

2017 年度披露報告

Annual disclosure statements 2017



公司治理

本集團致力達至優良之企業管治，於年內已遵循香港金融管理局頒佈之監管政策手冊《本地註冊認可機構的企業管治》(CG-1) 指引。

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。董事會現時由九位具備不同經驗及專業之人士組成。當中五位為執行董事，其餘四位為非執行董事。在四位非執行董事中，三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四次會議，年內出席率達 91.20%。以總裁為首的管理層負責按已審定的策略及政策，制定及執行具體落實方案，並定期向董事會提交本集團表現之詳細報告，以便董事會能夠有效地履行其職責。現時董事會共設立下列六個委員會負責監督本集團各主要範疇。各委員會之詳情如下：

執行委員會

執行委員會（「執委會」）在董事會的授權下負責本集團的整體管理，包括整體營運及重要行政管理事項，以促進本集團的整體協同營運及各項業務及管理的順暢及有效，其主要職責包括：

- 管理本集團的整體運作及業務；
- 協調處理和決定本銀行與附屬公司及本集團與控股公司之間的協同營運所涉及各類事項；
- 制定本集團的發展戰略，並提請戰略與發展委員會審議，以及於董事會批准後監督本集團發展戰略的執行和落實；
- 制定本集團年度業務及資金計劃、預算案及其他策略措施建議，以提請董事會審議，並於董事會批核後監督有關計劃、預算案及策略的執行和落實；
- 為本集團業務營運及發展所需，設立及維持有效的財務、營運及管理控制系統，並確保符合法律及監管規定，按監管當局及控股公司制定的政策，審議本集團的制度及執行細則；
- 討論及檢討有可能對本集團造成重大影響的其他政策事宜；及
- 在上述職責外，就董事會下設其他委員會職責和權力範圍外的事項行使管理、審議、建議、監督等權力，包括資訊科技管理、人力資源戰略及企業文化建設等。

年內，執行委員會共召開 21 次會議，於年底時，執行委員會成員包括陳孝周先生（主任）、方紅光先生、王澍世先生、孫建東先生、陳細明先生、尚沃根先生、曲和磊先生、程澤宇先生及駱航魯先生，其中陳孝周先生、方紅光先生、王澍世先生、孫建東先生及陳細明先生為本銀行的執行董事。

公司治理（續）

戰略與發展委員會

戰略與發展委員會負責對本集團中長期發展戰略和重大投資決策進行研究，並提出建議，其主要職責包括：

- 制備本銀行的中長期戰略計劃，呈董事會審批；
- 審查、動議、監控、重檢和更新本銀行的中長期戰略計劃，並向董事會提出調整建議；
- 審查本銀行中長期戰略的制定程式，確保其已充分考慮到一定範圍內的所有備選方案；
- 按照既定的標準監控中長期戰略實施情況，向高級管理人員提供方向性的指引；
- 審查高級管理人員提出的重大兼併及收購方案，並向董事會提出建議；及
- 就本銀行主要投資、資本性支出和戰略性承諾向董事會提出建議，並監控其實施情況。

年內，戰略與發展委員會共召開 3 次會議，於年底時，戰略與發展委員會成員包括陳孝周先生（主席）、方紅光先生、王滌世先生及孫建東先生（自 2017 年 12 月 7 日起獲委任）。彼等均為本銀行的執行董事。

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；
- 內部控制系統；
- 內部稽核職能和人員的工作表現；
- 外部核數師的聘任及其資格、獨立性和工作表現的評估；
- 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訊息披露的要求；及
- 強化公司治理架構。

年內，稽核委員會共召開 4 次會議，於年底時，稽核委員會成員包括劉漢銓先生（主席）、藍鴻震先生及梁強先生。彼等均為本銀行之非執行董事。其中劉漢銓先生及藍鴻震先生均為獨立非執行董事。

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銀行之風險管理履行以下的職責：

- 建立／重檢本集團的風險管理架構和風險管理戰略；
- 識別、評估、管理本集團面臨的重大風險；
- 監察、審查及評估本集團風險管理政策、程序、架構、風險資訊系統、基礎設施、資源及內部控制的情況，是否充分及有效；
- 審查、批准高層次的風險政策，並監督其執行情況；及
- 從風險管理角度評估本銀行薪酬激勵機制是否符合風險文化及風險取向。

年內，風險管理委員會共召開 4 次會議，於年底時，風險管理委員會成員包括梁強先生（主席）、方紅光先生、劉漢銓先生及藍鴻震先生。彼等均為本銀行之董事。其中劉漢銓先生及藍鴻震先生均為獨立非執行董事。

關聯交易委員會

關聯交易委員會協助董事會就本銀行之關聯交易履行以下的職責：

- 審閱並批准本行關聯交易管理政策；
- 定期收取關聯交易報備，並充分瞭解本行關聯交易管理情況，並給出指導意見； 及
- 按照法律、行政法規的規定和公正、公允的商業原則，及時審批重大關聯交易。

年內，關聯交易委員會共召開 4 次會議，於年底時，關聯交易委員會成員包括藍鴻震先生（主席）、劉漢銓先生及陳細明先生。彼等均為本銀行之董事。其中藍鴻震先生及劉漢銓先生均為獨立非執行董事。

公司治理（續）

提名及薪酬委員會

提名及薪酬委員會成員共有 4 名，其中包括 1 名非執行董事梁強先生，以及 3 名獨立非執行董事張信剛先生、劉漢銓先生及藍鴻震先生，委員會主席由藍鴻震先生擔任。自 2017 年 6 月 8 日起，非執行董事吳松雲先生辭任提名及薪酬委員會委員。獨立非執行董事佔委員會成員的 75%。

提名及薪酬委員會負責協助董事會對本集團在以下方面(但不僅限於以下方面)履行職責：

- 本集團的人力資源策略、薪酬策略及激勵框架；
- 監控本集團與機構企業文化相關的情況；
- 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（定義為「高級管理人員」）；
- 董事會和各委員會的結構、規模、組成應遵循董事會成員多元化的原則（包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、種族、地區、專業經驗、技能、知識等）；
- 董事、各委員會成員、高級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。

提名及薪酬委員會於 2017 年內的工作主要包括根據職責及權限進行審批、審議並向董事會建議：

- 重要人力資源及薪酬政策的制訂、重檢和修訂，包括本行的《薪酬及激勵政策》及《浮薪遞延政策》等；
- 高級管理人員及主要人員 2016 年度的績效考核結果；
- 高級管理人員及主要人員 2016 年度花紅發放方案、2017 年度薪酬調整方案及特別獎金發放；
- 2017 年度高級管理人員及主要人員的績效考核目標；
- 重檢提名及薪酬委員會職責約章、工作規則及會議常設議程；
- 重檢董事獨立性政策；
- 2017 年董事輪選事宜；
- 2016 年董事獨立性報告；
- 2016 年董事會及各附屬委員會的自我評估報告；
- 處理本集團調整及委任董事事宜；
- 處理主要人員任免事宜。

提名及薪酬委員會於 2017 年內共召開 2 次會議，全部董事出席率達 90%。

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，並適用於南洋商業銀行有限公司及其所有附屬機構。

- 「高級管理人員」及「主要人員」

本集團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」：董事會直接管理的高級管理人員，負責總體策略或重要業務，包括管理董事、總裁、副總裁、執委會委員、執委會各小組負責人、首席策略官、財務總監、風險總監、技術總監、董事會秘書、稽核部主管及其他指定崗位人員。
- 「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、主要附屬公司第一責任人、資金處主管及風險管理部主管。

- 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查後，報董事會審定。提名及薪酬委員會及董事會視實際需要徵詢董事會其他屬下委員會（如風險管理委員會、稽核委員會等）的意見。

公司治理（續）

薪酬及激勵機制（續）

- **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（包括業務單位、風險監控職能單位及其他單位）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鈎的原則，因應本集團風險調節方法，把銀行涉及的主要風險調節因素結合到本集團的績效考核機制中。風險調節主要針對風險合規、內控審計、風險管理、負債及流動性管理等方面出現的重大問題。而本銀行的浮薪總額則按經董事會審定的風險調節後的績效結果計算，並由董事會酌情決定，以確保本銀行浮薪總額是在充分考慮本銀行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。

公司治理（續）

薪酬及激勵機制（續）

- 薪酬及激勵機制的主要特色（續）

- 3. 以績效為本、與風險掛鈎的薪酬管理

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。一般而言，員工職級愈高及／或責任愈大，浮薪佔總薪酬的比例愈大，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。

按本銀行《浮薪資源總額管理政策》的相關規定，董事會主要根據本銀行的財務績效表現、與本銀行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，審批浮薪資源總額。除按有關規定的公式計算外，董事會可根據實際情況對本銀行的浮薪資源總額作酌情調整。在本銀行業績表現較遜色時（如未達至銀行績效的門檻條件），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鈎，有關績效的量度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。在本集團可接受的風險水平以內，單位的績效愈好及員工的工作表現愈優秀，員工獲得的浮薪愈高。

公司治理（續）

薪酬及激勵機制（續）

- **薪酬及激勵機制的主要特色（續）**

- 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，浮薪水平愈高的員工，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，其歸屬條件與本集團未來 3 年的年度績效表現及員工個人行為緊密掛鉤。每年在本集團績效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。若員工在浮薪遞延期間被發現曾有欺詐行為、任何評定績效表現或浮薪所涉及的財務性或非財務性因素其後被發現明顯遜於當年評估結果、因個人行為或管理模式對其所在單位乃至集團造成負面影響，包括但不限於不適當或不充分的風險管理等情況，本集團將取消員工未歸屬的遞延浮薪，不予發放。

- **薪酬披露**

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

Corporate Governance

The Group strives to achieve high standards of corporate governance and has followed CG-1 “Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions” of the Supervisory Policy Manual issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority during the year.

Board of Directors 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 comprises nine Directors with a variety of different experience and professionalism. Among them, five are Executive Directors, while the remaining four are Non-executive Directors. Of the four Non-executive Directors, three are Independent Non-executive Directors whose indispensable function is to provide independent scrutiny. The Board meets regularly and four board meetings were held in the year with attendance rate of 91.20% in the year. The Management, led by the Chief Executive, is responsible for formulating and implementing detailed programmes to effect the approved strategies and policies, and providing detailed reports on the Group’s performance to the Board on a regular basis to enable the Board to discharge its responsibilities effectively. The Board currently has set up the following six committees to oversee the major areas of the Group. Details of the committees are given below:

Executive Committee

Under the authority given by the Board, the Executive Committee is responsible for the overall management of the Group, including overall operation and essential executive management, in order to facilitate the flow and effectiveness of the overall collaboration, businesses and management of the Group. Its main duties include:

- management of the overall operation and business of the Group;
- coordination and determination of all kinds of matters in the collaboration between the Bank and its subsidiaries and between the Group and its holding company;
- formulation of the Group’s development strategies for the discussion and approval by the Strategy and Development Committee, and monitoring the execution and implementation of the Group’s development strategy after the approval by the Board;
- proposal of the Group’s annual business and capital plans, budgets and other strategic measures for the Board’s approval and monitor the execution and implementation of the aforesaid plans, budgets and strategies thereafter;
- establishment and maintenance of effective financial, operational and management control systems for the Group’s business operation and development with full compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements; and discussion and approval of the Group’s systems and rules of implementation in accordance with the policies of the regulatory authority and the holding company;
- discussion and review of other policies which may have material impact on the Group; and
- other than the duties as mentioned above, management, discussion, approval, suggestion and monitoring of other matters beyond the duties and authorities of other committees under the Board, including information technology management, human resource strategies, building up corporate culture, etc.

During the year, the Executive Committee has convened 21 meetings. As at the end of the year, members of the Executive Committee included Messrs. Chen Xiaozhou (Chairman), Fang Hongguang, Wang Tong Sai, Sun Jiandong, Chan Sai Ming, Xiao Wogen, Qu Helei, Cheng Zeyu and Luo Hanglu, of which Messrs. Chen Xiaozhou, Fang Hongguang, Wang Tong Sai, Sun Jiandong and Chan Sai Ming were executive directors of the Bank.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Strategy and Development Committee

Strategy and Development Committee is responsible for the consideration and suggestion of the medium and long term development strategies of the Group. Its main duties include:

- preparation of the Bank's medium and long term strategies for the Board's approval;
- examination, proposing, monitoring, review and update of the Bank's medium and long strategies and recommend the Board on necessary adjustments of the strategies;
- examination of the formulation of the Bank's medium and long term strategies and ensure all the potential plans in a certain selective scope have been adequately considered;
- monitoring the implementation of medium and long term strategies in accordance with established standards and provide directive guidance to the Senior Management on the implementation;
- examination of material merge and acquisition plans proposed by the Senior Management and advise the Board on the plans; and
- giving advice to the Board on the Bank's major investment, capital expenditure and strategic commitment and monitoring the implementation of the aforesaid.

During the year, the Strategy and Development Committee has convened 3 meetings. As at the end of the year, members of the Strategy and Development Committee included Messrs. Chen Xiaozhou (Chairman), Fang Hongguang, Wang Tong Sai and Sun Jiandong (appointed effective from 7 December 2017). All of them were executive directors of the Bank.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Audit Committee

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

- integrity of financial statements and the financial reporting process;
- internal control system;
- performance of internal audit functions and internal auditors;
- appointment of external auditor and evaluation of external auditor's qualifications, independence and performance;
- periodic review and annual audit of the Group's financial statements;
- compliance with applicable accounting standards and legal and regulatory requirements on financial disclosures; and
- enhancement of the corporate governance framework.

During the year, the Audit Committee has convened 4 meetings. As at the end of the year, the members of Audit Committee were Messrs. Lau Hon Chuen (Chairman), Lan Hong Tsung David and Liang Qiang. All were Non-executive Directors of the Bank. Among them, Mr. Lau Hon Chuen and Mr. Lan Hong Tsung David were Independent Non-executive Directors.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee assists the Board in performing the duties in respect of the risk management of the Bank in the following areas:

- formulation/review of the risk management framework and risk management strategy of the Group;
- identification, assessment and management of material risks faced by the Group;
- oversight, review and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management policies, procedures, system framework, risk management systems, infrastructure, resources and internal control;
- review and approval of high-level risk-related policies of the Group and monitoring the implementation of the aforesaid; and
- examine the remuneration system should align with the Group's risk culture and risk appetite from the risk management point of view.

During the year, the Risk Management Committee has convened 4 meetings. As at the end of the year, the members of the Risk Management Committee were Messrs. Liang Qiang (Chairman), Fang Hongguang, Lau Hon Chuen and Lan Hong Tsung David. All were Directors of the Bank. Among them, Mr. Lau Hon Chuen and Mr. Lan Hong Tsung David were Independent Non-executive Directors.

