財務擔保合約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約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。

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.

財務擔保合約以合約簽發當日的公平值初始確認為金融負債，並列示於財務報表內的「其他賬項及準備」項下。及後，本集團之責任按以下兩者之較高者計量：(i) 根據香港會計準則第37號「準備、或然負債及或然資產」釐定之金額；及(ii) 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）。財務擔保合約負債的變動則於收益表中確認。

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised as financial liabilities and reported under “Other accounts and provisions” in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group’s liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with HKAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” and (ii) 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 income statement.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 金融工具的確認和終止確認

以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產、可供出售及持有至到期日之證券，其買賣會於交易當日（即本集團購入或出售資產當日）確認。貸款及應收款（沒有活躍市場的投資證券除外）於付出現金予借款人時確認。在從該等金融資產取得現金流之權利完結或本集團已轉讓實質上所有風險及回報時，將終止對該等金融資產之確認。當本集團未有轉讓或未有保留已轉讓金融資產之實質上所有風險及回報，但仍保留對其控制時，本集團會按持續參與的部分繼續確認該等已轉讓的金融資產；若本集團已失去對其控制時，則終止確認。

交易性負債及被界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債於交易當日確認。交易性負債以外的存款在收到客戶款項時確認，而其他負債於有關責任產生時確認。只有當合約中的指定責任被履行、取消或到期，該金融負債才可從財務狀況表上終止確認。如本集團回購本身的債務，則該債務將從財務狀況表上終止，而該債務之賬面值及支付金額的差額被確認為淨交易性收益／虧損。

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

「回購」或借出證券於初始時按已向交易對手所取得之實際現金額，列賬於應付銀行款項或銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘（如適用）。用作抵押回購協議之金融資產不會被終止確認，並仍列為投資證券或以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產。「反向回購」或借入證券則於初始時按已付予交易對手之實際現金額，於財務狀況表內列為庫存現金及應收銀行款項或在銀行及其他金融機構的結餘及存款（如適用）。於反向回購協議下所收到用作抵押之金融資產將不會被確認為財務狀況表上。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收入或利息支出。

#### 2.11 Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Group purchases or sells the assets. Loans and receivables (except investment securities without an active market) are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. When the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group either continues to recognise the transferred financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement if control remains or derecognise it if there is no retained control.

Trading liabilities and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised on the trade date. Deposits that are not trading liabilities are recognised when money is received from customers, other liabilities are recognised when such obligations arise. Financial liabilities are derecognised from the statement of financial position when and only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. If the Group purchases its own debt, it is removed from the statement of financial position, and the difference between the carrying amount of a liability and the consideration paid is included in net trading gain/loss.

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

Repos or securities lending are initially recorded as due to banks, placements from banks and other financial institutions, as appropriate, 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 investment in securities or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Reverse repos or securities borrowing are initially recorded in the statement of financial position as cash and due from banks or placements with banks and other financial institutions, as appropriate, at the actual amount of cash paid to the counterparty. Financial assets received as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements are not recognised on the statement of financial position. The difference between sale and repurchase price is recognised as interest income or interest expense over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 公平值計量

本集團於每個會計結算日以公平值計量房產及投資物業、貴金屬及部分金融工具。公平值是指在估值日當期集團可接觸的主要交易市場或最有利之市場狀況下，市場參與者進行有序交易出售資產或轉移負債之價格。

計量資產或負債公平值運用的假設為市場參與者在其最佳經濟利益的情況下，所採用的資產或負債計價。

非金融資產之公平值計量為考慮市場參與者使用該資產所產生的最高及最佳經濟利益，或出售予另一市場參與者而該參與者可產生的最高及最佳經濟利益。

若資產或負債所處之市場並不活躍，本集團會在合適並有足夠數據的情況下，採用估值方法釐定其公平值，包括運用當時之公平市場交易、貼現現金流量分析、期權定價模型及其他市場參與者通用之估值方法，並會盡可能使用市場上可觀察的相關參數，避免使用不可觀察的參數。

#### 2.13 貴金屬

貴金屬包括黃金、銀及其他貴金屬。貴金屬以其公平值作初始確認和其後重估。貴金屬於進行市場劃價後所產生之收益或虧損，將包括於淨交易性收益／虧損內。

#### 2.12 Fair value measurement

The Group measures its premises and investment properties, precious metals and certain financial instruments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in its principal market or the most advantageous market accessible by the Group at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

If the market for assets or liabilities is not active, the Group uses valuation techniques, including the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants, that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

#### 2.13 Precious metals

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 net trading gain/loss.



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 金融資產減值

本集團於每個會計結算日對個別或一組金融資產是否存在減值的客觀證據進行評估。當有客觀減值證據表明金融資產在初始確認後因發生一項或多項事件（「損失事件」），且該損失事件對可靠估計該項金融資產或該組金融資產的預計未來現金流產生影響時，則該項或該組金融資產被認定為已發生減值並出現減值損失。顯示個別或一組金融資產可能出現減值之客觀證據包括本集團已注意到關於以下可能出現損失事件之可供觀察資料：

- (i) 發行人或欠債人遇到嚴重財政困難；
- (ii) 違約，例如逾期或拖欠利息或本金還款；
- (iii) 因應與借款人之財政困難相關之經濟或法律原因，本集團給予借款人在一般情況下放款人不予考慮之優惠條件；
- (iv) 借款人有可能破產或進行其他財務重組；
- (v) 因財政困難致使該金融資產之活躍市場消失或其投資評級被降至投資級別以下；或
- (vi) 可察覺的資料顯示某一金融資產組合所產生之未來預計現金流量將較初始確認時有可量度之下降，雖然有關下降並未能明確為該組合內之個別金融資產。資料包括：
  - 該組合之供款人之還款狀況有不利轉變；或
  - 與該組合資產之逾期還款相關之全國性或本地經濟狀況。

#### (1) 以攤餘成本計量的資產

本集團首先對單項金額重大的金融資產是否存在減值的客觀證據進行個別評估。如果本集團沒有發現客觀證據表明進行個別評估的金融資產存在減值情況，本集團將其連同其他單項金額不重大的金融資產或尚未識別減值的金融資產包括在具有類似信貸風險特徵的金融資產組別中，進行組合減值評估。經個別進行減值評估並且已確認或繼續確認減值損失的資產，不再納入組合減值評估的範圍。

#### 2.14 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses as at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the reliably estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets may be impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group about the following probable loss events:

- (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- (ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payment;
- (iii) the Group granting to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- (iv) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- (v) the disappearance of an active market or downgrading below investment grade level for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- (vi) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
  - adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group; or
  - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

#### (1) Assets carried at amortised cost

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

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.14 金融資產減值（續）****2.14 Impairment of financial assets (continued)****(1) 以攤餘成本計量的資產（續）****(1) Assets carried at amortised cost (continued)**

如果有客觀證據表明貸款及應收款或持有至到期日證券已發生減值損失，則其減值損失將按照該資產的賬面金額與該金融資產按原來實際利率貼現後的預計未來現金流（不包括尚未發生的未來信用損失）的現值之間的差額進行計量。減值損失通過使用準備金來減少該資產的賬面金額，並確認於收益表內。如果貸款或持有至到期日證券為浮動利率，用於計量減值損失的貼現率為按合約確定的當前實際利率。實務上，本集團亦可以採用觀察到的市場價值確定某項金融工具的公平值，並以此作為基準計算減值。

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity securities has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity security has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

附有抵押品的金融資產之預計未來現金流的現值包含按照止贖抵押品的價值扣除獲取和出售該抵押品之成本後的現金流。

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral.

本集團在進行組合減值評估時，將根據信貸風險特徵的相似性和相關性對金融資產進行分組。此等特徵與預計該等資產組合之未來現金流相關，可以反映債務人按照該等被評估資產的合約條款償還所有到期金額的能力。

For the purposes of a collective assessment of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar and relevant credit risk characteristics. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

對一組金融資產進行組合減值評估測算時，其預計未來現金流乃按該組資產的合約現金流以及於本集團內與該組金融資產具有類似信貸風險特徵的資產的歷史損失經驗為基準。以上歷史損失經驗將根據當期可觀察數據進行調整，以反映並不會影響該段歷史損失期間的當前情況，及從歷史損失經驗數據中移除那些當期已不存在的影響事項。

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 金融資產減值（續）

#### 2.14 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

##### (1) 以攤餘成本計量的資產（續）

##### (1) Assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

當貸款無法收回時，在完成所有必要程序及確定損失金額後，本集團對該等貸款進行撇銷，沖減相應的貸款損失減值準備。撇銷後收回的貸款金額沖減在收益表中的貸款減值損失。

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of impairment losses in the income statement.

如果在以後的會計報表期間，減值損失的金額減少，且該等減少與確認減值後發生的事件有客觀關聯（例如債務人信用評級的改善），則之前已確認的減值損失可按不多於該之前已減值之金額，通過調整準備金予以回撥，回撥的金額於收益表內確認。

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of allowance for impairment losses decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss to the extent of its decrease is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

當貸款條款經重新商訂後與原來出現重大差異時，該貸款不再被視為逾期貸款，而作為新貸款處理。

Loans whose terms have been renegotiated with substantial difference in the terms are no longer considered to be past due but are treated as new loans.

##### (2) 被分類為可供出售的資產

##### (2) Assets classified as available-for-sale

如可供出售金融資產存在減值證據時，其累計虧損 — 即其購入成本或攤餘成本與現時公平值之差額，扣除該金融資產之前已記入收益表內之累計減值損失 — 需從權益儲備撥轉至收益表內。對於被界定為可供出售的股權投資，在決定其是否出現減值時，會考慮其公平值是否嚴重地或長期地低於其成本。如日後被分類為可供出售金融資產之債務工具之公平值增加，並與收益表確認減值後發生之事項有客觀關聯，有關之減值損失可按不多於該之前已減值之金額於收益表內回撥。至於股份權益工具方面，之後的公平值變化會透過其他全面收益確認於可供出售證券公平值變動儲備，減值損失不會通過收益表回撥。

If evidence of impairment exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the accumulated losses, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost or amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the income statement, is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the assets are impaired. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the income statement, the impairment loss to the extent of its decrease is reversed through the income statement. With respect to equity instruments, further fair value changes are recognised in the reserve for fair value change of available-for-sale securities through other comprehensive income, impairment losses are not reversed through the income statement.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.15 對附屬公司之投資及非金融資產之減值**

如因發生事件或情況已改變，並顯示資產之賬面值或將無法被收回，則會進行減值重檢。潛在減值跡象包括運用資產之科技、市場、經濟或法律環境已出現明顯變壞或資產價值大幅或長期下跌至低於其成本值。「大幅」是以投資的原成本值作評價，而「長期」是以公平值低於其原成本值之時期作評價。

資產的賬面值超逾其可收回金額的部分會被確認為減值損失。可收回金額是指資產的公平值扣除出售成本後與其使用價值的較高者。為作出減值評估，資產乃按其最小的可分開識別現金流（現金產出單元）層次分類。於每一財務報告日，會對已發生減值的資產進行重檢以確定需否回撥。

在本銀行的財務狀況表，如果附屬公司宣派的股息超過其在該宣派年度的全面收益總額，或其在在本銀行的賬面值超過在其綜合財務狀況表內已包括商譽的淨資產值時，則需要做投資減值測試。

**2.16 投資物業**

持作賺取長期租金收益或資本增值或兩者兼備者，且並非集團旗下各公司所佔用之物業，均列作投資物業。出租予本集團內公司之物業，於個別公司之財務報表中分類為投資物業，及於綜合財務報表中分類為房產。若經營租賃之土地符合投資物業之其他定義，則會列作為投資物業。有關之經營租賃會作為融資租賃處理。

投資物業初始以成本值（包括相關交易成本）計量。經初始確認後，投資物業按公平值計量。

**2.15 Impairment of investment in subsidiaries and non-financial assets**

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Potential indications of impairment may include significant adverse changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the assets operate or whether there has been a significant or prolonged decline in value below their cost. "Significant" is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

In the Bank's statement of financial position, impairment testing of the investment in a subsidiary is also required upon receiving dividend from that entity if the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of that entity concerned in the period the dividend is declared or if the carrying amount of that entity in the Bank's statement of financial position exceeds the carrying amount of that entity's net assets including goodwill in its consolidated statement of financial position.

**2.16 Investment properties**

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that are not occupied by the companies in the Group, are classified as investment properties. Properties leased out within Group companies are classified as investment properties in individual companies' financial statements and as premises in consolidated financial statements. Land held under operating lease is classified and accounted for as investment property when the rest of the definition of investment property is met. The operating lease is accounted for as if it is a finance lease.

Investment properties are recognised initially at cost, including related transaction costs. After initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.16 投資物業（續）**

只有在與項目相關的未來經濟利益很有可能流入本集團，並能夠可靠地計量其成本的情況下，本集團才會將其後續支出計入為資產賬面值之一部分。該等後續支出以扣除減值後之成本列賬，並包括於投資物業的賬面值內。若其後開始產生經濟利益，則以公平值計量。至於所有其他修理及維護費用，均需於產生時確認於當期收益表內。

任何公平值之變動會直接於收益表內確認。

若投資物業改為自用，會被重新分類為房產，其於重新分類日之公平值會成為其會計賬上的成本值。若房產項目因其用途改變而成為投資物業，則根據香港會計準則第16號「物業、器材及設備」將此項目於轉分類日之賬面值與其公平值之間的差額作為房產重估，確認於其他全面收益內。惟若公平值增值抵銷以往之重估損失或減值損失，該增值則於收益表內確認，並以過往已確認的損失金額為限。

**2.17 物業、器材及設備**

物業主要為分行及辦公樓房產。房產需定期但最少每年以取自外間獨立估價師之公平值扣除任何隨後發生之累計折舊及資產減值損失列示。重估當日之累計折舊額需先沖銷資產之賬面毛值，沖減後之淨額則重新調整至該資產之重估值。相隔期間由董事參考相近物業之公開市值以檢討房產之賬面值，如董事認為該房產價值有重大變動則會作出相應調整。

房產重估後之賬面增值通過其他全面收益撥入房產重估儲備中。與同一個別資產早前之增值作對銷之減值部分，通過其他全面收益於房產重估儲備中扣減；餘下之減值額則確認於收益表內。其後任何增值將撥入收益表（以早前扣減之金額為限），然後撥至房產重估儲備內。出售房產時，房產重估儲備中與先前估值有關之已實現部分，將從房產重估儲備撥轉至留存盈利。

**2.16 Investment properties (continued)**

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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The item is stated at cost less impairment and is included in the carrying amount of investment properties. Once the item begins to generate economic benefits, it is then measured at fair value. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed in the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Any changes in fair value are recognised directly in the income statement.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as premises, and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes. If an item of premises becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference resulting between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognised in other comprehensive income as a revaluation of premises under HKAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous revaluation loss or impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the income statement up to the amount previously debited.

**2.17 Properties, plant and equipment**

Properties are mainly branches and office premises. Premises are stated at fair value based on periodic, at least annually, valuations by external independent valuers less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. 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. In the intervening periods, the directors review the carrying amount of premises, by reference to the open market value of similar properties, and adjustments are made when there has been a material change.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of premises are credited to the premises revaluation reserve through other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same individual asset are charged against premises revaluation reserve through other comprehensive income; all other decreases are expensed in the income statement. Any subsequent increases are credited to the income statement up to the amount previously debited, and then to the premises revaluation reserve. Upon disposal of premises, the relevant portion of the premises revaluation reserve realised in respect of previous valuations is released and transferred from the premises revaluation reserve to retained earnings.



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.17 物業、器材及設備（續）

所有器材及設備均以歷史成本扣除累計折舊及減值損失列賬。歷史成本包括因取得及安裝該項目而直接產生之費用。

與資產有關的後續支出，只有當其產生的未來經濟利益很可能流入本集團，並且該支出能夠可靠地計量時，才能將其計入資產的賬面價值或作為單獨的一項資產進行確認（如適當）。該等後續支出以扣除減值後之成本列賬直至其開始產生經濟利益，之後則根據相關資產之後續計量基準進行計量。所有其他修理及維護費用均在發生時計入當期收益表。

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：

- 物業 按政府土地租約年期
- 器材及設備 2至15年

本集團在每個會計結算日重檢資產的可用年限，並已按適當情況作出調整。

在每個會計結算日，源自內部及外界之資料均會被用作評定物業、器材及設備是否出現減值之跡象。如該跡象存在，則估算資產之可收回價值，及在合適情況下將減值損失確認以將資產減至其可收回價值。該等減值損失在收益表內確認，但假若某資產乃按估值列賬，而減值損失又不超過同一資產之重估盈餘，此等損失則當作重估減值。可收回價值指該資產之公平值扣除出售成本後之金額，與其使用價值之較高者。減值損失會按情況於房產重估儲備或收益表內回撥。

出售之收益或虧損是按扣除稅項及費用之出售淨額與有關資產賬面值之差額而釐定，並於出售日在收益表內確認。任何有關重估盈餘會由房產重估儲備撥轉至留存盈利，不會重新分類至收益表內。

#### 2.17 Properties, plant and equipment (continued)

All plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition and installation of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in an asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The item is stated at cost less impairment until it begins to generate economic benefits, then the item is subsequently measured according to the measurement basis of its respective assets class. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write down the cost or revalued amount of such assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Properties Over the life of government land leases
- Plant and equipment 2 to 15 years

The useful lives of assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, as at the end of each reporting period.

At the end of each reporting period, both internal and external sources of information are considered to determine whether there is any indication that properties, plant and equipment, are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and where relevant, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the asset to its recoverable amount. Such an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement except where the asset is carried at valuation and the impairment loss does not exceed the revaluation surplus for that same asset, in which case it is treated as a revaluation decrease. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment loss is reversed through the premises revaluation reserve or the income statement as appropriate.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount, relevant taxes and expenses. These are recognised in the income statement on the date of disposal. Any related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings and is not reclassified to the income statement.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.18 租賃

##### (1) 經營租賃

經營租賃是指實質上由出租人保留擁有資產之絕大部分風險及回報之租賃。經營租賃之總租金款額（扣除自出租人收取之任何回扣額），將於租賃期內以直線法在收益表中確認。或有租金以該支出產生的會計期間列作費用。

若經營租賃於租約到期前已結束，任何需繳付予出租人之罰款將於結束發生當月於收益表內確認為支出。經營租賃之租金收入在租約期內以直線法確認。

##### (2) 融資租賃

如承租人已實質上獲得了所有風險及回報，該資產的租賃應歸類為融資租賃。由於位於香港之土地之最低租約付款的現值（即成交價）已實質上等同於土地的公平價值，因此香港政府土地的租賃被歸類為融資租賃，尤如屬無期業權。

融資租賃會在租賃開始時，按租賃資產之公平值與其最低租約付款的現值之較低者予以資產化。每期租金均會分配於負債及財務費用，以達至一個固定息率於融資餘額上。相應的租賃責任，在扣除財務費用後，會計入其他負債。按融資租賃方法購入的投資物業以公平值列賬。

當資產按融資租賃租出，租金的現值會被確認為應收款項。租賃收入是以投資淨額方法於租賃期內確認，以反映固定的回報率。

#### 2.19 現金及等同現金項目

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金及等同現金項目指按原來到期日，於購入日期起計三個月內到期之結餘，包括現金、銀行及其他金融機構之結餘、短期票據及被分類為投資證券及存款證之票據。

#### 2.18 Leases

##### (1) 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. The total payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Contingent rental payable is recognised as expense in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

##### (2) Finance leases

Leases of assets where lessee have obtained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Government land leases in Hong Kong are classified as finance leases as the present value of the minimum lease payments (i.e. transaction price) of the land amounted to substantially all of the fair value of the land as if it were freehold.

Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other liabilities. Investment properties acquired under finance leases are carried at their fair value.

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

#### 2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with original maturity less than three months from the date of acquisition, including cash, balances with banks and other financial institutions, short-term bills and notes classified as investment securities and certificates of deposit.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.20 準備**

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

**2.20 Provisions**

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

**2.21 僱員福利****(1) 退休福利成本**

本集團根據認可職業退休計劃或強積金計劃之定額供款退休計劃作出供款，集團僱員均可參與。在職業退休計劃下，集團與僱員之供款按僱員基本薪金之百分比計算，在強積金計劃下該等供款則按強積金規例計算。退休福利計劃成本代表本集團應向此等計劃支付之供款，會於產生時在收益表支取。僱員於全數享有其應得之集團供款部分前退出此職業退休計劃，因而被沒收之本集團供款，會被本集團用作扣減其目前供款負擔或根據職業退休計劃信託契據條款沖減其開支。

退休計劃之資產與本集團之資產分開持有，並由獨立管理基金保管。

**(2) 有償缺勤**

僱員獲享之年度休假及病假在累積時確認，本集團會對僱員服務至會計結算日所累積，但尚未使用之年度休假及預計所需支付之病假作出估算及撥備。

除病假及經特別批准之年度休假外，其他有償缺勤均不允許累積。若僱員於獲享有償缺勤之年度內未能悉數享用該等可用缺勤，剩餘之可用缺勤將被取消。除未到期之休假外，僱員於離職時亦無權收取現金以彌補任何未被使用之可用缺勤。

**(3) 獎金計劃**

若因僱員提供之服務而令集團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，集團需確認該預期之獎金支出並以負債列賬。如獎金計劃之負債金額重大，且預期會於 12 個月後才被償付，會以貼現處理。

**2.21 Employee benefits****(1) Retirement benefit costs**

The Group contributes to defined contribution retirement schemes under either recognised ORSO schemes or MPF schemes that are available to the Group's employees. Contributions to the schemes by the Group and employees are calculated as a percentage of employees' basic salaries for the ORSO schemes and in accordance with the MPF rules for MPF schemes. The retirement benefit scheme costs are charged to the income statement as incurred and represent contributions payable by the Group to the schemes. Contributions made by the Group that are forfeited by those employees who leave the ORSO scheme prior to the full vesting of their entitlement to the contributions are used by the Group to reduce the existing level of contributions or to meet its expenses under the trust deed of the ORSO schemes.

The assets of the schemes are held in independently-administered funds separate from those of the Group.

**(2) Leave entitlements**

Employee entitlements to annual leave and sick leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for unused annual leave and the amount of sick leave expected to be paid as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Compensated absences other than sick leave and special approved annual leaves are non-accumulating; they lapse if the current period's entitlement is not used in full. Except for unexpired annual leaves, they do not entitle employees to a cash payment for unused entitlement on leaving the Group.

**(3) Bonus plans**

The expected cost of bonus payments are recognised as a liability when the Group 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. Liabilities for bonus plans that are expected to be settled longer than twelve months will be discounted if the amounts are significant.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.22 本期及遞延所得稅項

在有關期間的稅務支出包括本期及遞延稅項。除因有關項目乃直接記於其他全面收益而需於其他全面收益內確認其稅項外，稅項於收益表內確認。

基於溢利而需支付之所得稅，是根據本銀行及附屬公司在營運及產生應課稅收入之司法管轄地區於會計結算日已執行或實際會執行之適用稅法計算，並於溢利產生當期確認為本期所得稅項支出。

所有因綜合財務報表內資產及負債之稅務基礎與其賬面值之暫時性差異而產生之遞延所得稅項均以資產負債表負債法提撥。遞延所得稅項是按會計結算日已執行或實際會執行之稅率及稅法，及預期於相關之遞延所得稅資產實現時或遞延所得稅負債需清付時所適用之稅率計算。

主要之暫時性差異源於資產減值準備、房產及設備之折舊、以及若干資產之重估，包括可供出售證券及房產。除業務合併外，若資產或負債在交易初始確認時，並未有對會計損益或應課稅損益構成影響，則無需確認遞延所得稅項。

所有因應課稅暫時性差異而產生之遞延所得稅負債均會被確認。當未來之應課稅利潤預計可被用作抵扣可抵扣之暫時性差異、結轉之未使用稅務抵免及未使用稅務虧損時，因該等可抵扣之暫時性差異、結轉之未使用稅務抵免及未使用稅務虧損而產生之遞延所得稅資產將全部被確認。

遞延所得稅項乃記於收益表內。但因可供出售證券的公平值重新計量及對房產之重估記入其他全面收益內，故由此產生的遞延所得稅項也記入其他全面收益內，並於以後隨著相關遞延收益和虧損的確認而一同確認在收益表中。

投資物業的遞延稅項負債或遞延稅項資產的計算方法是假設該等投資物業是通過出售來回收其重估賬面值及採用相關的稅率計算。

#### 2.22 Current and deferred income taxes

Tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period in each jurisdiction where the Bank and the subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income, is recognised as a current income tax expense in the period in which profits arise.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from asset impairment provisions, depreciation of premises and equipment, and revaluation of certain assets including available-for-sale securities and premises. However, the deferred income tax is not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided in full on all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognised on all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of any unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is charged or credited in the income statement except for deferred income tax relating to fair value re-measurement of available-for-sale securities and revaluation of premises which are charged or credited to other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred income tax is also credited or charged to other comprehensive income and is subsequently recognised in the income statement together with the realisation of the deferred gain and loss.

Deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset arising from investment property is determined based on the presumption that the revaluation amount of such investment property will be recovered through sale with the relevant tax rate applied.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****2. 主要會計政策（續）****2. Significant accounting policies (continued)****2.23 收回資產**

收回資產按其收回日之公平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財務狀況表中予以註銷。其後，收回資產取其成本及公平值扣除出售成本後之淨值中之較低者計量，並被確認為「待出售非流動資產」，包括於「其他資產」項下。

**2.24 信託業務**

本集團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集團，該等資產及據此而產生之任何收益或虧損，將不計入本財務報表內。

**2.25 或然負債及或然資產**

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

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

或然資產是指由過去已發生的事件引起的可能產生之資產，其存在將由一宗或多宗本集團所不能完全控制的未來不確定事件出現與否來確認。

或然資產不會被確認，但如有可能收到經濟利益時，會在財務報表附註中披露。若將會收到之經濟利益可被實質確定時，將確認為資產。

**2.23 Repossessed assets**

Reposessed 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, reposessed assets are measured at the lower of their cost and fair values less costs to sell and are reported as "non-current assets held for sale" included in "Other assets".

**2.24 Fiduciary activities**

The Group 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 Group.

**2.25 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

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 Group. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset 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 Group.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When the inflow is virtually certain, it will be recognised as an asset.



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要會計政策（續）

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.26 有關連人士

就此等財務報表而言，與本集團關聯人士是指：

- (a) 個人或該個人之近親家庭成員，如該個人在以下情況下視為與本集團有關聯：
  - (i) 可控制或共同控制本集團；
  - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響力；或
  - (iii) 是本集團或本集團之母公司的主要管理人員之成員。
- (b) 在以下任何情況下一企業會視為與本集團有關聯：
  - (i) 該企業及本集團皆是同一集團成員（即每一間母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司與其他有關聯）。
  - (ii) 一企業是另一企業的聯營公司或合營公司（或該聯營公司或合營公司與該另一企業均屬同一集團）。
  - (iii) 兩個企業是同一第三者的合營公司。
  - (iv) 一企業是一第三者的合營公司而另一企業則是該第三者的聯營公司。
  - (v) 該企業是提供福利予本集團或與本集團有關聯之企業的僱員離職後之福利計劃。
  - (vi) 該企業受在(a)項中所辨識的個人所控制或共同控制。
  - (vii) 在(a)(i)項中所辨識的個人而該個人對該企業有重大影響力，或該個人是該企業（或是該企業的母公司）的主要管理人員之成員。
  - (viii) 該企業或是其集團中一部分之任何成員，而提供主要管理人員服務予本集團或本集團之母公司。

個人的近親家庭成員指可影響，或受該個人影響，他們與該企業交易的家庭成員。

#### 2.26 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) a person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:
  - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.
- (b) an entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint venture of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

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

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 3. 應用會計政策時之重大會計估計及判斷

本集團作出的會計估計和假設通常會影響下一會計結算日的資產和負債的賬面價值。該等估計及判斷是根據過往歷史經驗及於有關情況下被認為合理之其他因素，包括對未來事件的預期而作出，並會持續接受評估。對因必要的估計及判斷轉變，而會影響其賬面值的資產及負債項目範圍，將列示如下。而未來有可能根據實際情況的變化對這些會計估計做出重大調整。

#### 3.1 貸款及應收款減值準備

本集團至少每季對貸款組合的減值損失情況進行一次評估。於決定是否確認減值損失於收益表時，本集團於識別某一貸款組合內個別貸款之減值損失前，會首先判斷是否有可觀察數據顯示該貸款組合所產生之未來預計現金流量將出現有可量度之下降。該證據包括能顯示該組合內借款人之還款狀況有不利轉變的可觀察資料（如拖欠或逾期還款）或與組合內貸款資產違約有關的經濟狀況。管理層於估計未來現金流量時，將根據具有與該組合類似之信貸風險特徵及客觀減值證據之資產之過往損失經驗作為估計基準。用作估計未來現金流量金額及時間之方法及假設會被定期檢討。

截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日的貸款及應收款賬面值已列示於附註 22。

#### 3.2 持有至到期日和可供出售證券減值

本集團至少每季對其持有至到期日和可供出售投資組合的減值損失情況進行一次評估。於決定該等投資是否出現減值時，會評估其風險特徵和表現，例如外部信用評級及市場價值。本集團會參照該等組合的市場表現、發行人的目前付款情況、相關資產表現、與抵押資產違約直接相關的經濟情況，而對每一項投資的違約率和損失嚴重性作出估計。減值評估中所使用的方法和假設會被定期檢討。

截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日的證券投資賬面值已列示於附註 24。

### 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. 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 allowances on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans and advances before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group (e.g. payment delinquency or default), or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. The Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when estimating expected future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly.

Carrying amounts of loans and advances as at 31 December 2017 are shown in Note 22.

#### 3.2 Impairment of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities

The Group reviews its held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investment portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether any of these investments is impaired, risk characteristics and performance such as external credit rating and market price, will be assessed. The Group makes estimates on the default rate and loss severity of each investment with reference to market performance of the portfolios, current payment status of the issuers or performance of the underlying assets, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the collateralised assets. The methodology and assumptions used for impairment assessments are reviewed regularly.

Carrying amounts of investment in securities as at 31 December 2017 are shown in Note 24.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 3. 應用會計政策時之重大會計估計及判斷（續）

#### 3.3 衍生金融工具的公平值

沒有活躍市場報價之衍生金融工具，其公平值會根據估值方法釐定。所採用之估值方法包括貼現現金流量分析，以及從外間購入，並被業內廣泛採用之財務分析或風險管理系統之內置模型，如期權定價模型。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，如信貸風險，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。具體詳情可參閱附註 5。

截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日的衍生金融工具賬面值已列示於附註 21。

#### 3.4 持有至到期日證券

本集團跟循香港會計準則第 39 號之指引，將具有固定或確定付款額及還款期的若干非衍生金融資產分類為持有至到期日證券。此分類需運用重大判斷。於使用該判斷時，本集團會考慮其持有之意向及能持有該資產至到期日之能力。除香港會計準則第 39 號所列出的特定情況外（例如出售之金額不重大；於接近到期日出售；或因信貸顯著轉差而出售），若本集團未能持有該等投資至到期日，則整個類別需被重新分類為可供出售證券，而該投資將以公平值計量，而不能以攤餘成本計量。

截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日的持有至到期日證券賬面值已列示於附註 24。

#### 3.5 遞延稅項資產

按未使用的稅務虧損及減值準備而確認之遞延稅項資產，乃以預計可被運用作抵扣該等虧損之應課稅溢利金額為限。釐定遞延稅項資產的確認金額，需要管理層作出重大判斷，包括基於未來最有可能產生應課稅溢利的時間及其金額。

按未使用的稅務抵免確認遞延稅項資產。在釐定需確認之遞延稅項資產的金額時，需根據對可運用的稅務抵免之估算及收回此等已確認之遞延稅項資產的可能性而作出重大的會計判斷。

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

#### 3.3 Fair values of derivative financial instruments

The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques used include discounted cash flows analysis and models with built-in functions available in externally acquired financial analysis or risk management systems widely used by the industry such as option 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 modeling techniques. Further details will be discussed in Note 5.

Carrying amounts of derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2017 are shown in Note 21.

#### 3.4 Held-to-maturity securities

The Group follows the guidance of HKAS 39 in classifying certain non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held-to-maturity securities. This classification requires significant management judgement to evaluate the Group's intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Group fails to hold these investments to maturity other than for specific circumstances defined in HKAS 39, such as selling an insignificant amount, selling close to maturity or due to significant credit deterioration of such investments, it will be required to reclassify the entire portfolio of financial assets as available-for-sale securities. The investments would then be measured at fair value and not amortised cost.

Carrying amounts of held-to-maturity securities as at 31 December 2017 are shown in Note 24.

#### 3.5 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets on unused tax losses and impairment allowances are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

Deferred tax assets on unused tax credits are recognised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the estimation of available tax credits and the possibility to recover such deferred tax assets recognised.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理

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

#### 金融風險管理架構

本集團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。本集團擁有完善的風險管理架構，並有一套全面的風險管理政策及程序，用以識別、量度、監察及控制可能出現的各類風險。本集團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，是本集團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，負責確定本集團的風險管理策略，並確保本集團具備有效的風險管理系統以落實執行有關策略。

風險管理委員會是董事會成立的常設委員會，負責監察本集團的各類風險；審批第一層風險管理政策，並監督其執行；審查重大的或高風險的風險承擔或交易（信貸業務交易除外），並對認為不應該進行的交易行使否決權。行政委員會負責對超過總裁審批許可權的信貸申請進行審批。稽核委員會協助董事會履行內部監控系統的監控職責。

總裁負責管理本集團各類風險，在董事會授權範圍內審批重大風險承擔或交易。總經理負責協助總裁管理本集團各類風險，在其授權範圍內審批重大的風險承擔或交易。在風險管理部及財務管理部的支援下，副總經理負責協助總裁履行對各類風險日常管理的職責，提出新的風險管理策略、項目和措施以配合監管要求的變化，從而更好地監察及管理新業務、產品及營運環境轉變而引致的風險。副總經理及風險管理部主管還在授權範圍內負責審核重大風險承擔或交易。各高級管理人員在董事會批准的風險管理政策分層原則下，亦需負責審批其主管業務範圍的風險管理辦法。

本集團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，而風險管理單位則獨立於業務單位，負責各類風險的日常管理，以及草擬、檢查和更新各類風險管理政策和程序。

### 4. Financial risk management

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

The Board of Directors, representing the interests of shareholders, is the highest decision-making authority of the Group 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 and ensuring that the Group has an effective risk management system to implement these strategies.

The Risk Management Committee ("RC"), a standing committee established by the Board of Directors, is responsible for overseeing the Group's various types of risks, approving Level I risk management policies and monitoring their implementation, reviewing significant or high risk exposures or transactions (other than credit transactions) and exercising its power of veto if it considers that any transaction should not proceed. The Executive Committee ("EC") is responsible for approving credit transactions exceeding Chief Executive ("CE")'s authority. The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its role in overseeing the internal control system.

The Chief Executive ("CE") is responsible for managing the Group's various types of risks, and material risk exposures or transactions within his authority delegated by the Board of Directors. General Manager assists the CE in managing the Group's various types of risks, and approving material risk exposures or transactions within his authority. With the support from Risk Management Department ("RMD") and Financial Management Department ("FMD"), the Deputy General Manager assists the CE in fulfilling his responsibilities for the day-to-day management of risks and initiating new risk management strategies, projects and measures that will enable the Group to better monitor and manage new risk issues or areas that may arise from time to time from new businesses, products and changes in the operating environment. He will also take appropriate initiatives in response to regulatory changes. The Deputy General Manager and the Head of RMD are also responsible for reviewing material risk exposures or transactions within their delegated authority. In accordance with the principle of setting the hierarchy of risk management policies approved by the Board, Senior Management are also responsible for approving the detailed risk management policies of their responsible areas.

Various units of the Group have their respective risk management responsibilities. Business units act as the first line of defence while risk management units, which are independent from the business units, are responsible for the day-to-day management of different kinds of risks. Risk management units have the primary responsibilities for drafting, reviewing and updating various risk management policies and procedures.



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

#### 金融風險管理架構（續）

本集團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。

#### 產品開發及風險監控

為了提高風險評估及監控工作的有效性，本集團建立了一套完善的產品開發及風險監控管理制度。在產品開發過程中，本集團各單位具有清晰的職責及分工，並制定了適當的風險盡職審查程序。

根據董事會及管理層提出的發展目標，產品管理單位負責提出相應的業務發展和產品開發計劃，進行具體的產品開發工作。策略發展部門負責確保業務發展和產品開發計劃符合集團整體策略；風險管理、法律、合規及財務等方面的專責部門負責對風險評估結果進行審核。

除負責本單位新產品開發項目的管理工作外，產品管理單位將與風險評估部門共同負責識別和評估項目所涉及的各項風險。風險評估部門需要對項目的風險評估結果和風險管理措施進行獨立審查，只有在風險評估部門滿意盡職審查結果及獲單位主管或管理層審批同意後，有關產品才可推出市場。

#### 4.1 信貸風險

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

#### 信貸風險管理架構

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

本集團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。

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### Financial risk management framework (continued)

The Group has put in place appropriate internal control systems, including 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.

#### Product development and risk monitoring

To ensure the effectiveness of risk assessment and monitoring, the Group has a comprehensive product development and risk monitoring system where roles and responsibilities of all related units are clearly defined and proper due diligence processes on product development are in place.

In accordance with the strategic objectives set by the Board and the Management, respective product management units are responsible for formulating business and product development plans, and proceeding to specific product development activities. The department of strategic development shall ensure the plans are aligned with the Group's overall strategies. Departments that are responsible for risk management, legal, compliance and finance etc. are accountable for risk assessment and review.

Apart from product development, respective product management units shall work closely with relevant risk evaluating departments to identify and assess the risks of new products. Risk evaluating departments shall conduct independent review on the risk assessment results and the corresponding risk management measures. Products can only be launched upon completion of the product due diligence process to the satisfaction of all risk evaluating departments and approval from designated unit heads/the Management.

#### 4.1 Credit risk

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

#### Credit risk management framework

The Group 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.

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



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### 信貸風險管理架構（續）

##### Credit risk management framework (continued)

在信貸風險管理協助下，風險管理部主管負責主持各類信貸風險管理工作。本集團的不同單位都有其相應的信貸風險管理責任。業務單位是風險管理的第一道防線，而風險管理部則獨立於業務單位，負責信貸風險的日常管理，對信貸風險的識別、量度、監督和控制做獨立的盡職調查，確保有效的制約與平衡，以及草擬、檢查和更新信貸風險管理政策與程序。

The Head of RMD is responsible for credit risk management with assistance from Credit Risk Management. Various units of the Group have their respective credit risk management responsibilities. Business units act as the first line of defence. The RMD, which is independent from the business units, is responsible for the day-to-day management of credit risks and has the primary responsibility for providing 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.

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

The Board of Directors delegates credit approval authority to the CE. The CE can further delegate to the subordinates within his limit authorised by the Board of Directors. The Group 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.

##### 信貸風險評估及監控

##### Credit risk measurement and control

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

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

##### 貸款

##### Advances

不同客戶、交易對手或交易會根據其風險程度採用不同的信貸審批及監控程序。信貸評審委員會由信貸和其他業務專家組成，負責對重大信貸申請進行獨立評審。非零售風險承擔信貸申請由風險管理單位進行獨立審核、客觀評估，並確定債務人評級（按照違約概率程度）和授信等級（按照違約損失率程度）以支持信貸審批；零售信貸交易包括零售小企業貸款、住宅按揭貸款及私人貸款等採取零售內部評級系統進行信貸風險評估。本集團會應用貸款分類級別、債務人評級、授信等級和損失預測結果（如適用）於支持信貸審批。

Different credit approval and control procedures are adopted according to the level of risk associated with the customer, counterparty or transaction. The Credit Risk Assessment Committee, comprising experts from credit and other functions, is responsible for making an independent assessment of material credit applications. Credit applications for non-retail exposures are independently reviewed and objectively assessed by risk management units. Obligor ratings (in terms of probability of default) and facility ratings (in terms of loss given default) are assigned to these portfolios to support credit approval. Retail internal rating systems are deployed in the risk assessment of retail credit transactions, including small business retail exposures, residential mortgage loans and personal loans. Loan grades, obligor and facility ratings as well as loss estimates (if applicable) are used to support credit approval.

本集團亦會應用貸款分類級別、債務人評級和損失預測結果（如適用）於支持信貸監控、信貸風險報告及分析。對於非零售風險承擔，本集團會對較高風險的客戶採取更頻密的評級重檢及更密切的監控；對於零售風險承擔則會在組合層面應用每月更新的內部評級及損失預測結果進行監察，對識別為高風險組別客戶，會進行更全面檢討。

The Group also uses loan grades, obligor ratings and loss estimates (if applicable) to support credit monitoring, reporting and analysis of credit risk information. For non-retail exposures, more frequent rating review and closer monitoring are required for higher-risk customers. For retail exposures, monthly updated internal ratings and loss estimates are used for credit monitoring on a portfolio basis. More comprehensive review is required for obligors being identified under high-risk pools.

本集團使用的內部評級總尺度表能與標準普爾(Standard & Poor's)外部信用評級相對應。該內部評級總尺度表結構符合香港《銀行業條例》項下《銀行業（資本）規則》的要求。

The Group employs an internal master rating scale that can be mapped to Standard & Poor's external credit ratings. The structure of internal master rating scale is in compliance with the requirement of the Banking (Capital) Rules under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### 信貸風險評估及監控（續）

##### Credit risk measurement and control (continued)

##### 貸款（續）

##### Advances (continued)

信貸風險管理定期提供信貸風險管理報告，並按風險管理委員會及董事會的特別要求，提供專題報告，以供其持續監控信貸風險。

Credit Risk Management provides regular credit management information reports and ad hoc reports to the RC and Board of Directors to facilitate their continuous monitoring of credit risk.

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

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

本集團參照金管局貸款分類制度的指引，實施信貸資產的五級分類如下：

The Group adopts loan grading criteria which divides credit assets into five categories with reference to the HKMA's guidelines, as below:

「合格」是指借款人目前有履行還款責任的貸款，同時全數償還利息及本金的機會也不成疑問。

“Pass” represents loans where the borrower is current in meeting its repayment obligations and full repayment of interest and principal is not in doubt.

「需要關注」是指借款人正面對困難，可能會影響本集團收回貸款的本金及利息。現時並未預期出現最終損失，但如不利情況持續，有可能出現最終損失。

“Special Mention” represents loans where the borrower is experiencing difficulties which may threaten the Group's position. Ultimate loss is not expected at this stage but could occur if adverse conditions persist.

「次級」是指借款人正出現明顯問題，以致可能影響還款的貸款。

“Substandard” represents loans where the borrower displays a definable weakness that is likely to jeopardise repayment.

「呆滯」是指不大可能全數收回，而本集團在扣除抵押品的可變現淨值後預計會承受本金和／或利息虧損的貸款。

“Doubtful” represents loans where collection in full is improbable and the Group expects to sustain a loss of principal and/or interest, taking into account the net realisable value of the collateral.

「虧損」是指用盡所有追討欠款方法後（如變賣抵押品、提出法律訴訟等）仍被視為無法收回的貸款。

“Loss” represents loans which are considered uncollectible after all collection options (such as the realisation of collateral or the institution of legal proceedings) have been exhausted.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****4. 金融風險管理（續）****4. Financial risk management (continued)****4.1 信貸風險（續）****4.1 Credit risk (continued)****信貸風險評估及監控（續）****Credit risk measurement and control (continued)****債務證券及衍生產品****Debt securities and derivatives**

對於債務證券投資，本集團會應用債務人評級或外部信用評級，通過評估證券相關資產的質素及設定客戶及證券發行人信貸限額，以管理債務證券的信貸風險；對於衍生產品，本集團會採用客戶限額及採用與貸款一致的審批及監控程序管理信貸風險，並制定持續監控及止損程序。

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

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

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

**抵押品及其他改善信貸條件****Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements**

本集團制定抵押品估值及管理的信貸風險管理政策與程序，明確抵押品的接受準則、法律有效性、貸款與估值比率、估損折扣比率、估值及保險等規定。本集團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。物業是本集團主要押品，本集團已建立機制利用指數以組合形式對物業進行估值。抵押品須購買保險並以本集團作為第一受益人。個人貸款以物業、存款及證券作為主要抵押品；工商貸款則主要以物業、證券、應收賬項、存款及機器作押。

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. The Group has established a mechanism to update the value of its main type of collateral, real estate properties, with the use of public indices on a portfolio basis. Collateral is insured with the Group as the beneficiary. In the personal sector, the main types of collateral are real estate properties, cash deposits and securities. In the commercial and industrial sector, the main types of collateral are real estate properties, securities, receivables, cash deposits and machinery.

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

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

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本集團並無持有任何允許於借款人未違約情況下出售或再抵押之抵押品（2016 年：無）。

As at 31 December 2017, the Group did not hold any collateral that it was permitted to sell or re-pledge in the absence of default by the borrower (2016: Nil).

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### A. 信貸風險承擔

##### A. Credit exposures

本集團之最高信貸風險承擔是未考慮任何抵押品或其他改善信貸條件的最大風險承擔。對於資產負債表內資產，最高信貸風險承擔相等於其賬面值。對於開出擔保函，最高信貸風險承擔是被擔保人要求本集團代為償付債務的最高金額。對於貸款承擔及其他信貸有關負債，最高信貸風險承擔為授信承諾的全額。

The maximum credit exposure is the worst case scenario of exposure to the Group 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 Group 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.

以下為所持抵押品及其他改善信貸條件的性質及其對本集團各類金融資產的覆蓋程度。

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

##### 在銀行及其他金融機構的結餘及定期存放

##### Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions

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。

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

##### 公平值變化計入損益之金融資產及證券投資

##### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and investment in securities

一般不會就債務證券尋求抵押品。

Collateral is generally not sought on debt securities.

##### 衍生金融工具

##### Derivative financial instruments

本集團傾向以國際掉期及衍生工具協會出版的主協議（「ISDA 主協議」）作為衍生工具業務的協議文件。該 ISDA 主協議為敝做場外衍生交易提供合約框架，並載有關於發生違約事件或終止事件後終止交易時所採用之淨額結算條款。此外，亦會視乎需要考慮於 ISDA 主協議之附約中附加信用支持附件。根據信用支持附件，抵押品會按情況由交易一方轉交另一方，以減少風險承擔。

The Master Agreement published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA Master Agreement") is the preferred agreement for documenting derivatives activities of the Group. It provides the contractual framework under which dealing activities of over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions are conducted, and sets out close-out netting provisions upon termination following the occurrence of an event of default or a termination event. In addition, if deemed necessary, Credit Support Annex ("CSA") will be included to form part of the Schedule to the ISDA Master Agreement. Under a CSA, collateral is passed from one counterparty to another, as appropriate, to mitigate the exposures.

##### 貸款及其他賬項、或然負債及承擔

##### Advances and other accounts, contingent liabilities and commitments

一般抵押品種類已載於第 80 頁。本集團根據對貸款及其他賬項、或然負債及承擔的個別風險承擔的評估，考慮適當之抵押品。有關客戶貸款之抵押品覆蓋率已分析於第 91 至 92 頁。或然負債及承擔之主要組合及性質已載於附註 34，就不需事先通知的無條件撤銷之承諾，如客戶的信貸質素下降，本集團會評估撤回其授信額度的需要性。於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，有抵押品覆蓋之或然負債及承擔為 32.84%（2016 年：36.14%）。

The general types of collateral are disclosed on page 80. Advances and other accounts, contingent liabilities and commitments are collateralised to the extent considered appropriate by the Group taking account of the risk assessment of individual exposures. The collateral coverage of advances to customers is analysed on pages 91 to 92. The components and nature of contingent liabilities and commitments are disclosed in Note 34. Regarding the commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice, the Group would assess the necessity to withdraw the credit line in case where the credit quality of a borrower deteriorates. For contingent liabilities and commitments, 32.84% (2016: 36.14%) is covered by collateral as at 31 December 2017.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.1 信貸風險（續）**
**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**
**B. 總貸款及其他賬項**
**B. Gross advances and other accounts**

提取減值準備前之總貸款及其他賬項按產品類別概述如下：

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

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
客戶貸款	Advances to customers		
個人	Personal		
- 按揭	- Mortgages	3,131,138	2,707,429
- 其他	- Others	4,209,836	3,224,061
公司	Corporate		
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	34,226,994	24,331,694
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	715,393	504,960
		42,283,361	30,768,144
貿易票據	Trade bills	1,017,463	592,098
		43,300,824	31,360,242



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）

##### B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

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

當有客觀證據反映貸款出現一項或多項損失事件，經過評估有關損失事件已影響其預期可靠的未來現金流，則該貸款已出現減值損失。

如有客觀證據反映貸款已出現減值損失，有關損失按該貸款賬面值與未來現金流折現值兩者間之差額計量；貸款已出現減值損失的客觀證據包括那些已有明顯訊息令本集團知悉的損失事件。

本集團根據以下客觀證據來決定是否已出現減值損失：

- 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，本集團基於經濟或法律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
- 其他明顯訊息反映有關貸款的未來現金流將會出現明顯下降。

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 exceeded the approved limit that was advised to the borrower.

Advances are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred and that loss event(s) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the advances that can be reliably estimated.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on advances has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows generated by the advances. Objective evidence that advances are impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group about the loss events.

The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- 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 legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulty, the Group 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 advances.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.1 信貸風險（續）**
**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**
**B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）**
**B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**
**(a) 非減值未逾期貸款**
**(a) Advances neither overdue nor impaired**

非減值未逾期貸款按內部  
信貸級別分析如下：

Advances that were neither overdue nor impaired are analysed by internal credit grade as follows:

		2017			
		合格	需要關注	次級或以下	總計
		Pass	Special mention	Substandard or below	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
個人	Personal				
- 按揭	- Mortgages	3,124,385	4,040	-	3,128,425
- 其他	- Others	4,127,444	3,311	108	4,130,863
公司	Corporate				
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	33,929,629	85,293	-	34,014,922
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	701,344	-	-	701,344
		41,882,802	92,644	108	41,975,554
貿易票據	Trade bills	1,017,463	-	-	1,017,463
		<u>42,900,265</u>	<u>92,644</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>42,993,017</u>
		2016			
		合格	需要關注	次級或以下	總計
		Pass	Special mention	Substandard or below	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
個人	Personal				
- 按揭	- Mortgages	2,692,219	9,343	48	2,701,610
- 其他	- Others	3,185,086	2,119	-	3,187,205
公司	Corporate				
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	24,049,785	112,396	-	24,162,181
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	460,867	3,776	-	464,643
		30,387,957	127,634	48	30,515,639
貿易票據	Trade bills	592,098	-	-	592,098
		<u>30,980,055</u>	<u>127,634</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>31,107,737</u>

當貸款受全數抵押擔保，即使發生損失事件亦未必導致減值損失，當此等貸款被評為「次級」或以下，亦可視為非減值貸款於上表中列示。

The occurrence of loss event(s) may not necessarily result in impairment loss where the advances are fully collateralised. While such advances are of "substandard" or lower grades, they are regarded as not being impaired and have been included in the above tables.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 4. 金融風險管理（續）

## 4. Financial risk management (continued)

## 4.1 信貸風險（續）

## 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

## B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）

## B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

## (b) 逾期未減值貸款

## (b) Advances overdue but not impaired

總逾期未減值貸款分析如下：

The gross amount of advances overdue but not impaired is analysed as follows:

		2017			
		逾期3個月 或以下 Overdue for three months or less 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期超過 3個月但 不超過6個月 Overdue for six months or less but over three months 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期超過 6個月但 不超過1年 Overdue for one year or less but over six months 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期 超過1年 Overdue for over one year 港幣千元 HK\$'000
					總計 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
個人	Personal				
- 按揭	- Mortgages	2,713	-	-	2,713
- 其他	- Others	77,820	-	-	78,973
公司	Corporate				
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	27,182	-	-	27,182
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	-	-	-	-
		107,715	-	-	108,868
貿易票據	Trade bills	-	-	-	-
		107,715	-	-	108,868
		2016			
		逾期3個月 或以下 Overdue for three months or less 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期超過 3個月但 不超過6個月 Overdue for six months or less but over three months 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期超過 6個月但 不超過1年 Overdue for one year or less but over six months 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期 超過1年 Overdue for over one year 港幣千元 HK\$'000
					總計 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
個人	Personal				
- 按揭	- Mortgages	5,819	-	-	5,819
- 其他	- Others	35,613	151	-	36,856
公司	Corporate				
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	17,266	11,508	-	31,979
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	762	-	-	762
		59,460	11,659	-	75,416
貿易票據	Trade bills	-	-	-	-
		59,460	11,659	-	75,416

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.1 信貸風險（續）**
**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**
**B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）**
**B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**
**(c) 減值貸款**
**(c) Impaired advances**

已個別識別減值貸款按產品類別分析如下：

Advances individually identified to be impaired are analysed by product type as follows:

	2017		2016	
	總貸款 Gross advances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	抵押品市值 Market value of collateral 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總貸款 Gross advances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	抵押品市值 Market value of collateral 港幣千元 HK\$'000
客戶貸款	Advances to customers			
個人	Personal			
- 按揭	-	-	-	-
- 其他	-	-	-	-
公司	Corporate			
- 商業貸款	184,890	344,565	137,534	271,527
- 貿易融資	14,049	18,090	39,555	16,408
	<b>198,939</b>	<b>362,655</b>	<b>177,089</b>	<b>287,935</b>
就上述貸款作出之減值準備	Impairment allowances made in respect of such advances			
	<b>70,115</b>		<b>83,408</b>	

	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
就上述有抵押品覆蓋的客戶貸款之抵押品市值	<b>362,655</b>	<b>287,935</b>
上述有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	<b>193,725</b>	<b>144,982</b>
上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	<b>5,214</b>	<b>32,107</b>

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 such advances.

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，沒有減值之貿易票據（2016 年：無）。

As at 31 December 2017, there were no impaired trade bills (2016: Nil).

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.1 信貸風險（續）**
**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**
**B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）**
**B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**
**(c) 減值貸款（續）**
**(c) Impaired advances (continued)**

特定分類或減值之客戶貸款分析如下：

Classified or impaired advances to customers are analysed as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	港幣千元	港幣千元
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
特定分類或減值之客戶貸款總額	<u>200,201</u>	<u>193,093</u>
特定分類或減值之客戶貸款總額對客戶貸款總額比率	<u>0.47%</u>	<u>0.63%</u>
就上述貸款作個別評估之減值準備	<u>70,115</u>	<u>83,408</u>

特定分類或減值之客戶貸款是指按本集團貸款質量分類的「次級」、「呆滯」或「虧損」貸款或個別評估為減值的貸款。

Classified or impaired advances to customers represent advances which are either classified as "substandard", "doubtful" or "loss" under the Group's classification of loan quality, or individually assessed to be impaired.



**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.1 信貸風險（續）**
**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**
**B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）**
**B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**
**(d) 逾期超過 3 個月之貸款**
**(d) Advances overdue for more than three months**

逾期超過 3 個月之貸款總額分析如下：

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

		2017		2016	
	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		
	港幣千元 HK\$'000		港幣千元 HK\$'000		
客戶貸款總額，已逾期：					
- 超過 3 個月但不超過 6 個月					
- 超過 6 個月但不超過 1 年					
- 超過 1 年					
逾期超過 3 個月之貸款					
就上述貸款作個別評估之減值準備					

Gross advances to customers which have been overdue for:

- six months or less but over three months

- one year or less but over six months

- over one year

32,012 0.07%

325 0.00%

44,952 0.10%

13,817 0.04%

- 0.00%

42,470 0.14%

Advances overdue for over three months

77,289 0.17%

56,287 0.18%

Individually assessed impairment allowances made in respect of such advances

20,014

7,643

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.1 信貸風險（續）**
**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**
**B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）**
**B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**
**(d) 逾期超過 3 個月之貸款（續）**
**(d) Advances overdue for more than three months (continued)**

	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
就上述有抵押品覆蓋的客戶貸款之抵押品市值	<u>108,507</u>	<u>92,764</u>
上述有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	<u>72,524</u>	<u>50,680</u>
上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	<u>4,765</u>	<u>5,607</u>

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 2017 年 12 月 31 日，沒有逾期超過 3 個月之貿易票據（2016 年：無）。

As at 31 December 2017, there were no trade bills overdue for more than three months (2016: Nil).

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）      4.1 Credit risk (continued)

#### B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）      B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

#### (e) 經重組貸款      (e) Rescheduled advances

	2017		2016	
	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 港幣千元 HK\$'000		Amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	
經重組客戶貸款淨額 （已扣減包含於「逾期超過3個月之貸款」部分）				
Rescheduled advances to customers net of amounts included in "Advances overdue for more than three months"	<b>107,972</b>	<b>0.25%</b>	<b>110,107</b>	<b>0.36%</b>

經重組貸款乃指借款人因為財政困難或無能力如期還款而經雙方同意達成重整還款計劃之貸款。修訂還款計劃後之經重組貸款如仍逾期超過3個月，則包括在「逾期超過3個月之貸款」內。

Rescheduled advances are those advances that have been restructured or renegotiated because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower or of the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule. Rescheduled advances, which have been overdue for more than three months under the revised repayment terms, are included in "Advances overdue for more than three months".