Connected Transactions Committee

The Connected Transaction Committee assists the Board in performing the duties in respect of connected transaction of the Bank in the following areas:

- Review and approve the Bank's connected transaction policy;
- Regularly receives connected transactions information and fully understands the management of connected transactions of the Bank and gives guidance; and
- In accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations and fair and equitable business principles, timely approve the bank's major connected transactions.

During the year, the Connected Transaction Committee has convened 4 meetings. As at the end of the year, the members of the Connected Transaction Committee were Messrs. Lan Hong Tsung David (Chairman), Lau Hon Chuen and Chan Sai Ming. All were Directors of the Bank. Among them, Mr. Lan Hong Tsung David and Mr. Lau Hon Chuen were Independent Non-executive Directors.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises four members, including one Non-executive Director, Mr. Liang Qiang, and three Independent Non-executive Directors, namely Messrs. Chang Hsin Kang, Lau Hon Chuen and Lan Hong Tsung David. It was chaired by Mr. Lan Hong Tsung David. With effect from 8 June 2017, Mr. Wu Songyun, a Non-executive Director of the Board, resigned as the member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Independent Non-executive Directors represent 75% of the Committee members.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee assists the Board in performing the duties in respect of the Group in, among others, the following areas:

- human resources, remuneration strategy and incentive framework of the Group;
- monitor the culture-related matters of the Group;
- selection and nomination of Directors, Board Committee members and certain senior executives as designated by the Board from time to time (defined as “Senior Management”);
- structure, size and composition of the board of directors and committees shall be governed by the principle of diversity of board members (including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, geographical location, professional experience, skills and knowledge etc.) 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.

Key tasks performed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee during 2017 included the approval, review and proposal to the Board on the following according to the responsibilities and authorities:

- formulation, review and amendment on major human resources and remuneration policies, including the review of the “Remuneration and Incentive Policy” and “Deferral Variable Remuneration Policy” etc.;
- performance appraisal result of the Senior Management and Key Personnel for year 2016;
- proposal on staff bonus for year 2016, salary adjustment for year 2017 and special bonus of the Senior Management and Key Personnel;
- key performance indicators of the Senior Management and Key Personnel for year 2017;
- review of the Mandate, Working Rules and Standing Agenda of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee;
- review of Directors’ Independency Policy;
- election of Directors for 2017;
- Directors’ independency report for 2016;
- self-evaluation report of the Board and Board Committees for 2016;
- consideration of the matters relating to the adjustment and appointment of the Directors of the Group;
- consideration of the appointment and resignation of Key Personnel.

There were two Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings held during 2017. The attendance rate of all the Directors was 90%.

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 broad principles set out in the HKMA’s “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System” and applicable to Nanyang Commercial Bank Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

- **“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 directly managed by the Board who are responsible for oversight of the firm-wide strategy or material business lines, including Managing Director, Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executives, Executive Committee Members, Heads of Executive Committee Working Group, Chief Strategy Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Technology Officer, Board Secretary, Head of Audit Department and other particular personnel.
- “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, heads of major subsidiaries, Head of Treasury, as well as Head of Risk Management Department.

- **Determination of the Remuneration Policy**

To fulfill 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 of 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 review and thereafter to the Board of Directors for approval. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors will seek opinions from other Board Committees (e.g. Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee, etc.) where they consider necessary.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)

- **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 (including business units, risk control units and other 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, etc. 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 of the Group. Risk adjustment focuses on major issues such as risk compliance, internal control audit, risk management, liability and liquidity management. The size of the variable remuneration pool of the Bank is calculated according to the risk adjusted performance results approved by the Board and is subject to its discretion. This method ensures the Bank to fix the Bank's variable remuneration pool after considering risk exposures and changes and to maintain effective risk management through the remuneration mechanism.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)

- **Key Features of the Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)**

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. Generally speaking, the higher the job grades and/or the greater the responsibilities, the higher will be the proportion of variable remuneration 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.

According to the Bank Bonus Funding Policy, the size of the variable remuneration pool of the Bank is determined by the Board on the basis of the financial performance of the Bank and the achievement of non-financial strategic business targets under the long-term development of the Bank. Thorough consideration is also made to the risk factors in the determination process. The size of the pool is reached based on pre-defined formulaic calculations but the Board can make 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 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 attaching 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, 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. Within the acceptable risk level of the Group, the better the performance of the unit and the individual staff, the higher will be the variable remuneration for the individual staff.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)

- **Key Features of the Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)**

- 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 higher amount of the variable remuneration received by the staff, 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 closely linked to the annual performance of the Group in the next 3 years and the individual behaviour of the staff concerned. When the Group's performance has met the threshold requirement, the deferred variable remuneration would be vested following the corresponding schedule. However, if a staff is found to have committed fraud, or any financial or non-financial factors used in performance measurement or variable pay determination are later proven to have been manifestly worse than originally understood in a particular year, or individual behaviour / management style pose negative impacts to the business unit and even the Group, including but not limited to improper or inadequate risk management, etc., the unvested portion of the deferred variable remuneration of the relevant staff would be forfeited.

- **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 disclosure information in relation to our remuneration and incentive mechanism.

綜合收益表 Consolidated Income Statement

截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
利息收入	Interest income	10,748,908	7,550,115
利息支出	Interest expense	(4,754,509)	(3,015,306)
淨利息收入	Net interest income	5,994,399	4,534,809
服務費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	1,731,082	1,633,666
服務費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	(71,234)	(61,595)
淨服務費及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	1,659,848	1,572,071
淨交易性（虧損）／收益	Net trading (loss)/gain	(144,166)	134,695
界定為以公允價值變化計入損益之 金融工具淨虧損	Net loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	(7,586)	(7,708)
其他金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on other financial assets	118,915	192,772
其他經營收入	Other operating income	26,421	27,059
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances	7,647,831	6,453,698
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	(920,461)	(486,075)
淨經營收入	Net operating income	6,727,370	5,967,623
經營支出	Operating expenses	(2,903,069)	(2,656,577)
經營溢利	Operating profit	3,824,301	3,311,046
投資物業公允價值調整之淨收益	Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	24,990	29,340
出售／重估物業、器材及設備之 淨（虧損）／收益	Net (loss)/gain from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	(2,033)	4,136
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	3,847,258	3,344,522
稅項	Taxation	(591,026)	(597,145)
年度溢利	Profit for the year	3,256,232	2,747,377
股息	Dividends	-	-

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	2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
年度溢利	Profit for the year	3,256,232	2,747,377
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	422,069	(64,385)
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	(59,426)	43,529
		362,643	(20,856)
界定利益福利計劃：	Defined benefit plan:		
重新計量精算盈餘／(虧損)	Actuarial gains/(losses) on remeasurement	3,060	(1,700)
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	(505)	280
		2,555	(1,420)
		365,198	(22,276)
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:		
可供出售證券之公允值變化	Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	(192,239)	(474,312)
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	(29,018)	(91,985)
由可供出售證券轉至持有至到期日證券產生之攤銷重新分類至收益表	Amortisation with respect to available-for-sale securities transferred to held-to-maturity securities reclassified to income statement	9,015	1,057
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	52,434	109,313
		(159,808)	(455,927)
現金流對沖：	Cash flow hedge:		
對沖工具之公允值變化	Change in fair value of hedging instruments	69,113	(64,130)
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	(17,278)	16,032
		51,835	(48,098)
淨投資對沖下對沖工具之公允值變化	Change in fair value of hedging instruments under net investment hedges	(77,452)	-
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	887,467	(634,878)
		702,042	(1,138,903)
年度除稅後其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	1,067,240	(1,161,179)
年度全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	4,323,472	1,586,198

綜合資產負債表
Consolidated Balance Sheet

於 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		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	67,735,761	52,327,583
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	6,114,423	14,679,699
公允值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,142,283	3,680,401
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	400,843	896,476
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	234,696,791	192,119,592
金融投資	Financial investments	111,250,900	76,935,082
投資物業	Investment properties	302,702	383,830
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	7,386,981	6,929,407
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	222,516	100,652
其他資產	Other assets	2,808,938	879,987
資產總額	Total assets	435,062,138	348,932,709
負債	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	27,735,507	30,450,210
公允值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,345,543	3,223,456
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	397,796	934,244
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	325,415,639	257,527,530
已發行債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	6,781,208	1,095,937
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	17,145,204	15,908,708
應付稅項負債	Current tax liabilities	362,383	371,981
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	789,778	735,675
負債總額	Total liabilities	382,973,058	310,247,741

綜合資產負債表 (續)
Consolidated Balance Sheet (continued)

於 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
資本	EQUITY		
股本	Share capital	3,144,517	3,144,517
儲備	Reserves	39,629,673	35,540,451
歸屬於本集團股東資本總額	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	42,774,190	38,684,968
額外資本工具	Additional equity instruments	9,314,890	-
資本總額	Total equity	52,089,080	38,684,968
負債及資本總額	Total liabilities and equity	435,062,138	348,932,709

綜合權益變動表

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

		儲備 Reserves									
		股本	額外資本 工具	資本儲備	房產 重估儲備	可供出售 證券公允 價值 變動儲備	現金流 對沖儲備	監管儲備*	換算儲備	留存盈利	資本總計
		Share capital	Additional equity instruments	Capital reserve	Premises revaluation reserve	Reserve for fair value changes of available- for-sale securities	Cash flow Hedges reserve	Regulatory reserve*	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	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	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	3,144,517	-	605	5,854,810	213,754	-	2,255,673	180,522	25,448,889	37,098,770
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,747,377	2,747,377
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:										
房產	Premises	-	-	-	(20,856)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,856)
界定利益福利計劃之 精算虧損	Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,420)	(1,420)
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	-	(455,927)	-	-	-	-	(455,927)
現金流對沖下對沖工 具之公允價值變化	Change in fair value of hedging instruments under cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	(48,098)	-	-	-	(48,098)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	-	(10,321)	(4,692)	-	-	(619,865)	-	(634,878)
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(31,177)	(460,619)	(48,098)	-	(619,865)	2,745,957	1,586,198
因房產出售之轉撥	Release upon disposal of premises	-	-	-	(161,352)	-	-	-	-	161,352	-
轉撥至留存盈利	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	(244,450)	-	244,450	-
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	<u>3,144,517</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>5,662,281</u>	<u>(246,865)</u>	<u>(48,098)</u>	<u>2,011,223</u>	<u>(439,343)</u>	<u>28,600,648</u>	<u>38,684,968</u>

綜合權益變動表 (續) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)

		儲備 Reserves									
		股本	額外資本 工具	資本儲備	房產 重估儲備	可供出售 證券公允 價值 變動儲備	現金流 對沖儲備	監管儲備*	換算儲備	留存盈利	資本總計
		Share capital	Additional equity instruments	Capital reserve	Premises revaluation reserve	Reserve for fair value changes of available- for-sale securities	Cash flow Hedges reserve	Regulatory reserve*	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	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	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	3,144,517	-	605	5,662,281	(246,865)	(48,098)	2,011,223	(439,343)	28,600,648	38,684,968
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,256,232	3,256,232
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:										
房產	Premises	-	-	-	362,643	-	-	-	-	-	362,643
界定利益福利計劃之 精算盈餘	Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,555	2,555
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	-	(159,808)	-	-	-	-	(159,808)
現金流對沖下對沖工 具之公允價值變化	Change in fair value of hedging instruments under cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	51,835	-	-	-	51,835
淨投資對沖下對沖工 具之公允價值變化	Change in fair value of hedging instruments under net investment hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(77,452)	-	(77,452)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	-	16,584	(6,503)	(3,737)	-	881,123	-	887,467
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	379,227	(166,311)	48,098	-	803,671	3,258,787	4,323,472
發行額外資本工具 ¹	Issue of additional equity instruments ¹	-	9,314,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,314,890
支付額外資本工具票息	Distribution payment for additional equity instruments	-	(234,250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(234,250)
轉撥自留存盈利	Transfer from retained earnings	-	234,250	-	-	-	-	518,565	-	(752,815)	-
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	3,144,517	9,314,890	605	6,041,508	(413,176)	-	2,529,788	364,328	31,106,620	52,089,080

1. 年內，本行發行港幣 93.15 億元(美元 12 億)永久非累計次級額外一級資本證券「額外資本工具」。直接發行成本港幣 3,611 萬元經已入賬，並從額外資本工具中扣除。

* 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)。

1. During the year, the Bank issued HK\$9,315 million (US\$1,200 million) perpetual non-cumulative subordinated additional tier 1 capital securities ("additional equity instruments"). Direct issuance costs of HK\$36.11 million are accounted for as a deduction from the additional equity instruments.

* 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 HKAS 39.

綜合現金流量表

截至 12 月 31 日止年度

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
經營業務之現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
除稅前經營現金之流出	Operating cash outflow before taxation	(2,398,231)	(5,651,317)
支付香港利得稅	Hong Kong profits tax paid	(392,895)	(394,116)
(支付) / 退回海外利得稅	Overseas profits tax (paid)/refund	(291,163)	3,898
經營業務之現金(流出) / 流入淨額	Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(3,082,289)	(6,041,535)
投資業務之現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
購入物業、器材及設備	Purchase of properties, plant and equipment	(74,925)	(211,821)
購入投資物業	Purchase of investment properties	(2,502)	-
出售物業、器材及設備所得款項	Proceeds from disposal of properties, plant and equipment	115	187,047
投資業務之現金流出淨額	Net cash outflow from investing activities	(77,312)	(24,774)
融資業務之現金流量	Cash flows from financing activities		
發行債務證券及存款證	Issue of debt securities and certificates of deposit	5,685,271	1,095,937
發行額外股本工具	Issue of additional equity instruments	9,314,890	-
支付額外資本工具票息	Distribution payment for additional equity instruments	(234,250)	-
融資業務之現金流入淨額	Net cash inflow from financing activities	14,765,911	1,095,937
現金及等同現金項目增加 / (減少)	Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,606,310	(4,970,372)
於 1 月 1 日之現金及等同現金項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	47,568,728	53,822,409
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	2,336,076	(1,283,309)
於 12 月 31 日之現金及等同現金項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	61,511,114	47,568,728

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策****1. Significant accounting policies**

用於編製本綜合財務報表之主要會計政策詳列如下。

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

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。

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

1.1 編製基準**1.1 Basis of preparation**

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。

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, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

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、以公允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）、以公允值列賬之貴金屬、以公允值列賬之投資物業及以公允值或重估扣除累計折舊及累計減值損失後列賬之房產作出調整。收回資產會以其賬面值及公允值扣除出售成本之較低者列賬，並已列載於附註 1.23。

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. Repossessed assets are stated at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair values less costs to sell as further explained in Notes 1.23.

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，已披露。

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.