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）

##### B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

##### (f) 客戶貸款集中度

##### (f) Concentration of advances to customers

##### (i) 按行業分類之客戶貸款總額

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

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。

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 HKMA return of loans and advances.

		2017				
		客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$'000	抵押品或其他 抵押覆蓋之百分比 % covered by collateral or other security	特定分類 或減值 Classified or impaired 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期 Overdue 港幣千元 HK\$'000	組合評估之 減值準備 Individually assessed impairment allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000
						組合評估之 減值準備 Collectively assessed impairment allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000
在香港使用之貸款	Loans for use in Hong Kong					
工商金融業	Industrial, commercial and financial					
- 物業發展	- Property development	3,211,855	51.01%	-	-	17,056
- 物業投資	- Property investment	3,733,127	98.56%	-	11,298	15,300
- 金融業	- Financial concerns	1,893,717	34.69%	-	-	9,584
- 股票經紀	- Stockbrokers	872,019	10.00%	-	-	4,540
- 批發及零售業	- Wholesale and retail trade	1,740,306	82.88%	-	12,211	8,074
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	2,870,953	20.26%	-	3,308	14,240
- 運輸及運輸設備	- Transport and transport equipment	1,778,285	32.64%	-	-	9,457
- 休閒活動	- Recreational activities	17,209	100.00%	-	-	67
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	483,175	2.50%	-	-	2,557
- 其他	- Others	5,067,141	78.17%	-	1,711	21,800
個人	Individuals					
- 購買居者有其屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃及租者置其屋計劃樓宇之貸款	- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	38,303	99.99%	-	-	30
- 購買其他住宅物業之貸款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	3,074,108	99.61%	-	2,713	2,153
- 其他	- Others	3,188,308	97.93%	108	74,208	2,378
在香港使用之貸款總額	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	27,968,506	67.50%	108	105,449	107,236
貿易融資	Trade finance	715,393	54.54%	14,049	14,049	2,412
在香港以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	13,599,462	46.95%	186,044	80,337	67,703
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	42,283,361	60.67%	200,201	199,835	176,333

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）      4.1 Credit risk (continued)

#### B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）      B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

#### (f) 客戶貸款集中度（續）      (f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

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

		2016					
		客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$'000	抵押品或其他 抵押覆蓋之百分比 % covered by collateral or other security	特定分類或減值 Classified or impaired 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期 Overdue 港幣千元 HK\$'000	個別評估之減值準備 Individually assessed impairment allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	組合評估之減值準備 Collectively assessed impairment allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000
在香港使用之貸款	Loans for use in Hong Kong						
工商金融業	Industrial, commercial and financial						
- 物業發展	- Property development	3,421,202	11.62%	-	-	-	21,512
- 物業投資	- Property investment	3,712,582	98.80%	11,508	11,961	-	15,340
- 金融業	- Financial concerns	944,258	7.21%	-	-	-	5,901
- 股票經紀	- Stockbrokers	504,555	12.74%	-	-	-	3,311
- 批發及零售業	- Wholesale and retail trade	1,554,323	79.11%	-	16,719	-	6,854
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	1,441,421	40.73%	-	2,013	-	7,786
- 運輸及運輸設備	- Transport and transport equipment	1,524,273	42.27%	-	-	-	9,273
- 休閒活動	- Recreational activities	19,160	100.00%	-	-	-	82
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	599,446	1.55%	-	-	-	3,928
- 其他	- Others	4,289,437	70.46%	-	130	-	20,744
個人	Individuals						
- 購買居有其屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃及租者置其屋計劃樓宇之貸款	- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	30,957	100.00%	48	-	-	32
- 購買其他住宅物業之貸款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	2,657,501	99.54%	-	5,819	-	2,153
- 其他	- Others	2,149,012	96.63%	151	30,815	-	1,841
在香港使用之貸款總額	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	22,848,127	63.30%	11,707	67,457	-	98,757
貿易融資	Trade finance	504,960	61.31%	39,555	34,949	28,106	2,493
在香港以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	7,415,057	41.32%	141,831	34,624	55,302	38,132
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	30,768,144	57.97%	193,093	137,030	83,408	139,382



## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）      4.1 Credit risk (continued)

#### B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）      B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

#### (f) 客戶貸款集中度（續）      (f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

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

於收益表撥備之新提減值準備，及當年撇銷特定分類或減值貸款如下：

The amounts of new impairment allowances charged to the income statement, and classified or impaired loans written off during the year are shown below:

		2017		2016	
		新提減值準備 New impairment allowances	撇銷特定分類 或減值貸款 Classified or impaired loans written off	新提減值準備 New impairment allowances	撇銷特定分類 或減值貸款 Classified or impaired loans written off
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
在香港使用之貸款	Loans for use in Hong Kong				
工商金融業	Industrial, commercial and financial				
- 物業發展	- Property development	-	-	2,911	-
- 物業投資	- Property investment	-	-	-	-
- 金融業	- Financial concerns	3,479	-	1,665	-
- 股票經紀	- Stockbrokers	1,160	-	1,525	-
- 批發及零售業	- Wholesale and retail trade	1,233	-	20	3,462
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	6,095	-	997	991
- 運輸及運輸設備	- Transport and transport equipment	174	-	1,635	-
- 休閒活動	- Recreational activities	-	-	-	-
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	11,650	13,708	2,770	-
- 其他	- Others	996	-	5,456	59
個人	Individuals				
- 購買居者有其屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃及租者置其屋計劃樓宇之貸款	- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	-	-	-	-
- 購買其他住宅物業之貸款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	-	-	7	-
- 其他	- Others	780	290	708	469
在香港使用之貸款總額	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	25,567	13,998	17,694	4,981
貿易融資	Trade finance	2,311	-	33,690	14,904
在香港以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	46,233	30,165	20,168	2,095
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	74,111	44,163	71,552	21,980

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）      4.1 Credit risk (continued)

#### B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）      B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

#### (f) 客戶貸款集中度（續）      (f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

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

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

The following geographical analysis of 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 country different from the customer, the risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor.

#### 客戶貸款總額

#### Gross advances to customers

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	36,526,969	26,989,241
中國內地	Mainland of China	3,853,528	2,427,290
其他	Others	1,902,864	1,351,613
		<b>42,283,361</b>	<b>30,768,144</b>

#### 就客戶貸款總額作組合評估之減值準備

#### Collectively assessed impairment allowances in respect of the gross advances to customers

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	150,158	121,444
中國內地	Mainland of China	17,023	10,343
其他	Others	9,152	7,595
		<b>176,333</b>	<b>139,382</b>

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）      4.1 Credit risk (continued)

#### B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）      B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

#### (f) 客戶貸款集中度（續）      (f) 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)

#### 逾期貸款

#### Overdue advances

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	91,739	50,432
中國內地	Mainland of China	106,201	73,398
其他	Others	1,895	13,200
		<u>199,835</u>	<u>137,030</u>

#### 就逾期貸款作個別評估之減值準備

#### Individually assessed impairment allowances in respect of the overdue advances

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	-	-
中國內地	Mainland of China	23,736	18,247
其他	Others	292	10,671
		<u>24,028</u>	<u>28,918</u>

#### 就逾期貸款作組合評估之減值準備

#### Collectively assessed impairment allowances in respect of the overdue advances

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	392	368
中國內地	Mainland of China	868	45
其他	Others	-	1
		<u>1,260</u>	<u>414</u>

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）      4.1 Credit risk (continued)

#### B. 總貸款及其他賬項（續）      B. Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

#### (f) 客戶貸款集中度（續）      (f) 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)

#### 特定分類或減值貸款

#### Classified or impaired advances

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	108	11,707
中國內地	Mainland of China	198,198	166,361
其他	Others	1,895	15,025
		<b>200,201</b>	<b>193,093</b>

#### 就特定分類或減值貸款作個別評估之減值準備

#### Individually assessed impairment allowances in respect of the classified or impaired advances

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	-	-
中國內地	Mainland of China	69,823	70,055
其他	Others	292	13,353
		<b>70,115</b>	<b>83,408</b>

#### 就特定分類或減值貸款作組合評估之減值準備

#### Collectively assessed impairment allowances in respect of the classified or impaired advances

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	108	172
中國內地	Mainland of China	1	14
其他	Others	-	-
		<b>109</b>	<b>186</b>

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）

##### C. 收回資產

本集團於 2017 年 12 月 31 日並無持有收回資產（2016 年：無）。收回資產指本集團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。

##### D. 在銀行及其他金融機構的結餘及存款

下表為在銀行及其他金融機構的非逾期或減值之結餘及存款於 12 月 31 日按評級機構之評級分析。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### C. Repossessed assets

There were no repossessed assets held by the Group as at 31 December 2017 (2016: Nil). The repossessed assets represent properties in respect of which the Group 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.

##### D. Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions

The following tables present an analysis of balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions that are neither overdue nor impaired as at 31 December by rating agency designation.

		2017			
		Aaa 至 A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級 Unrated	總計 Total
		Aaa to A3	A3 to A3	Unrated	Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
中央銀行	Central banks	646,082	-	-	646,082
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	14,296,095	2,196,722	753,905	17,246,722
		<u>14,942,177</u>	<u>2,196,722</u>	<u>753,905</u>	<u>17,892,804</u>
		2016			
		Aaa 至 A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級 Unrated	總計 Total
		Aaa to A3	A3 to A3	Unrated	Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
中央銀行	Central banks	323,646	-	-	323,646
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	5,100,781	496,937	205,409	5,803,127
		<u>5,424,427</u>	<u>496,937</u>	<u>205,409</u>	<u>6,126,773</u>

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，沒有逾期或減值之銀行及其他金融機構結餘及存款（2016 年：無）。

As at 31 December 2017, there were no overdue or impaired balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions (2016: Nil).



## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信貸風險（續）

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### E. 債務證券及存款證

##### E. Debt securities and certificates of deposit

下表為以發行評級分析之債務證券及存款證賬面值。在無發行評級的情況下，則會按發行人的評級報告。

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

		2017					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級	總計
		Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3	Lower than A3	Unrated	Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	3,833,534	2,900,793	8,294,149	3,708,085	1,183,957	19,920,518
貸款及應收款	Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	155,638	39,674	16,913	212,225
		<b>3,833,534</b>	<b>2,900,793</b>	<b>8,449,787</b>	<b>3,747,759</b>	<b>1,200,870</b>	<b>20,132,743</b>
		2016					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級	總計
		Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3	Lower than A3	Unrated	Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	2,668,929	3,419,158	4,210,807	1,999,824	552,397	12,851,115
貸款及應收款	Loans and receivables	-	381,440	149,882	-	-	531,322
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	78,793	392,383	182,767	653,943
		<b>2,668,929</b>	<b>3,800,598</b>	<b>4,439,482</b>	<b>2,392,207</b>	<b>735,164</b>	<b>14,036,380</b>

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，沒有逾期或減值之債務證券及存款證（2016 年：無）。

As at 31 December 2017, there were no overdue or impaired debt securities and certificates of deposit (2016: Nil).

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市場風險

#### 4.2 Market risk

市場風險是指因金融市場價格（匯率、利率、股票價格、商品價格）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集團帶來的損失。本集團採取適中的市場風險偏好，實現風險與收益的平衡。市場風險管理的目標，是根據本集團的風險偏好和資金業務發展策略，依靠完善的風險管理制度和相關管理手段，有效管理本集團業務中可能產生的市場風險，促進資金業務健康發展。

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 Group due to the volatility of financial market price (foreign exchange rate, interest rate, equity price, commodity price). The Group adopts a moderate market risk appetite to achieve a balance between risk and return. The Group's objective in managing market risk is to secure healthy growth of the treasury business, by effective management of potential market risk in the Group's business, according to the Group's overall risk appetite and strategy of treasury business on the basis of a well-established risk management regime and related management measures.

本集團按照風險管理企業管治原則管理市場風險，董事會及風險管理委員會、高層管理人員和職能部／單位，各司其職，各負其責。財務管理部是負責市場風險管理的主責單位，協助高層管理人員履行日常管理職責，獨立監察本集團的市場風險狀況以及管理政策和限額執行情況，並確保整體和個別市場風險均控制在可接受的風險水平內。

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

本集團設有市場風險指標及限額，用於識別、計量、監測和控制市場風險。主要風險指標和限額包括但不限於風險值、止損額、敞口額、壓力測試以及敏感性分析等。主要風險指標和限額視管理需要劃分為三個層級，分別由風險管理委員會、資產負債管理委員會及財務管理部主管批准，業務單位必須在批核的市場風險指標和限額範圍內開展業務。

The Group sets up market risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control market risk. Major risk indicators and limits include but are not limited to VAR, Stop Loss, Open Position, Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis etc. To meet management requirements, major risk indicators and limits are classified into three levels, and are approved by the RC, ALCO and the Head of FMD respectively. Business units are required to conduct their business within approved market risk indicators and limits.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.2 市場風險（續）**
**4.2 Market risk (continued)**
**A. 風險值**
**A. VAR**

本集團採用風險值量度一般市場風險，並定期向風險管理委員會和高層管理人員報告。本集團採用統一的風險值計量模型，運用歷史模擬法，以過去 2 年歷史市場數據為參照，計算 99% 置信水平下及 1 天持有期內集團層面的風險值，並設定本集團的風險值限額。

下表詳述本集團一般市場風險持倉的風險值<sup>1</sup>。

The Group uses the VAR to measure and report general market risks to the RC and senior management on a periodic basis. The Group adopts a uniformed VAR calculation model, using a historical simulation approach and two years of historical market data, to calculate the VAR of the Group over a one-day holding period with a 99% confidence level, and sets up the VAR limit of the Group.

The following table sets out the VAR for all general market risk exposure<sup>1</sup> of the Group.

		年份	於 12 月 31 日	全年 最低數值	全年 最高數值	全年 平均數值
		Year	At 31 December	Minimum for the year	Maximum for the year	Average for the year
			港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
全部市場風險之風險值	VAR for all market risk	2017	486	153	693	420
		2016	527	289	548	511
匯率風險之風險值	VAR for foreign exchange risk	2017	486	153	693	420
		2016	527	289	548	511
利率風險之風險值	VAR for interest rate risk	2017	-	-	-	-
		2016	-	-	-	-

註：

1. 不包括外匯結構性敞口的風險值。

Note:

1. Structural FX positions have been excluded.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市場風險（續）

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### A. 風險值（續）

##### A. VAR (continued)

雖然風險值是量度市場風險的一項重要指標，但也有其局限性，例如：

Although a valuable guide to market risk, VAR should always be viewed in the context of its limitations. For example:

- 採用歷史市場數據估計未來動態未能顧及所有可能出現的情況，尤其是一些極端情況；
- 1 天持有期的計算方法假設所有頭盤均可以在一日內套現或對沖。這項假設未必能完全反映市場風險，尤其在市場流通度極低時，可能未及在 1 天持有期內套現或對沖所有頭盤；
- 根據定義，當採用 99% 置信水平時，即未有考慮在此置信水平以外或會出現的虧損；以及
- 風險值是以營業時間結束時的頭盤作計算基準，因此並不一定反映交易時段內的風險。

- the use of historical market data as a proxy for estimating future events may not encompass all potential events, particularly those which are extreme in nature;
- the use of a one-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged in one day. This may not fully reflect the market risk arising at times of severe illiquidity, when a one-day holding period may be insufficient to liquidate or hedge all positions fully;
- the use of a 99% confidence level, by definition, does not take into account losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence; and
- VAR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and therefore does not necessarily reflect intra-day exposures.

本集團充分了解風險值指標的局限性，因此，制定了壓力測試指標及限額以評估和管理風險值不能涵蓋的市場風險。市場風險壓力測試包括按不同風險因素改變的嚴峻程度所作的敏感性測試，以及對歷史事件的情景分析，如 1994 債券市場危機、1997 亞洲金融風暴以及 2008 金融海嘯等。

The Group recognises these limitations by formulating stress test indicators and limits to assess and manage the market risk uncovered by VAR. The stress testing programme of the market risk includes sensitivity testing on changes in risk factors with various degrees of severity, as well as scenario analysis on historical events including the 1994 Bond Market Crash, 1997 Asian Financial Crisis and 2008 Financial Tsunami, etc.

##### B. 外匯風險

##### B. Currency risk

本集團的資產及負債集中在港元、美元及人民幣等主要貨幣。為確保外匯風險承擔保持在可接受水平，本集團利用風險限額（例如頭盤及風險值限額）作為監控工具。此外，本集團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（例如外匯掉期）管理由外幣資產負債所產生的外匯風險。

The Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in major currencies, particularly the HK dollar, the US dollar and Renminbi. To ensure the currency risk exposure of the Group is kept to an acceptable level, risk limits (e.g. Position and VAR limit) are used to serve as a monitoring tool. Moreover, the Group seeks to minimise the gap between assets and liabilities in the same currency. Foreign exchange contracts (e.g. FX swaps) are usually used to manage FX risk associated with foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市場風險（續）

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### B. 外匯風險（續）

下表列出本集團因自營交易、非自營交易及結構性倉盤而產生之主要外幣風險額，並參照有關持有外匯情況之金管局報表的填報指示而編製。

##### B. Currency risk (continued)

The following is a summary of the Group's major foreign currency exposures arising from trading, non-trading and structural positions and is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of foreign currency position.

		2017							
		港幣千元等值							
		Equivalent in thousand of HK\$							
		美元	歐元	新加坡元	澳元	新西蘭元	人民幣	其他外幣	外幣總額
		US Dollars	Euro Dollars	Singapore Dollars	Australian Dollars	New Zealand Dollars	Renminbi	Others foreign currencies	Total foreign currencies
現貨資產	Spot assets	24,534,774	329,468	9,271	763,541	153,719	10,672,154	392,518	36,855,445
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(20,930,056)	(305,713)	(9,044)	(965,005)	(340,842)	(11,156,208)	(407,097)	(34,113,965)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	1,338,717	54,244	-	250,185	193,353	1,211,121	422,032	3,469,652
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(4,618,621)	(78,810)	-	(47,349)	(5,868)	(750,245)	(407,295)	(5,908,188)
長／（短）盤淨額	Net long/(short) position	324,814	(811)	227	1,372	362	(23,178)	158	302,944
結構性倉盤淨額	Net structural position	1,940,694	-	-	-	-	881,697	-	2,822,391

		2016							
		港幣千元等值							
		Equivalent in thousand of HK\$							
		美元	日元	英鎊	澳元	新西蘭元	人民幣	其他外幣	外幣總額
		US Dollars	Japanese Yen	Pound Sterling	Australian Dollars	New Zealand Dollars	Renminbi	Others foreign currencies	Total foreign currencies
現貨資產	Spot assets	11,624,795	82,460	253,338	909,535	334,789	5,158,096	409,390	18,772,403
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(9,390,124)	(79,976)	(244,038)	(883,975)	(336,571)	(5,078,281)	(451,916)	(16,464,881)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	358,917	61,904	3,573	-	3,507	10,281	52,184	490,366
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(2,127,697)	(64,743)	(13,149)	(26,337)	(3,099)	(234,887)	(9,464)	(2,479,376)
長／（短）盤淨額	Net long/(short) position	465,891	(355)	(276)	(777)	(1,374)	(144,791)	194	318,512
結構性倉盤淨額	Net structural position	-	-	-	-	-	790,791	-	790,791



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 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)

##### C. 利率風險

##### C. Interest rate risk

利率風險是指因利率水平、資產負債期限結構等要素發生變動而可能導致銀行整體收益和經濟價值承受損失的風險。本集團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：

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 Group's interest rate risk exposures are mainly structural. The major types of interest rate risk from structural positions are:

- 利率重訂風險：資產與負債的到期日或重訂價格期限可能錯配，進而影響淨利息收入；
- 利率基準風險：不同交易的定價基準不同，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：由於收益率曲線非平行式移動而對淨利息收入或經濟價值產生負面影響；及
- 客戶擇權風險：由於資產、負債或表外項目附設有期權，當期權行使時會改變相關資產或負債的現金流。

- Repricing risk: mismatches in the maturity or repricing periods of assets and liabilities that may affect net interest income;
- Basis risk: different pricing basis for different transactions resulting that the yield on assets and cost of liabilities may change by different amounts within the same repricing period;
- Yield curve risk: non-parallel shifts in the yield curve that may have an adverse impact on net interest income or economic value; and
- Option risk: exercise of the options embedded in assets, liabilities or off-balance sheet items that can cause a change in the cash flows of assets and liabilities.

本集團風險管理架構同樣適用於利率風險管理。根據風險管理委員會批准的《銀行賬利率風險管理政策》，資產負債管理委員會具體履行管理集團利率風險的職責。財務管理部主責利率風險管理，在財資業務處的配合下，協助資產負債管理委員會開展日常的利率風險管理工作，包括但不限於起草管理政策，選擇管理方法，設立風險指標和限額，評估目標資產負債平衡表，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委員會提交利率風險管理報告等。

The Group's risk management framework applies also to interest rate risk management. The ALCO exercises its oversight of interest rate risk in accordance with the "Banking Book Interest Rate Risk Management Policy" approved by the RC. FMD is responsible for interest rate risk management. With the cooperation of Treasury Division, FMD 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, selection of methodologies, setting of risk indicators and limits, assessment of target balance sheet, monitoring of the compliance with policies and limits, and submission of interest rate risk management reports to the senior management and RC, etc.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****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)****C. 利率風險（續）****C. Interest rate risk (continued)**

本集團設定利率風險指標及限額，用於識別、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重訂價缺口、利率基準風險、基點現值(PVBP)、淨利息波動比率(NII)、經濟價值波動比率(EV)等。主要風險指標和限額劃分不同層級，按不同層級分別由風險管理委員會、資產負債管理委員會及財務管理部主管批准。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。本集團推出銀行賬新產品或新業務前，相關單位須先執行風險評估程序，包括評估其潛在的利率風險，並考慮現行的風險監控機制是否足夠。如在風險評估程序中發現對銀行利率風險造成重大影響，須上報風險管理委員會審批。

淨利息波動比率(NII)和經濟價值波動比率(EV)反映利率變動對集團淨利息收入和資本基礎的影響，是本集團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；後者衡量利率變化對銀行經濟價值（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）的影響佔最新資本基礎的比率。風險管理委員會為這兩項指標設定限額，用來監測和控制本集團銀行賬利率風險。

本集團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測試儲蓄存款客戶擇權及按揭客戶提早還款對銀行淨利息收入和經濟價值的影響。

The Group set 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, repricing gap limits, basis risk, price value of a basis point ("PVBP"), net interest income sensitivity ratio ("NII"), economic value sensitivity ratio ("EV"), etc. The indicators and limits are classified into different levels, which are approved by the RC, ALCO and the Head of FMD accordingly. Risk-taking business units are required to conduct their business within the boundary of the interest rate risk limits. Before launching a new product or business in the banking book, the relevant departments are required to go through a risk assessment process, which includes the assessment of underlying interest rate risk and consideration of the adequacy of current risk monitoring mechanism. Any material impact on interest rate risk noted during the risk assessment process will be submitted to the RC for approval.

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

The Group uses scenario analyses and stress tests to assess the banking book interest rate risk that the Group 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 optionality of savings deposits and the prepayment of mortgage loans.

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 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)

##### C. 利率風險（續）

##### C. Interest rate risk (continued)

下表概述了本集團於 12 月 31 日之資產負債表內的利率風險承擔。表內以賬面值列示資產及負債，並按合約重訂息率日期或到期日（以較早者為準）分類。

The tables below summarise the Group's on-balance sheet exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December. Included in the tables are the assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing date and maturity date.

		2017					
		一個月內	一至三個月	三至十二個月	一至五年	五年以上	不計息 Non-interest bearing
		Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
<b>資產</b>	<b>Assets</b>						
庫存現金及存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	16,365,945	-	-	-	-	922,018
在銀行及其他金融機構一至十二個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	208,899	572,006	-	-	-
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	212,225	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	129,146
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	33,040,397	9,642,810	134,572	236,466	131	-
證券投資	Investment in securities						
- 可供出售證券	- Available-for-sale securities	3,385,043	2,130,527	3,701,073	10,703,875	-	90,943
- 持有至到期日證券	- Held-to-maturity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 貸款及應收款	- Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	214,910
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1,552,253
其他資產（包括遞延稅項資產）	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	23	-	-	-	-	845,669
<b>資產總額</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>52,791,408</b>	<b>11,982,236</b>	<b>4,407,651</b>	<b>10,940,341</b>	<b>212,356</b>	<b>3,754,939</b>
<b>負債</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>						
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	(5,091,298)	(823,556)	(1,631,637)	(2,300,296)	-	(140,847)
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(18,789)
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	(35,546,776)	(11,652,831)	(12,106,227)	(1,132,773)	-	(2,840,830)
其他賬項及準備（包括應付稅項及遞延稅項負債）	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	(129,043)	-	-	-	-	(1,110,531)
<b>負債總額</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(40,767,117)</b>	<b>(12,476,387)</b>	<b>(13,737,864)</b>	<b>(3,433,069)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,110,997)</b>
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	<b>12,024,291</b>	<b>(494,151)</b>	<b>(9,330,213)</b>	<b>7,507,272</b>	<b>212,356</b>	<b>(356,058)</b>

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 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)

#### C. 利率風險（續）      C. Interest rate risk (continued)

		2016						
		一個月內	一至三個月	三至十二個月	一至五年	五年以上	不計息 Non- interest bearing	總計
		Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years		Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
<b>資產</b>	<b>Assets</b>							
庫存現金及存放銀行及 其他金融機構的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	4,893,484	-	-	-	-	380,887	5,274,371
在銀行及其他金融機構 一至十二個月內到期之 定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	680,536	357,332	-	-	-	1,037,868
界定為以公平值變化計入 損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	432,133	165,862	39,043	16,905	-	-	653,943
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	99,435	99,435
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	26,116,549	4,166,630	119,906	733,117	614	636	31,137,452
證券投資	Investment in securities							
- 可供出售證券	- Available-for-sale securities	638,240	1,964,945	5,807,257	4,440,673	-	5,239	12,856,354
- 持有至到期日證券	- Held-to-maturity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 貸款及應收款	- Loans and receivables	299,771	154,690	76,861	-	-	-	531,322
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	203,860	203,860
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1,532,373	1,532,373
其他資產（包括遞延稅項 資產）	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	71	-	-	-	-	735,210	735,281
<b>資產總額</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>32,380,248</b>	<b>7,132,663</b>	<b>6,400,399</b>	<b>5,190,695</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>2,957,640</b>	<b>54,062,259</b>
<b>負債</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>							
銀行及其他金融機構之 存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	(203,683)	(89,729)	(638,280)	-	-	(72,363)	(1,004,055)
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(16,971)	(16,971)
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	(28,613,844)	(7,339,020)	(6,507,596)	(66,708)	-	(2,910,452)	(45,437,620)
其他賬項及準備（包括應付 稅項及遞延稅項負債）	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	(154,395)	-	-	-	-	(618,959)	(773,354)
<b>負債總額</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(28,971,922)</b>	<b>(7,428,749)</b>	<b>(7,145,876)</b>	<b>(66,708)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,618,745)</b>	<b>(47,232,000)</b>
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	3,408,326	(296,086)	(745,477)	5,123,987	614	(661,105)	6,830,259

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 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)

##### D. 本集團市場風險承擔之敏感度分析

##### D. Sensitivity analysis to market risk exposure of the Group

本集團主要面對港元、美元及人民幣利率風險。截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日，若港元、美元及人民幣市場利率的收益率曲線平行上移 100 個基點，其他因素不變情況下，當年稅前溢利將會增加港幣 50,000,000 元（2016 年：港幣 25,500,000 元）。這對儲備的影響輕微。上述利率敏感度分析僅供說明用途。

The Group is principally exposed to HK dollar, US dollar, and Renminbi in terms of interest rate risk. As at 31 December 2017, if HK dollar, US dollar and Renminbi market interest rates had a 100 basis point parallel upward shift of the yield curve in relevant currency with other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been HK\$50,000,000 (2016: HK\$25,500,000) higher. The impact on reserves would be insignificant. The sensitivity analysis set out above is for illustration only.