除已於 2017 年 1 月 1 日起開始的年度強制性生效之完善香港財務報告準則條文外，於 2017 年本集團未有採用其他準則或修訂。採用該等完善香港財務報告準則對本集團之財務報表沒有重大影響。

Except for the annual improvements to HKFRSs that are already mandatorily effective for accounting period beginning on 1 January 2017, there is no other standard or amendment adopted by the Group in 2017. The impact of the adoption of these annual improvements is not material to the Group’s financial statements.

財務報表附註 (續)
Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
1. 主要會計政策 (續)
1. Significant accounting policies (continued)
1.1 編製基準 (續)
1.1 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的修訂

(a) Amendments that are already mandatorily effective for accounting period beginning on 1 January 2017

修訂 Amendments	內容 Content	起始適用之年度 Applicable for financial years beginning on	於本年度與本集團相關 Currently relevant to the Group
香港會計準則第7號 (經修訂) Amendments to HKAS 7	披露的自主性 Disclosure Initiative	2017年1月1日 1 January 2017	是 Yes
香港會計準則第12號 (經修訂) Amendments to HKAS 12	對未實現損失確認遞延所得稅資產 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	2017年1月1日 1 January 2017	否 No
香港財務報告準則第12號 (經修訂) Amendments to HKFRS 12	在其他主體中權益的披露：對《香港財務報告準則第12號》中披露要求範圍的澄清 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Clarification of the Scope of HKFRS 12	2017年1月1日 1 January 2017	否 No

- 對《香港會計準則第7號》的修訂要求實體作出披露以使財務報表使用者可評估融資活動所產生的負債變動，包括現金流量及非現金流量產生的變動。該修訂之額外披露已列於本財務報表的附註。

- Amendments to HKAS 7 require an entity 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. Additional disclosure for this amendment is disclosed on the notes of the Group's financial statement.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
1. 主要會計政策 (續) 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)
1.1 編製基準 (續)

(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

以下已頒佈之準則及修訂於2018年1月1日起或以後開始的會計年度始強制性生效。

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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

The following standards and amendments have been issued and are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018:

準則/ 修訂/ 詮釋 Standards/ Amendments/ Int	內容 Content	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
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號 (經修訂) Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	投資者與其聯營或合營企業之間的資產出售或注入 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	待定 To be determined	否 No
香港財務報告準則第2號 (經修訂) Amendments to HKFRS 2	以股份為基本的支付交易的分類和計量 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4號 (經修訂) Amendments to HKFRS 4	結合香港財務報告準則第4號「保險合同」應用香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」 Applying HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments with HKFRS 4 Insurance Contracts	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15號 (經修訂) Amendments to HKFRS 15	對香港財務報告準則第15號源於客戶合同的收入的澄清 Clarifications to HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2018年1月1日 1 January 2018	是 Yes
香港財務報告準則詮釋第22號 HK(IFRIC)-Int 22	外幣交易和預付對價 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	2018年1月1日 1 January 2018	是 Yes

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**
1. 主要會計政策（續） **1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**
1.1 編製基準（續）
1.1 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)

準則／ 修訂／ 詮釋 Standards/ Amendments/ Int	內容 Content	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
香港會計準則第40號（經修訂） Amendments to HKAS 40	投資性房地產轉換 Transfers of Investment Property	2018年1月1日 1 January 2018	是 Yes
香港財務報告準則第9號（經修訂） Amendments to HKFRS 9	具有反向補償的提前還款特征 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	2019年1月1日 1 January 2019	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23號 HK(IFRIC)-Int 23	所得稅處理的不確定性 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (new interpretation)	2019年1月1日 1 January 2019	是 Yes
香港會計準則第28號（經修訂） Amendments to HKAS 28	在聯營企業和合營企業中的長期權益 Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	2019年1月1日 1 January 2019	否 No

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）** **1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準（續）****(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）**

- 2014年9月，香港會計師公會頒布香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」的最終版本，將金融工具項目的所有階段合併取代香港會計準則第39號及所有先前版本的香港財務報告準則第9號。該準則引入分類及計量，減值及對沖會計的新規定。香港財務報告準則第9號引入的變動列示如下：

(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)以公允價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，所有公允價值變動皆計入其他全面收益），或(3)以公允價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。

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

- In September 2014, the HKICPA issued the final version of HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, bringing together all phases of the financial instruments project to replace HKAS 39 and all previous versions of HKFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. The changes introduced in HKFRS 9 are highlighted as follows:

(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)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準（續）****1.1 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允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允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允值作後續計量，除非在罕有的情況下成本乃是合適的估計公允值。持有作交易用途之股份權益工具將以公允值變化計入損益計量。對於所有的權益性投資，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允值收益或虧損確認於其他全面收益。而日後即使出售投資，公允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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****1.1 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.

為應對自有信貸風險，準則內有關金融負債的公允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允值變動，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，則整項公允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允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。

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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****1.1 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)

金融負債 (續)

Financial liabilities (continued)

如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付的衍生金融工具可豁免以公允值計量的要求。

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 unquoted equity instrument.

(ii) 減值

(ii) Impairment

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、以公允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。

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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****1.1 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)****(ii) Impairment (continued)**

香港財務報告準則第9號亦將從根本上改變貸款損失的減值方法。該標準將採用前瞻性預期損失 (ECL) 方法取代香港會計準則第39號下的已減值方法。本銀行將會被要求對客戶貸款、未按公平值計入損益入賬的債務工具、貸款承擔及財務擔保合約計提預期損失準備金。該準備金系以未來十二個月內可能違約事件估計的十二個月預期信用損失記帳，而在自初始確認後信用風險顯著增加時間下，該準備金將以資產整個生命週期內可能違約事件估計的十二個月預期信用損失記帳。

本行已制定政策，在每個報告期末透過考慮金融工具剩餘期限內發生違約風險的變化考慮該金融工具自初始確認後信用風險是否顯著增加。

- 本行將估計金融工具在其預期年期期間發生違約的風險以計算前瞻性預期損失。預期損失準備金是根據以貸款實際利率貼現的金融資產的剩餘預計年期的預期信用損失的現值估計；及

HKFRS 9 will also fundamentally change the loan loss impairment methodology. The standard will replace HKAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected loss (ECL) approach. The Bank will be required to record an allowance for expected losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the expected credit losses associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the probability of default over the life of the asset.

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

- To calculate lifetime ECL, the Bank will estimate the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument during its expected life. ECLs are estimated based on the present value of expected credit losses over the remaining expected life of the financial asset discounted at the effective interest rate of the loan, and

財務報表附註 (續)
1. 主要會計政策 (續)
Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
1. Significant accounting policies (continued)
1.1 編製基準 (續)

(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)

(ii) 減值 (續)

- 12 個月的預期損失準備金是資產生命週期準備金的一部分，代表在報告日後的 12 個月內若發生違約導致的生命週期現金缺口（或者如果金融工具的預期壽命低於 12 月），由該違約發生的概率加權。

與香港會計準則第 39 號比較，本行預計香港財務報告準則第 9 號項下的減值準備比香港會計準則第 39 號更加波動，並導致當前減值準備的總額增加。

根據所採用的減值方法，本行將貸款分為第一階段，第二階段和第三階段，具體如下：

- 第一階段 - 履約貸款：首次確認貸款時，本行根據 12 個月預期信貸損失確認準備金。
- 第二階段 - 不履約貸款：當信用風險貸款顯著增加時，本行會記錄終身預期信用損失的準備金。
- 第三階段 - 減值貸款：本行確認這些貸款的終生預期信用損失。

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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

(ii) Impairment (continued)

- 12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of a financial instrument is less than 12 months), weighted by the probability of that default occurring.

In comparison to HKAS 39, the Bank expects the impairment charge under HKFRS 9 to be more volatile than under HKAS 39 and to result in an increase in the total level of current impairment allowances.

The Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, based on the applied impairment methodology, as described below:

- Stage 1 – Performing loans: when loans are first recognised, the Bank recognises an allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.
- Stage 2 – Underperforming loans: when a loan shows a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank records an allowance for the lifetime expected credit loss.
- Stage 3 – Impaired loans: the Bank recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans.

財務報表附註 (續)**1. 主要會計政策 (續)****Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****(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)***(ii) 減值 (續)*

此外，在第三階段，本行按扣除貸款減值損失後的攤銷成本計算利息收入。

• 前瞻性信息

本行將在前瞻性預期損失的量中納入前瞻性信息。

本行考慮宏觀經濟因素（如失業率，本地生產總值增長率，利率和房價）和經濟預測等前瞻性信息。為了評估一系列可能的結果，該銀行打算制定三種情況：基本情況，惡化情況和良好的情況。

基準情景表示銀行的正常財務規劃和預算過程可能導致的較大機率結果，而良好或惡化的情況則表現出更樂觀或悲觀的結果。對於每種情況，銀行將計算前瞻性預期損失並應用概率加權法確定減值準備。

本行將使用私人經濟預測服務公佈的外部資訊。風險和財務管理團隊在應用不同情景之前，均需要審批前瞻性假設。

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)**(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2017 (continued)***(ii) Impairment (continued)*

In addition, in Stage 3 the Bank accrues interest income on the amortised cost of the loan net of allowances.

• Forward looking information

The Bank will incorporate forward-looking information in the measurement of ECLs.

The Bank considers forward-looking information such as macroeconomic factors (e.g., unemployment, GDP growth, interest rates and house prices) and economic forecasts. To evaluate a range of possible outcomes, the bank intends to formulate three scenarios: a base case, a worse case and a better case.

The base case scenario represents the more likely outcome resulting from the bank's normal financial planning and budgeting process, while the better and worse case scenarios represent more optimistic or pessimistic outcomes. For each scenario, the Bank will derive an ECL and apply a probability weighted approach to determine the impairment allowance.

The Bank will use published external information from private economic forecasting services. Both the Risk and Finance management teams will need to approve the forward-looking assumptions before they are applied for different scenarios.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）** **1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準（續）**

(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）

(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。

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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

(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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****1.1 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)**

本集團將於 2018 年 1 月 1 日起採納香港財務報告準則第 9 號。本集團將不會重列比較資料，並將於 2018 年 1 月 1 日確認任何轉換調整於資本權益期初結餘。於 2017 年，本集團已詳細評估採納香港財務報告準則第 9 號的影響。根據現時評估的預期影響，採納香港財務報告第 9 號預計令本集團於 2018 年 1 月 1 日的期初資本權益結餘減少約港幣 8.22 億元（扣除遞延稅項），包括：

The Group will adopt HKFRS 9 from 1 January 2018. The Group will not restate comparative information and will recognise any transition adjustments against the opening balance of equity at 1 January 2018. During 2017, the Group has performed a detailed assessment of the impact of the adoption of HKFRS 9. The expected impacts based on assessments undertaken to date, the total estimated transition adjustment (net of deferred tax) of the adoption of HKFRS 9 reduces the opening balance of the Group's equity at 1 January 2018 by approximately HK\$0.822 billion, representing:

- 因分類和計量變動新規定令集團資本權益減少約港幣 2 百萬元，主要是部分持有以收取合約現金流為目的可供出售金融資產重分類至以公平值變化計入損益計量時所轉回的未實現虧損之影響；
- 因減值新規定令集團資本權益減少約港幣 8.20 億元；及
- 因整體影響對普通股權一級資本比率減少約 34 個基點。

- a reduction of approximately HK\$2 million to the Group's equity related to new classification and measurement requirements, primarily due to the reversal of unrealised loss from the reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets to fair value through profit or loss as the Group intends to collect the contractual cash flows of these portfolios;
- a reduction of approximately HK\$0.820 billion to the Group's equity related to new impairment requirements; and
- a reduction of approximately 34 bps to CET1 capital ratio related to overall impacts.

財務報表附註（續）

1. 主要會計政策（續）

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

1.1 編製基準（續）

(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）

直至本集團在完成其第一份採用香港財務報告準則第9號的財務報表前，上述評估所依據的會計政策、假設、判斷及估計技術均有機會變動。

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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

The above assessments are based on accounting policies, assumptions, judgements and estimation techniques that subject to change until the Group finalises its first financial statements after applying HKFRS 9.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準（續）****1.1 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）**

- 於2014年7月香港會計師公會頒布香港財務報告準則第15號，建立一個新的五步法模型，以計入客戶合約產生的收益。根據香港財務報告準則第15號，收入按反映實體預期有權換取向客戶轉讓貨品或服務的代價確認。香港財務報告準則第15號的原則為計量及確認收益提供較為結構化的方法。該準則還引入了廣泛的定性和定量披露要求，包括總收入的分解，履約義務信息，期間合約資產和負債賬戶結餘的變化以及關鍵判斷和估計。該準則將取代香港財務報告準則下所有現行收入確認規定。標準的最初應用需要完整的追溯申請或修改後的追溯申請。於2016年6月，香港會計師公會頒布香港財務報告準則第15號修訂本，以處理有關履行責任的實施問題，有關委託人與代理人及知識產權許可證的申請指引以及過渡期。該等修訂亦旨在確保主體採納香港財務報告準則第15號時一致的應用，並降低應用該標準的成本及複雜性。本集團計劃採納香港財務報告準則第15號

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

- In July 2014, the HKICPA issued the HKFRS 15 and established a new five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under HKFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in HKFRS 15 provide a more structured approach for measuring and recognising revenue. The standard also introduces extensive qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgements and estimates. The standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under HKFRSs. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective adoption is required on the initial application of the standard. In June 2016, the HKICPA issued amendments to HKFRS 15 to address the implementation issues on identifying performance obligations, application guidance on principal versus agent and licences of intellectual property, and transition. The amendments are also intended to help ensure a more consistent application when entities adopt HKFRS 15 and decrease the cost and complexity

財務報表附註 (續)**1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1.1 編製基準 (續)**

- (c) 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)

的過渡性條文，以確認首次採納的累積影響為於2018年1月1日對未分配利潤期初餘額的調整。此外，本集團計劃僅將新規定用於並未於2018年1月1日前完成的合約。於2017年，本集團已評估採納香港財務報告準則第15號的影響。本集團預期首次採納香港財務報告準則第15號後將於2018年1月1日進行之過渡性調整並不重大。

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)**

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

of applying the standard. The Group plans to adopt the transitional provisions in HKFRS 15 to recognise the cumulative effect of initial adoption as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2018. In addition, the Group plans to apply the new requirements only to contracts that are not completed before 1 January 2018. During 2017, The Group has performed an assessment on the impact of the adoption of HKFRS 15. The Group expects that the transitional adjustment to be made on 1 January 2018 upon initial adoption of HKFRS 15 will not be material.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****1.1 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)**

- 香港財務報告準則詮釋第22號澄清，預付對價相關的非貨幣性資產或非貨幣性負債終止確認所產生的相關資產、費用或收入(或部分收入)，在確定其初始確認所使用的即期匯率時，其交易日為主體因預付對價而初始確認非貨幣性資產或非貨幣性負債的日期。如果支付或收取多筆預付款，則主體必須對支付或收取的每一筆預付對價確定交易日。該詮釋對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