##### 銀行賬利率風險

下列為若市場利率變化而對銀行賬主要貨幣利率風險潛在之影響，以下分析不包括附屬公司：

##### Interest rate exposures in banking book

The following is a summary of possible effects of market interest rates shocks on the Group's interest rate exposure for major currencies in its banking book. Subsidiaries are excluded from the analysis below:

盈利角度 測試情景	Earnings perspective Scenarios	於 12 月 31 日影響 Impact on positions at 31 December	
		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
港元孳息曲線平行上移 100 基點	Up 100 basis points parallel shift in HK dollar yield curves	<u>86,000</u>	<u>40,500</u>
美元孳息曲線平行上移 100 基點	Up 100 basis points parallel shift in US dollar yield curves	<u>(59,500)</u>	<u>(18,000)</u>
人民幣孳息曲線平行上移 100 基點	Up 100 basis points parallel shift in Renminbi yield curves	<u>23,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>

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、對沖會計的有效性、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。上述風險水平只為本集團整體利率風險的一部分。

The sensitivities 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, the effectiveness of hedge accounting, all positions being assumed to run to maturity, behavioural assumptions of products in which actual repricing date differs from contractual repricing date or products without contractual maturity. The above exposures form only a part of the Group's overall interest rate risk exposures.



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流動資金風險

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk

流動資金風險是指銀行因無法提供充裕資金以應對資產增加或履行到期義務，而可能要承受的不欲接受的損失。本集團遵循穩健的流動資金風險偏好，確保在正常情況或壓力情景下均有能力提供穩定、可靠和足夠的現金來源，滿足流動資金需求；在極端情景下無需借助金管局的流動性支持，累積的淨現金流為正值，可以保證基本生存期內的流動資金需要。

Liquidity risk is the risk that banks fail to provide sufficient funds to grow assets or pay due obligations, and need to bear an unacceptable loss. The Group maintains sound liquidity risk appetite to provide stable, reliable and adequate sources of cash to meet liquidity needs under normal circumstances or stressed scenarios; and to survive with net positive cumulative cash flow in extreme scenarios, without requesting the HKMA to act as the lender of last resort.

本集團管理流動資金風險的目標，是按照流動資金風險偏好，以合理的成本有效管理資產負債表內及表外業務的流動性，實現穩健經營和持續盈利。本集團以客戶存款為主要的資金來源，積極吸納和穩定核心存款，並輔以同業市場拆入款項，確保穩定和充足的資金來源。本集團根據不同期限及壓力情景下的流動資金需求，調整資產組合的結構（包括貸款、債券投資及拆放同業等），保持充足的流動資產，以便提供足夠的流動資金支持正常業務需要，及在緊急情況下有能力以合理的成本及時籌集到資金，保證對外支付。本集團致力實現融資渠道和資金運用的多樣化，以避免資產負債過於集中，防止因資金來源或運用過於集中在某個方面，當其出現問題時，導致整個資金供應鏈斷裂，觸發流動資金風險。本集團制訂了集團內部流動資金風險管理指引，管理集團內各成員之間的流動資金，避免相互間在資金上過度依賴。本集團亦注重管理表外業務，如貸款承諾、衍生工具、期權及其他複雜的結構性產品可能產生的流動資金風險。本集團的流動資金風險管理策略涵蓋了外幣資產負債流動管理、抵押品、即日流動性、集團內流動性以及其它風險引致的流動資金風險等，並針對流動資金風險制訂了應急計劃。

The Group's liquidity risk management objective is to effectively manage the liquidity of on- and off-balance sheet items with reasonable cost based on the liquidity risk appetite to achieve sound operation and sustainable profitability. Deposits from customers are the Group's primary source of funds. To ensure stable and sufficient source of funds are in place, the Group actively attracts new deposits, keeps the core deposit and obtains supplementary funding from the interbank market. According to different term maturities and the results of funding needs estimated from stressed scenarios, the Group adjusts its asset structure (including loans, bonds investment, interbank placement, etc.) to maintain sufficient liquid assets which provides adequate funds in support of normal business needs and ensure its ability to raise funds at a reasonable cost to serve external claims in case of emergency. The Group is committed to diversify the source of funds and the use of funds to avoid excessive concentration of assets and liabilities and prevent triggering liquidity risk due to the break of funding strand when problem occurred in one concentrated funding source. The Group has established intra-group liquidity risk management guideline to manage the liquidity funding among different entities within the Group, and to restrict their reliance of funding on each other. The Group also pays attention to manage liquidity risk created by off-balance sheet activities, such as loan commitments, derivatives, options and other complex structured products. The Group has an overall liquidity risk management strategy to cover the liquidity management of foreign currency assets and liabilities, collateral, intra-day liquidity, intra-group liquidity, the liquidity risk arising from other risks, etc., and has formulated corresponding contingency plan.

風險管理委員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，確保本集團的業務經營符合風險管理委員會設定的流動資金風險偏好和政策規定。財務管理部主責本集團流動資金風險管理，它與財資業務處合作，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。

The RC is the decision-making authority of liquidity risk management, and assumes the ultimate responsibility of liquidity risk management. As authorised by RC, ALCO exercises its oversight of liquidity risk and ensures the daily operations of the Group are in accordance with risk appetite and policies as set by RC. FMD is responsible for overseeing the Group's liquidity risk. It cooperates with Treasury Division to assist the ALCO to perform liquidity management functions according to their specific responsibilities.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****4. 金融風險管理（續）****4. Financial risk management (continued)****4.3 流動資金風險（續）****4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)**

本集團設定流動資金風險指標和限額，每日用來識別、計量、監測和控制流動資金風險，包括但不限於流動性覆蓋比率、貸存比率、最大累計現金流出、以及流動性緩衝資產組合等。本集團採用現金流量分析以評估本集團於正常情況下的流動資金狀況，並最少每月進行流動資金風險壓力測試（包括自身危機、市場危機情況及合併危機）和其他方法，評估本集團抵禦各種嚴峻流動資金危機的能力。本集團亦建立了相關管理資訊系統如資產負債管理系統及巴塞爾流動比率管理系統，提供數據及協助編製常規管理報表，以管理好流動資金風險。

本集團根據金管局頒佈之監管政策手冊 LM-2《穩健的流動資金風險管理系統及管控措施》中的要求，落實對現金流分析及壓力測試當中所採用的習性模型及假設，以強化本集團於日常及壓力情景下的現金流分析。在日常情況下的現金流分析，本集團對各項應用於表內（如客戶存款）及表外（如貸款承諾）項目作出假設。因應不同資產、負債及表外項目的特性，根據合約到期日、客戶習性假設及資產負債規模變化假設，以預測本集團的未來現金流量狀況。本集團設定「最大累計現金流出」指標，根據以上假設預測在日常情況下的未來30日之最大累計現金淨流出，以評估本集團的融資能力是否足以應付該現金流缺口，以達到持續經營的目的。於2017年12月31日，在沒有考慮出售未到期有價證券的現金流入之情況下，本銀行之30日累計現金流是淨流入，為港幣5,907,763,000元（2016年：港幣2,730,614,000元），符合內部限額要求。

The Group established liquidity risk management indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control liquidity risk on daily basis. These indicators and limits include, but are not limited to liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR"), loan-to-deposit ratio, Maximum Cumulative Cash Outflow ("MCO") and liquidity buffer asset portfolio. The Group applies cash flow analysis to assess the Group's liquidity condition under normal conditions and also performs a liquidity stress test (including institution specific, general market crisis and combined crisis) and other methods at least on monthly basis to assess the Group's capability to withstand various severe liquidity crises. Also, relevant management information systems such as Assets and Liabilities Management System and Basel Liquidity Ratio Management System are developed to provide data and the preparation for regular management reports to facilitate liquidity risk management duties.

In accordance with the requirements of Supervisory Policy Manual LM-2 "Sound Systems and controls for Liquidity Risk Management" issued by the HKMA, the Group has implemented behaviour model and assumptions of cash flow analysis and stress test to enhance the Group's cash flow analysis under both normal and stressed conditions. In cash flow analysis under normal circumstances, assumptions have been made relating to on-balance sheet items (such as deposits from customers) and off-balance sheet items (such as loan commitments). According to various characteristics of the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, the Group forecasts the future cash flow based on contractual maturity date and the assumptions of customer behaviour and balance sheet changes. The Group establishes MCO indicator which predicts the future 30 days maximum cumulative net cash outflow in normal situations based on the above assumptions, to assess if the Group has sufficient financing capacity to meet the cash flow gap in order to achieve the objective of continuing operation. As at 31 December 2017, before taking the cash inflow through the sale of outstanding marketable securities into consideration, the Bank's 30-day cumulative cash flow was a net cash inflow, amounting to HK\$5,907,763,000 (2016: HK\$2,730,614,000) and was in compliance with the internal limit requirements.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）

### 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流動資金風險（續）

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

在流動資金風險壓力測試中，本集團設立了自身危機、市場危機及合併危機情景，合併危機情景結合自身危機及市場危機，並採用一套更嚴謹的假設，以評估本集團於更嚴峻的流動資金危機情況下的抵禦能力。壓力測試的假設包括零售存款、批發存款及同業存款之流失率，貸款承擔及與貿易相關的或然負債之提取率，貸款逾期比例及滾動發放比率，同業拆出及有價證券的折扣率等。於2017年12月31日，本集團在以上三種壓力情景下都能維持現金淨流入，表示本集團有能力應付壓力情景下的融資需要。此外，本集團的管理政策要求本集團維持流動資金緩衝，當中包括的高質素或質素相若的有價證券為由官方實體、中央銀行、公營單位或多邊發展銀行發行或擔保，而其風險權重為0%或20%，或由非金融企業發行的有價證券，其外部信用評級相等於A-或以上，以確保在壓力情況下的資金需求。於2017年12月31日，流動資金緩衝（折扣前）為港幣9,055,518,000元（2016年：港幣5,211,372,000元）。應急計劃明確了需根據壓力測試結果和預警指標結果為啟動方案的條件，並詳述了相關行動計劃、程序以及各相關部門的職責。

流動性覆蓋比率是根據由2015年1月1日起生效的《銀行業（流動性）規則》計算，本集團被金管局指定為第一類認可機構，並需要以非綜合基礎計算。於2017年度，本集團須維持流動性覆蓋比率不少於80%。

本集團對流動資金風險的管理，同時適用於新產品或新業務。在新產品或業務推出前，相關單位必須首先履行風險評估程序，包括評估潛在的流動資金風險，並考慮現行管理措施是否足夠控制相關風險。如果新產品或新業務可能對銀行流動資金風險形成重大影響，須上報風險管理委員會審批。

In the liquidity stress test, institution specific, general market crisis and combined crisis scenario has been set up, combined crisis scenario is a combination of institution specific and general market crisis to assess the Group's capability to withstand a more severe liquidity crisis, with a more stringent set of assumptions being adopted. Stress test assumptions include the run-off rate of retail, wholesale and interbank deposits; drawdown rate of loan commitments and trade-related contingent liabilities; delinquency ratio and rollover rate of customer loans; and haircut of interbank placement and marketable securities. As at 31 December 2017, the Group was able to maintain a net cash inflow under the three stressed scenarios, indicating the Group has the ability to meet financing needs under stressed conditions. In addition, the Group has a policy in place to maintain a liquidity cushion which includes high quality or comparable quality marketable securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, public sector entities or multilateral development banks with 0% or 20% risk weight or marketable securities issued by non-financial corporate with a corresponding external credit rating of A- or above to ensure funding needs even under stressed scenarios. As at 31 December 2017, the liquidity cushion (before haircut) was HK\$9,055,518,000 (2016: HK\$5,211,372,000). A contingency plan is being established which details the conditions to trigger the plan based on stress test results and early warning indicators, the action plans and relevant procedures and responsibility of various departments.

The LCR is calculated in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules effective from 1 January 2015, the Group, being classified as category 1 authorised institution by the HKMA, is required to calculate LCR on unconsolidated basis. During the year of 2017, the Group is required to maintain a LCR not less than 80%.

The Group's liquidity risk management also covers new products or business developments. Before launching a new product or business, the relevant departments are required to go through a risk assessment process, which includes the assessment of underlying liquidity risk and consideration of the adequacy of the current risk management mechanism. Any material impact on liquidity risk noted during the risk assessment process will be reported to RC for approval.

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

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

##### A. 流動性覆蓋比率

##### A. Liquidity coverage ratio

		2017	2016
流動性覆蓋比率的平均值	Average value of liquidity coverage ratio		
- 第一季度	- First quarter	181.56%	151.84%
- 第二季度	- Second quarter	177.51%	149.42%
- 第三季度	- Third quarter	156.97%	150.11%
- 第四季度	- Fourth quarter	143.03%	140.99%

流動性覆蓋比率的平均值是基於該季度的每個工作日終結時的流動性覆蓋比率的算術平均數及有關流動性狀況之金管局報表列明的計算方法及指示計算。

The average value of liquidity coverage ratio is calculated based on the arithmetic mean of the liquidity coverage ratio as at the end of each working day in the quarter and the calculation methodology and instructions set out in the HKMA return of liquidity position.

流動性覆蓋比率是以非綜合基礎計算，並根據《銀行業（流動性）規則》及按金管局就監管規定由本銀行之本地辦事處及海外分行組成。

The liquidity coverage ratio is computed on the unconsolidated basis which comprises the positions of local offices and overseas branches of the Bank specified by the HKMA for its regulatory purposes and in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules.

有關流動性覆蓋比率披露的補充資料可於本銀行網頁 [www.chiyubank.com](http://www.chiyubank.com) 中「監管披露」一節瀏覽。

The additional information of liquidity coverage ratio disclosures is available under section "Regulatory Disclosures" on the Bank's website at [www.chiyubank.com](http://www.chiyubank.com).

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流動資金風險（續）

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### B. 到期日分析

##### B. Maturity analysis

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

The tables below analyse the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

		2017						
		即期	一個月內	一至三個月	三至十二個月	一至五年	五年以上	不確定日期
		On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
資產	Assets							總計
庫存現金及存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	1,220,907	15,845,476	-	-	-	-	221,580
在銀行及其他金融機構一至十二個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	-	208,899	572,006	-	-	-
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss							780,905
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	615	1,219	217	210,174	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	94,753	2,454	12,672	10,757	1,565	6,945	-
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts							
- 客戶貸款	- Advances to customers	6,888,069	501,969	1,452,333	6,631,279	20,520,973	6,015,631	26,659
- 貿易票據	- Trade bills	102	209,611	495,389	312,361	-	-	-
證券投資	Investment in securities							
- 可供出售	- Available-for-sale							
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	2,632,274	1,403,871	2,663,158	10,182,178	-	-
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	-	740,668	773,589	1,114,805	409,975	-	-
- 貸款及應收款	- Loans and receivables							
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,943
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,910
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,552,253
其他資產（包括遞延稅項資產）	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	169,556	650,616	569	2,140	1,101	-	21,710
<b>資產總額</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>8,373,387</b>	<b>20,583,683</b>	<b>4,348,541</b>	<b>11,306,723</b>	<b>31,325,966</b>	<b>6,022,576</b>	<b>2,128,055</b>
<b>負債</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>							
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	(4,669,693)	(562,453)	(823,556)	(1,631,636)	(2,300,296)	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	(6,350)	(2,151)	(2,098)	-	(1,760)	(6,430)	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	(28,086,910)	(10,300,696)	(11,652,831)	(12,106,227)	(1,132,773)	-	-
其他賬項及準備（包括應付稅項及遞延稅項負債）	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	(283,080)	(626,315)	(1,699)	(180,008)	(518)	-	(147,954)
<b>負債總額</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(33,046,033)</b>	<b>(11,491,615)</b>	<b>(12,480,184)</b>	<b>(13,917,871)</b>	<b>(3,435,347)</b>	<b>(6,430)</b>	<b>(147,954)</b>
流動資金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(24,672,646)	9,092,068	(8,131,643)	(2,611,148)	27,890,619	6,016,146	1,980,101



## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

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

#### B. 到期日分析（續） B. Maturity analysis (continued)

		2016						
		即期	一個月內	一至三個月	三至十二個月	一至五年	五年以上	不確定日期
		On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
資產	Assets							
庫存現金及存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	489,770	4,554,574	-	-	-	-	230,027
在銀行及其他金融機構一至十二個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	-	680,536	357,332	-	-	-
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss							
– 債務證券	– Debt securities	-	432,133	165,862	39,258	16,690	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	96,135	1,162	4	107	2,027	-	-
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts							
– 客戶貸款	– Advances to customers	5,488,549	516,735	2,003,604	3,056,637	13,690,259	5,684,441	105,129
– 貿易票據	– Trade bills	-	84,298	370,191	137,609	-	-	-
證券投資	Investment in securities							
– 可供出售	– Available-for-sale							
– 債務證券	– Debt securities	-	10,666	1,089,681	2,751,201	3,949,925	-	-
– 存款證	– Certificates of deposit	-	232,181	619,184	3,429,743	768,534	-	-
– 貸款及應收款	– Loans and receivables							
– 債務證券	– Debt securities	-	299,771	154,690	76,861	-	-	-
– 股份證券	– Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,239
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,860
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,532,373
其他資產（包括遞延稅項資產）	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	63,290	653,598	169	2,004	37	-	16,183
<b>資產總額</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>6,137,744</b>	<b>6,785,118</b>	<b>5,083,921</b>	<b>9,850,752</b>	<b>18,427,472</b>	<b>5,684,441</b>	<b>2,092,811</b>
<b>負債</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>							
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	(232,773)	(43,829)	(89,283)	(638,170)	-	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	(9,724)	(4,086)	(1,472)	-	(1,689)	-	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	(23,944,492)	(7,579,747)	(7,338,112)	(6,508,567)	(66,702)	-	-
其他賬項及準備（包括應付稅項及遞延稅項負債）	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	(260,169)	(240,198)	(39,768)	(72,556)	(876)	-	(159,787)
<b>負債總額</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(24,447,158)</b>	<b>(7,867,860)</b>	<b>(7,468,635)</b>	<b>(7,219,293)</b>	<b>(69,267)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(159,787)</b>
流動資金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(18,309,414)	(1,082,742)	(2,384,714)	2,631,459	18,358,205	5,684,441	1,933,024

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融風險管理（續）      4. Financial risk management (continued)

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

##### B. 到期日分析（續）

上述到期日分類乃按照《銀行業（披露）規則》之相關條文而編製。本集團將逾期不超過 1 個月之資產，例如貸款及債務證券列為「即期」資產。對於按不同款額或分期償還之資產，只有該資產中實際逾期之部分被視作逾期。其他未到期之部分仍繼續根據剩餘期限分類，但假若對該資產之償還存有疑慮，則將該等款項列為「不確定日期」。上述列示之資產已扣除任何相關準備（如有）。

按尚餘到期日對債務證券之分析是為遵循《銀行業（披露）規則》之相關條文而披露的。所作披露不代表此等證券將持有至到期日。

##### B. Maturity analysis (continued)

The above maturity classifications have been prepared in accordance with relevant provisions under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules. The Group has reported assets such as advances and debt securities which have been overdue for not more than one month as "On demand". In the case of an asset that is repayable by different payments or instalments, only that portion of the asset that is actually overdue is reported as overdue. Any part of the asset that is not due is reported according to the residual maturity unless the repayment of the asset is in doubt in which case the amount is reported as "Indefinite". The above assets are stated after deduction of provisions, if any.

The analysis of debt securities by remaining period to maturity is disclosed in order to comply with relevant provisions under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules. The disclosure does not imply that the securities will be held-to-maturity.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.3 流動資金風險（續）**
**4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)**
**C. 按合約到期日分析之未折現  
現金流**
**C. Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities**
**(a) 非衍生工具之現金流**
**(a) Non-derivative cash flows**

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

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

		2017				
		一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至三個月 1 to 3 months	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
金融負債	Financial liabilities					
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	(5,232,703)	(825,630)	(1,650,267)	(2,361,932)	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	(38,360,180)	(11,647,606)	(12,157,297)	(1,133,207)	-
其他金融負債	Other financial liabilities	(904,088)	(327)	(56,577)	(518)	-
<b>金融負債總額</b>	<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>(44,496,971)</b>	<b>(12,473,563)</b>	<b>(13,864,141)</b>	<b>(3,495,657)</b>	<b>-</b>

		2016				
		一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至三個月 1 to 3 months	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
金融負債	Financial liabilities					
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	(276,602)	(90,102)	(651,466)	-	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	(31,526,056)	(7,352,471)	(6,565,775)	(69,496)	-
其他金融負債	Other financial liabilities	(473,907)	(2,956)	(23,743)	(15)	-
<b>金融負債總額</b>	<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>(32,276,565)</b>	<b>(7,445,529)</b>	<b>(7,240,984)</b>	<b>(69,511)</b>	<b>-</b>

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****4. 金融風險管理（續）****4. Financial risk management (continued)****4.3 流動資金風險（續）****4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)****C. 按合約到期日分析之未折現  
現金流（續）****C. Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities  
(continued)****(b) 衍生工具之現金流****(b) Derivative cash flows**

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

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

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

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

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.3 流動資金風險（續）**
**4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)**
**C. 按合約到期日分析之未折現  
現金流（續）**
**C. Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities  
(continued)**
**(b) 衍生工具之現金流（續）**
**(b) Derivative cash flows (continued)**

		2017					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至三個月 1 to 3 months	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
按淨額基準結算之 衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities settled on a net basis	(6,101)	(1,039)	(1,365)	(6,842)	-	(15,347)
按總額基準結算之 衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis						
總流入	Total inflow	2,906,945	754,582	779,040	-	-	4,440,567
總流出	Total outflow	(2,906,539)	(742,627)	(761,204)	-	-	(4,410,370)

		2016					
		一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至三個月 1 to 3 months	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
按淨額基準結算之 衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities settled on a net basis	(12,606)	(950)	62	(1,149)	-	(14,643)
按總額基準結算之 衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis						
總流入	Total inflow	2,215,816	290	-	-	-	2,216,106
總流出	Total outflow	(2,215,001)	(286)	-	-	-	(2,215,287)



**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****4. 金融風險管理（續）****4. Financial risk management (continued)****4.3 流動資金風險（續）****4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)****C. 按合約到期日分析之未折現  
現金流（續）****C. Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities  
(continued)****(c) 資產負債表外項目****(c) Off-balance sheet items****貸款承擔****Loan commitments**

有關本集團於 2017 年 12 月 31 日向客戶承諾延長信貸及其他融資之表外金融工具，其合約金額為港幣 9,951,748,000 元（2016 年：港幣 7,902,378,000 元），此等貸款承擔可於一年內提取。

The contractual amounts of the Group's off-balance sheet financial instruments as at 31 December 2017 that the Group commits to extend credit to customers and other facilities amounted to HK\$9,951,748,000 (2016: HK\$7,902,378,000). Those loan commitments can be drawn within one year.

**財務擔保及其他財務融資****Financial guarantees and other financial facilities**

本集團於 2017 年 12 月 31 日之財務擔保及其他財務融資金額為港幣 1,043,810,000 元（2016 年：港幣 566,364,000 元），其到期日少於一年。

Financial guarantees and other financial facilities of the Group as at 31 December 2017 amounting to HK\$1,043,810,000 (2016: HK\$566,364,000) are maturing no later than one year.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****4. 金融風險管理（續）****4. Financial risk management (continued)****4.4 資本管理****4.4 Capital management**

本銀行資本管理的主要目標是維持與銀行整體風險狀況相稱的資本充足水平，同時為股東帶來最大回報。資產負債管理委員會定期檢討本銀行資本結構，並在需要時進行調整以保持風險、回報與資本充足性的最佳平衡。

本銀行已經建立一套有效的資本管理政策和調控機制，並且運行良好。此套機制保證銀行在支持業務發展的同時，滿足法定資本充足率的要求。資產負債管理委員會負責監控本銀行的資本充足性。本銀行在報告時段內就銀行業務符合各項金管局的法定資本規定，詳述如下：

本銀行已採用基礎內部評級基準計算法計算大部分非證券化類別風險承擔的信貸風險資本要求。小部分信貸風險承擔則繼續按標準（信貸風險）計算法計算。本銀行採用標準信貸估值調整方法，計算具有信貸估值調整風險的交易對手資本要求。

本銀行繼續採用內部模式計算法計算外匯及利率的一般市場風險資本要求，並獲金管局批准豁免計算結構性外匯敞口產生的市場風險資本要求。本銀行繼續採用標準（市場風險）計算法計算其餘市場風險資本要求。

本銀行繼續採用標準（業務操作風險）計算法計算操作風險資本要求。

The major objective of the Bank's capital management is to maximise total shareholders' return while maintaining a capital adequacy position in relation to the Bank's overall risk profile. The ALCO periodically reviews the Bank's capital structure and adjusts the capital mix where appropriate to maintain an optimal balance among risk, return and capital adequacy.

The Bank has developed and maintained a sound framework of policies and controls on capital management to support the development of the Bank's business and to meet the statutory capital adequacy ratio. The ALCO monitors the Bank's capital adequacy. The Bank has complied with all the statutory capital requirements of the HKMA for the reported periods in respect of banking operation as further elaborated below:

The Bank has adopted the foundation internal ratings-based ("FIRB") approach to calculate the credit risk capital charge for the majority of its non-securitisation exposures. A small residual credit exposures are remained under the standardised (credit risk) ("STC") approach. The Bank has adopted the standardised credit valuation adjustment ("CVA") method to calculate the capital charge for the CVA risk of the counterparty.

The Bank continues to adopt the internal models ("IMM") approach to calculate the general market risk capital charge for foreign exchange and interest rate exposures and, with the approvals from the HKMA, exclude its structural FX positions in the calculation of the market risk capital charge. The Bank continues to adopt the standardised (market risk) ("STM") approach to calculate the market risk capital charge for the remaining exposures.

The Bank continues to adopt standardised (operational risk) ("STO") approach to calculate the operational risk capital charge.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****4. 金融風險管理（續）****4. Financial risk management (continued)****4.4 資本管理（續）****4.4 Capital management (continued)**

本銀行於 2017 年繼續採用內部資本充足評估程序以符合金管局監管政策手冊「監管審查程序」內的要求。按金管局對第二支柱的指引，內部資本充足評估程序主要用以評估在第一支柱下未有涵蓋或充分涵蓋的重大風險所需的額外資本，從而設定本銀行最低普通股權一級資本比率、最低一級資本比率及最低總資本比率。同時，本銀行亦就前述的資本比率設定了運作區間，以支持業務發展需要及促進資本的有效運用。本銀行認為內部資本充足評估程序是一個持續的資本管理過程，並會因應自身的整體風險狀況而定期重檢及按需要調整其資本結構。

此外，本銀行每年制定年度資本規劃，由資產負債管理委員會審議後呈董事會批准。資本規劃從業務策略、股東回報、風險偏好、信用評級、監控要求等多維度評估對資本充足性的影響，從而預測未來資本需求及資本來源，以保障本銀行能維持良好的資本充足性及資本組合結構，配合業務發展，保持風險、回報與資本充足性的最佳平衡。

The Bank has continued to adopt an internal capital adequacy assessment process ("ICAAP") to comply with the HKMA's requirements in the Supervisory Policy Manual "Supervisory Review Process" in 2017. Based on the HKMA's guidelines on Pillar II, ICAAP has been initiated to assess the extra capital needed to cover the material risks not captured or not adequately captured under Pillar I, and therefore minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, minimum Tier 1 capital ratio and minimum Total capital ratio are determined. Meanwhile, operating ranges for the aforementioned capital ratios have also been established which enable the flexibility for future business growth and efficiency of capital utilisation. The Bank considers this ICAAP as an ongoing process for capital management and periodically reviews and adjusts its capital structure where appropriate in relation to the overall risk profile.

In addition, the capital plan of the Bank is drawn up annually and then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval after endorsement of the ALCO. The plan is built up by assessing the implications of various factors upon capital adequacy such as the business strategies, return on equity, risk appetite, credit rating, as well as regulatory requirements. Hence, the future capital requirement is determined and capital sources are identified also. The plan is to ensure the Bank maintains adequate capital and appropriate capital structure which align with its business development needs, thereby achieving an optimal balance among risk, return and capital adequacy.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.4 資本管理（續）**
**4.4 Capital management (continued)**
**A. 監管合併基礎**
**A. Basis of regulatory combination**

監管規定的合併基礎乃根據《銀行業（資本）規則》及按金管局就監管規定要求由本銀行之本地辦事處及海外分行組成。在會計處理方面，則按照香港財務報告準則綜合附屬公司，其名單載於附註 46。

The combined basis for regulatory purposes comprises the positions of the Bank's local offices and overseas branches specified by the HKMA for its regulatory purposes and in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules. For accounting purposes, subsidiaries are consolidated in accordance with HKFRSs and the list of subsidiaries is set out in note 46.