- HK(IFRIC)-Int 22 clarifies that in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. The interpretation does not have material impact on the Group's financial statements.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. 主要會計政策 (續) 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****(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)**

- 於 2017 年 4 月頒佈的香港會計準則第 40 號修訂澄清主體何時應將包括在建或開發中的房地產轉入投資性房地產或自投資性房地產轉出。該修訂規定用途的改變是指房地產滿足或不再滿足投資性房地產的定義，且有證據表明房地產的用途發生改變。管理層意圖的改變本身不足以證明房地產用途的改變。主體應對該修訂採用未來適用法，對在首次採用該修訂的年度報告期間期初或之後發生的用途改變應用該修訂。在首次採用日，主體應重新評估該日所持有的所有房地產的分類，並應對房地產重新分類以反映該日存在的情況（如適用）。該修訂本允許根據《國際會計準則第 8 號——會計政策、會計估計變更和差錯》追溯調整，前提是不使用後見之明。該修訂本允許提前採用，但必須進行披露。本集團預計於 2018 年 1 月 1 日起採納修訂本。本集團正在評估該準則的財務影響及其應用時間。

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

- Amendments to HKAS 40, issued in April 2017, clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development, into or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments should be applied prospectively to the changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at the date that it first applies the amendments and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight. The Group expects to adopt the amendments prospectively from 1 January 2018. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. 主要會計政策 (續) 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****(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)**

- 香港財務報告準則第 9 號(修訂), 允許具有提前還款特徵的金融資產, 即無論借款人還是貸款人允許或被要求在合同到期前終止合同而支付或獲取合理補償的情況下, 應以攤余成本計量或以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益計量。該修訂澄清, 金融資產能否通過“僅為本金及未償付本金額之利息的支付”的條件, 不會受行權方可以就提前償付或者收取合理補償的影響, 無論該提前償付是出於何種原因。此修訂將於 2019 年 1 月 1 日強制性生效, 並容許提前採納。本集團考慮作為一個整體, 同時採用該修訂及首次應用 HKFRS 9 的核心部分, 能更好地反映集團的財務狀況, 將於 2018 年 1 月 1 日起提前採納該修訂。應用有關修訂對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

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

- Amendments to HKFRS 9 allow financial assets with prepayment features that permit or require either the borrower or the lender to pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendments clarify that a financial asset passes the “solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding” criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for that early termination. This amendment will be mandatory on 1 January 2019, and will allow early adoption. The Group considers as a whole to adopt the amendments together with the application of the core components of HKFRS 9 for the first time to better reflect the Group's financial position and to adopt the amendment as early as 1 January 2018. The application of the amendments has had no material impact on the financial statements of the Group.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. 主要會計政策 (續) 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****(c) 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)**

- 於 2016 年 5 月，香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則第 16 號替代香港會計準則第 17 號租賃，香港財務報告準則詮釋第 4 號釐定一項安排是否包含租賃，HK(SIC)-Int 15 經營租賃 - 獎勵及 HK(SIC) - Int 27 物質評估涉及法律形式租賃的交易。該準則規定了確認、計量、呈列和披露租賃的原則，並要求承租人承認大部分租賃的資產和負債。該準則包括承租人的兩項確認豁免 - 低價值資產租賃和短期租賃。在租賃開始日，承租人將確認租賃付款的負債（即租賃負債）和代表租賃期內使用相關資產的權利的資產（即使用權資產）。使用權資產其後按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損計量，除非使用權資產符合香港會計準則第 40 號的投資物業定義或與有關一類物業，廠房及設備有關重估模型被應用。隨後租賃負債增加以反映租賃負債的利息，並減少租賃付款。承租人需要單獨確認租賃負債的利息費用和使用權資產的折舊費用。承租人亦須於發生若干事件後重新計量租賃負債，例如租賃

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

- In May 2016, the HKICPA issued the HKFRS 16 and replaced HKAS 17 Leases, HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, HK(SIC)-Int 15 Operating Leases - Incentives and HK(SIC)-Int 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees - leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses unless the right-of-use asset meets the definition of investment property in HKAS 40, or relates to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the revaluation model is applied. The lease liability is subsequently increased to reflect the interest on the lease liability and reduced for the lease payments. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will also be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events, such as change in the lease term and change

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準（續）****1.1 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）**

期變化、因用於確定付款額的指數或比率的變動而導致的未來租賃付款額變動。承租人通常會將租賃負債重新計量的金額確認為對使用權資產的調整。根據香港財務報告準則第16號之出租人會計處理與香港會計準則第17號之會計處理方式大致相同。出租人將繼續採用與香港會計準則第17號相同的分類原則將所有租賃分為兩類：經營租賃和融資租賃。香港財務報告準則第16號要求承租人及出租人作出比香港會計準則第17號更廣泛的披露。承租人可選擇採用全面追溯或修訂追溯法應用該準則。本集團正在評估採納香港財務報告準則第16號的影響。

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

in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments. Lessees will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting under HKFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from the accounting under HKAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in HKAS 17 and distinguish between operating leases and finance leases. HKFRS 16 requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under HKAS 17. Lessees can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The Group expects to adopt HKFRS 16 from 1 January 2019. The Group is currently assessing the impact of HKFRS 16 upon application.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. 主要會計政策 (續) 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****(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)**

- 香港財務報告準則詮釋第 23 號，對香港會計準則第 12 號—所得稅中的確認及計量如何應用於具有不確定性的所得稅處理進行了澄清。該解釋公告主要涉及四個方面：主體是否單獨考慮稅務處理的不確定性；主體針對稅務機關檢查採用的假設；主體如何確定應稅利潤（可抵扣虧損）、計稅基礎、未利用的可抵扣虧損、未利用稅收抵免和稅率；主體如何考慮事實和情況變化。該詮釋對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

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

- HK(IFRIC)-Int 23 clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in HKAS 12 Income Taxes when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation mainly addresses the following four areas: whether an entity separately considers the uncertainty of tax treatments; assumptions adopted by an entity to address the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities; how an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and how an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances. The interpretation does not have material impact on the Group's financial statements.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. 主要會計政策 (續) 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.1 編製基準 (續)****1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)****(c) 完善香港財務報告準則****(c) Improvements to HKFRSs**

- 「完善香港財務報告準則」包含香港財務報告準則 1，香港財務報告準則第 12 號及香港會計準則第 28 號。除本集團已就香港財務報告準則第 12 號作出修訂本集團預計於 2018 年 1 月 1 日起採納修訂本。沒有任何一個預計修訂將對本集團產生重大財務影響。

- “Improvements to HKFRSs” contains HKFRS 1, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28. Except for the amendments to HKFRS 12 which have been adopted by the Group for the current year’s financial statements, the Group expects to adopt the amendments from 1 January 2018. None of the amendments are expected to have a significant financial impact on the Group.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.2 綜合財務報表****1.2 Consolidation**

綜合財務報表包含本公司及其所有其附屬公司截至 12 月 31 日的財務報表。

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

附屬公司

附屬公司是指由本集團控制的企業。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）。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。

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities 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). 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.

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.

於本銀行的資產負債表內，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。

In the Bank's balance sheet, 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.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.3 分類報告**

分類的經營業績與呈報予管理層的内部報告方式一致，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。在釐定經營分類表現時，將會包括與各分類直接相關的收入及支出。

1.4 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現金流對沖或合資格淨投資對沖除外。

以公允值變化計入損益的貨幣性證券的兌換差額會列作公允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，其公允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。

1.3 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.

1.4 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 cash flow hedge or 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.

財務報表附註 (續)**1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1.4 外幣換算 (續)**

對於非貨幣性項目，其兌換差額會列作公允價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。

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。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，並確認於收益表內。

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

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)**

Translation differences on non-monetary items 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.

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 rates 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. When a foreign entity is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

1.5 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.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.5 衍生金融工具及對沖會計（續）****1.5 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)**

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，而主合同並非以公允價值變化計入損益時，這些嵌藏式衍生金融工具需要單獨以公允價值計量，並且其公允價值變動計入收益表。

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.

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，其公允價值變動即時於收益表內確認。

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.

對於被界定為對沖工具，並有效地對沖的衍生金融工具，確認其收益或虧損的方法是按被對沖項目的性質而定。本集團界定若干衍生金融工具如下：

For derivative instruments designated as hedging instrument and are effectively hedged, the method of recognising the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as follows:

(a) 對沖與已確認之資產、負債相關，或與高度可能發生的預期交易相關，並高度可能發生的未來現金流的某一特定風險（現金流對沖）。

(a) Hedges of a particular risk associated with a highly probable future cash flow attributable to a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecasted transaction (cash flow hedge).

被界定為此類對沖之衍生金融工具，會採用對沖會計入賬。

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way.

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允價值或現金流變動，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。

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 flow 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)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.5 衍生金融工具及對沖會計（續）****1.5 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)****(a) 現金流對沖**

對於已被界定為符合採用現金流對沖，並且有效的衍生金融工具，其公允值變動的有效部分將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。於權益內累計的金額，會於被對沖項目影響損益期間重新分類至收益表內。

當對沖工具到期或被出售，或當對沖不再符合對沖會計之要求，任何已記入權益的累計收益或虧損仍保留於權益內，直至預期交易最終被確認時，才確認於收益表內。當預期交易預計不會再發生時，累計於權益的收益或虧損會即時被重新分類至收益表內。

(b) 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。

1.6 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，並把淨額於資產負債表內列賬。

(a) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the income statement in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any accumulated gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised in the income statement when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the accumulated gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified to the income statement.

(b) 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.

1.6 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.7 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。

1.7 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.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.7 利息收入及支出、服務費及佣金收入及支出（續）**

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。

1.8 金融資產

本集團將金融資產分為四類：以公允價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，並以公允價值作初始確認。除以公允價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) 以公允價值變化計入損益之金融資產

這類金融資產包括兩個細項：持作交易用途的金融資產，以及購入時即界定為以公允價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。

1.7 Interest income and expense and fee and commission income and expense (continued)

Fee and commission income and expenses 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 the other participants.

1.8 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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.8 金融資產 (續)****1.8 Financial assets (continued)****(1) 以公允價值變化計入損益之金融資產 (續)****(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)**

除持作交易用途的金融資產外，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允價值變化計入損益之金融資產：

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:

- 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，其表現是按公允價值為基礎來衡量，並按此基礎將該組金融工具的資訊向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。

- 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 Management; or
- relates to financial assets containing one or more embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flow resulting from those financial assets.

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

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.

該等資產的公允價值變化所產生的損益(不包括利息部分)計入淨交易性收益/虧損或界定為以公允價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.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.8 金融資產（續）****1.8 Financial assets (continued)****(2) 貸款及應收款**

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。貸款及應收款以公允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。

(2) Loans and receivables

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) 持有至到期日金融投資

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允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。

(3) Held-to-maturity financial investments

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.

(4) 可供出售金融投資

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。

(4) Available-for-sale financial investments

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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.8 金融資產 (續)****1.8 Financial assets (continued)****(4) 可供出售金融投資
(續)****(4) Available-for-sale financial investments (continued)**

可供出售金融資產以公允價值加上直接相關的交易費用進行初始入賬，並以公允價值進行後續計量。因該等投資之公允價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，重新分類日的公允價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新分類至損益。

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1.4。

The treatment of translation differences on available-for-sale securities is dealt with in Note 1.4.

1.9 金融負債**1.9 Financial liabilities**

本集團按以下類別分類金融負債：公允價值變化計入損益之金融負債、存款、已發行債務證券及存款證及其他負債。所有金融負債於交易發生時界定其分類並以公允價值進行初始確認。

The Group classifies its financial liabilities under the following categories: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, deposits, debt securities and certificate of deposit in issue, and other liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified at inception and recognised initially at fair value.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.9 金融負債 (續)****1.9 Financial liabilities (continued)****(1) 公允價值變化計入損益之金融負債**

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。交易性負債以公允價值列賬，公允價值之變動所產生的收益或虧損確認於收益表內。

(1) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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.

(2) 存款、已發行債務證券及存款證及其他負債

除被分類為交易性負債外，存款、已發行債務證券及存款證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。

(2) Deposit, debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue, and other liabilities

Deposits, debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue and other liabilities, other than those classified as trading liabilities 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.

1.10 財務擔保合約**1.10 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允價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)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.11 金融工具的確認和終止確認**

以公允價值變化計入損益、可供出售及持有至到期日之金融資產，其買賣會於交易當日（即本集團購入或售出資產當日）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，該金融負債才可從資產負債表上終止確認。

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」。

1.11 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 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 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 balance sheet when and only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.11 金融工具的確認和終止確認（續）**

「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，並仍列為金融投資或以公允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，於資產負債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資產負債表上。出售價與回購價之差額則以實際利息法於協議年期內分期確認為利息收入或利息支出。

1.12 公允值計量

本集團於每個會計結算日以公允值計量房產及投資物業、貴金屬及部分金融工具。公允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。

計量資產或負債公允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。

非金融資產之公允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。

1.11 Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments (continued)

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 financial investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Reverse repos or securities borrowing are initially recorded in the balance sheet 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 balance sheet. 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.

1.12 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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.12 公允值計量 (續)**

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允值，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。

1.13 貴金屬

貴金屬包括黃金。貴金屬以其公允值作初始確認和其後重估。貴金屬於進行市場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。

1.14 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：

1.12 Fair value measurement (continued)

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.

1.13 Precious metals

Precious metals comprise gold. 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.

1.14 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:

財務報表附註（續）
Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
1. 主要會計政策（續）
1. Significant accounting policies (continued)
1.14 金融資產減值（續）
1.14 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

- (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。

- (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) 以攤餘成本計量的金融資產

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。

(1) Financial 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)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.14 金融資產減值 (續)****1.14 Impairment of financial assets (continued)****(1) 以攤餘成本計量的金融資產 (續)**

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允值，並以此作為基準計算減值。

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。

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。

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。

(1) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

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.

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.

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.

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)**1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1.14 金融資產減值 (續)****(1) 以攤餘成本計量的金融資產 (續)**

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。

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。

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。

(2) 被分類為可供出售的金融資產

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允值之差額，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，會考慮其公允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允值增加，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，之後的公允值變化會透過其他全面收益確認於可供出售證券公允值變動儲備，減值損失不會通過收益表回撥。

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.14 Impairment of financial assets (continued)****(1) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)**

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.

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.

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) Financial assets classified as available-for-sale

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)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.15 對附屬公司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」是以公允值低於其原成本值之時期作評價。

資產的賬面值超過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允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。

在本銀行的資產負債表，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資產負債表內已包括商譽的淨資產值時，則需要做投資減值測試。

1.16 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。

1.15 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 balance sheet, 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 balance sheet exceeds the carrying amount of that entity's net assets including goodwill in its consolidated balance sheet.

1.16 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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.16 投資物業 (續)****1.16 Investment properties (continued)**

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,投資物業按公允值計量。

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

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的一部分。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,則以公允值計量。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。

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.

任何公允值之變動會直接於收益表內確認。

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

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允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允值之間的差額作為房產重估,確認於其他全面收益內。惟若公允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。

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.

財務報表附註 (續)**1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1.17 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允值扣除隨後發生之累計折舊列示。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。

所有器材及設備均以歷史成本扣除累計折舊列賬。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。

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。

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.17 Properties, plant and equipment**

Properties are mainly branches and office premises. Premises are shown at fair value based on periodic, at least annual, valuations by external independent valuers less subsequent accumulated depreciation. 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.

All plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. 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 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.

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)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.17 物業、器材及設備 (續)****1.17 Properties, plant and equipment (continued)**

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允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。

出售之收益及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，並於收益表內確認。

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 and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount, relevant taxes and expenses. These are recognised in the income statement.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.18 租賃****1.18 Leases****(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。

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的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，按租賃資產之公允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允值列賬。

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。

(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.

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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.19 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。

1.20 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。

1.21 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。

1.19 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.

1.20 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.

1.21 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.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.21 僱員福利（續）****1.21 Employee benefits (continued)****(2) 有償缺勤（續）**

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。

(2) Leave entitlements (continued)

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) 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。

(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.

(4) 界定利益福利計劃

本集團設置了一項非存置基金的界定利益福利計劃，此界定利益福利計劃所提供福利之成本是以預期累計福利單位精算估值方法計算。

(4) Defined benefit plan

The Group operates a defined benefit plan which is unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method.

重新計量界定利益福利計劃之精算盈虧會在發生期內即時確認於綜合資產負債表內，並同時透過借記或貸記其他全面收益列入留存溢利。重新計量之盈虧不會在往後年度重分類至損益。

Remeasurements arising from actuarial gains and losses of the defined benefit plan, is recognised immediately in the consolidated balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained profits through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

往年服務成本在以下情況之較早者確認於損益：

- 界定利益福利計劃作出修訂或削減之日；及
- 本集團確認重組相關費用之日。

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss at the earlier of:

- the date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- the date that the Group recognises restructuring-related costs.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.21 僱員福利 (續)****1.21 Employee benefits (continued)****(4) 界定利益福利計劃 (續)****(4) Defined benefit plan (continued)**

淨利息是以折現率與界定利益福利計劃淨資產或淨負債計算所得，本集團就以下界定利益福利計劃承擔之變動按其性質確認於綜合收益表內之利息支出或經營支出：

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under “interest expenses” and “operating expenses” in the consolidated income statement by function:

- 服務成本包括當期及以往的服務成本、削減福利之盈虧及非經常性之結算。
- 淨利息支出或收入。

- service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- net interest expense or income

1.22 本期及遞延所得稅項**1.22 Current and deferred income taxes**

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。

Tax expenses 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.

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。

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.

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。

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.

財務報表附註 (續)**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.22 本期及遞延所得稅項 (續)****1.22 Current and deferred income taxes (continued)**

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。

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.

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。

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.

遞延所得稅項乃記於收益表內。但因可供出售證券的公允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。

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.

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。

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)****1. 主要會計政策 (續)****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.23 收回資產**

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

1.24 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。

1.25 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。

1.23 Repossessed assets

Repossessed 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 balance sheet. Subsequently, repossessed 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".

1.24 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.

1.25 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.

財務報表附註（續）**Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****1. 主要會計政策（續）****1. Significant accounting policies (continued)****1.25 或然負債及或然資產（續）****1.25 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets (continued)**

或然資產不會被確認，但如果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。

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.

1.26 有關連人士**1.26 Related parties**

就此等財務報表而言，若一方人士(i)能控制、共同控制本集團、或對本集團有重大影響力；(ii)與本集團同屬一財務報告集團的成員，例如：母公司、附屬公司、同系附屬公司；(iii)為本集團或母公司集團中的聯營公司或合資企業；(iv)為本集團或母公司的主要高層人員；(v)與本集團受到共同控制；(vi)被識別為受第(iv)類人士所控制的企業；及(vii)向本集團或本集團之母公司提供主要管理人員服務，則該等人士被視為有關連人士。有關連人士可為個人或企業。

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Group if that party (i) controls, jointly controls or has significant influence over the Group; (ii) is a member of the same financial reporting group, such as parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries; (iii) is an associate or a joint venture of the Group or parent reporting group; (iv) is a key management personnel of the Group or parents; (v) is subject to common control with the Group; (vi) is an entity in which a person identified in (iv) controls; and (vii) provides key management personnel services to the Group or its parent. Related parties may be individuals or entities.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 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。

2. 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 ensure 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.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****金融風險管理架構（續）**

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；批准高層次的風險管理政策，並監督其執行；向董事會建議風險管理高層架構，包括總裁最高信貸審批權限及信貸審批委員會的信貸審批範圍。如風險管理委員會認為交易過於重大而應由董事會批准，可把該筆交易申請提交董事會。風險管理委員會從風險管理角度評估本銀行薪酬激勵機制是否符合風險文化及風險承受水平，及具體薪酬是否適當反映所承受的風險及由此產生的結果。並協助培養集團穩固的風險文化。稽核委員會協助董事會履行內部監控系統的監控職責。

信貸審批委員會負責在董事會授權範圍內審批信貸業務及對信貸業務進行監控工作。總裁負責組織落實董事會所確立的風險管理策略及目標，管理各類風險，在董事會授權範圍內審批重大風險承擔或交易。

本集團的不同單位具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。

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。

Financial risk management framework (continued)

The Risk Management Committee, a standing committee established by the Board of Directors, is responsible for overseeing the Group's various types of risks, approving high-level risk management policies and monitoring their implementation, recommending senior risk management organisational structure to the Board, including credit approval authority for the Chief Executive and scope of credit approval for the Credit Approval Committee. The Risk Management Committee would refer any specific transaction to the Board if it is deemed so significant that Board approval is desirable. The Risk Management Committee, from the risk management viewpoint assesses whether incentives created by the remuneration system are aligned with the risk culture and risk appetite, and whether remuneration awards appropriately reflect the level of risk-taking and consequences. It also assists to fostering a strong risk culture within the Group. The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its role in overseeing the internal control system.

The Credit Approval Committee is responsible for credit approval within the authorisation granted by the Board of Directors and monitoring the credit activities of the Group. The Chief Executive is responsible for organising and implementing the risk management strategies and objectives established by the Board of Directors, managing various risks and approving significant risk exposures or transactions within the authorisation granted by the Board of Directors.

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.

The Group has put in place appropriate internal control systems, including establishment of an organisational 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.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****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。策略發展單位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單位負責對風險評估結果進行審核。

除負責新產品開發項目的管理工作外，產品管理單位與風險評估單位共同負責識別和評估項目所涉及的各项風險。風險評估單位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，只有在風險評估單位滿意盡職審查結果，有關產品才可推出市場。

對於提供予客戶的財資產品則採納更審慎的方法，所有新的財資產品在推出前，都必須經由專責委員會審批同意通過。

2.1 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。

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 strategic development unit shall ensure the plans are aligned with the Group's overall strategies. Units 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 work closely with relevant risk evaluating units to identify and assess the risks of new products. Risk evaluating units 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 units.

A prudent approach is adopted in offering treasury products to our customers. All new treasury products require approval from a specialised committee before launching.

2.1 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.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險（續）****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。

信貸管理委員會是由總裁授權設立的管理委員會，負責落實信貸風險管理策略及審議信貸政策，同時監察本集團信貸組合、信貸資產質素、風險集中程度。本集團的不同單位具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。風險管理單位獨立於業務單位，負責信貸風險的日常管理，對信貸風險的識別、量度、評估、監督、匯報和控制進行獨立的盡職調查，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，並向信貸管理委員會、總裁、信貸審批委員會及風險管理委員會報告。

南洋商業銀行（中國）有限公司（「南商（中國）」）設有獨立的風險監控團隊，監控信貸風險相關情況，並定期向本銀行提交管理信息和報告。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)**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 organisational structure establishes a clear set of authority and responsibility for monitoring compliance with policies, procedures and limits.

The Credit and Loans Management Committee, a management committee authorised by the Chief Executive, is responsible for the implementation of the credit risk management strategies as well as the approval of credit policies. It also monitors the Group's loan portfolio, quality of credit asset and risk concentration level. Different units of the Group have their respective credit risk management responsibilities. Business units act as the first line of defence. The risk management units, which are independent from the business units, are responsible for the day-to-day management of credit risks and have the primary responsibilities for providing an independent due diligence through identifying, measuring, evaluating, monitoring, reporting and controlling credit risk to ensure an effective checks and balances, as well as drafting, reviewing and updating credit risk management policies and procedures. They report directly to the Credit and Loans Management Committee, Chief Executive, Credit Approval Committee and Risk Management Committee.

Nanyang Commercial Bank (China), Limited ("NCB (China)") sets up independent risk monitoring teams to monitor credit risk, and submits management information and reports to the Bank on a regular basis.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險（續）****信貸風險管理架構（續）**

董事會是最終的信貸權力來源，董事會授權信貸審批委員會及總裁審批信貸業務。總裁在董事會授予之權限內按管理需要轉授權予信貸業務相關人員。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。

信貸風險評估及監控

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。

貸款

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。所有授信申請須經風險評估及適當審批。除一些符合指定條件的授信外，一般情況下大部份授信須經獨立的風險管理單位人員進行貸前審核。該些指定授信會由獨立於前線業務單位的指定單位作貸後檢（抽）查。非零售風險承擔授信申請需確定債務人評級（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；零售授信交易包括零售小企業貸款、住宅按揭貸款、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。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)**Credit risk management framework (continued)**

The Board of Directors is the ultimate source of credit authority. The Board of Directors delegates credit approval authority to the Credit Approval Committee and the Chief Executive. Based on management needs, the Chief Executive can further delegate to the credit-related subordinates within the 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 size of the credit exposure.

Credit risk measurement and control

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

Advances

Different credit approval and control procedures are adopted according to the level of risk associated with the customer, counterparty or transaction. All credit applications are subject to thorough risk assessment and proper approval. In general, most of the credit applications will be reviewed and assessed by independent officer(s) of risk management unit(s) before approval, with exceptions given to designated advances which satisfy certain conditions. After funding being drawn, these designated advances will be (randomly) reviewed by designated unit(s) which is(are) independent from the front line business units. Obligor ratings (in terms of probability of default) and facility ratings (in terms of loss given default) are assigned to credit applications for non-retail exposures 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, personal loans, etc. Loan grades, obligor and facility ratings as well as loss estimates (if applicable) are used to support credit approval.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險 (續)****信貸風險評估及監控 (續)***貸款 (續)*

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。

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。

信貸風險管理報告會定期或不定期提供予管理層、信貸審批委員會、執行委員會、風險管理委員會及董事會, 以供其持續監控信貸風險。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)**Credit risk measurement and control (continued)***Advances (continued)*

The Group also uses loan grades, obligor ratings and loss estimates (if applicable) to support monitoring, reporting and analysis of credit risk. 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.

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.

Regular or ad hoc credit risk management information reports are provided to the Management, Credit Approval Committee, Executive Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors to facilitate their continuous monitoring of credit risk.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險（續）****信貸風險評估及監控（續）***貸款（續）*

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。

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：

「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。

「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。

「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。

「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。

「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。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)**Credit risk measurement and control (continued)***Advances (continued)*

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

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

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

“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.

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

“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.

“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)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險（續）****信貸風險評估及監控（續）***債務證券及衍生產品*

對於債務證券及證券化資產的投資，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，以管理債務證券及證券化資產的信貸風險；對於衍生產品，本集團會採用客戶限額及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。

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。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)**Credit risk measurement and control (continued)***Debt securities and derivatives*

For investments in debt securities and securitisation assets, 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. On-going monitoring and stop-loss procedures are established.

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 failure 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.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險 (續)****抵押品及其他改善信貸條件**

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。

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。

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)。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)**Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements**

The valuation and management of collateral have been documented in the credit risk management policies and procedures which cover acceptance criteria, validity of collateral, loan-to-value ratio, haircut ratio, valuation and insurance, etc. The collateral is revalued on a regular basis, though the frequency and the method used varies with the type of collateral involved and the nature and the risk of the underlying credit. 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 primary beneficiary.

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

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)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險 (續)****2.1 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.

公允值變化計入損益之金融資產及金融投資**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial investments**

一般不會就債務證券尋求抵押品。

Collateral is generally not sought on debt securities.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險 (續)****2.1 Credit risk (continued)****(A) 信貸風險承擔 (續)****(A) Credit exposures (continued)**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 主協議為做場外衍生交易提供合約框架,並載有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") derivative 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

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。或然負債及承擔之主要組合及性質已載於附註 36,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 14.48% (2016 年 : 14.05%)。

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 components and nature of contingent liabilities and commitments are disclosed in Note 36. 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, 14.48% (2016: 14.05%) was covered by collateral as at 31 December 2017.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
(B) 總貸款及其他賬項

提取減值準備前之總貸款及其他賬項按產品類別概述如下：

客戶貸款
個人

- 按揭
- 信用卡
- 其他

公司

- 商業貸款
- 貿易融資

貿易票據
2.1 Credit risk (continued)
(B) Gross advances and other accounts

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

Advances to customers
Personal

- Mortgages
- Credit cards
- Others

Corporate

- Commercial loans
- Trade finance

Trade bills

	2017	2016
	港幣千元	港幣千元
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	27,521,697	26,219,040
	253,087	441,046
	13,921,666	11,549,920
	185,746,630	141,974,726
	7,764,256	7,596,230
	235,207,336	187,780,962
	1,526,269	5,665,154
	236,733,605	193,446,116

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。

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 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.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.1 信貸風險 (續)****(B) 總貸款及其他賬項
(續)**

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。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)**(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**

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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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 Pass	需要關注 Special mention	次級或以下 Substandard or below	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
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
個人	Personal				
- 按揭	- Mortgages	27,230,431	11,275	10,191	27,251,897
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	235,714	-	-	235,714
- 其他	- Others	13,820,661	17,581	916	13,839,158
公司	Corporate				
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	182,868,355	1,764,807	27,723	184,660,885
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	7,652,564	26,793	-	7,679,357
		231,807,725	1,820,456	38,830	233,667,011
貿易票據	Trade bills	1,526,269	-	-	1,526,269
		233,333,994	1,820,456	38,830	235,193,280

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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 (續)**
(a) Advances neither overdue nor impaired (continued)