包括在會計準則綜合範圍，而不包括在監管規定合併範圍內的附屬公司之詳情如下：

The particulars of subsidiaries which are included within the accounting scope of consolidation but not included within the regulatory scope of combination are as follows:

名稱	Name	2017		2016	
		資產總額	資本總額	資產總額	資本總額
		Total assets	Total equity	Total assets	Total equity
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
集友銀行（代理人）有限公司	Chiyu Banking Corporation (Nominees) Limited	831	831	138,836	138,836
誠信置業有限公司	Seng Sun Development Company Limited	43,657	43,308	41,092	40,814
欣澤有限公司	Grace Charter Limited	-	(10,983)	-	(10,981)
集友國際資本有限公司	Chiyu International Capital Limited	23,528	19,812	-	-
集友資產管理有限公司	Chiyu Asset Management Limited	6,800	6,141	-	-

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，並無任何附屬公司只包括在監管規定合併範圍，而不包括在會計準則綜合範圍（2016 年：無）。

There were no subsidiaries which are included within the regulatory scope of combination but not included within the accounting scope of consolidation as at 31 December 2017 (2016: Nil).

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，亦無任何附屬公司同時包括在會計準則綜合範圍和監管規定合併範圍而使用不同綜合方法（2016 年：無）。

There were also no subsidiaries which are included within both the accounting scope of consolidation and the regulatory scope of combination where the methods of consolidation differ as at 31 December 2017 (2016: Nil).

以上附屬公司的主要業務載於附註 46。

The principal activities of the above subsidiaries are set out in Note 46.

財務報表附註（續）

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. 金融風險管理（續）

4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 資本管理（續）

4.4 Capital management (continued)

B. 資本比率

B. Capital ratio

		2017	2016
普通股權一級資本比率	CET1 capital ratio	<u>13.44%</u>	<u>17.06%</u>
一級資本比率	Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>17.84%</u>	<u>17.06%</u>
總資本比率	Total capital ratio	<u>19.78%</u>	<u>19.61%</u>



**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.4 資本管理（續）**
**4.4 Capital management (continued)**
**B. 資本比率（續）**
**B. Capital ratio (continued)**

用於計算以上資本比率之扣減後的合併資本基礎分析如下：

The combined capital base after deductions used in the calculation of the above capital ratios is analysed as follows:

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
普通股權一級資本：票據及儲備	CET1 capital: instruments and reserves		
直接發行合資格普通股權一級資本票據	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments	300,000	300,000
保留溢利	Retained earnings	5,916,657	5,141,470
已披露的儲備	Disclosed reserves	1,364,678	1,226,854
監管扣減之前的普通股權一級資本	CET1 capital before regulatory deductions	7,581,335	6,668,324
普通股權一級資本：監管扣減	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
估值調整	Valuation adjustments	(6,390)	(8,617)
已扣除遞延稅項負債的遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities	(19,911)	(14,179)
按公平價值估值得負債因本身的信貸風險變動所產生的損益	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	(1,302)	(75)
因土地及建築物（自用及投資用途）進行價值重估而產生的累積公平價值收益	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	(1,308,504)	(1,304,297)
一般銀行業務風險監管儲備	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	(325,391)	(230,023)
對普通股權一級資本的監管扣減總額	Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital	(1,661,498)	(1,557,191)
普通股權一級資本	CET1 capital	5,919,837	5,111,133
額外一級資本	AT1 capital	1,937,712	-
一級資本	Tier 1 capital	7,857,549	5,111,133

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.4 資本管理（續）**
**4.4 Capital management (continued)**
**B. 資本比率（續）**
**B. Capital ratio (continued)**

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
二級資本：票據及準備金 合資格計入二級資本的 集體減值備抵及一般 銀行風險監管儲備	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions Collective impairment allowances and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	<u>263,415</u>	<u>175,391</u>
監管扣減之前的二級資本	Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions	<u>263,415</u>	<u>175,391</u>
二級資本：監管扣減 加回合資格計入二級資 本的因對土地及建築 物（自用及投資用途） 進行價值重估而產生 的累積公平價值收益	Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	<u>588,827</u>	<u>586,934</u>
對二級資本的監管 扣減總額	Total regulatory deductions to Tier 2 capital	<u>588,827</u>	<u>586,934</u>
二級資本	Tier 2 capital	<u>852,242</u>	<u>762,325</u>
總資本	Total capital	<u>8,709,791</u>	<u>5,873,458</u>

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.4 資本管理（續）**
**4.4 Capital management (continued)**
**B. 資本比率（續）**
**B. Capital ratio (continued)**

緩衝資本比率分析如下：

The capital buffer ratios are analysed as follows:

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
防護緩衝資本比率	Capital conservation buffer ratio	<u><b>1.250%</b></u>	<u>0.625%</u>
較高吸收虧損能力比率	Higher loss absorbency ratio	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
逆周期緩衝資本比率	Countercyclical capital buffer ratio	<u><b>0.993%</b></u>	<u>0.528%</u>

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，香港金管局釐定香港有效的司法管轄區 CCyB（「JCCyB」）比率為 1.250%。於 2017 年 1 月 1 日，香港 JCCyB 比率由 0.625% 增加至 1.25%。本行私人機構信用風險承擔所在的其餘司法管轄區的適用 JCCyB 比率為 0%

As at 31 December 2017, the applicable jurisdictional CCyB ("JCCyB") ratio in Hong Kong was 1.25% as set by the HKMA. The ratio increased from 0.625% to 1.250% on 1 January 2017. For the rest of the jurisdictions in which the Bank had private sector credit exposures, the applicable JCCyB ratios were 0%.

有關資本披露的補充資料可於本銀行網頁 [www.chiyubank.com](http://www.chiyubank.com) 中「監管披露」一節瀏覽。

The additional information of capital disclosures is available under section "Regulatory Disclosures" on the Bank's website at [www.chiyubank.com](http://www.chiyubank.com).

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融風險管理（續）**
**4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.4 資本管理（續）**
**4.4 Capital management (continued)**
**C. 槓桿比率**
**C. Leverage ratio**

槓桿比率分析如下：

The leverage ratio is analysed as follows:

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
一級資本	Tier 1 capital	<u>7,857,549</u>	<u>5,111,133</u>
槓桿比率風險承擔	Leverage ratio exposure	<u>84,911,456</u>	<u>54,270,647</u>
槓桿比率	Leverage ratio	<u>9.25%</u>	<u>9.42%</u>

有關槓桿比率披露的補充資料可於本銀行網頁 [www.chiyubank.com](http://www.chiyubank.com) 中「監管披露」一節瀏覽。

The additional information of leverage ratio disclosures is available under section "Regulatory Disclosures" on the Bank's website at [www.chiyubank.com](http://www.chiyubank.com).

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 資產和負債的公平值

所有以公平值計量或在財務報表內披露的資產及負債，均按香港財務報告準則第13號「公平值計量」的定義，於公平值層級表內分類。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，並基於對整體公平值計量有重大影響之最低層級因素來釐定：

- 第一層級：相同資產或負債在活躍市場中的報價（未經調整）。此層級包括部分政府發行的債務工具及若干場內交易的衍生合約。
- 第二層級：乃基於估值技術所採用的最低層級因素（同時需對整體公平值計量有重大影響）可被直接或間接地觀察。此層級包括大部分場外交易的衍生合約、從估值服務供應商獲取價格的債務證券及存款證。同時亦包括對可觀察的市場因素進行了不重大調整的物業。
- 第三層級：乃基於估值技術所採用的最低層級因素（同時需對整體公平值計量有重大影響）屬不可被觀察。此層級包括有重大不可觀察因素的股份投資及債務工具。同時亦包括對可觀察的市場因素進行了重大調整的物業。

對於以重複基準確認於財務報表的資產及負債，本集團會於每一財務報告週期的結算日重新評估其分類（基於對整體公平值計量有重大影響之最低層級因素），以確定有否在公平值層級之間發生轉移。

### 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities

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 HKFRS 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:

- Level 1: based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category includes debt instruments issued by certain governments and certain exchange-traded derivative contracts.
- Level 2: based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly. This category includes majority of the OTC derivative contracts, debt securities and certificates of deposit with quote from pricing services vendors. It also includes properties with insignificant adjustments made to observable market inputs.
- Level 3: based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. This category includes equity investment and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. It also includes properties with significant adjustments made to observable market inputs.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）

### 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

#### 5.1 以公平值計量的金融工具

#### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value

本集團建立了完善的公平值管治及控制架構，公平值數據由獨立於前線的控制單位確定或核實。各控制單位負責獨立核實前線業務之估值結果及重大公平值數據。其他特定控制程序包括核實可觀察的估值參數、審核新的估值模型或任何模型改動、根據可觀察的市場交易價格校準及回顧測試所採用的估值模型、深入分析日常重大估值變動、評估重大不可觀察估值參數及估值調整。重大估值事項將向高層管理人員、風險管理委員會及稽核委員會匯報。

當無法從公開市場獲取報價時，本集團通過一些估值技術或經紀／交易商之詢價來確定金融工具的公平值。

對於本集團所持有的金融工具，其估值技術使用的主要參數包括債券價格、利率、匯率、權益及股票價格、波幅、交易對手信貸利差及其他等，主要為可從公開市場觀察及獲取的參數。

用以釐定以下金融工具公平值的估值方法如下：

##### 債務證券及存款證

此類工具的公平值由交易所、交易商或外間獨立估值服務供應商提供的市場報價或使用貼現現金流模型分析而決定。貼現現金流模型是一個利用預計未來現金流，以一個可反映市場上相類似風險的工具所需信貸息差之貼現率或貼現差額計量而成現值的估值技術。這些參數是市場上可觀察或由可觀察或不可觀察的市場數據證實。

The Group has an established governance structure and controls framework to ensure that fair values are either determined or validated by control units independent of the front offices. Control units have overall responsibility for independent verification of valuation results from front line businesses and all other significant fair value measurements. Specific controls include verification of observable pricing inputs; review and approval for new models and changes to models; calibration and back-testing of models against observed market transactions; analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements; review of significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. Significant valuation issues are reported to senior management, RC and AC.

The Group uses valuation techniques or broker/dealer quotations to determine the fair value of financial instruments when unable to obtain the open market quotation in active markets.

The main parameters used in valuation techniques for financial instruments held by the Group include bond prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and stock prices, volatilities, counterparty credit spreads and others, which are mostly observable and obtainable from open market.

The technique used to calculate the fair value of the following financial instruments is as below:

##### Debt securities and certificates of deposit

The fair value of these instruments is determined by obtaining quoted market prices from exchange, dealer or independent pricing service vendors or using discounted cash flow technique. Discounted cash flow model is a valuation technique that measures present value using estimated expected future cash flows from the instruments and then discounts these flows using a discount rate or discount margin that reflects the credit spreads required by the market for instruments with similar risk. These inputs are observable or can be corroborated by observable or unobservable market data.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）

### 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

#### 5.1 以公平值計量的金融工具（續）

#### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

##### 衍生工具

場外交易的衍生工具合約包括外匯、利率、股票或商品的遠期、掉期及期權合約。衍生工具合約的價格主要由貼現現金流模型及期權計價模型等估值技術釐定。所使用的參數為可觀察或不可觀察市場數據。可觀察的參數包括利率、匯率、權益及股票價格、商品價格及波幅。不可觀察的參數如波幅平面可用於嵌藏於結構性存款中非交易頻繁的期權類產品。對一些複雜的衍生工具合約，公平值將按經紀／交易商之報價為基礎。

本集團對場外交易的衍生工具作出了信貸估值調整及債務估值調整。調整分別反映對市場因素變化、交易對手信譽及集團自身信貸息差的期望。有關調整主要是按每一交易對手，以未來預期敞口、違約率及收回率釐定。

##### Derivatives

OTC derivative contracts include forward, swap and option contracts on foreign exchange, interest rate, equity or commodity. The fair values of these contracts are mainly measured using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. The inputs can be observable or unobservable market data. Observable inputs include interest rate, foreign exchange rates, equity and stock prices, commodity prices and volatilities. Unobservable inputs such as volatility surface may be used for less commonly traded option products which are embedded in structured deposits. For certain complex derivative contracts, the fair values are determined based on broker/dealer price quotations.

Credit valuation adjustments ("CVA") and debit valuation adjustments ("DVA") are applied to the Group's OTC derivatives. These adjustments reflect market factors movement, expectations of counterparty creditworthiness and the Group's own credit spread respectively. They are mainly determined for each counterparty and are dependent on expected future values of exposures, default probabilities and recovery rates.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）**
**5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**
**5.1 以公平值計量的金融工具（續）**
**5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)**
**A. 公平值的等級**
**A. Fair value hierarchy**
**金融資產**

 界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產  
 （附註 20）

- 債務證券
- 衍生金融工具  
（附註 21）
- 可供出售證券  
（附註 24）
  - 債務證券
  - 存款證
  - 股份證券

**金融負債**

 衍生金融工具  
 （附註 21）

**金融資產**

 界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產  
 （附註 20）

- 債務證券
- 衍生金融工具  
（附註 21）
- 可供出售證券  
（附註 24）
  - 債務證券
  - 存款證
  - 股份證券

**金融負債**

 衍生金融工具  
 （附註 21）

**Financial assets**

 Financial assets  
 designated at fair value  
 through profit or loss  
 (Note 20)

- Debt securities

 Derivative financial  
 instruments (Note 21)

 Available-for-sale  
 securities (Note 24)

- Debt securities
- Certificates of deposit
- Equity securities

**Financial liabilities**

 Derivative financial  
 Instruments (Note 21)

2017			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
-	212,225	-	212,225
-	129,146	-	129,146
502,658	16,378,823	-	16,881,481
-	3,039,037	-	3,039,037
-	76,665	14,278	90,943
502,658	19,835,896	14,278	20,352,832
-	(18,789)	-	(18,789)

2016			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
-	653,943	-	653,943
-	99,435	-	99,435
227,829	6,988,528	585,116	7,801,473
-	5,049,642	-	5,049,642
-	-	5,239	5,239
227,829	12,791,548	590,355	13,609,732
-	(16,971)	-	(16,971)

本集團之金融資產及負債於年內均沒有第一層級及第二層級之間的轉移（2016 年：無）。

There were no financial asset and liability transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the Group during the year (2016: Nil).

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）**
**5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**
**5.1 以公平值計量的金融工具（續）**
**5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)**
**B. 第三層級的項目變動**
**B. Reconciliation of level 3 items**

		2017		
		金融資產		
		Financial assets		
		可供出售證券		
		Available-for-sale securities		
		債務證券	股份證券	總計
		Debt securities	Equity securities	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	585,116	5,239	590,355
虧損	Losses			
– 其他全面收益	– Other comprehensive income			
– 可供出售證券之公平值變化	– Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	(3,049)	(496)	(3,545)
買入	Purchases	-	9,535	9,535
賣出	Sales	-	-	-
轉出第三層	Transfer out of Level 3	(582,067)	-	(582,067)
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	-	14,278	14,278
		2016		
		金融資產		
		Financial assets		
		可供出售證券		
		Available-for-sale securities		
		債務證券	股份證券	總計
		Debt securities	Equity securities	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	-	87,737	87,737
收益	Gains			
– 其他全面收益	– Other comprehensive income			
– 可供出售證券之公平值變化	– Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	-	334	334
買入	Purchases	585,116	-	585,116
賣出	Sales	-	(82,832)	(82,832)
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	585,116	5,239	590,355

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日及 2016 年 12 月 31 日，分類為第三層級的金融工具主要包括債務證券及非上市股權。

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, financial instruments categorised as Level 3 are mainly comprised of debt securities and unlisted equity shares.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）

### 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

#### 5.1 以公平值計量的金融工具（續）

#### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

##### B. 第三層級的项目變動（續）

##### B. Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

所有分類為第三層級的債務證券因估值可觀性改變於 2017 年度轉出第三層級。對於某些低流動性債務證券，本集團從交易對手處詢價；其公平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，因此本集團將這些金融工具劃分至第三層級。

Debt securities was transferred out of level 3 in 2017 due to change of valuation observability. For certain illiquid debt securities, the Group obtains valuation quotations from counterparties which may be based on unobservable inputs with significant impact on the valuation. Therefore, these instruments have been classified by the Group as level 3.

非上市可供出售股權的公平值乃參考可供比較的上市公司之平均市價／盈利倍數，或若沒有合適可供比較的公司，則按其資產淨值釐定。公平值與適合採用之可比較倍數比率或資產淨值存在正向關係。若股權投資的企業之資產淨值增長／減少 5%，則本集團之其他全面收益將增加／減少港幣 4,547,000 元（2016 年：港幣 262,000 元）。

The fair values of unlisted available-for-sale equity shares are determined with reference to multiples of comparable listed companies, such as average of the price/earning ratios of comparables, or net asset value, if appropriate comparables are not available. The fair value is positively correlated to the price/earning ratios of appropriate comparables or net asset values. Had the net asset value of the underlying equity investments increased/decreased by 5%, the Group's other comprehensive income would have increased/decreased by HK\$4,547,000 (2016: HK\$262,000).

#### 5.2 非以公平值計量的金融工具

#### 5.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

公平值是以在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平值。

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.

##### 存放／尚欠銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及貿易票據

##### Balances with/from banks and other financial institutions and trade bills

大部分之金融資產及負債將於結算日後一年內到期，其賬面值與公平值相若。

Substantially all the financial assets and liabilities mature within one year from the end of the reporting date and their carrying value approximates fair value.

##### 客戶貸款

##### Advances to customers

大部分之客戶貸款是浮動利率，按市場息率計算利息，其賬面值與公平值相若。

Substantially all the advances to customers are on floating rate terms, bear interest at prevailing market interest rates and their carrying value approximates fair value.

##### 持有至到期日證券

##### Held-to-maturity securities

持有至到期日證券之公平值釐定與附註 5.1 內以公平值計量的債務證券及存款證採用之方法相同。

The fair value of held-to-maturity securities is determined by using the same approach as those debt securities and certificates of deposit measured at fair value as described in Note 5.1.

##### 貸款及應收款

##### Loans and receivables

採用以現時收益率曲線相對應剩餘限期之利率為基礎的貼現現金流模型計算。

A discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

##### 客戶存款

##### Deposits from customers

大部分之客戶存款將於結算日後一年內到期，其賬面值與公平值相若。

Substantially all the deposits from customers mature within one year from the end of the reporting date and their carrying value approximates fair value.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）**
**5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**
**5.2 非以公平值計量的金融工具（續）**
**5.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)**

除以上其賬面值與公平值相若的金融工具外，下表為非以公平值計量的金融工具之賬面值和公平值。

The following tables set out the carrying values and fair values of the financial instruments not measured at fair value, except for the above with their carrying values being approximation of fair values.

**金融資產**

貸款及應收款（附註 24）

**Financial assets**

Loans and receivables (Note 24)

2017	
賬面值 Carrying value	公平值 Fair value
港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
-	-

**金融資產**

貸款及應收款（附註 24）

**Financial assets**

Loans and receivables (Note 24)

2016	
賬面值 Carrying value	公平值 Fair value
港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
531,322	530,325

下表列示已披露其公平值的金融工具之公平值等級。

The following tables show the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments with fair values disclosed.

**金融資產**

貸款及應收款

**Financial assets**

Loans and receivables

2017			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
-	-	-	-

**金融資產**

貸款及應收款

**Financial assets**

Loans and receivables

2016			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
-	77,004	453,321	530,325



**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）****5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)****5.3 以公平值計量的非金融資產****5.3 Non-financial assets measured at fair value**

本集團通過一些估值技術或活躍市場報價來確定非金融資產的公平值。

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

**投資物業及房產**

本集團之物業可分為投資物業及房產。所有本集團之投資物業及房產已於年底進行重估。本年之估值由獨立特許測量師萊坊測計師行有限公司進行，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。當估值於每半年末及年末進行時，本集團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。

**Investment properties and premises**

The Group's properties can be divided into investment properties and premises. All of the Group's investment properties and premises were revalued as at year end. This year, the valuations were carried out by an independent firm of chartered surveyors, Knight Frank Petty Limited, who have among their staff Fellow and Members of The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors with recent experience in the locations and categories of properties being valued. The Group's Management had discussions with the surveyors on the valuation methods, valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation is performed at each interim and annual reporting date. There has been no change in valuation methods during the year and the methods used are consistent with last year.

**(i) 第二層級公平值計量採用的估值方法及因素****(i) Valuation methods and inputs used in Level 2 fair value measurements**

被分類為第二層級之物業的公平值，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。

The fair value of properties classified as Level 2 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 entire measurement.

本集團之物業均位於香港及內地之主要城市，被認為是活躍及透明的物業市場。可比較物業之出售價、市場租金及資本化率一般均可在此等市場上被直接或間接觀察得到。

The Group's properties are located in Hong Kong and major cities in the PRC where the property markets are considered active and transparent. Sales price, market rent and capitalisation rate of comparable properties are generally observable either directly or indirectly in these markets.

**(ii) 有關第三層級公平值計量的資料****(ii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements**

被分類為第三層級之本集團物業之公平值均採用市場比較法或收入資本法，再按本集團物業相對於可比較物業之性質作折溢價調整來釐定。

The fair value of all of the Group'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 Group's properties compared to the comparable properties.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）**
**5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**
**5.3 以公平值計量的非金融資產（續）**
**5.3 Non-financial assets measured at fair value (continued)**
投資物業及房產（續）
Investment properties and premises (continued)

## (ii) 有關第三層級公平值計量的資料（續）

## (ii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements (continued)

以下為在公平值計量時對被分類為第三層級之本集團物業所採用的估值方法及重大不可觀察因素：

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

估值方法 Valuation method	重大不可觀察因素 Significant unobservable inputs	加權平均 Weighted average	不可觀察因素與公平值的關係 Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value.
市場比較法或 收入資本法 Market comparison approach or income capitalisation approach	物業相對可比較物業在性質上之溢價／（折價） Premium/(discount) on features of the property compared to comparable properties	10.85% (2016: 3.67%)	溢價越高，公平值越高。 The higher the premium, the higher the fair value.  折價越高，公平值越低。 The higher the discount, the lower the fair value.

物業相對可比較物業在性質上之溢價／（折價）乃參考與可比較物業在不同因素上的差異，例如成交後之市場變動、位置、便捷性、樓齡／狀況、樓層、面積、佈局等而釐定。

Premium/(discount) on features of the property is determined after taken into account various factors, such as time for market movement, location, accessibility, building age/condition, floor level, size, layout etc., with reference to the differences in features with comparable properties.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）**
**5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**
**5.3 以公平值計量的非金融資產（續）**
**5.3 Non-financial assets measured at fair value (continued)**
**A. 公平值的等級**
**A. Fair value hierarchy**
**非金融資產**
**投資物業**

（附註 25）

**物業、器材及設備**

（附註 26）

– 房產

**Non-financial assets**
**Investment properties**  
 (Note 25)

**Properties, plant and equipment**  
 (Note 26)

– Premises

2017			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
-	7,490	207,420	214,910
-	-	1,506,300	1,506,300
-	7,490	1,713,720	1,721,210

**非金融資產**
**投資物業**

（附註 25）

**物業、器材及設備**

（附註 26）

– 房產

**Non-financial assets**
**Investment properties**  
 (Note 25)

**Properties, plant and equipment**  
 (Note 26)

– Premises

2016			
第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
-	6,990	196,870	203,860
-	-	1,489,261	1,489,261
-	6,990	1,686,131	1,693,121

本集團之非金融資產於年內沒有第一層級及第二層級之間的轉移（2016 年：無）。

There were no non-financial asset transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the Group during the year (2016: Nil).

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）

## 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

## 5.3 以公平值計量的非金融資產（續）

## 5.3 Non-financial assets measured at fair value (continued)

## B. 第三層級的項目變動

## B. Reconciliation of level 3 items

		2017	
		非金融資產	
		Non-financial assets	
		投資物業 Investment properties	物業、器材及設備 Properties, plant and equipment
		房產 Premises	
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	196,870	1,489,261
虧損	Losses		
– 收益表	– Income statement		
– 投資物業公平值調整之淨收益	– Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	10,550	-
– 重估房產之淨收益	– Net gain from revaluation of premises	-	702
– 其他全面收益	– Other comprehensive income		
– 房產重估	– Revaluation of premises	-	(9,403)
折舊	Depreciation	-	(18,058)
增置	Additions	-	42,962
轉入第三層級	Transfer into Level 3	-	-
重新分類	Reclassification	-	836
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	207,420	1,506,300
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日持有的非金融資產於年內計入收益表的未實現虧損總額	Total unrealised losses for the year included in income statement for non-financial assets held as at 31 December 2017		
– 投資物業公平值調整之淨收益	– Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	10,550	-
– 重估房產之淨收益	– Net gain from revaluation of premises	-	702
		10,550	702

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**5. 資產和負債的公平值（續）**
**5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**
**5.3 以公平值計量的非金融資產（續）**
**5.3 Non-financial assets measured at fair value (continued)**
**B. 第三層級的项目變動（續）**
**B. Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)**

		2016	
		非金融資產	
		Non-financial assets	
		物業、器材及設備	投資物業
		Properties, plant and equipment	Investment properties
		房產	Premises
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	239,720	1,495,414
虧損	Losses		
– 收益表	– Income statement		
– 投資物業公平值調整之淨虧損	– Net loss from fair value adjustments on investment properties	(13,950)	-
– 重估房產之淨虧損	– Net loss from revaluation of premises	-	(702)
– 其他全面收益	– Other comprehensive income		
– 房產重估	– Revaluation of premises	-	(40,931)
折舊	Depreciation	-	(18,034)
增置	Additions	-	24,614
轉入第三層級	Transfer into Level 3	-	-
重新分類	Reclassification	(28,900)	28,900
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	196,870	1,489,261
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日持有的非金融資產於年內計入收益表的未實現虧損總額	Total unrealised losses for the year included in income statement for non-financial assets held as at 31 December 2016		
– 投資物業公平值調整之淨虧損	– Net loss from fair value adjustments on investment properties	(13,950)	-
– 重估房產之淨虧損	– Net loss from revaluation of premises	-	(702)
		(13,950)	(702)

轉入第三層級的物業乃因該等被估值物業相對其可比較物業在性質上之溢價於年內出現變化所引致。性質上之溢價乃取決於被估值物業與近期成交之可比較物業在性質上的差異。由於每年來自近期市場成交之可比較物業均會不盡相同，被估值物業與可比較物業在性質上之溢價會相應每年有所變化，從而對可觀察的市場因素所進行之調整之重大性亦會隨之變化，引致物業被轉入第三層級。

The transfer of properties into level 3 is due to change in the premium on features applied between the subject and comparable properties during the year. Premium on features is determined with reference to differences in features between the subject properties and the comparable properties recently transacted in the market. As comparable properties that come from recent market transactions may be different in each year, the premium on features applied between the subject and comparable properties would change from year to year accordingly. As a result, the significance of adjustments made to observable market inputs may vary and lead to the transfer of properties into level 3.

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 6. 淨利息收入

### 6. Net interest income

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
<b>利息收入</b>	<b>Interest income</b>		
存放於同業及其他金融機構的款項	Due from banks and other financial institutions	<b>100,053</b>	94,893
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	<b>984,511</b>	805,135
證券投資及公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Investment in securities and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<b>297,312</b>	245,920
其他	Others	<b>4,084</b>	3,675
		<b>1,385,960</b>	1,149,623
<b>利息支出</b>	<b>Interest expense</b>		
同業及其他金融機構存放的款項	Due to banks and other financial institutions	<b>(46,963)</b>	(18,229)
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	<b>(381,329)</b>	(287,703)
其他	Others	<b>(7,164)</b>	(4,610)
		<b>(435,456)</b>	(310,542)
<b>淨利息收入</b>	<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>950,504</b>	839,081

截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度之利息收入包括被界定為減值貸款的應計利息收入港幣 2,639,000 元（2016 年：港幣 948,000 元）。

Included within interest income is HK\$2,639,000 (2016: HK\$948,000) of interest with respect to income accrued on advances classified as impaired for the year ended 31 December 2017.

非以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產與金融負債所產生的利息收入及利息支出分別為港幣 1,376,182,000 元（2016 年：港幣 1,123,274,000 元）及港幣 435,456,000 元（2016 年：港幣 310,542,000 元）。

Included within interest income and interest expense are HK\$1,376,182,000 (2016: HK\$1,123,274,000) and HK\$435,456,000 (2016: HK\$310,542,000) for financial assets and financial liabilities that are not recognised at fair value through profit or loss respectively.