		2016			
		合格 Pass	需要關注 Special mention	次級或以下 Substandard or below	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
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
個人	Personal				
- 按揭	- Mortgages	25,885,478	40,898	987	25,927,363
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	410,212	19	-	410,231
- 其他	- Others	11,492,203	18,074	-	11,510,277
公司	Corporate				
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	139,339,502	1,844,628	2,556	141,186,686
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	7,453,678	61,053	-	7,514,731
		184,581,073	1,964,672	3,543	186,549,288
貿易票據	Trade bills	5,665,154	-	-	5,665,154
		<u>190,246,227</u>	<u>1,964,672</u>	<u>3,543</u>	<u>192,214,442</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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 Credit risk (continued)
**(B) 總貸款及其他賬項
(續)**
(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)
(b) 逾期末減值貸款
(b) Advances overdue but not impaired

總逾期末減值貸款分析如下：

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

		2017				
		逾期超過 3 個月 但不超過 6 個月 Overdue for six months or less but over three months or less	逾期超過 6 個月 但不超過 1 年 Overdue for one year or less but over six months	逾期 超過 1 年 Overdue for over one year	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
客戶貸款	Advances to customers					
個人	Personal					
- 按揭	- Mortgages	202,253	3,018	4,934	14,051	224,256
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	10,594	-	-	-	10,594
- 其他	- Others	56,620	1,237	9,302	492	67,651
公司	Corporate					
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	180,321	-	-	2,414	182,735
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	14,223	17,371	-	-	31,594
		464,011	21,626	14,236	16,957	516,830

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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
(續)**
(b) Advances overdue but not impaired (continued)

		2016				
		逾期超過 3 個月 但不超過 6 個月 Overdue for three months or less 港幣千元 HK\$'000	逾期超過 6 個月 Overdue for 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	214,590	4,298	1,478	30,167	250,533
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	16,847	-	-	-	16,847
- 其他	- Others	32,829	664	559	517	34,569
公司	Corporate					
- 商業貸款	- Commercial loans	246,822	1,743	4,998	-	253,563
- 貿易融資	- Trade finance	6,722	1,225	-	-	7,947
		517,810	7,930	7,035	30,684	563,459

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
**(B) 總貸款及其他賬項
(續)**
(c) 減值貸款

已個別識別減值
貸款按產品類別
分析如下：

2.1 Credit risk (continued)
(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)
(c) Impaired advances

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	45,544	46,557	41,144	36,522
- 信用卡	6,779	-	13,968	-
- 其他	14,857	11,381	5,074	12,021
公司	Corporate			
- 商業貸款	903,010	74,537	534,477	236,903
- 貿易融資	53,305	-	73,552	1,920
	1,023,495	132,475	668,215	287,366
就上述貸款作出 之減值準備			474,566	
			819,992	
			2017	2016
			港幣千元	港幣千元
			HK\$'000	HK\$'000
就上述有抵押品覆 蓋的客戶貸款之 抵押品市值		132,475		287,366
上述有抵押品覆蓋 之客戶貸款		118,175		113,048
上述沒有抵押品覆 蓋之客戶貸款		905,320		555,167

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
**(B) 總貸款及其他賬項
(續)**
(c) 減值貸款 (續)

減值準備已考慮
上述貸款之抵押
品價值。

於 2017 年 12 月
31 日，沒有減值
之 貿 易 票 據
(2016 年：
無)。

特定分類或減值
之客戶貸款分析
如下：

特定分類或減值之
客戶貸款總額

特定分類或減值之
客戶貸款總額對
客戶貸款總額比
率

就上述貸款作個別
評估之減值準備

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。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)
(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)
(c) Impaired advances (continued)

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

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

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
Gross classified or impaired advances to customers	<u>1,129,546</u>	<u>740,215</u>
Gross classified or impaired advances to customers as a percentage of gross advances to customers	<u>0.48%</u>	<u>0.39%</u>
Individually assessed impairment allowances made in respect of such advances	<u>819,789</u>	<u>474,147</u>

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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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 Amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	佔客戶貸款總額 百分比 % of gross advances to customers	金額 Amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	佔客戶貸款總額 百分比 % of gross advances to customers
客戶貸款總額， 已逾期：				
- 超過 3 個月 但不超過 6 個月	157,953	0.07%	205,766	0.11%
- 超過 6 個月 但不超過 1 年	321,281	0.13%	121,647	0.07%
- 超過 1 年	583,352	0.25%	339,655	0.18%
逾期超過 3 個月 之貸款	<u>1,062,586</u>	<u>0.45%</u>	<u>667,068</u>	<u>0.36%</u>
就上述貸款作個別 評估之減值準備				
	<u>805,993</u>		<u>421,834</u>	

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	港幣千元	港幣千元
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
就上述有抵押品覆蓋的客戶貸款之抵押品市值	<u>287,524</u>	<u>320,355</u>
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of such advances to customers		
上述有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	<u>170,879</u>	<u>136,249</u>
Covered portion of such advances to customers		
上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	<u>891,707</u>	<u>530,819</u>
Uncovered portion of such advances to customers		

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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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		Amount	
	港幣千元 HK\$'000		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”	8,506	0.00%	2,292	0.00%

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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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	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	13,314,714	14.94%	-	-	-	38,388
- 物業投資	- Property investment	11,619,518	91.75%	17,266	13,598	12,958	84,720
- 金融業	- Financial concerns	14,241,301	3.27%	-	-	-	39,958
- 股票經紀	- Stockbrokers	235	100.00%	-	-	-	2
- 批發及零售業	- Wholesale and retail trade	8,933,689	54.41%	64,104	211,546	50,606	47,909
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	11,387,243	19.72%	24,235	29,619	14,885	41,452
- 運輸及運輸設備	- Transport and transport equipment	4,472,168	13.74%	-	366	-	13,678
- 休閒活動	- Recreational activities	15,453	6.31%	-	-	-	118
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	3,602,709	1.07%	-	-	-	14,047
- 其他	- Others	16,785,387	56.65%	150,236	175,532	78,110	82,927
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	269,153	100.00%	390	5,784	-	137
- 購買其他住宅物業之貸款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	13,108,084	99.90%	5,286	74,123	-	5,730
- 其他	- Others	9,483,433	77.35%	1,903	28,425	-	4,126
在香港使用之貸款總額	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	107,233,087	47.64%	263,420	538,993	156,559	373,192
貿易融資	Trade finance	9,538,676	20.30%	94,677	100,438	51,024	61,053
在香港以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	118,435,573	34.05%	771,449	888,506	612,206	782,780
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	235,207,336	39.69%	1,129,546	1,527,937	819,789	1,217,025

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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	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	逾期 Overdue	個別評估之 減值準備 Individually assessed impairment allowances	組合評估之 減值準備 Collectively assessed impairment allowances
		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
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	9,395,050	6.41%	-	-	-	21,917
- 物業投資	- Property investment	10,775,101	84.72%	29,680	26,154	762	94,939
- 金融業	- Financial concerns	11,037,686	3.70%	-	-	-	23,910
- 批發及零售業	- Wholesale and retail trade	8,029,810	43.50%	75,789	102,065	52,168	53,357
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	8,334,113	20.75%	35,676	33,786	15,582	31,662
- 運輸及運輸設備	- Transport and transport equipment	5,973,029	11.14%	-	360	-	39,465
- 休閒活動	- Recreational activities	3,437	29.82%	-	-	-	18
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	2,272,628	1.14%	-	-	-	4,733
- 其他	- Others	12,915,062	56.98%	10,631	47,460	5,528	71,099
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	293,571	99.79%	751	9,536	-	210
- 購買其他住宅物業之貸款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	13,105,671	99.93%	6,995	84,233	-	6,049
- 其他	- Others	8,782,704	71.29%	1,864	28,094	186	5,058
在香港使用之貸款總額	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	90,917,862	47.37%	161,386	331,688	74,226	352,417
貿易融資	Trade finance	7,596,230	23.78%	75,083	81,499	58,242	42,275
在香港以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	89,266,870	37.67%	503,746	795,102	341,679	457,685
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	187,780,962	41.81%	740,215	1,208,289	474,147	852,377

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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 港幣千元 HK\$'000	撇銷特定 分類或 減值貸款 Classified or impaired loans written off 港幣千元 HK\$'000	新提 減值準備 New impairment allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	撇銷特定 分類或 減值貸款 Classified or impaired loans written off 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	13,135	-	3,334	2,497
- 物業投資	- Property investment	13,103	-	2,629	1,351
- 金融業	- Financial concerns	34,017	-	-	-
- 股票經紀	- Stockbrokers	2	-	-	-
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	1	-	-	-
- 批發及零售業	- Wholesale and retail trade	3,719	1,268	8,723	8,891
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	4,796	1,508	1,885	409
- 運輸及運輸設備	- Transport and transport equipment	185	-	1,307	236
- 休閒活動	- Recreational activities	81	-	-	-
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	7,078	-	246	1,386
- 其他	- Others	75,014	2,046	175	833
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	-	2	-	-
- 其他	- Others	2,392	3,587	12,829	13,658
在香港使用之貸款總額	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	153,523	8,411	31,128	29,261
貿易融資	Trade finance	35,235	8,382	38,946	8,132
在香港以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	835,708	290,165	620,538	464,549
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	1,024,466	306,958	690,612	501,942

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
**(B) 總貸款及其他賬項
(續)**
**(f) 客戶貸款集中度
(續)**
**(ii) 按地理區域分
類之客戶貸款
總額**

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

客戶貸款總額
**就客戶貸款總
額作組合評
估之減值準
備**

香港
中國內地
其他

2.1 Credit risk (continued)
(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)
(f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)
(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers

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

Gross advances to customers
**Collectively assessed impairment
allowances in respect of the gross
advances to customers**

Hong Kong
Mainland of China
Others

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	119,688,483	99,595,734
中國內地	101,473,976	78,467,343
其他	14,044,877	9,717,885
	<u>235,207,336</u>	<u>187,780,962</u>
香港	459,189	399,995
中國內地	704,174	414,707
其他	53,662	37,675
	<u>1,217,025</u>	<u>852,377</u>

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	507,437	303,149
中國內地	Mainland of China	1,013,598	895,663
其他	Others	6,902	9,477
		<u>1,527,937</u>	<u>1,208,289</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**

香港	Hong Kong	154,289	36,869
中國內地	Mainland of China	652,800	412,222
其他	Others	245	301
		<u>807,334</u>	<u>449,392</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**

香港	Hong Kong	1,826	3,105
中國內地	Mainland of China	7,022	12,749
其他	Others	148	134
		<u>8,996</u>	<u>15,988</u>

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	296,008	121,649
中國內地	Mainland of China	832,797	617,750
其他	Others	741	816
		<u>1,129,546</u>	<u>740,215</u>

**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**

香港	Hong Kong	165,468	37,167
中國內地	Mainland of China	654,077	436,679
其他	Others	244	301
		<u>819,789</u>	<u>474,147</u>

**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**

香港	Hong Kong	774	705
中國內地	Mainland of China	593	731
		<u>1,367</u>	<u>1,436</u>

財務報表附註 (續)
2. 金融風險管理 (續)
Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 Credit risk (continued)
(C) 收回資產
(C) Repossessed assets

於年內，本集團通過對抵押品行使收回資產權而取得並於12月31日持有的資產，其種類及賬面值概述如下：

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

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	港幣千元	港幣千元
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
商業物業	-	592
住宅物業	<u>42,675</u>	<u>1,031</u>
	<u>42,675</u>	<u>1,623</u>

本集團於2017年12月31日持有的收回資產之估值為港幣164,266,000元（2016年：港幣109,837,000元）。這包括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。

The estimated market value of repossessed assets held by the Group as at 31 December 2017 amounted to HK\$164,266,000 (2016: HK\$109,837,000). The repossessed assets comprise 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.

當收回資產的變現能力受到影響時，本集團將按情況以下列方式處理：

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

- 調整出售價格
 - 連同抵押資產一併出售貸款
 - 安排債務重組
- adjusting the selling prices
 - selling the loans together with the assets
 - arranging loan restructuring

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
(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。

2.1 Credit risk (continued)
(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 Aaa to A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級 Unrated	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
中央銀行	Central banks	25,177,434	-	-	25,177,434
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	17,458,436	8,349,975	22,261,126	48,069,537
		42,635,870	8,349,975	22,261,126	73,246,971
		2016			
		Aaa 至 A3 Aaa to A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級 Unrated	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
中央銀行	Central banks	18,761,393	-	-	18,761,393
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	23,417,390	11,734,600	12,532,312	47,684,302
		42,178,783	11,734,600	12,532,312	66,445,695

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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 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 values 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 Aa1 to Aa3	A1 至 A3 A1 to A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級 Unrated	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
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	22,088,001	9,404,952	45,057,460	8,385,055	19,090,003	104,025,471
持有至到期日證券	Held-to-maturity securities	-	-	3,457,187	-	-	3,457,187
貸款及應收款	Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	3,753,086	3,753,086
公允值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,530,667	311,582	-	-	300,034	4,142,283
		25,618,668	9,716,534	48,514,647	8,385,055	23,143,123	115,378,027
		2016					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3 Aa1 to Aa3	A1 至 A3 A1 to A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級 Unrated	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
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	13,616,860	23,809,336	15,150,997	7,729,268	9,791,483	70,097,944
持有至到期日證券	Held-to-maturity securities	207,630	1,856,312	-	-	-	2,063,942
貸款及應收款	Loans and receivables	-	842,909	397,410	-	3,519,496	4,759,815
公允值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,233,647	205,116	241,638	-	-	3,680,401
		17,058,137	26,713,673	15,790,045	7,729,268	13,310,979	80,602,102

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)

2.1 信貸風險 (續)

2.1 Credit risk (continued)

(E) 債務證券及存款證 (續)

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

下表為非逾期或減值之債務證券及存款證於12月31日按發行評級之分析。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 debt securities and certificates of deposit neither overdue nor impaired as at 31 December 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 Unrated	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
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	22,088,001	9,404,952	45,057,460	8,385,055	19,090,003	104,025,471
持有至到期日證券	Held-to-maturity securities	-	-	3,457,187	-	-	3,457,187
貸款及應收款	Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
公允值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,530,667	311,582	-	-	300,034	4,142,283
		25,618,668	9,716,534	48,514,647	8,385,055	19,390,037	111,624,941
		2016					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下 Lower than A3	無評級 Unrated	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
可供出售證券	Available-for-sale securities	13,616,860	23,809,336	15,150,997	7,729,268	9,791,483	70,097,944
持有至到期日證券	Held-to-maturity securities	207,630	1,856,312	-	-	-	2,063,942
貸款及應收款	Loans and receivables	-	842,909	397,410	-	-	1,240,319
公允值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,233,647	205,116	241,638	-	-	3,680,401
		17,058,137	26,713,673	15,790,045	7,729,268	9,791,483	77,082,606

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.1 信貸風險 (續)
2.1 Credit risk (continued)
**(E) 債務證券及存款證
(續)**
(E) Debt securities and certificates of deposit (continued)

下表為減值債務證券之發行評級分析。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 impaired debt securities by issue rating. In the absence of such issue ratings, the ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

		2017					其中：	
		賬面值					累計減值準備	
		Carrying values					Of which	
		Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下	無評級	總計	accumulated	
		Aaa	A1 to A3	Lower	Unrated	Total	impairment	
		港幣千元	港幣千元	than A3	港幣千元	港幣千元	allowances	
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
貸款及應收款	Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	3,753,086	3,753,086	23,416
其中：累計減值準備	Of which accumulated impairment allowances	-	-	-	-	23,416	23,416	
		2016					其中：	
		賬面值					累計減值準備	
		Carrying values					Of which	
		Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下	無評級	總計	accumulated	
		Aaa	A1 to A3	Lower	Unrated	Total	impairment	
		港幣千元	港幣千元	than A3	港幣千元	港幣千元	allowances	
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
貸款及應收款	Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	3,519,496	3,519,496	15,424
其中：累計減值準備	Of which accumulated impairment allowances	-	-	-	-	15,424	15,424	

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，沒有減值之存款證及沒有逾期之債務證券及存款證 (2016 年：無)。

As at 31 December 2017, there were no impaired certificates of deposit and no overdue debt securities and certificates of deposit (2016: Nil).

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險**

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）波動導致整體的外匯、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，有效管理資金業務中可能產生的市場風險，促進資金業務健康發展。

本集團按照風險管理企業管治原則管理市場風險，董事會以及其屬下的風險管理委員會、高層管理人員和市場風險職能單位，各司其職，各負其責。風險管理單位是負責協助高層管理人員履行日常管理職責，獨立監察本集團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水平內。風險暴露情況，每日由獨立單位負責根據已設定的風險限額進行監控，並定期連同損益報告向高層管理人員提交，若持倉超越風險限額，需即時向高層管理人員報告。南商（中國）設有獨立的風險監控團隊，監控每日的市場風險及限額執行情況，並定期向本銀行提交管理信息和報告。

2.2 Market risk

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.

In accordance with the Group's corporate governance principles in respect of risk management, the Board and Risk Management Committee, Senior Management and functional units perform their duties and responsibilities to manage the Group's market risk. The risk management units are responsible for 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, to ensure that the aggregate and individual market risks are within acceptable levels. Independent units are assigned to monitor the risk exposure against risk limits on a daily basis, together with profit and loss reports submitted to Senior Management on a regular basis, while limit excess will be reported to Senior Management at once when it occurs. NCB (China) sets up independent risk monitoring teams to monitor daily market risk and limit compliance, and submit management information and reports to the Bank on a regular basis.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險（續）**

本集團設定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（基點價值）等。主要風險指標和限額視管理需要劃分為四個層級，分別由風險管理委員會、資產負責管理委員會或高層管理人員批准，各單位必須在批核的市場風險指標和限額範圍內開展業務。

(A) 風險值

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天持有期內本集團層面及本銀行的風險值，並設定本集團和本銀行的風險值限額。

2.2 Market risk (continued)

The Group sets up market risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control market risk. Major risk indicators and limits include but not limited to VAR (Value-at-Risk), Stop Loss, Open Position, Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis (Basis Point Value). To meet management requirements, major risk indicators and limits are classified into four levels, and are approved by the Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee or Senior Management respectively. Treasury business units are required to conduct their business within approved market risk indicators and limits.

(A) VAR

The Group uses the VAR to measure and report general market risks to the Risk Management Committee 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 and the Bank over one-day holding period with a 99% confidence level, and sets up the VAR limit of the Group and the Bank.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.2 市場風險 (續)
2.2 Market risk (continued)
(A) 風險值 (續)
(A) VAR (continued)

下表詳述本集團一般市場風險持倉的風險值¹。

The following table sets out the VAR for all general market risk exposure¹ 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	1,501	658	2,509	1,454
		2016	2,008	466	2,670	1,615
匯率風險之風險值	VAR for foreign exchange risk	2017	605	382	2,517	1,252
		2016	1,998	354	2,675	1,535
利率風險之風險值	VAR for interest rate risk	2017	816	92	1,302	464
		2016	215	145	723	348
商品風險之風險值 ²	VAR for commodity risk ²	2017	373	-	378	154
		2016	-	-	128	44

註：
1. 不包括外匯結構性敞口的風險值。
2. 商品業務及敞口始於 2016 年 11 月

Note:
1. Structural FX positions have been excluded.
2. Position in commodity since Nov-2016.

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險（續）****(A) 風險值（續）**

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：

- 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；
- 一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，可能未及在一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。

2.2 Market risk (continued)**(A) VAR (continued)**

Although VAR is a valuable guide to risk, it should always be viewed in the context of its limitations. For example:

- 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.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險 (續)****2.2 Market risk (continued)****(A) 風險值 (續)****(A) VAR (continued)**

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及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 not covered by VAR. The market risk stress testing includes sensitivity testing on changes in risk factors with various degrees of severity, as well as scenario analysis on historical events including the 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 managed at 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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.2 市場風險 (續)
2.2 Market risk (continued)
(B) 外匯風險 (續)
(B) Currency risk (continued)

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。

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		其他外幣	外幣總額
		US	人民幣	Other	Total
		Dollars	Renminbi	foreign	foreign
		currencies			
		currencies			
現貨資產	Spot assets	87,459,891	154,080,434	11,661,967	253,202,292
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(89,716,626)	(146,133,803)	(12,057,840)	(247,908,269)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	14,502,233	4,537,116	3,693,458	22,732,807
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(12,446,022)	(11,196,755)	(3,269,094)	(26,911,871)
(短) / 長盤淨額	Net (short)/long position	(200,524)	1,286,992	28,491	1,114,959
結構性倉盤淨額	Net structural position	9,437,640	9,577,159	-	19,014,799
		2016			
		港幣千元等值			
		Equivalent in thousand of HK\$			
		美元		其他外幣	外幣總額
		US	人民幣	Other	Total
		Dollars	Renminbi	foreign	foreign
		currencies			
		currencies			
現貨資產	Spot assets	89,820,749	116,285,504	8,951,419	215,057,672
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(73,408,148)	(114,083,563)	(6,962,887)	(194,454,598)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	24,235,532	18,169,822	2,851,778	45,257,132
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(38,954,759)	(20,994,854)	(4,819,645)	(64,769,258)
長 / (短) 盤淨額	Net long/(Short) position	1,693,374	(623,091)	20,665	1,090,948
結構性倉盤淨額	Net structural position	121,810	8,554,006	-	8,675,816

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial statements (continued)****2. 金融風險管理（續）** **2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險（續）****2.2 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。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：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。

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: 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.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險 (續)****2.2 Market risk (continued)****(C) 利率風險 (續)****(C) Interest rate risk (continued)**

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。財務管理處主責利率風險管理，在資金處的配合下，財務管理處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，向管理層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 Asset and Liability Management Committee exercises its oversight of interest rate risk in accordance with the "Banking Book Interest Rate Risk Management Policy" approved by Risk Management Committee. Financial Management Division is responsible for interest rate risk management. With the cooperation of the Treasury Division, Financial Management Division assists the Asset and Liability Management Committee 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 Management and Risk Management Committee.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險（續）****2.2 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、久期、基點現值(PVBP)、淨利息波動比率(NII)、經濟價值波動比率(EV)等，並定期監控。主要風險指標和限額劃分三個層級，分別由風險管理委員會、資產負債管理委員會及中台副總裁批准。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，並考慮現行的利率風險監控機制是否足夠。如擬推出的新產品或新業務對銀行利率風險造成重大影響，須報風險管理委員會批准。

The Group sets out interest rate risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control interest rate risk. The indicators and limits include, but are not limited to, repricing gap limits, basis risk, duration, price value of a basis point ("PVBP"), net interest income sensitivity ratio ("NII"), economic value sensitivity ratio ("EV"), monitored on a regular basis. The indicators and limits are classified into three levels, which are approved by the Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee and Deputy Chief Executive of Middle-office respectively. 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 Risk Management Committee for approval.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險 (續)****2.2 Market risk (continued)****(C) 利率風險 (續)****(C) Interest rate risk (continued)**

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的影響。

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 Risk Management Committee 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 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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.2 市場風險 (續)
2.2 Market risk (continued)
(C) 利率風險 (續)
(C) Interest rate risk (continued)

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、美元及人民幣的收益率曲線平行上移 100 個基點，其他因素不變情況下，對集團未來 12 個月的淨利息收入及對儲備的敏感度如下：

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, the sensitivities on net interest income over a twelve-month period and on reserves for the Group would have been as follows:

		於 12 月 31 日對未來 12 個月 淨利息收入的影響		於 12 月 31 日對儲備的影響	
		Impact on net interest income over the next twelve months at 31 December		Impact on reserves at 31 December	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
港元	HK Dollar	347,955	344,852	(203,225)	(145,477)
美元	US Dollar	(4,340)	(65,468)	(294,617)	(239,489)
人民幣	Renminbi	(62,200)	(109,140)	(463,945)	(283,703)

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.2 市場風險（續）****2.2 Market risk (continued)****(C) 利率風險（續）****(C) Interest rate risk (continued)**

上述貨幣對淨利息收入的整體正面影響較 2016 年增加主要由於美元及人民幣貨幣的短期檔利率敏感負缺口收窄所致。同時，可供出售證券會因收益率曲線平行上移 100 個基點，預計出現估值減少而令集團儲備減少。儲備減少幅度較 2016 年增加乃由於港元及人民幣資本市場之可供出售證券規模增加。

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 overall positive impact on net interest income of the above currencies has increased when compared with 2016 and is mainly because of the narrowed short term negative repricing gaps in US Dollar and Renminbi. Reserves would have been reduced because of the expected reduction in valuation of available-for-sale securities due to a parallel shift up of 100 basis points in the yield curve. The reduction of reserves is increased compared with 2016 because the sizes of HK Dollar and Renminbi available-for-sale securities in capital market are increased.

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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.2 市場風險 (續)
2.2 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	總計
		Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest-bearing	Total
		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	66,413,742	-	-	-	-	1,322,019	67,735,761
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	-	5,621,865	492,558	-	-	-	6,114,423
公允值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	565,482	652,170	2,888,736	35,895	-	-	4,142,283
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	400,843	400,843
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	142,272,107	52,264,644	34,966,908	4,878,812	314,320	-	234,696,791
金融投資	Financial investments							
- 可供出售	- Available-for-sale	23,016,250	19,360,064	31,118,265	29,812,306	718,586	15,156	104,040,627
- 持有至到期日	- Held-to-maturity	-	-	365,318	3,091,869	-	-	3,457,187
- 貸款及應收款	- Loans and receivables	-	-	620,824	3,132,262	-	-	3,753,086
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	302,702	302,702
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	7,386,981	7,386,981
其他資產(包括遞延稅項資產)	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	-	-	-	-	-	3,031,454	3,031,454
資產總額	Total assets	232,267,581	77,898,743	70,452,609	40,951,144	1,032,906	12,459,155	435,062,138

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.2 市場風險 (續)
2.2 Market risk (continued)
(C) 利率風險 (續)
(C) Interest rate risk (continued)

		2017						
		一至	三至			不計息		
		一個月內	三個月	十二個月	一至五年	五年以上	Non-	
		Up to	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	interest-	
		1 month	months	months	years	5 years	bearing	
		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	
		總計						
		Total						
		港幣千元						
		HK\$'000						
負債	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	22,242,224	2,961,712	2,122,584	-	-	408,987	27,735,507
公允值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,092,997	2,225,148	27,398	-	-	-	4,345,543
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	397,796	397,796
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	188,163,251	54,607,277	61,810,259	8,643,710	71,964	12,119,178	325,415,639
已發行債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	2,960,347	116,337	3,704,524	-	-	6,781,208
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)	3,003,407	1,002,744	7,374,876	630,846	29,972	6,255,520	18,297,365
負債總額	Total liabilities	215,501,879	63,757,228	71,451,454	12,979,080	101,936	19,181,481	382,973,058
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	16,765,702	14,141,515	(998,845)	27,972,064	930,970	(6,722,326)	52,089,080

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.2 市場風險 (續)
2.2 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	總計
		Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest-bearing	Total
		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	50,470,449	-	-	-	-	1,857,134	52,327,583
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	-	4,552,714	10,126,985	-	-	-	14,679,699
公允值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	210,443	2,217,212	1,252,746	-	-	-	3,680,401
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	896,476	896,476
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	126,655,688	26,491,174	34,357,922	4,455,523	157,070	2,215	192,119,592
金融投資	Financial investments							
- 可供出售	- Available-for-sale	11,387,979	15,290,801	20,667,974	22,009,605	741,585	13,381	70,111,325
- 持有至到期日	- Held-to-maturity	-	475,559	426,416	1,161,967	-	-	2,063,942
- 貸款及應收款	- Loans and receivables	115,373	-	1,461,965	3,182,477	-	-	4,759,815
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	383,830	383,830
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	6,929,407	6,929,407
其他資產 (包括遞延稅項資產)	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	-	-	-	-	-	980,639	980,639
資產總額	Total assets	188,839,932	49,027,460	68,294,008	30,809,572	898,655	11,063,082	348,932,709

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.2 市場風險 (續)
2.2 Market risk (continued)
(C) 利率風險 (續)
(C) Interest rate risk (continued)

		2016						
		一至	三至			不計息		
		一個月內	三個月	十二個月	一至五年	五年以上	Non-	
		Up to	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	interest-	
		1 month	months	months	years	5 years	bearing	
		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	
							總計	
							Total	
							港幣千元	
							HK\$'000	
負債	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	12,774,352	5,311,595	11,947,531	-	-	416,732	30,450,210
公允值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,880,498	816,180	526,778	-	-	-	3,223,456
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	934,244	934,244
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	143,254,320	48,321,171	46,879,361	1,631,983	-	17,440,695	257,527,530
已發行債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	541,378	554,559	-	-	1,095,937
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)	8,046,649	804,515	1,839,269	22,513	5,615	6,297,803	17,016,364
負債總額	Total liabilities	165,955,819	55,253,461	61,734,317	2,209,055	5,615	25,089,474	310,247,741
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	22,884,113	(6,226,001)	6,559,691	28,600,517	893,040	(14,026,392)	38,684,968

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.3 流動資金風險**

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。

2.3 Liquidity risk

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.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)

2.3 流動資金風險（續）

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，安排資產組合的結構（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，如貸款承諾和衍生工具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他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。

2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

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 and derivatives. 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.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)

2.3 流動資金風險（續）

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委員會設定的流動資金風險偏好和政策規定。財務管理處主責本集團流動資金風險管理，它與資金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。

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），評估本集團抵禦各種嚴峻流動資金危機的能力。本集團亦建立了資產負債管理系統，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。

2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

Risk Management Committee (RMC) is the decision-making authority of liquidity risk management, and assumes the ultimate responsibility of liquidity risk management. As authorised by RMC, the Asset and Liability Management Committee (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 RMC. Financial Management Division 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.