**財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**7. 淨服務費及佣金收入      7. Net fee and commission income**

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
<b>服務費及佣金收入</b>	<b>Fee and commission income</b>		
保險	Insurance	114,042	119,600
證券經紀	Securities brokerage	106,287	82,176
貸款佣金	Loan commissions	146,827	52,939
繳款服務	Payment services	24,640	20,247
匯票佣金	Bills commissions	18,025	18,477
保管箱	Safe deposit box	17,139	16,097
基金分銷	Funds distribution	10,845	7,125
其他	Others	35,406	12,021
		<b>473,211</b>	<b>328,682</b>
<b>服務費及佣金支出</b>	<b>Fee and commission expense</b>		
證券經紀	Securities brokerage	(13,930)	(11,474)
其他	Others	(8,291)	(7,652)
		<b>(22,221)</b>	<b>(19,126)</b>
<b>淨服務費及佣金收入</b>	<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>450,990</b>	<b>309,556</b>
其中源自：	Of which arise from:		
非以公平值變化計入損益之 金融資產或金融負債	Financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		
- 服務費及佣金收入	- Fee and commission income	150,122	54,904
- 服務費及佣金支出	- Fee and commission expense	(434)	(420)
		<b>149,688</b>	<b>54,484</b>
信託及其他受託活動	Trust and other fiduciary activities		
- 服務費及佣金收入	- Fee and commission income	6,907	7,126
- 服務費及佣金支出	- Fee and commission expense	(429)	(218)
		<b>6,478</b>	<b>6,908</b>

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 8. 淨交易性收益

### 8. Net trading gain

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
淨收益／（虧損）源自：	Net gain/(loss) from:		
外匯交易及外匯交易產品	Foreign exchange and foreign exchange products	6,045	67,186
利率工具	Interest rate instruments	1,993	(2,469)
商品	Commodities	(103)	8
		<u>7,935</u>	<u>64,725</u>

### 9. 其他金融資產之淨收益

### 9. Net gain on other financial assets

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
可供出售證券之淨收益	Net gain on available-for-sale securities	8,225	84,451
其他	Others	(58)	(116)
		<u>8,167</u>	<u>84,335</u>

### 10. 其他經營收入

### 10. Other operating income

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
證券投資股息收入	Dividend income from investment in securities		
- 非上市證券投資	- Unlisted investments	2,380	7,402
投資物業之租金總收入	Gross rental income from investment properties	5,046	5,618
有關投資物業之收入／（支出）	Incomings/(outgoings) in respect of investment properties	113	(143)
其他	Others	152	2,379
		<u>7,691</u>	<u>15,256</u>

於 2017 年內「有關投資物業之支出」中並未有屬於未出租投資物業之直接經營支出（2016 年：港幣 41,000 元）。

There are no direct operating expenses included in the "Outgoings in respect of investment properties" related to investment properties that were not let during 2017 (2016: HK\$41,000).

**財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**11. 減值準備淨撥備**
**11. Net charge of impairment allowances**

		2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
<b>客戶貸款</b>	<b>Advances to customers</b>		
個別評估	Individually assessed		
- 新提準備	- New allowances	(35,766)	(44,462)
- 撥回	- Releases	7,816	-
- 收回已撇銷賬項	- Recoveries	3,930	7,744
按個別評估貸款減值準備 淨撥備（附註 23）	Net charge of individually assessed loan impairment allowances (Note 23)	(24,020)	(36,718)
組合評估	Collectively assessed		
- 新提準備	- New allowances	(38,345)	(27,090)
- 撥回	- Releases	-	-
- 收回已撇銷賬項	- Recoveries	(4)	(1)
按組合評估貸款減值準備 淨撥備（附註 23）	Net charge of collectively assessed loan impairment allowances (Note 23)	(38,349)	(27,091)
貸款減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of loan impairment allowances	(62,369)	(63,809)
<b>其他</b>	<b>Others</b>	69	(108)
<b>減值準備淨撥備</b>	<b>Net charge of impairment allowances</b>	(62,300)	(63,917)

**財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**12. 經營支出**
**12. Operating expenses**

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
人事費用（包括董事酬金）	Staff costs (including directors' emoluments)		
- 薪酬及其他費用	- Salaries and other costs	286,661	247,596
- 退休成本	- Pension cost	22,535	20,706
		<u>309,196</u>	<u>268,302</u>
房產及設備支出（不包括折舊）	Premises and equipment expenses (excluding depreciation)		
- 房產租金	- Rental of premises	35,959	33,482
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	13,921	28,434
- 其他	- Others	9,896	10,642
		<u>59,776</u>	<u>72,558</u>
折舊（附註 26）	Depreciation (Note 26)	25,867	27,896
核數師酬金	Auditors' remuneration		
- 審計服務	- Audit services	2,096	2,210
- 非審計服務	- Non-audit services	712	322
其他經營支出	Other operating expenses	79,243	87,168
		<u><u>476,890</u></u>	<u><u>458,456</u></u>

**13. 投資物業公平值調整之淨收益／（虧損）**
**13. Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments on investment properties**

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
投資物業公平值調整之淨收益／（虧損）（附註 25）	Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments on investment properties (Note 25)	<u><u>11,050</u></u>	<u><u>(14,100)</u></u>

**財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**14. 出售／重估物業、器材及設備之淨收益／（虧損） 14. Net gain/(loss) from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment**

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
出售設備、固定設施及裝備之淨收益	Net gain from disposal of equipment, fixtures and fittings	-	35
重估房產之淨收益／（虧損）	Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of premises	<u>702</u>	<u>(702)</u>
		<u><b>702</b></u>	<u><b>(667)</b></u>

**15. 稅項**
**15. Taxation**

綜合收益表內之稅項組成如下：

Taxation in the consolidated income statement represents:

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
本期稅項	Current tax		
香港利得稅	Hong Kong profits tax		
- 年內計入稅項	- Current year taxation	<b>134,070</b>	103,538
- 往年超額撥備	- Over-provision in prior years	<u><b>(2,115)</b></u>	-
		<b>131,955</b>	103,538
海外稅項	Overseas taxation		
- 年內計入稅項	- Current year taxation	<u><b>15,974</b></u>	24,325
		<b>147,929</b>	127,863
遞延稅項	Deferred tax		
暫時性差額之產生及撥回及未使用稅項抵免（附註 30）	Origination and reversal of temporary differences and unused tax credits (Note 30)	<u><b>(1,119)</b></u>	<u>(11,099)</u>
		<u><b>146,810</b></u>	<u><b>116,764</b></u>

香港利得稅乃按照本年度估計應課稅溢利依稅率 16.5%（2016 年：16.5%）提撥。海外溢利之稅款按照本年度估計應課稅溢利依本集團經營業務所在國家之現行稅率計算。

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2016: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year. Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the year at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 15. 稅項（續）

本集團除稅前溢利產生的實際稅項，與根據香港利得稅率計算的稅項差異如下：

### 15. Taxation (continued)

The taxation on the Group's profit before taxation that differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the taxation rate of Hong Kong is as follows:

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	898,642	768,623
按稅率 16.5%（2016 年：16.5%）計算的稅項	Calculated at a taxation rate of 16.5% (2016: 16.5%)	148,276	126,823
其他國家稅率差異的影響	Effect of different taxation rates in another country	(1,747)	(2,748)
無需課稅之收入	Income not subject to taxation	(6,570)	(21,844)
稅務上不可扣減之開支	Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	6,806	14,816
往年超額撥備	Over-provision in prior years	(2,115)	-
海外預提稅	Foreign withholding tax	2,160	(283)
計入稅項	Taxation charge	146,810	116,764
實際稅率	Effective tax rate	16.34%	15.19%

### 16. 股息

### 16. Dividends

		2017		2016	
		每股	總額	每股	總額
		Per share	Total	Per share	Total
		港幣	港幣千元	港幣	港幣千元
		HK\$	HK\$'000	HK\$	HK\$'000
第一次中期股息	First Interim dividend	-	-	-	-
第二次中期股息	Second Interim dividend	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-



**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****17. 退休福利成本****17. Retirement benefit costs**

本集團給予本集團員工的界定供款計劃主要為獲《強積金條例》豁免之職業退休計劃及中銀保誠簡易強積金計劃。根據職業退休計劃，僱員須向職業退休計劃之每月供款為其基本薪金之5%，而僱主之每月供款為僱員基本月薪之5%至15%不等（視乎僱員之服務年期）。僱員有權於退休、提前退休或僱用期終止且服務年資滿10年或以上等情況下收取100%之僱主供款。服務滿3年至9年的員工，因其他原因而終止僱用期（被即時解僱除外），可收取30%至90%之僱主供款。僱主供款須受《強制性公積金計劃條例》所限。

隨著《強積金條例》於2000年12月1日實施，本集團亦參與中銀保誠簡易強積金計劃，該計劃之受託人為中銀國際英國保誠信託有限公司，投資管理人為中銀國際英國保誠資產管理有限公司，此兩間公司均為本銀行之有關連人士。

截至2017年12月31日，在扣除約港幣688,000元（2016年：約港幣479,000元）之沒收供款後，職業退休計劃之供款總額約為港幣14,120,000元（2016年：約港幣12,776,000元），而本集團向強積金計劃之供款總額則約為港幣3,914,000元（2016年：約港幣3,483,000元）。

Defined contribution schemes for the Group's employees are ORSO schemes exempted under the MPF Schemes Ordinance and the BOC-Prudential Easy Choice MPF Scheme. Under the ORSO schemes, employees make monthly contributions to the ORSO schemes equal to 5% of their basic salaries, while the employer makes monthly contributions equal to 5% to 15% of the employees' monthly basic salaries, depending on years of service. The employees are entitled to receive 100% of the employer's contributions upon retirement, early retirement or termination of employment after completing 10 years of service. Employees with 3 to 9 years of service are entitled to receive the employer's contributions at a scale ranging from 30% to 90% upon termination of employment for other reasons other than summary dismissal. All employer's contributions are subjected to MPF Schemes Ordinance.

With the implementation of the MPF Schemes Ordinance on 1 December 2000, the Group also participates in the BOC-Prudential Easy Choice MPF Scheme, of which the trustee is BOCI-Prudential Trustee and the investment manager is BOCI-Prudential Manager, which are related parties of the Bank.

The Group's total contributions made to the ORSO schemes for the year ended 31 December 2017 amounted to approximately HK\$14,120,000 (2016: approximately HK\$12,776,000), after a deduction of forfeited contributions of approximately HK\$688,000 (2016: approximately HK\$479,000). For the MPF Scheme, the Group contributed approximately HK\$3,914,000 (2016: approximately HK\$3,483,000) for the year ended 31 December 2017.

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**18. 董事、高層管理人員及主要人員酬金 18. Directors', senior management's and key personnel's emolument**
**(a) 董事酬金**

本年度本集團就本銀行董事為本銀行及管理附屬公司提供之服務而已付及其應收未收之酬金詳情如下：

董事袍金  
 其他酬金  
     - 基本薪金及津貼  
     - 酌情發放之花紅  
     - 其他（包括退休金供款）

本年度支付予獨立非執行董事之酬金總額為港幣1,329,000元（2016：港幣750,000元）。

**(a) Directors' emoluments**

Details of the emoluments paid to or receivable by the directors of the Bank in respect of their services rendered for the Bank and managing the subsidiaries within the Group during the year are as follows:

	2017	2016
	港幣千元	港幣千元
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Directors' fees	3,272	1,669
Other emoluments		
- basic salaries and allowances	5,716	3,848
- discretionary bonuses	6,941	1,859
- others (including pension contributions)	1,888	993
	<b>17,817</b>	<b>8,369</b>

Fees of HK\$1,329,000 (2016: HK\$750,000) were paid to the Independent Non-executive Directors during the year.

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

**18. 董事、高層管理人員及主要人員酬金（續）**
**(b) CG-5下高級管理人員及主要人員的薪酬**

按金管局發出之CG-5《穩健的薪酬制度指引》，本年度本集團之高層管理人員及主要人員的薪酬詳情如下：

(i) 於年內授予的薪酬

**(b) Remuneration for the Senior Management and Key Personnel under CG-5**

Pursuant to CG-5 Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System issued by the HKMA, details of the remuneration for Senior Management and Key Personnel of the Group during the year are as follows:

(i) Remuneration awarded during the year

		2017					
		高級管理人員 Senior Management			主要人員 Key Personnel		
		非遞延 Non- deferred	遞延 Deferred	總計 Total	非遞延 Non- deferred	遞延 Deferred	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
固定薪酬	Fixed remuneration						
現金	Cash	12,187	-	12,187	8,522	-	8,522
浮動薪酬	Variable remuneration						
現金	Cash	9,271	518	9,789	5,000	-	5,000
		<b>21,458</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>21,976</b>	<b>13,522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,522</b>
		2016					
		高級管理人員 Senior Management			主要人員 Key Personnel		
		非遞延 Non- deferred	遞延 Deferred	總計 Total	非遞延 Non- deferred	遞延 Deferred	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
固定薪酬	Fixed remuneration						
現金	Cash	9,315	-	9,315	7,894	-	7,894
浮動薪酬	Variable remuneration						
現金	Cash	3,357	-	3,357	1,853	-	1,853
		<b>12,672</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,672</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,747</b>

以上薪酬包括5名（2016年：5名）高級管理人員及6名（2016年：5名）主要人員。

The remuneration above includes 5 (2016: 5) members of Senior Management and 6 (2016: 5) members of Key Personnel.



## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 19. 庫存現金及存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘 19. Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
庫存現金	Cash	176,064	185,466
存放中央銀行的結餘	Balances with central banks	646,082	323,646
存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	Balances with banks and other financial institutions	620,341	210,685
在銀行及其他金融機構一個月內到期的定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing within one month	15,845,476	4,554,574
		<b>17,287,963</b>	<b>5,274,371</b>

### 20. 界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產 20. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

證券總額按上市地之分類如下：

Total securities are analysed by place of listing as follows:

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
按公平值列賬	At fair value		
債務證券	Debt securities		
- 於香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	39,673	206,335
- 於香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	172,552	447,608
證券總額	Total securities	<b>212,225</b>	<b>653,943</b>

證券總額按發行機構之分類如下：

Total securities are analysed by type of issuer as follows:

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	195,312	-
公司企業	Corporate entities	16,913	653,943
證券總額	Total securities	<b>212,225</b>	<b>653,943</b>

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 21. 衍生金融工具及對沖會計

本集團訂立匯率及利率相關的衍生金融工具合約作買賣及風險管理之用。

貨幣遠期是指於未來某一日期買或賣外幣的承諾。

貨幣及利率掉期是指交換不同現金流的承諾。掉期的結果是交換不同貨幣或利率（如固定利率與浮動利率）或以上的所有組合。除某些貨幣掉期合約外，該等交易無需交換本金。

外匯期權是指期權的賣方（出讓方）為買方（持有方）提供在未來某一特定日期或未來一定時期內按約定的價格買進（認購期權）或賣出（認沽期權）一定數量的金融工具的權利（而非承諾）的一種協議。考慮到外匯和利率風險，期權的賣方從購買方收取一定的期權費。本集團期權合約是與對手方在場外協商達成或透過交易所進行（如於交易所進行買賣之期權）。

本集團之衍生金融工具合約／名義數額及其公平值詳列於下表。各類型金融工具的合約／名義數額僅顯示於財務狀況表日未完成之交易量，而若干金融工具之合約／名義數額則提供了一個與財務狀況表內所確認的資產或負債的公平值對比的基礎。但是，這並不反映所涉及的未來的現金流或當前的公平值，因而也不能反映本集團所面臨的信貸風險或市場風險。隨著與衍生金融工具合約條款相關的匯率或市場利率的波動，衍生金融工具的估值可能產生有利（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。

#### (a) 衍生金融工具

本集團進行場內及場外衍生產品交易的主要目的是開展客戶業務。集團與客戶及同業市場做的衍生產品交易均需嚴格遵從本集團的各相關風險管理政策及規定。

衍生產品亦應用於管理銀行賬的利率風險，只有獲批准之產品名單上載有的衍生產品方可進行交易。由衍生產品交易產生的風險承擔名義數額以設限控制，並制訂交易的最長期限。每宗衍生產品交易必須記錄於相應的系統，以進行結算、市場劃價、報告及監控。

### 21. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group enters into exchange rate and interest rate related derivative financial instrument contracts for trading and risk management purposes.

Currency forwards represent commitments to purchase and sell foreign currency on a future date.

Currency and interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an exchange of currencies or interest rates (for example, fixed rate for floating rate) or a combination of all these. Except for certain currency swap contracts, no exchange of principal takes place.

Foreign currency options are contractual agreements under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) at or by a set date or during a set period, a specific amount of the financial instrument at a predetermined price. In consideration for the assumption of foreign exchange and interest rate risk, the seller receives a premium from the purchaser. Options are negotiated over-the-counter between the Group and its counterparty or traded through the stock exchange (for example, exchange-traded stock option).

The contract/notional amounts and fair values of derivative financial instruments held by the Group are set out in the following tables. The contract/notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the end of the reporting dates and certain of them provide a basis for comparison with fair values of instruments recognised on the statement of financial position. However, they do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair values of the instruments and, therefore, do not indicate the Group's exposure to credit or market risks. The derivative financial instruments become favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates or market interest rates relative to their terms. The aggregate fair values of derivative financial instruments can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

#### (a) Derivative financial instruments

The Group trades derivative products (both exchange-traded or OTC) mainly for customer business. The Group strictly follows risk management policies and requirement in providing derivative products to our customers and in trading of derivative products in the interbank market.

Derivatives are also used to manage the interest rate risk of the banking book. A derivative instrument must be included in the approved product list before any transactions for that instrument can be made. There are limits to control the notional amount of exposure arising from derivative transactions, and the maximum tenor of the deal is set. Every derivative transaction must be input into the relevant system for settlement, mark-to-market revaluation, reporting and control.



## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 21. 衍生金融工具及對沖會計（續） 21. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

#### (a) 衍生金融工具（續）

下表概述各類衍生金融工具於12月31日之合約／名義數額及公平值：

#### (a) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The following tables summarise the contract/notional amounts and fair values of each class of derivative financial instrument as at 31 December:

		2017		
	合約／名義數額 Contract/ notional amounts	公平值 Fair values		
		資產 Assets	負債 Liabilities	
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
即期及遠期	Spot and forwards	930,669	94,753	(6,350)
掉期	Swaps	4,383,736	25,883	(4,246)
外匯交易期權	Foreign currency options			
- 買入期權	- Options purchased	3,677	1	-
- 賣出期權	- Options written	3,677	-	(3)
		<u>5,321,759</u>	<u>120,637</u>	<u>(10,599)</u>
利率合約	Interest rate contracts			
掉期	Swaps	2,671,358	8,509	(8,190)
		<u>7,993,117</u>	<u>129,146</u>	<u>(18,789)</u>
		2016		
	合約／名義數額 Contract/ notional amounts	公平值 Fair values		
		資產 Assets	負債 Liabilities	
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
即期及遠期	Spot and forwards	875,601	96,139	(9,724)
掉期	Swaps	2,201,697	1,159	(430)
外匯交易期權	Foreign currency options			
- 買入期權	- Options purchased	52	3	-
- 賣出期權	- Options written	52	-	(3)
		<u>3,077,402</u>	<u>97,301</u>	<u>(10,157)</u>
利率合約	Interest rate contracts			
掉期	Swaps	738,987	2,134	(6,814)
		<u>3,816,389</u>	<u>99,435</u>	<u>(16,971)</u>

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**21. 衍生金融工具及對沖會計（續）**
**21. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)**
**(a) 衍生金融工具（續）**
**(a) Derivative financial instruments (continued)**

下表列出衍生金融工具之信貸風險加權數額，並參照有關資本充足比率之金管局報表的填報指示而編製。

The table below gives the credit risk-weighted amounts of the derivative financial instruments and is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of capital adequacy ratio.

	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
匯率合約		
即期及遠期	4,468	1,070
掉期	12,857	2,386
外匯交易期權		
- 買入期權	28	3
	<u>17,353</u>	<u>3,459</u>
利率合約		
掉期		
Swaps	19,087	400
	<u>36,440</u>	<u>3,859</u>

信貸風險加權數額是根據《銀行業（資本）規則》計算。此數額取決於交易對手之情況及各類合約之期限特性。

The credit risk-weighted amounts are calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules. The amounts are dependent upon the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics of each type of contract.

本銀行與有效雙邊淨額結算協議有關的衍生交易公平值總額為港幣11,636,000元（2016年：港幣12,607,000元），有效雙邊淨額結算協議的效果為港幣11,636,000元（2016年：港幣12,607,000元）。

The total fair values of derivatives subject to valid bilateral netting agreements for the Bank amounted to HK\$11,636,000 (2016: HK\$12,607,000) and the effect of valid bilateral netting agreements amounted to HK\$11,636,000 (2016: HK\$12,607,000).

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**21. 衍生金融工具及對沖會計（續）**
**21. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)**
**(b) 對沖會計**
**(b) Hedge accounting**
**海外運作淨投資對沖**

於2017年12月31日，沒有人民幣計值的客戶存款被界定為對沖工具，用以對沖海外運作淨投資（2016：無）。

年內沒有無效部分之收益或虧損於收益表內確認（2016年：無）。

**Hedges of net investments in foreign operation**

As at 31 December 2017, there were no RMB-denominated deposits from customers designated as a hedging instrument to hedge against the net investments in foreign operations (2016: Nil).

There were no gains or losses on ineffective portion recognised in the income statement during the year (2016: Nil).

**22. 貸款及其他賬項**
**22. Advances and other accounts**

		<b>2017</b>	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
個人貸款	Personal loans and advances	<b>7,340,974</b>	5,931,490
公司貸款	Corporate loans and advances	<b>34,942,387</b>	24,836,654
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	<b>42,283,361</b>	30,768,144
貸款減值準備（附註 23）	Loan impairment allowances (Note 23)		
- 按個別評估	- Individually assessed	<b>(70,115)</b>	(83,408)
- 按組合評估	- Collectively assessed	<b>(176,333)</b>	(139,382)
		<b>42,036,913</b>	30,545,354
貿易票據	Trade bills	<b>1,017,463</b>	592,098
		<b>43,054,376</b>	31,137,452

於2017年12月31日，客戶貸款包括應計利息港幣57,270,000元（2016年：港幣40,214,000元）。

As at 31 December 2017, advances to customers included accrued interest of HK\$57,270,000 (2016: HK\$40,214,000).

於2017年12月31日，沒有對貿易票據作出任何減值準備（2016年：無）。

As at 31 December 2017, no impairment allowance was made in respect of trade bills (2016: Nil).

**財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**23. 貸款減值準備**
**23. Loan impairment allowances**

		2017		
		按個別評估		
		Individually assessed		
		個人 Personal	公司 Corporate	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	-	83,408	83,408
於收益表撥備（附註 11）	Charged to income statement (Note 11)	-	24,020	24,020
年內撇銷之未收回貸款	Loans written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(43,873)	(43,873)
收回已撇銷賬項	Recoveries	-	3,930	3,930
折現減值準備回撥	Unwind of discount on impairment allowances	-	(2,639)	(2,639)
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	-	5,269	5,269
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	-	70,115	70,115

		2017		
		按組合評估		
		Collectively assessed		
		個人 Personal	公司 Corporate	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	4,874	134,508	139,382
於收益表撥備（附註 11）	Charged to income statement (Note 11)	693	37,656	38,349
年內撇銷之未收回貸款	Loans written off during the year as uncollectible	(290)	-	(290)
收回已撇銷賬項	Recoveries	(4)	-	(4)
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	-	(1,104)	(1,104)
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	5,273	171,060	176,333

**財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**23. 貸款減值準備（續） 23. Loan impairment allowances (continued)**

		2016		
		按個別評估		
		Individually assessed		
		個人	公司	總計
		Personal	Corporate	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	-	65,003	65,003
於收益表撥備（附註 11）	Charged to income statement (Note 11)	-	36,718	36,718
年內撇銷之未收回貸款	Loans written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(21,511)	(21,511)
收回已撇銷賬項	Recoveries	-	7,744	7,744
折現減值準備回撥	Unwind of discount on impairment allowances	-	(948)	(948)
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	-	(3,598)	(3,598)
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	-	83,408	83,408

		2016		
		按組合評估		
		Collectively assessed		
		個人	公司	總計
		Personal	Corporate	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	4,631	107,020	111,651
於收益表撥備（附註 11）	Charged to income statement (Note 11)	713	26,378	27,091
年內撇銷之未收回貸款	Loans written off during the year as uncollectible	(469)	-	(469)
收回已撇銷賬項	Recoveries	(1)	-	(1)
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	-	1,110	1,110
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	4,874	134,508	139,382

## 財務報表附註（續）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 24. 證券投資

## 24. Investment in securities

		2017			
		按公平值列賬	按攤銷成本列賬		
		At fair value	At amortised cost		
			持有至		
		可供出售證券	到期日證券	貸款及應收款	
		Available-	Held-to-	Loans	總計
		for-sale	maturity	and	Total
		securities	securities	receivables	
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
庫券	Treasury bills	3,944,229	-	-	3,944,229
其他債務證券	Other debt securities	12,937,252	-	-	12,937,252
		16,881,481	-	-	16,881,481
存款證	Certificates of deposit	3,039,037	-	-	3,039,037
債務證券及存款證總額	Total debt securities and certificates of deposit	19,920,518	-	-	19,920,518
股份證券	Equity securities	90,943	-	-	90,943
		20,011,461	-	-	20,011,461

		2016			
		按公平值列賬	按攤銷成本列賬		
		At fair value	At amortised cost		
			持有至		
		可供出售證券	到期日證券	貸款及應收款	
		Available-	Held-to-	Loans	總計
		for-sale	maturity	and	Total
		securities	securities	receivables	
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
庫券	Treasury bills	1,707,412	-	-	1,707,412
其他債務證券	Other debt securities	6,094,061	-	531,322	6,625,383
		7,801,473	-	531,322	8,332,795
存款證	Certificates of deposit	5,049,642	-	-	5,049,642
債務證券及存款證總額	Total debt securities and certificates of deposit	12,851,115	-	531,322	13,382,437
股份證券	Equity securities	5,239	-	-	5,239
		12,856,354	-	531,322	13,387,676



## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 24. 證券投資（續）      24. Investment in securities (continued)

證券投資按上市地之分類如下：

Investment in securities is analysed by place of listing as follows:

		2017		
		可供出售證券 Available-for-sale securities	持有至 到期日證券 Held-to- maturity securities	貸款及應收款 Loans and receivables
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
債務證券及存款證 - 於香港上市 - 於香港以外上市  - 非上市	Debt securities and certificates of deposit			
	- Listed in Hong Kong	6,929,382	-	-
	- Listed outside Hong Kong	3,605,483	-	-
		10,534,865	-	-
股份證券 - 於香港上市 - 非上市	Equity securities			
	- Listed in Hong Kong	76,665	-	-
	- Unlisted	14,278	-	-
		90,943	-	-
		19,920,518	-	-
持有至到期日之上市證券 市值		20,011,461	-	-
Market value of listed held-to-maturity securities			-	

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 24. 證券投資（續）      24. Investment in securities (continued)

		2016		
		可供出售證券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日證券 Held-to- maturity securities	貸款及應收款 Loans and receivables
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit			
- 於香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	3,112,447	-	-
- 於香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	1,690,365	-	-
		4,802,812	-	-
- 非上市	- Unlisted	8,048,303	-	531,322
		12,851,115	-	531,322
股份證券	Equity securities			
- 於香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	-	-	-
- 非上市	- Unlisted	5,239	-	-
		5,239	-	-
		12,856,354	-	531,322
持有至到期日之上市證券 市值	Market value of listed held-to-maturity securities		-	

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 24. 證券投資（續）      24. Investment in securities (continued)

證券投資按發行機構之分類如下：

Investment in securities is analysed by type of issuer as follows:

		2017		
		可供出售證券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日證券 Held-to- maturity securities	貸款及應收款 Loans and receivables
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
官方實體	Sovereigns	5,099,986	-	-
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	10,359,820	-	-
公司企業	Corporate entities	4,551,655	-	-
		<b>20,011,461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
		2016		
		可供出售證券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日證券 Held-to- maturity securities	貸款及應收款 Loans and receivables
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
官方實體	Sovereigns	4,170,843	-	-
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	7,779,887	-	531,322
公司企業	Corporate entities	905,624	-	-
		<b>12,856,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>531,322</b>

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 24. 證券投資（續）      24. Investment in securities (continued)

證券投資之變動概述如下：

The movements in investment in securities are summarised as follows:

		2017		
		可供出售證券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日證券 Held-to- maturity securities	貸款及應收款 Loans and receivables
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	12,856,354	-	531,322
增加	Additions	30,886,223	-	-
處置、贖回及到期	Disposals, redemptions and maturity	(24,038,854)	-	(533,249)
攤銷	Amortisation	76,777	-	1,231
公平值變化	Change in fair value	(40,553)	-	-
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	271,514	-	696
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	20,011,461	-	-

		2016		
		可供出售證券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日證券 Held-to- maturity securities	貸款及應收款 Loans and receivables
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	10,736,574	-	-
增加	Additions	16,749,638	-	524,979
處置、贖回及到期	Disposals, redemptions and maturity	(14,321,966)	-	-
攤銷	Amortisation	(2,312)	-	6,358
公平值變化	Change in fair value	(51,410)	-	-
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	(254,170)	-	(15)
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	12,856,354	-	531,322

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 25. 投資物業

### 25. Investment properties

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 1 月 1 日	At 1 January	203,860	246,860
公平值收益／（虧損） （附註 13）	Fair value gains/(loss) (Note 13)	11,050	(14,100)
重新分類轉至物業、器材及 設備（附註 26）	Reclassification to properties, plant and equipment (Note 26)	-	(28,900)
於 12 月 31 日	At 31 December	<u>214,910</u>	<u>203,860</u>

投資物業之賬面值按租約剩餘期限分析如下：

The carrying value of investment properties is analysed based on the remaining terms of the leases as follows:

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
在香港持有 長期租約（超過 50 年）	Held in Hong Kong On long-term lease (over 50 years)	205,810	196,160
在香港以外持有 中期租約（10 年至 50 年）	Held outside Hong Kong On medium-term lease (10 – 50 years)	9,100	7,700
		<u>214,910</u>	<u>203,860</u>

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，列於財務狀況表內之投資物業，乃依據獨立特許測量師萊坊測計師行有限公司於 2017 年 12 月 31 日以公平值為基準所進行之專業估值。公平值指在計量當日若有秩序成交的情況下向市場參與者出售每一項投資物業應取得的價格。

As at 31 December 2017, investment properties were included in the statement of financial position at valuation carried out at 31 December 2017 on the basis of their fair value by an independent firm of chartered surveyors, Knight Frank Petty Limited. The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell each investment property in an orderly transaction with market participants at the measurement date.

**財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**26. 物業、器材及設備 26. Properties, plant and equipment**

		房產 Premises	設備、固定 設施及裝備 Equipment, fixtures and fittings	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 1 January 2017	1,489,261	43,112	1,532,373
增置	Additions	43,015	11,510	54,525
出售	Disposals	(52)	(346)	(398)
重估	Revaluation	(8,701)	-	(8,701)
年度折舊（附註 12）	Depreciation for the year (Note 12)	(18,058)	(7,809)	(25,867)
年度減值	Impairment for the year	-	-	-
重新分類轉自投資物業 （附註 25）	Reclassification from investment properties (Note 25)	-	-	-
轉撥	Transfer	836	(836)	-
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	(1)	322	321
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 31 December 2017	1,506,300	45,953	1,552,253
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日 成本值或估值	At 31 December 2017 Cost or valuation	1,506,300	146,691	1,652,991
累計折舊及減值	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(100,738)	(100,738)
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 31 December 2017	1,506,300	45,953	1,552,253
上述資產之成本值或估值 分析如下：	The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets is as follows:			
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017			
按成本值	At cost	-	146,691	146,691
按估值	At valuation	1,506,300	-	1,506,300
		1,506,300	146,691	1,652,991



## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 26. 物業、器材及設備（續）      26. Properties, plant and equipment (continued)

		房產 Premises 港幣千元 HK\$'000	設備、固定 設施及裝備 Equipment, fixtures and fittings 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總計 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 1 January 2016	1,495,414	38,388	1,533,802
增置	Additions	25,532	14,859	40,391
出售	Disposals	(917)	-	(917)
重估	Revaluation	(41,633)	-	(41,633)
年度折舊（附註 12）	Depreciation for the year (Note 12)	(18,034)	(9,862)	(27,896)
年度減值	Impairment for the year	-	-	-
重新分類轉自投資物業 （附註 25）	Reclassification from investment properties (Note 25)	28,900	-	28,900
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	(1)	(273)	(274)
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 31 December 2016	<u>1,489,261</u>	<u>43,112</u>	<u>1,532,373</u>
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日 成本值或估值	At 31 December 2016 Cost or valuation	1,489,261	138,588	1,627,849
累計折舊及減值	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(95,476)	(95,476)
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 31 December 2016	<u>1,489,261</u>	<u>43,112</u>	<u>1,532,373</u>
上述資產之成本值或估值 分析如下：	The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets is as follows:			
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016			
按成本值	At cost	-	138,588	138,588
按估值	At valuation	<u>1,489,261</u>	-	<u>1,489,261</u>
		<u>1,489,261</u>	<u>138,588</u>	<u>1,627,849</u>

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 26. 物業、器材及設備 （續）

房產之賬面值按租約剩餘期限分析如下：

在香港持有  
 長期租約（超過 50 年）  
 中期租約（10 年至 50 年）

在香港以外持有  
 長期租約（超過 50 年）  
 中期租約（10 年至 50 年）

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，列於財務狀況表內之房產，乃依據獨立特許測量師萊坊測計師行有限公司於 2017 年 12 月 31 日以公平值為基準所進行之專業估值。公平值指在計量當日若有秩序成交的情況下向市場參與者出售每一項房產應取得的價格。

根據上述之重估結果，房產估值變動已於房產重估儲備及收益表確認如下：

借記房產重估儲備之重估減值  
 重估房產之淨收益／（虧損）

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，假若房產按成本值扣減累計折舊及減值損失列賬，本集團之財務狀況表內之房產之賬面淨值應為港幣 355,329,000 元（2016 年：港幣 283,386,000 元）。

### 26. Properties, plant and equipment (continued)

The carrying value of premises is analysed based on the remaining terms of the leases as follows:

	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
Held in Hong Kong		
On long-term lease (over 50 years)	1,144,000	1,132,857
On medium-term lease (10 – 50 years)	324,500	321,545
Held outside Hong Kong		
On long-term lease (over 50 years)	34,200	31,959
On medium-term lease (10 – 50 years)	3,600	2,900
	<b>1,506,300</b>	<b>1,489,261</b>

As at 31 December 2017, premises were included in the statement of financial position at valuation carried out at 31 December 2017 on the basis of their fair value by an independent firm of chartered surveyors, Knight Frank Petty Limited. The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell each premises in an orderly transaction with market participants at the measurement date.

As a result of the above-mentioned revaluations, changes in value of the premises were recognised in the premises revaluation reserve and income statement as follows:

	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
Decrease in valuation charged to premises revaluation reserve	(9,403)	(40,931)
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of premises	<b>702</b>	<b>(702)</b>
	<b>(8,701)</b>	<b>(41,633)</b>

As at 31 December 2017, the net book value of premises that would have been included in the Group's statement of financial position had the premises been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses was HK\$355,329,000 (2016: HK\$283,386,000).

**財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**27. 其他資產**
**27. Other assets**

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
貴金屬	Precious metals	38,418	57,023
應收賬項及預付費用	Accounts receivable and prepayments	787,363	664,079
		<b>825,781</b>	<b>721,102</b>

**28. 客戶存款**
**28. Deposits from customers**

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
即期存款及往來存款	Demand deposits and current accounts		
- 公司	- Corporate	7,195,179	4,678,808
- 個人	- Personal	729,061	566,507
		<b>7,924,240</b>	<b>5,245,315</b>
儲蓄存款	Savings deposits		
- 公司	- Corporate	5,100,928	4,103,772
- 個人	- Personal	14,993,695	14,536,543
		<b>20,094,623</b>	<b>18,640,315</b>
定期、短期及通知存款	Time, call and notice deposits		
- 公司	- Corporate	15,525,976	10,438,659
- 個人	- Personal	19,734,598	11,113,331
		<b>35,260,574</b>	<b>21,551,990</b>
		<b>63,279,437</b>	<b>45,437,620</b>

**29. 其他賬項及準備**
**29. Other accounts and provisions**

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
其他應付賬項	Other accounts payable	998,725	534,044
準備	Provisions	1,343	23,644
		<b>1,000,068</b>	<b>557,688</b>

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 30. 遞延稅項

遞延稅項是根據香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」計算，就資產負債之稅務基礎與其在財務報表內賬面值兩者之暫時性差額及未使用稅項抵免作提撥。

財務狀況表內之遞延稅項（資產）／負債主要組合，以及其在年度內之變動如下：

### 30. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and unused tax credits in accordance with HKAS 12 "Income Taxes".

The major components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position, and the movements during the year are as follows:

		2017					
		加速折舊 免稅額 Accelerated tax depreciation	房產重估 Premises revaluation	虧損 Losses	減值準備 Impairment allowance	其他 Others	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	13,971	208,855	-	(44,149)	(33,069)	145,608
借記／（貸記）收益表 （附註 15）	Charged/(credited) to income statement (Note 15)	3,950	466	-	(5,834)	299	(1,119)
貸記其他全面收益	Credited to other comprehensive income	-	(3,798)	-	-	(9,110)	(12,908)
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	-	-	-	(3,538)	-	(3,538)
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	17,921	205,523	-	(53,521)	(41,880)	128,043

		2016					
		加速折舊 免稅額 Accelerated tax depreciation	房產重估 Premises revaluation	虧損 Losses	減值準備 Impairment allowance	其他 Others	總計 Total
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	9,977	214,083	(52)	(29,530)	(24,101)	170,377
借記／（貸記）收益表 （附註 15）	Charged/(credited) to income statement (Note 15)	3,994	2,635	52	(17,697)	(83)	(11,099)
貸記其他全面收益	Credited to other comprehensive income	-	(7,863)	-	-	(8,885)	(16,748)
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	-	-	-	3,078	-	3,078
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	13,971	208,855	-	(44,149)	(33,069)	145,608

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 30. 遞延稅項（續）

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。下列在財務狀況表內列賬之金額，已計入適當抵銷：

### 30. Deferred taxation (continued)

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. The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the statement of financial position:

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	(19,911)	(14,179)
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	147,954	159,787
		<u>128,043</u>	<u>145,608</u>

### 31. 股本

### 31. Share capital

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
已發行及繳足： 3,000,000 股普通股	Issued and fully paid: 3,000,000 ordinary shares	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 32. 額外資本工具

### 32. Additional equity instruments

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
2.5 億美元永久非累計次級 額外一級資本證券	US\$250 million perpetual non-cumulative subordinated additional tier 1 capital securities	<u>1,937,712</u>	<u>-</u>
<p>本銀行於2017年11月29日發行了票面值2.5億美元（扣除相關發行成本後等值港幣19.38億元）的永久非累計次級額外一級資本證券（「額外資本工具」）。此永久額外資本工具於2022年11月29日首個提前贖回日期前，票面年利率定於5.25%。若屆時未有行使贖回權，票面年利率將每五年按當時五年期美國國庫債券息率的每年利率加上初始發行利差重設。</p> <p>票息需每半年派付一次。本銀行有權根據該額外資本工具的條款規定取消利息發放，而取消的利息不會累積。</p> <p>假如金管局通知本銀行不對本金進行撇銷則無法繼續經營，該額外資本工具的本金將會按與金管局協商後或接受其指令下進行撇銷。</p> <p>於2022年11月29日或任何其後的派息日，本銀行擁有贖回權贖回所有未償付的額外資本工具，但須受已列載之條款及細則所限制。</p> <p>此額外資本工具的首次派息日為2018年5月29日。</p>			
<p>On 29 November 2017, the Bank issued perpetual non-cumulative subordinated additional tier 1 capital securities ("additional equity instruments") with a face value of US\$250 million (equivalent to HK\$1,938 million net of related issuance costs). The additional equity instruments are perpetual and bear a 5.25% coupon until the first call date on 29 November 2022. The coupon will be reset every five years if the additional equity instruments are not redeemed to a fixed rate equivalent to the then-prevailing five-year US Treasury rate plus a fixed initial spread.</p> <p>The coupon shall be payable semi-annually. The Bank has the right to cancel coupon payment (subject to the requirement as set out in the terms and conditions of the additional equity instruments) and the coupon cancelled shall not be cumulative.</p> <p>The principal of the additional equity instruments will be written down to the amount as directed or agreed with the HKMA if the HKMA notifies the Bank that the Bank would become non-viable if there is no written down of the principal.</p> <p>The Bank has a call option to redeem all the outstanding additional equity instruments from 29 November 2022 or any subsequent coupon payment date, but subject to restriction as set out in the terms and conditions.</p> <p>The first coupon date of this additional equity instruments is at 29 May 2018.</p>			



## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 33. 綜合現金流量表附註 33. Notes to consolidated cash flow statement

#### (a) 經營溢利與除稅前經營現金之流入／（流出）對賬

#### (a) Reconciliation of operating profit to operating cash inflow/(outflow) before taxation

		2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
經營溢利	Operating profit	886,890	783,390
折舊	Depreciation	25,867	27,896
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	62,300	63,917
折現減值準備回撥	Unwind of discount on impairment allowances	(2,639)	(948)
已撇銷之貸款（扣除 收回款額）	Advances written off net of recoveries	(40,237)	(14,236)
原到期日超過 3 個月之 存放銀行及其他金融 機構的結餘之變動	Change in balances with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	215,763	(252,993)
原到期日超過 3 個月之 在銀行及其他金融機 構之定期存放之變動	Change in placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	236,904	2,261,449
界定為以公平值變化計 入損益之金融資產之 變動	Change in financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	441,718	331,938
衍生金融工具之變動	Change in derivative financial instruments	(27,893)	(15,500)
貸款及其他賬項之變動	Change in advances and other accounts	(11,940,582)	(3,394,288)
證券投資之變動	Change in investment in securities	(4,570,228)	(3,146,218)
其他資產之變動	Change in other assets	(104,610)	(570,726)
銀行及其他金融機構之 存款及結餘之變動	Change in deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	8,983,579	(201,947)
客戶存款之變動	Change in deposits from customers	17,841,817	676,706
其他賬項及準備之變動	Change in other accounts and provisions	442,380	(406,040)
匯率變動之影響	Effect of changes in exchange rates	(95,716)	(29,666)
除稅前經營現金之流入 ／（流出）	Operating cash inflow/(outflow) before taxation	<b>12,355,313</b>	<b>(3,887,266)</b>
經營業務之現金流量中 包括：	Cash flows from operating activities included:		
– 已收利息	– Interest received	1,293,175	1,197,329
– 已付利息	– Interest paid	(365,989)	(326,478)
– 已收股息	– Dividend received	2,380	7,402

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**33. 綜合現金流量表附註  
（續）**
**33. Notes to consolidated cash flow statement (continued)**
**(b) 現金及等同現金項目結  
存分析**
**(b) Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents**

	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
庫存現金及原到期日在 3 個月內之存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	16,910,381	4,681,026
原到期日在 3 個月內之在銀行及其他金融機構之定期存放	-	20,059
原到期日在 3 個月內之庫券	1,613,199	-
原到期日在 3 個月內之存款證	489,136	-
	<b>19,012,716</b>	<b>4,701,085</b>

**(c) 與綜合財務狀況表的對  
賬**
**(c) Reconciliation with the consolidated statement of financial position**

	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
庫存現金及存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	17,287,963	5,274,371
在銀行及其他金融機構一至十二個月內到期之定期存放	780,905	1,037,868
證券投資	20,011,461	12,856,354
其中：可供出售證券	-	-
在綜合財務狀況表列示的金額	38,080,329	19,168,593
減：原本期限為 3 個月以上的金額	(19,067,613)	(14,467,508)
在綜合現金流量表內的現金及等同現金項目	<b>19,012,716</b>	<b>4,701,085</b>

**財務報表附註（續）**
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**34. 或然負債及承擔**
**34. Contingent liabilities and commitments**

或然負債及承擔乃參照有關資本充足比率之金管局報表的填報指示而編製，其每項重要類別之合約數額及總信貸風險加權數額概述如下：

The following is a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liability and commitment and the aggregate credit risk-weighted amount and is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of capital adequacy ratio.

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	9,930	5,148
與交易有關之或然負債	Transaction-related contingencies	34,579	25,786
與貿易有關之或然負債	Trade-related contingencies	999,301	535,430
不需事先通知的無條件撤銷之承諾	Commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice	7,305,474	6,026,415
其他承擔，原到期日為	Other commitments with an original maturity of		
- 1 年或以下	- up to one year	123,054	93,769
- 1 年以上	- over one year	2,523,220	1,782,194
		<b>10,995,558</b>	<b>8,468,742</b>
信貸風險加權數額	Credit risk-weighted amount	<b>1,579,341</b>	<b>782,016</b>

信貸風險加權數額是根據《銀行業（資本）規則》計算。此數額取決於交易對手之情況及各類合約之期限特性。

The credit risk-weighted amount is calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules. The amount is dependent upon the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics of each type of contract.

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 35. 資本承擔

本集團未於財務報表中撥備之資本承擔金額如下：

已批准及簽約但未撥備  
已批准但未簽約

以上資本承擔大部分為將購入之電腦硬件及軟件，以及本集團之樓宇裝修工程之承擔。

### 35. Capital commitments

The Group has the following outstanding capital commitments not provided for in the financial statements:

	2017	2016
	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
Authorised and contracted for but not provided for	578	15,651
Authorised but not contracted for	-	-
	<b>578</b>	<b>15,651</b>

The above capital commitments mainly relate to commitments to purchase computer equipment and software, and to renovate the Group's premises.

### 36. 經營租賃承擔

#### (a) 作為承租人

根據不可撤銷之經營租賃合約，下列為本集團未來有關租賃承擔所須支付之最低租金：

土地及樓宇  
- 不超過 1 年  
- 1 年以上至 5 年內

上列若干不可撤銷之經營租約可再商議及參照協議日期之市值或按租約內的特別條款說明而作租金調整。

### 36. Operating lease commitments

#### (a) As lessee

The Group has commitments to make the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	2017	2016
	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
Land and buildings		
- Not later than one year	31,934	28,566
- Later than one year but not later than five years	33,137	24,721
	<b>65,071</b>	<b>53,287</b>

Certain non-cancellable operating leases included in the table above were subject to renegotiation and rent adjustment with reference to market rates prevailing at specified agreed dates or according to the special condition as stipulated in the leases.

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 36. 經營租賃承擔（續） 36. Operating lease commitments (continued)

#### (b) 作為出租人

根據不可撤銷之經營租賃合約，下列為本集團與租客簽訂合約之未來有關租賃之最低應收租金：

土地及樓宇  
 - 不超過 1 年  
 - 1 年以上至 5 年內

本集團以經營租賃形式租出投資物業；租賃年期通常由 1 年至 3 年。租約條款一般要求租客提交保證金及於租約期滿時，因應租務市況之狀況而調整租金。

#### (b) As lessor

The Group has contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases:

Land and buildings  
 - Not later than one year  
 - Later than one year but not later than five years

The Group leases its investment properties under operating lease arrangements, with leases typically for a period from one to three years. The terms of the leases generally require the tenants to pay security deposits and provide for rent adjustments according to the prevailing market conditions at the expiration of the lease.

	2017	2016
	港幣千元	港幣千元
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	4,887	3,272
	2,401	1,431
	<b>7,288</b>	<b>4,703</b>

### 37. 訴訟

本集團正面對多項由獨立人士提出的索償及反索償。該等索償及反索償與本集團的正常商業活動有關。

由於董事認為本集團可對申索人作出有力抗辯或預計該等申索所涉及的數額不大，故並未對此等索償及反索償作出重大撥備。

### 37. Litigation

The Group has been served a number of claims and counterclaims by various independent parties. These claims and counterclaims are in relation to the normal commercial activities of the Group.

No material provision was made against these claims and counterclaims because the directors believe that the Group has meritorious defences against the claimants or the amounts involved in these claims are not expected to be material.

**財務報表附註（續）****Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****38. 分類報告****38. Segmental reporting****(a) 按業務劃分**

本集團業務共分為三個業務分類，它們分別是個人銀行業務、企業銀行業務和財資業務。業務線的分類是基於不同客戶層及產品種類。

個人銀行和企業銀行業務線均會提供全面的銀行服務，包括各類存款、透支、貸款、與貿易相關的產品及其他信貸服務、投資及保險產品、外幣業務及衍生產品。個人銀行業務線主要是服務個人客戶，而企業銀行業務線主要是服務公司客戶。至於財資業務線，除了自營買賣外，還負責管理集團的流動資金、利率和外匯敞口。「其他」這一欄，主要包括本集團持有房地產、投資物業及股權投資等。

業務線的資產、負債、收入、支出、經營成果及資本性支出是基於集團會計政策進行計量。分類資料包括直接屬於該業務線的績效以及可以合理攤分至該業務線的績效。跨業務線資金的定價，按集團內部資金轉移價格機制釐定，主要是以市場利率為基準，並考慮有關產品的特性。

本集團的主要收入來源為利息收入，並且高層管理人員主要按淨利息收入來管理業務，因此所有業務分類的利息收入及支出以淨額列示。

**(a) Operating segments information**

The Group divides its businesses into three operating segments. They are Personal Banking, Corporate Banking and Treasury. The classification of the Group's operating segments is based on customer segment and product type.

Both Personal Banking and Corporate Banking provide general banking services including various deposit products, overdrafts, loans, trade related products and other credit facilities, investment and insurance products, and foreign currency and derivative products. Personal Banking mainly serves retail customers while Corporate Banking mainly deals with corporate customers. Treasury manages the funding and liquidity, and the interest rate and foreign exchange positions of the Group in addition to proprietary trades. "Others" mainly represents the Group's holdings of premises, investment properties and equity investments.

Measurement of segment assets, liabilities, income, expenses, results and capital expenditure is based on the Group's accounting policies. The segment information includes items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Inter-segment funding is charged according to the internal funds transfer pricing mechanism of the Group, which is primarily based on market rates with the consideration of specific features of the product.

As the Group derives a majority of revenue from interest and the senior management relies primarily on net interest income in managing the business, interest income and expense for all reportable segments are presented on a net basis.



## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 38. 分類報告（續）

### 38. Segmental reporting (continued)

#### (a) 按業務劃分（續）

#### (a) Operating segments information (continued)

		2017					
		個人銀行 Personal Banking	企業銀行 Corporate Banking	財資業務 Treasury	其他 Others	小計 Subtotal	合併抵銷 Eliminations
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
		綜合 Consolidated					
淨利息（支出）／收入	Net interest (expense)/income						
- 外來	- External	(108,683)	705,985	353,202	-	950,504	-
- 跨業務	- Inter-segment	397,871	(205,561)	(192,310)	-	-	-
		289,188	500,424	160,892	-	950,504	-
淨服務費及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	243,428	206,682	880	-	450,990	-
淨交易性收益／（虧損）	Net trading gain/(loss)	18,406	10,431	843	(21,745)	7,935	-
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融工具淨收益	Net gain on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	793	-	793	-
其他金融資產之淨（虧損）／收益	Net (loss)/gain on other financial assets	-	(58)	8,225	-	8,167	-
其他經營收入	Other operating income	73	592	-	32,220	32,885	(25,194)
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances	551,095	718,071	171,633	10,475	1,451,274	(25,194)
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	(1,491)	(60,806)	-	(3)	(62,300)	-
淨經營收入	Net operating income	549,604	657,265	171,633	10,472	1,388,974	(25,194)
經營支出	Operating expenses	(293,676)	(123,800)	(18,736)	(65,872)	(502,084)	25,194
經營溢利／（虧損）	Operating profit/(loss)	255,928	533,465	152,897	(55,400)	886,890	-
投資物業公平值調整之淨收益	Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	-	-	-	11,050	11,050	-
出售／重估物業、器材及設備之淨收益	Net gain from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	702	702	-
除稅前溢利／（虧損）	Profit/(loss) before taxation	255,928	533,465	152,897	(43,648)	898,642	-
資產	Assets						
分部資產	Segment assets	11,157,458	37,427,977	33,714,547	1,788,949	84,088,931	-
負債	Liabilities						
分部負債	Segment liabilities	46,934,286	20,678,962	6,564,641	347,545	74,525,434	-
其他資料	Other information						
資本性支出	Capital expenditure	12,540	758	29	41,200	54,527	-
折舊	Depreciation	104	17	16,875	8,871	25,867	-
證券攤銷	Amortisation of securities	-	-	(78,008)	-	(78,008)	-

**財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**38. 分類報告（續）**
**38. Segmental reporting (continued)**
**(a) 按業務劃分（續）**
**(a) Operating segments information (continued)**

		2016						
		個人銀行 Personal Banking	企業銀行 Corporate Banking	財資業務 Treasury	其他 Others	小計 Subtotal	合併抵銷 Eliminations	綜合 Consolidated
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
淨利息（支出）／收入	Net interest (expense)/income							
- 外來	- External	(14,268)	545,250	308,099	-	839,081	-	839,081
- 跨業務	- Inter-segment	314,383	(104,373)	(210,010)	-	-	-	-
		300,115	440,877	98,089	-	839,081	-	839,081
淨服務費及佣金收入 ／（支出）	Net fee and commission income/(expense)	213,795	96,193	(432)	-	309,556	-	309,556
淨交易性收益／（虧損）	Net trading gain/(loss)	17,844	13,058	(2,202)	36,025	64,725	-	64,725
界定為以公平值變化 計入損益之金融工 具淨虧損	Net loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(7,190)	-	(7,190)	-	(7,190)
其他金融資產之淨 （虧損）／收益	Net (loss)/gain on other financial assets	-	(116)	12,559	71,892	84,335	-	84,335
其他經營收入	Other operating income	75	2,818	-	38,536	41,429	(26,173)	15,256
提取減值準備前之淨 經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances	531,829	552,830	100,824	146,453	1,331,936	(26,173)	1,305,763
減值準備淨（撥備） ／撥回	Net (charge)/reversal of impairment allowances	(1,062)	(63,743)	-	888	(63,917)	-	(63,917)
淨經營收入	Net operating income	530,767	489,087	100,824	147,341	1,268,019	(26,173)	1,241,846
經營支出	Operating expenses	(294,312)	(114,137)	(16,386)	(59,794)	(484,629)	26,173	(458,456)
經營溢利	Operating profit	236,455	374,950	84,438	87,547	783,390	-	783,390
投資物業公平值調整 之淨虧損	Net loss from fair value adjustments on investment properties	-	-	-	(14,100)	(14,100)	-	(14,100)
出售／重估物業、器 材及設備之淨虧損	Net loss from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	(667)	(667)	-	(667)
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	236,455	374,950	84,438	72,780	768,623	-	768,623
資產	Assets							
分部資產	Segment assets	9,303,696	23,952,327	19,147,478	1,658,758	54,062,259	-	54,062,259
負債	Liabilities							
分部負債	Segment liabilities	35,826,897	10,822,718	293,266	289,119	47,232,000	-	47,232,000
其他資料	Other information							
資本性支出	Capital expenditure	-	1,133	-	39,258	40,391	-	40,391
折舊	Depreciation	6,008	3,944	139	17,805	27,896	-	27,896
證券攤銷	Amortisation of securities	-	-	(4,045)	-	(4,045)	-	(4,045)

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 38. 分類報告（續）

#### (b) 按地理區域劃分

以下資料是根據主要營業地點分類：

### 38. Segmental reporting (continued)

#### (b) By geographical area

The following information is presented based on the principal places of operations:

		2017		2016	
		提取減值 準備前之 淨經營收入 Net operating income before impairment allowance 港幣千元 HK\$'000	除稅前 溢利 Profit before taxation 港幣千元 HK\$'000	提取減值 準備前之 淨經營收入 Net operating income before impairment allowance 港幣千元 HK\$'000	除稅前 溢利 Profit before taxation 港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	1,320,121	875,847	1,133,900	727,426
中國內地	Mainland of China	105,959	22,795	171,863	41,197
		<b>1,426,080</b>	<b>898,642</b>	<b>1,305,763</b>	<b>768,623</b>

		2017		2016	
		總資產 Total assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	非流動資產 Non-current assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總資產 Total assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	非流動資產 Non-current Assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	74,240,614	1,763,057	50,703,565	1,731,013
中國內地	Mainland of China	9,848,317	4,392	3,358,694	5,248
		<b>84,088,931</b>	<b>1,767,449</b>	<b>54,062,259</b>	<b>1,736,261</b>

### 39. 已抵押資產

於2017年12月31日，本集團通過票據抵押之負債為港幣2,387,000元（2016年：港幣667,000元）。本集團為擔保此等負債而質押之資產金額為港幣2,373,000元（2016年：港幣665,000元），並於「貿易票據」內列賬。

### 39. Assets pledged as security

As at 31 December 2017, the liabilities of the Group amounting to HK\$2,387,000 (2016: HK\$667,000) were secured by bills. The amount of assets pledged by the Group to secure these liabilities was HK\$2,373,000 (2016: HK\$665,000) included in "Trade bills".

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 40. 金融工具之抵銷

下表列示本集團已抵銷、受執行性淨額結算總協議和其他相近協議約束的金融工具詳情：

### 40. Offsetting financial instruments

The following tables present details of the Group's financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

2017						
			未有於財務狀況表中抵銷之 相關金額			
			Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	已確認金融 資產總額	於財務狀況表中 抵銷之已確認金融 負債總額	於財務狀況表中 列示的金融資產 淨額	金融工具	已收取之 現金押品	淨額
	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
資產	Assets					
衍生金融 工具	Derivative financial instruments	33,653	-	33,653	(5,516)	-
其他資產	Other assets	949,188	(424,913)	524,275	-	-
		982,841	(424,913)	557,928	(5,516)	-
						552,412

2017						
			未有於財務狀況表中抵銷之 相關金額			
			Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	已確認金融 負債總額	於財務狀況表中 抵銷之已確認金融 負債總額	於財務狀況表中 列示的金融負債 淨額	金融工具	已抵押之 現金押品	淨額
	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
負債	Liabilities					
衍生金融 工具	Derivative financial instruments	5,516	-	5,516	(5,516)	-
其他負債	Other liabilities	443,693	(424,913)	18,780	-	18,780
		449,209	(424,913)	24,296	(5,516)	18,780

## 財務報表附註（續）

#### 40. 金融工具之抵銷（續）

資產

負債

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 40. 金融工具之抵銷（續） 40. Offsetting financial instruments (continued)

按本集團簽訂有關場外衍生工具交易的淨額結算總協議，倘若發生違約或其他事先議定的事件，則同一交易對手之相關金額可採用淨額結算。

For master netting agreements for OTC derivative transactions entered into by the Group related amounts with the same counterparty can be offset if an event of default or other predetermined events occur.

### 41. 董事貸款

### 41. Loans to directors

根據香港《公司條例》第383條及《公司（披露董事利益資料）規例》第三部的規定，向本銀行董事提供之貸款詳情如下：

Particulars of loans made to directors of the Bank pursuant to section 383 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
於年末尚未償還之有關交易總額	Aggregate amount of relevant transactions outstanding at year end	-	-
於年內未償還有關交易之最高總額	Maximum aggregate amount of relevant transactions outstanding during the year	-	3,704



**財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****42. 主要之有關連人士交易      42. Significant related party transactions****母公司的基本資料：**

本集團前直接控股公司中銀香港將其持有本集團的全部共 2,114,773 股份出售，其中的 1,929,373 股售予廈門國際投資有限公司（「廈門國際投資」），此公司為廈門國際銀行股份有限公司（「廈門國際銀行」）的全資附屬公司；185,400 股售予集美學校委員會，並於 2017 年 3 月 27 日（生效日）進行交割，本集團的股權轉讓自該日起正式生效。

本集團由廈門國際銀行最終控制，廈門國際銀行是一所於中華人民共和國（「中國」）成立的中資商業銀行。

**(a) 與母公司及母公司控制之其他公司進行的交易****(i)**

本集團之直接控股公司是集友國際金融控股有限公司（「集友國際金控」），集友國際金控是廈門國際投資全資附屬公司，廈門國際投資由廈門國際銀行全資擁有。

大部分與廈門國際銀行進行的交易源自貨幣市場活動。於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本集團相關應收及應付廈門國際銀行款項總額分別為港幣 2,909,000 元及港幣 3,285,218,000 元。自生效日起至 2017 年 12 月 31 日與廈門國際銀行做此類業務過程中產生的收入及支出總額分別為港幣 271,000 元及港幣 1,404,000 元。

**General information of the parent companies:**

BOCHK, the Group's former immediate holding company, disposed 2,114,773 shares, being all interests in the Group, of which 1,929,373 shares to Xiamen International Investment Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd, and 185,400 shares to Committee of Jimei Schools respectively. The transaction was completed and the shares transfer of the Group was effected on 27 March 2017 ("effective date").

The Group is ultimately controlled by Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese commercial bank established in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

**(a) Transactions with the parent companies and the other companies controlled by the parent companies****(i)**

The Group's immediate holding company is Chiyu International Financial Holdings Limited ("Chiyu International Holdings"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Xiamen International Investment Limited, which is in turn wholly-owned by Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd.

The majority of transactions with Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd. arise from money market activities. As at 31 December 2017, the related aggregate amount due from and to Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd. of the Group were HK\$2,909,000 and HK\$3,285,218,000. The aggregate amounts of income and expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd. from effective date to 31 December 2017 were HK\$271,000 and HK\$1,404,000 respectively.

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 42. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續)      42. Significant related party transactions (continued)

#### (a) 與母公司及母公司控制之其他公司進行的交易 (續)

大部分與母公司控制之其他公司的交易來自客戶存款。於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本集團相關款項總額為港幣 74,737,000 元。截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度與母公司控制之其他公司敝做此類業務過程中產生的支出總額為港幣 68,000 元。

#### (ii)

本集團於 2017 年 3 月 27 日前之直接控股公司是中銀香港，而中銀香港是受中國銀行控制。

匯金是中國銀行之控股公司，亦是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。

中華人民共和國國務院通過中投及匯金對本集團實施控制，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。本集團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。

#### (a) Transactions with the parent companies and the other companies controlled by the parent companies (continued)

The majority of transactions with other companies controlled by the parent companies arise from deposits from customers. As at 31 December 2017, the related aggregate amount of the Group was HK\$74,737,000. The aggregate amount of expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with other companies controlled by the parent companies for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$68,000.

#### (ii)

Prior to 27 March 2017, the Group's immediate holding company is BOCHK, which is in turn controlled by BOC.

Central Huijin is the controlling entity of BOC, and it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of 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 Group is subjected 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 Group enters into banking transactions with government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities in the normal course of business at commercial terms.

## 財務報表附註（續）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 42. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續)      42. Significant related party transactions (continued)

#### (a) 與母公司及母公司控制之其他公司進行的交易 (續)

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、包銷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；
- 提供信託業務；及
- 購買公共事業、交通工具、電信及郵政服務。

大部分與中國銀行進行的交易源自貨幣市場活動。2017年截至生效日前與中國銀行做此類業務過程中產生的收入及支出總額分別為港幣3,429,000元(2016年：港幣17,713,000元)及港幣1,332,000元(2016年：港幣9,034,000元)。

大部分與生效日前之母公司控制之其他公司的交易來自客戶存款。2017年截至生效日前做此類業務過程中產生的支出總額為港幣2,488,000元(2016年：港幣11,260,000元)。

除上述披露外，與其他母公司及母公司控制之其他公司並無重大交易。

本集團在正常業務中與此等實體進行銀行業務交易，包括貸款、證券投資及貨幣市場交易。

#### (a) Transactions with the parent companies and the other companies controlled by the parent companies (continued)

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, purchase, underwriting and redemption of bonds issued by other state controlled entities;
- rendering of foreign exchange, remittance and investment related services;
- provision of fiduciary activities; and
- purchase of utilities, transport, telecommunication and postage services.

The majority of transactions with BOC arise from money market activities. The aggregate amounts of income and expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with BOC for the period of 2017 before effective date were HK\$3,429,000 (2016: HK\$17,713,000) and HK\$1,332,000 (2016: HK\$9,034,000) respectively.

The majority of transactions with other companies controlled by the former parent companies arise from deposits from customers. The aggregate amount of expenses of the Group arising from these transactions for the period of 2017 before effective date was HK\$2,488,000 (2016: HK\$11,260,000).

Save as disclosed above, transactions with other parent companies and the other companies controlled by the parent companies are not considered material.

The Group enters into banking transactions with these entities in the normal course of business which include loans, investment securities and money market transactions.

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 42. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續) 42. Significant related party transactions (continued)

#### (b) 主要高層人員

主要高層人員是指某些能直接或間接擁有權力及責任來計劃、指導及掌管集團業務之人士，包括董事及高層管理人員。本集團在正常業務中會接受主要高層人員存款及向其提供貸款及信貸融資。於期內及往期，本集團並沒有與本銀行及其控股公司之主要高層人員或其有關連人士進行重大交易。

主要高層人員截至12月31日止年度之薪酬如下：

薪酬、其他短期員工福利及退休福利

#### (b) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including directors and senior management. The Group accepts deposits from and grants loans and credit facilities to key management personnel in the ordinary course of business. During both the current and prior periods, no material transaction was conducted with key management personnel of the Bank and its holding companies, as well as parties related to them.

The compensation of key management personnel for the year ended 31 December is detailed as follows:

	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
Salaries, other short-term employee benefits and post-employment benefits	<u>24,703</u>	<u>13,999</u>

#### (c) 與附屬公司的結餘

於2017年12月31日，本銀行在日常業務過程中按一般商業條款進行交易產生的應付附屬公司款項總額為港幣50,529,000元（2016年：港幣19,424,000元）。

#### (c) Balances with subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2017, the aggregate sums of amounts due to subsidiaries of the Bank arising from transactions entered into during the normal course of business at commercial terms are HK\$50,529,000 (2016: HK\$19,424,000).

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 43. 國際債權

以下分析乃參照有關國際銀行業統計之金管局報表的填報指示而編製。國際債權按照交易對手所在地計入風險轉移後以交易對手之最終風險承擔的地區分佈，其總和包括所有貨幣之跨國債權及本地之外幣債權。若債權之擔保人所在地與交易對手所在地不同，則風險將轉移至擔保人之所在地。若債權屬銀行之海外分行，其風險將會轉移至該銀行之總行所在地。

本集團的個別國家或區域其已計及風險轉移後佔國際債權總額 10%或以上之債權如下：

### 43. International claims

The below analysis is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of international banking statistics. International claims are exposures to counterparties on which the ultimate risk lies based on the locations of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk, and represent the sum of cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims in foreign currencies. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, the risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor. For a claim on an overseas branch of a bank whose head office is located in another country, the risk will be transferred to the country where its head office is located.

Claims on individual countries or areas, after risk transfer, amounting to 10% or more of the aggregate international claims of the Group are shown as follows:

		2017			
		非銀行私人機構 Non-bank private sector			
		銀行 Banks	官方機構 Official sector	非銀行 金融機構 Non-bank financial institutions	非金融 私人機構 Non-financial private sector
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
					總計 Total
中國內地	Mainland of China	9,777,000	86,000	984,000	4,311,000
香港	Hong Kong	1,209,000	-	833,000	11,542,000
					13,584,000
		2016			
		非銀行私人機構 Non-bank private sector			
		銀行 Banks	官方機構 Official sector	非銀行 金融機構 Non-bank financial institutions	非金融 私人機構 Non-financial private sector
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
					總計 Total
中國內地	Mainland of China	7,989,000	70,000	-	1,031,000
香港	Hong Kong	169,000	-	475,000	7,036,000
					7,680,000

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 44. 非銀行的內地風險承擔 44. Non-bank Mainland exposures

對非銀行交易對手的內地相關風險承擔之分析乃參照有關內地業務之金管局報表的填報指示所列之機構類別及直接風險類別分類。此報表僅計及本銀行之內地風險承擔。

The analysis of non-bank Mainland exposures is based on the categories of non-bank counterparties and the types of direct exposures with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of Mainland activities, which includes the Mainland exposures extended by the Bank only.

		金管局 報表項目 Items in the HKMA return	2017		總風險承擔 Total exposure 港幣千元 HK\$'000
			資產負債 表內的 風險承擔 On-balance sheet exposure 港幣千元 HK\$'000	資產負債 表外的 風險承擔 Off-balance sheet exposure 港幣千元 HK\$'000	
中央政府、中央政府持有的機構、其附屬公司及合資企業	Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	1	4,550,578	1,855	4,552,433
地方政府、地方政府持有的機構、其附屬公司及合資企業	Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	2	4,057,713	706,241	4,763,954
中國籍境內居民或其他在境內註冊的機構、其附屬公司及合資企業	PRC nationals residing in Mainland or other entities incorporated in Mainland and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	3	7,386,894	529,247	7,916,141
不包括在上述第一項中央政府內的其他機構	Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	4	414,527	3,468	417,995
不包括在上述第二項地方政府內的其他機構	Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	5	-	-	-
中國籍境外居民或在境外註冊的機構，其用於境內的信貸	PRC nationals residing outside Mainland or entities incorporated outside Mainland where the credit is granted for use in Mainland	6	3,331,521	77,787	3,409,308
其他交易對手而其風險承擔被視為非銀行的內地風險承擔	Other counterparties where the exposures are considered to be non-bank Mainland exposures	7	490,126	-	490,126
總計	Total	8	20,231,359	1,318,598	21,549,957
扣減準備金後的資產總額	Total assets after provision	9	84,092,574		
資產負債表內的風險承擔佔資產總額百分比	On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	10	24.06%		



## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 44. 非銀行的內地風險承擔（續） 44. Non-bank Mainland exposures (continued)

		金管局 報表項目 Items in the HKMA return	2016		總風險承擔 Total exposure 港幣千元 HK\$'000
			資產負債 表內的 風險承擔 On-balance sheet exposure 港幣千元 HK\$'000	資產負債 表外的 風險承擔 Off-balance sheet exposure 港幣千元 HK\$'000	
中央政府、中央政府持有的 機構、其附屬公司及合資 企業	Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	1	2,716,268	3,287	2,719,555
地方政府、地方政府持有的 機構、其附屬公司及合資 企業	Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	2	2,731,461	173,192	2,904,653
中國籍境內居民或其他在境 內註冊的機構、其附屬公 司及合資企業	PRC nationals residing in Mainland or other entities incorporated in Mainland and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	3	4,329,181	299,473	4,628,654
不包括在上述第一項中央政 府內的其他機構	Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	4	270,794	3,100	273,894
不包括在上述第二項地方政 府內的其他機構	Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	5	-	-	-
中國籍境外居民或在境外註 冊的機構，其用於境內的 信貸	PRC nationals residing outside Mainland or entities incorporated outside Mainland where the credit is granted for use in Mainland	6	1,876,776	254,687	2,131,463
其他交易對手而其風險承擔 被視為非銀行的內地風險 承擔	Other counterparties where the exposures are considered to be non-bank Mainland exposures	7	489,774	-	489,774
總計	Total	8	12,414,254	733,739	13,147,993
扣減準備金後的資產總額	Total assets after provision	9	53,929,209		
資產負債表內的風險承擔 佔資產總額百分比	On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	10	23.02%		

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 45. 財務狀況表及權益變動表 45. Statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity

#### (a) 財務狀況表

#### (a) Statement of financial position

12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	2017 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2016 港幣千元 HK\$'000
<b>資產</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>		
庫存現金及存放銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	17,287,963	5,274,371
在銀行及其他金融機構一至十二個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	780,905	1,037,868
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	212,225	653,943
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	129,146	99,435
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	43,054,376	31,137,452
證券投資	Investment in securities	20,011,461	13,387,676
投資附屬公司	Investment in subsidiaries	11,713	3,913
應收附屬公司款項	Amounts due from subsidiaries	8,057	-
投資物業	Investment properties	214,910	203,860
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	1,531,551	1,512,370
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	19,911	14,179
其他資產	Other assets	825,781	721,102
資產總額	Total assets	84,087,999	54,046,169
<b>負債</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	9,987,634	1,004,055
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	18,789	16,971
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	63,329,964	45,457,044
應付附屬公司款項	Amounts due to subsidiaries	-	129,521
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	1,000,068	557,688
應付稅項負債	Current tax liabilities	87,744	55,841
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	144,753	156,725
負債總額	Total liabilities	74,568,952	47,377,845
<b>資本</b>	<b>EQUITY</b>		
股本	Share capital	300,000	300,000
儲備	Reserves	7,281,335	6,368,324
本銀行股東應佔股本和儲備	Capital and reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Bank	7,581,335	6,668,324
額外資本工具	Additional equity instruments	1,937,712	-
資本總額	Total equity	9,519,047	6,668,324
負債及資本總額	Total liabilities and equity	84,087,999	54,046,169

經董事會於 2018 年 3 月 27 日通過核准並由以下人士代表簽署：

Approved by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2018 and signed on behalf of the Board by:

呂耀明 鄭威  
董事 董事

LYU Yaoming ZHENG Wei  
Director Director

**財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**45. 財務狀況表及權益變動表（續）**
**45. Statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity (continued)**
**(b) 權益變動表**
**(b) Statement of changes in equity**

		儲備 Reserves						總計	額外資本工具	資本總額
		股本	房產重估 儲備	可供出售 證券公平值 變動儲備 Reserve for fair value changes of available- for-sale securities	監管儲備*	換算儲備	留存盈利			
		Share capital	Premises revaluation reserve		Regulatory reserve*	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Additional equity instruments	Total equity
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列賬	At 1 January 2016, as previously reported	300,000	1,144,726	12,923	223,259	2,774	4,618,523	6,302,205	-	6,302,205
留存盈利期初結餘的 調整	Adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(46,273)	(46,273)	-	(46,273)
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2016, as restated	300,000	1,144,726	12,923	223,259	2,774	4,572,250	6,255,932	-	6,255,932
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	575,984	575,984	-	575,984
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:									
房產	Premises	-	(33,714)	-	-	-	-	(33,714)	-	(33,714)
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	(55,084)	-	-	-	(55,084)	-	(55,084)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	(1,314)	-	(73,480)	-	(74,794)	-	(74,794)
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	(33,714)	(56,398)	-	(73,480)	575,984	412,392	-	412,392
轉撥至留存盈利	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	6,764	-	(6,764)	-	-	-
股息	Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	300,000	1,111,012	(43,475)	230,023	(70,706)	5,141,470	6,668,324	-	6,668,324
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列賬	At 1 January 2017, as previously reported	300,000	1,111,012	(43,475)	230,023	(70,706)	5,187,743	6,714,597	-	6,714,597
留存盈利期初結餘的 調整	Adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(46,273)	(46,273)	-	(46,273)
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2017, as restated	300,000	1,111,012	(43,475)	230,023	(70,706)	5,141,470	6,668,324	-	6,668,324
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	870,555	870,555	-	870,555
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:									
房產	Premises	-	(6,843)	-	-	-	-	(6,843)	-	(6,843)
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	(39,668)	-	-	-	(39,668)	-	(39,668)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	(1,742)	-	90,709	-	88,967	-	88,967
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	(6,843)	(41,410)	-	90,709	870,555	913,011	-	913,011
發行額外資本工具	Issue of additional equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,937,712	1,937,712
轉撥至留存盈利	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	95,368	-	(95,368)	-	-	-
股息	Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	300,000	1,104,169	(84,885)	325,391	20,003	5,916,657	7,581,335	1,937,712	9,519,047

\* 除按香港會計準則第 39 號對貸款提取減值準備外，按金管局要求撥轉部分留存盈利至監管儲備作銀行一般風險之用（包括未來損失或其他不可預期風險）。

\* In accordance with the requirements of the HKMA, the amounts are set aside for general banking risks, including future losses or other unforeseeable risks, in addition to the loan impairment allowances recognised under Hong Kong Accounting Standard ("HKAS") 39.

## 財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 46. 本銀行之附屬公司 46. Subsidiaries of the Bank

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日本銀行所有直接及間接附屬公司的具體情況列示如下：

The particulars of all direct and indirect subsidiaries of the Bank as at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

名稱 Name	註冊／營業地點及日期 Place and date of incorporation/operation	已發行股本 Issued share capital	持有權益 Interest held	主要業務 Principal activities
集友銀行（代理人）有限公司 Chiyu Banking Corporation (Nominees) Limited	香港 1981年11月3日 Hong Kong 3 November 1981	普通股份 100,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$100,000	100%	代理服務及投資控股 Nominee service and investment holding
誠信置業有限公司 Seng Sun Development Company, Limited	香港 1961年12月11日 Hong Kong 11 December 1961	普通股份 2,800,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$2,800,000	100%	投資控股及集團間物業租賃 Investment holding and leasing of properties to group companies
欣澤有限公司 Grace Charter Limited	香港 2001年5月4日 Hong Kong 4 May 2001	普通股份 2 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$2	100%*	投資控股 Investment holding
集友國際資本有限公司 Chiyu International Capital Limited	香港 2017 年 3 月 13 日 Hong Kong 13 March 2017	普通股份 1,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$1,000,000	100%	未開始營運主要業務 Core Business not yet commenced
集友資產管理有限公司 Chiyu Asset Management Limited	香港 2017 年 3 月 13 日 Hong Kong 13 March 2017	普通股份 6,800,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$6,800,000	100%	未開始營運主要業務 Core Business not yet commenced

\*本銀行間接持有股份

\* Shares held indirectly by the Bank

### 47. 直接及最終控股公司 47. Immediate and ultimate holding company

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本行之直接控股公司為集友國際金控，該公司於香港註冊成立，其最終控股公司為廈門國際銀行，該公司是一所於中華人民共和國註冊成立的中資商業銀行。

At 31 December 2017, the immediate holding company of the Bank is Chiyu International Financial Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong and its ultimate holding company is Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd., a Chinese commercial bank incorporated in the PRC.

### 48. 比較數字 48. Comparative figures

若干比較數字經已重報以符合本年度的呈報方式。

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year.

### 49. 財務報表核准 49. Approval of financial statements

本財務報表於 2018 年 3 月 27 日經董事會通過及核准發佈。

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2018.

## 管理層

### 行政總裁

鄭 威

### 總經理

傅 劍

### 副總經理

陳耀輝

馮志立

### 助理總經理

張宇文

林崇斌

黃兆文

葉文佳

## The Management

### Chief Executive

Zheng Wei

### General Manager

Fu Kim

### Deputy General Manager

Chan Yiu Fai

Fung Chi Lap

### Assistant General Manager

Chang Yu Man

Lam Sung Pan

Wong Siu Man

Yip Man Kai

## 分行網絡

### Branch Network

分行名稱 <b><u>BRANCH (Br.)</u></b>	地址 <b><u>ADDRESS</u></b>	電話 <b><u>TELEPHONE</u></b>
<b>香港島 <u>HONG KONG ISLAND</u></b>		
中區分行 Central Br.	香港中環德輔道中 78 號 No. 78 Des Voeux Road Central, Central, H.K.	(852) 3556 9730
北角分行 North Point Br.	香港北角英皇道 390-394 號地下 G/F, No. 390-394 King's Road, North Point, H.K.	(852) 3556 9731
灣仔分行 Wanchai Br.	香港灣仔軒尼詩道 323-331 號地下 C 和 D 舖 Shop C & D, G/F, No. 323-331 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, H.K.	(852) 3556 9734
上環分行 Sheung Wan Br.	香港上環皇后大道中 315-319 號地下 3 號舖 Shop 3, G/F, No. 315-319 Queen's Road Central, Sheung Wan, H.K.	(852) 3556 9737
西區分行 Western Br.	香港西區皇后大道西 443-445 號地下 13 號舖 Shop 13, G/F, No. 443-445 Queen's Road West, Western District, H.K.	(852) 3556 9739
鯉魚涌分行 Quarry Bay Br.	香港鯉魚涌英皇道 967-967A 號地下 G/F, No. 967-967A King's Road, Quarry Bay, H.K.	(852) 2811 3131
香港仔分行 Aberdeen Br.	香港香港仔大道 138-140 號地下 G/F, No. 138-140 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.	(852) 3556 9753
<b>九龍 <u>KOWLOON</u></b>		
紅磡分行 Hung Hom Br.	九龍紅磡機利士南路 23-25 號地下 G/F, No. 23-25 Gillies Avenue South, Hung Hom, Kln.	(852) 3556 9732
觀塘分行 Kwun Tong Br.	九龍觀塘道 398-402 號地下 A 單位 Unit A, G/F, No. 398-402 Kwun Tong Road, Kln.	(852) 3556 9733
深水埗分行 Sham Shui Po Br.	九龍深水埗荔枝角道 235-237 號地下 G/F, No. 235-237 Laichikok Road, Sham Shui Po, Kln.	(852) 3556 9735
新蒲崗分行 San Po Kong Br.	九龍新蒲崗康強街 61-63 號地下 G/F, No. 61-63 Hong Keung Street, San Po Kong, Kln.	(852) 3556 9736
油麻地分行 Yau Ma Tei Br.	九龍油麻地上海街 117-119 號地下 G/F, No. 117-119 Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, Kln.	(852) 3556 9738
青山道分行 Castle Peak Road Br.	九龍深水埗青山道 226-228 號地下 G/F, No. 226-228 Castle Peak Road, Sham Shui Po, Kln.	(852) 3556 9740
九龍灣分行 Kowloon Bay Br.	九龍九龍灣啓業邨啟樂樓地下 10 及 10A 號舖 Shop 10 & 10A, G/F, Kai Lok House, Kai Yip Estate, Kowloon Bay, Kln.	(852) 3556 9741
土瓜灣分行 Tokwawan Br.	九龍土瓜灣道 78-80W 號地下 11-13 號舖 Shop 11-13, G/F, No. 78-80W To Kwa Wan Road, Kln.	(852) 3556 9742
慈雲山分行 Tsz Wan Shan Br.	九龍慈雲山中心 7 樓 703A 號舖 Shop 703A, 7/F, Tsz Wan Shan Shopping Centre, Kln.	(852) 3556 9751



**分行網絡 (續)**
**Branch Network (continued)**

分行名稱 <b>BRANCH (Br.)</b>	地址 <b>ADDRESS</b>	電話 <b>TELEPHONE</b>
<b>新界 NEW TERRITORIES</b>		
屯門分行 Tuen Mun Br.	新界屯門安定邨 H.A.N.D.S N 區 1 樓 N-125 舖 Shop N-125, Level 1, Zone N, H.A.N.D.S, On Ting Estate, Tuen Mun, N.T.	(852) 3988 9508
葵興邨分行 Kwai Hing Estate Br.	新界葵涌葵興邨興逸樓地下 1 號舖 Shop 1, G/F, Hing Yat House, Kwai Hing Estate, Kwai Chung, N.T.	(852) 3556 9745
大埔太和邨分行 Tai Po Tai Wo Estate Br.	新界大埔太和邨安和樓地下 112-114 號舖 Shop 112-114, G/F, On Wo House, Tai Wo Estate, Tai Po, N.T.	(852) 3556 9746
麗城花園分行 Belvedere Garden Br.	新界荃灣麗城薈三期地下 5A 號舖 Shop 5A, G/F, Belvedere Square, Belvedere Garden Phase 3, Tsuen Wan, N.T.	(852) 3556 9747
荃灣分行 Tsuen Wan Br.	新界荃灣沙咀道 131-135 號地下 G/F, No. 131-135 Sha Tsui Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.	(852) 3988 9518
沙田穗禾苑分行 Shatin Sui Wo Court Br.	新界沙田穗禾苑穗禾商場 1 樓 F7 號舖 Shop F7, 1/F, Commercial Centre, Sui Wo Court, Shatin, N.T.	(852) 3556 9749
馬鞍山分行 Ma On Shan Br.	新界馬鞍山海柏花園馬鞍山廣場 3 樓 313 號舖 Shop 313, Level 3, Ma On Shan Plaza, Bayshore Towers, Ma On Shan, N.T.	(852) 3556 9750
尚德邨分行 Sheung Tak Estate Br.	新界將軍澳尚德邨尚德商場 2 樓 238 號舖 Shop 238, 2/F, Sheung Tak Shopping Centre, Sheung Tak Estate, Tseung Kwan O, N.T.	(852) 3556 9752
<b>中國內地 MAINLAND OF CHINA</b>		
廈門分行 Xiamen Br.	中國福建省廈門市廈禾路 861 號 1 樓 111-113 單元 Unit 111-113, 1/F, No. 861 Xiahe Road, Xiamen, Fujian Province, China	(86-592) 585 7690
集美支行 Xiamen Jimei Sub-Br.	中國福建省廈門市集美區樂海北里 68-71 號 No.68-71 Lehai Bei Li, Jimei District, Xiamen, Fujian Province, China	(86-592) 619 3300
觀音山支行 Guanyinshan Sub-Br.	中國福建省廈門市思明區塔埔東路 170 號 9 號樓 17 層 1702E 及 1703A 室 Unit 1702E & 1703A, No. 9 Building, No. 170 Tapu East Road, Siming District, Xiamen, Fujian Province, China	(86-592) 599 0520
福州分行 Fuzhou Br.	中國福建省福州市五四路 210 號國際大廈 1 樓 1/F, International Building, No. 210 Wusi Road, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China	(86-591) 8781 0078

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