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) at least on monthly basis to assess the Group's capability to withstand various severe liquidity crises. Also, the Assets and Liabilities Management System is developed to provide data and the preparation for regular management reports to facilitate liquidity risk management duties.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.3 流動資金風險（續）**

本集團根據金管局於2016年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509,487,000元（2016年：港幣457,877,000元），符合內部限額要求。

2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

In accordance with the requirements of Supervisory Policy Manual LM-2 “Sound Systems and controls for Liquidity Risk Management” issued by the HKMA in 2016, 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 day 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\$509,487,000 (2016: HK\$457,877,000) and was in compliance with the internal limit requirements.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.3 流動資金風險（續）**

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正現金流，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或擔保，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，本銀行流動資金緩衝（折扣前）為港幣36,001,595,000元（2016年：港幣28,653,565,000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。

2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

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 positive cash flow 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 or guaranteed 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 Bank's liquidity cushion (before haircut) was HK\$36,001,595,000 (2016: HK\$28,653,565,000). 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.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.3 流動資金風險（續）**

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%。

在部分衍生工具合約中，交易對手有權基於對集團的信用狀況的關注而向集團收取額外的抵押品。

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。

本集團制訂統一的流動資金風險管理政策，附屬銀行根據集團的統一政策，結合自身特點制訂具體的管理辦法，並承擔管理本機構流動資金風險的責任。主要附屬銀行獨立地履行日常風險管理職能，並定期向本集團管理層匯報。

2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

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 consolidated basis. During the year of 2017, the Group is required to maintain a LCR not less than 80%.

In certain derivative contracts, the counterparties have right to request from the Group additional collateral if they have concerns about the Group's creditworthiness.

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 Risk Management Committee for approval.

The Group has established a set of uniform liquidity risk management policies. On the basis of the Group's uniform policy, the principal banking subsidiary develops its own liquidity management policies according to its own characteristics, and assumes its own liquidity risk management responsibility, executes its daily risk management processes independently, and reports to the Group's Management on a regular basis.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.3 流動資金風險 (續) 2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)
(A) 流動性覆蓋比率 (A) Liquidity coverage ratio

		2017 年季度結算至 2017 quarter ended			
		12 月 31 日 31 December	9 月 30 日 30 September	6 月 30 日 30 June	3 月 31 日 31 March
流動性覆蓋比率的平均值	Average value of liquidity coverage ratio	159.33%	168.97%	171.71%	138.03%
		2016 年季度結算至 2016 quarter ended			
		12 月 31 日 31 December	9 月 30 日 30 September	6 月 30 日 30 June	3 月 31 日 31 March
流動性覆蓋比率的平均值	Average value of liquidity coverage ratio	141.78%	165.40%	145.26%	130.84%

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。

流動性覆蓋比率是以綜合基礎計算，並根據《銀行業（流動性）規則》由本銀行及金管局指定之附屬公司組成。

有關流動性覆蓋比率披露的補充資料可於本銀行網頁 www.ncb.com.hk 中「監管披露」一節瀏覽。

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.

The liquidity coverage ratio is computed on the consolidated basis which comprises the positions of the Bank and the subsidiaries specified by the HKMA in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules.

The additional information of liquidity coverage ratio disclosures is available under section "Regulatory Disclosures" on the Bank's website at www.ncb.com.hk.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)

2.3 流動資金風險 (續)

2.3 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 balance sheet 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	總計
		On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite	Total
		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	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	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	28,898,808	38,836,953	-	-	-	-	-	67,735,761
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	-	-	5,501,781	612,642	-	-	-	6,114,423
公允價值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
- 交易性	- Held for trading								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	505,774	592,845	2,830,221	35,895	-	-	3,964,735
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	-	59,708	59,325	58,515	-	-	-	177,548
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	320,883	9,175	34,941	35,844	-	-	-	400,843
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts								
- 客戶貸款	- Advances to customers	15,435,181	10,490,128	10,551,107	56,215,184	99,351,743	40,689,875	437,304	233,170,522
- 貿易票據	- Trade bills	52	215,679	349,354	528,684	432,500	-	-	1,526,269
金融投資	Financial investments								
- 可供出售	- Available-for-sale								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	9,630,379	4,960,998	18,118,138	33,855,225	718,586	-	67,283,326
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	-	1,110,485	1,903,627	13,115,663	3,181,852	-	-	19,311,627
- 其他	- Others	-	10,037,544	6,302,142	1,090,832	-	-	-	17,430,518
- 持有至到期日	- Held-to-maturity								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	1,417	-	371,071	2,927,971	-	-	3,300,459
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	-	1,041	-	600	155,087	-	-	156,728
- 貸款及應收款	- Loans and receivables								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 其他	- Others	-	-	-	620,824	3,132,262	-	-	3,753,086
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,156	15,156
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,702	302,702
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,386,981	7,386,981
其他資產 (包括遞延稅項資產)	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	322,577	2,240,547	2,399	223,227	102,674	-	140,030	3,031,454
資產總額	Total assets	44,977,501	73,138,830	30,258,519	93,821,445	143,175,209	41,408,461	8,282,173	435,062,138

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.3 流動資金風險 (續) 2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)
(B) 到期日分析 (續) (B) Maturity analysis (continued)

		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	總計
		On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite	Total
		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	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
負債	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	1,252,775	17,791,352	2,960,550	2,619,318	2,456,925	654,587	-	27,735,507
公允值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,092,997	2,225,148	27,398	-	-	-	4,345,543
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	99,166	155,539	74,467	68,624	-	-	-	397,796
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	125,552,531	74,369,470	54,918,461	60,348,321	10,154,892	71,964	-	325,415,639
已發行債券證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	2,960,347	116,337	3,704,524	-	-	6,781,208
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)	4,097,624	3,777,774	1,281,587	7,524,167	1,580,162	36,037	14	18,297,365
負債總額	Total liabilities	131,002,096	98,187,132	64,420,560	70,704,165	17,896,503	762,588	14	382,973,058
流動資金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(86,024,595)	(25,048,302)	(34,162,041)	23,117,280	125,278,706	40,645,873	8,282,159	52,089,080

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)

2.3 流動資金風險 (續) 2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(B) 到期日分析 (續) (B) Maturity analysis (continued)

		2016							
		即期	一個月內	一至	三至	一至五年	五年以上	不確定	總計
		On	Up to	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	日期	Total
		demand	1 month	months	months	years	5 years	Indefinite	
		港幣	港幣	港幣	港幣	港幣	港幣	港幣	港幣
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
		HK\$'000	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	22,715,971	29,611,612	-	-	-	-	-	52,327,583
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	-	-	4,552,714	10,126,985	-	-	-	14,679,699
公允價值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
- 交易性	- Held for trading								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	210,443	2,217,212	1,011,108	-	-	-	3,438,763
- 界定為以公允價值變化計入損益	- Designated at fair value through profit or loss								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	-	-	241,638	-	-	-	241,638
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	336,361	62,105	150,734	347,276	-	-	-	896,476
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts								
- 客戶貸款	- Advances to customers	6,757,582	6,710,603	10,567,311	36,092,176	85,944,627	39,903,860	478,279	186,454,438
- 貿易票據	- Trade bills	1,780	1,427,406	1,967,532	2,268,436	-	-	-	5,665,154
金融投資	Financial investments								
- 可供出售	- Available-for-sale								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	3,884,572	10,733,506	9,178,135	22,886,731	739,120	-	47,422,064
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	-	4,504,881	11,055	7,612,342	2,778,873	-	-	14,907,151
- 其他	- Others	-	1,673,061	1,679,707	4,415,961	-	-	-	7,768,729
- 持有至到期日	- Held-to-maturity								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	-	348,456	553,519	1,161,967	-	-	2,063,942
- 貸款及應收款	- Loans and receivables								
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	-	-	1,240,319	-	-	-	1,240,319
- 其他	- Others	-	115,373	-	221,646	3,182,477	-	-	3,519,496
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,381	13,381
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	383,830	383,830
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,929,407	6,929,407
其他資產 (包括遞延稅項資產)	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	357,748	328,403	157,587	85,150	(41,271)	-	93,022	980,639
資產總額	Total assets	30,169,442	48,528,459	32,385,814	73,394,691	115,913,404	40,642,980	7,897,919	348,932,709

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.3 流動資金風險 (續) 2.3 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	總計
		On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite	Total
		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	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
負債	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	1,331,420	10,457,704	4,835,461	11,125,398	2,700,227	-	-	30,450,210
公允價值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,880,498	816,180	526,778	-	-	-	3,223,456
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	110,954	25,609	138,511	535,864	123,306	-	-	934,244
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	102,970,686	55,417,442	50,119,358	47,365,113	1,654,931	-	-	257,527,530
已發行債券證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	-	541,378	554,559	-	-	1,095,937
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)	8,633,899	1,373,150	1,181,545	4,878,344	948,759	667	-	17,016,364
負債總額	Total liabilities	113,046,959	69,154,403	57,091,055	64,972,875	5,981,782	667	-	310,247,741
流動資金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(82,877,517)	(20,625,944)	(24,705,241)	8,421,816	109,931,622	40,642,313	7,897,919	38,684,968

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.3 流動資金風險 (續)****2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)****(B) 到期日分析 (續)****(B) Maturity analysis (continued)**

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。

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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.3 流動資金風險 (續)
2.3 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						
		一至 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	不確定 日期 Indefinite	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
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	19,063,599	2,976,781	2,687,656	2,506,299	654,587	-	27,888,922
公允值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,094,000	2,228,500	27,500	-	-	-	4,350,000
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	199,949,156	55,032,867	60,678,093	10,232,616	71,965	-	325,964,697
已發行債券證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	2,997,241	119,916	4,456,732	-	-	7,573,889
其他金融負債	Other financial liabilities	7,468,414	1,019,882	7,336,935	626,725	36,036	14	16,488,006
金融負債總額	Total financial liabilities	228,575,169	64,255,271	70,850,100	17,822,372	762,588	14	382,265,514
		2016						
		一至 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	不確定 日期 Indefinite	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
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	11,793,677	4,861,160	11,299,739	2,780,866	-	-	30,735,442
公允值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,881,000	817,000	529,000	-	-	-	3,227,000
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	158,435,965	50,246,344	48,055,316	1,728,767	-	-	258,466,392
已發行債券證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	556,295	579,673	-	-	1,135,968
其他金融負債	Other financial liabilities	9,812,259	802,538	4,820,369	62,468	667	-	15,498,301
金融負債總額	Total financial liabilities	181,922,901	56,727,042	65,260,719	5,151,774	667	-	309,063,103

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.3 流動資金風險 (續)****2.3 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允值列示外，下表披露的其他金額均為未經折現的合同現金流。

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.

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 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)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.3 流動資金風險 (續)
2.3 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	225,326	-	-	-	-	225,326
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	10,494,415	1,184,424	6,860,373	-	-	18,539,212
總流出	Total outflow	(10,650,069)	(2,176,030)	(7,737,461)	-	-	(20,563,560)
		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	220,874	-	(8,499)	-	-	212,375
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	22,242,268	11,910,851	18,004,474	-	-	52,157,593
總流出	Total outflow	(22,210,298)	(13,025,286)	(19,871,987)	-	-	(55,107,571)

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.3 流動資金風險 (續)
2.3 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 88,328,968,000 元 (2016 年：港幣 91,641,576,000 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 totalled HK\$88,328,968,000 (2016: HK\$91,641,576,000). 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 34,730,406,000 元 (2016 年：港幣 35,050,400,000 元)，其到期日少於一年。

Financial guarantees and other financial facilities of the Group as at 31 December 2017 totalled HK\$34,730,406,000 (2016: HK\$35,050,400,000) are maturing no later than one year.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)

2.4 資本管理

本集團資本管理的主要目標是維持與集團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集團資本結構，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。

本集團已經建立並維持一套有效的資本管理政策和調控機制。此套機制保證集團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集團的資本充足性。本集團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：

本集團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，並使用內部評級基準（證券化）計算法計算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。本集團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。

2.4 Capital management

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

The Group has developed and maintained a sound framework of policies and controls on capital management to support the development of the Group's business and to meet the statutory capital adequacy ratio. The ALCO monitors the Group's capital adequacy. The Group 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 Group has adopted the foundation internal ratings-based ("FIRB") approach to calculate the credit risk capital charge for the majority of its non-securitisation exposures and the internal ratings-based (securitisation) approach to calculate the credit risk capital charge for its securitisation exposures. A small residual credit exposures are remained under the standardised (credit risk) ("STC") approach. The Group has adopted the standardised credit valuation adjustment ("CVA") method to calculate the capital charge for the CVA risk of the counterparty.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)

2.4 資本管理（續）

本集團繼續採用內部模型計算法計算外匯及利率的一般市場風險資本要求，並根據《銀行業（資本）規則》第 317C 條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。本集團繼續採用標準（市場風險）計算法計算其餘市場風險資本要求。

本集團繼續採用標準（業務操作風險）計算法計算操作風險資本要求。

本集團於 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，從而設定本集團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，本集團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。本集團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。

2.4 Capital management (continued)

The Group 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 approval from the HKMA, exclude its structural FX positions pursuant to section 317C of the Banking (Capital) Rules in the calculation of the market risk capital charge. The Group continues to adopt the standardised (market risk) (“STM”) approach to calculate the market risk capital charge for the remaining exposures.

The Group continues to adopt standardised (operational risk) (“STO”) approach to calculate the operational risk capital charge.

The Group 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 Group considers this ICAAP as an on-going process for capital management and periodically reviews and adjusts its capital structure where appropriate in relation to the overall risk profile.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.4 資本管理 (續)**

此外，本集團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，以保障集團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。

(A) 監管綜合基礎

監管規定的綜合基礎乃根據《銀行業(資本)規則》由本銀行及其部分金管局指定之附屬公司組成。在會計處理方面，則按照香港財務報告準則綜合附屬公司。

2.4 Capital management (continued)

In addition, the capital plan of the Group is drawn up annually and then submitted to the Board 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 Group 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.

(A) Basis of regulatory consolidation

The consolidation basis for regulatory purposes comprises the positions of the Bank and certain subsidiaries specified by the HKMA in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules. For accounting purposes, subsidiaries are consolidated in accordance with HKFRSs.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.4 資本管理（續） 2.4 Capital management (continued)
(A) 監管綜合基礎（續） (A) Basis of regulatory consolidation (continued)

包括在會計準則綜合範圍，而不包括在監管規定綜合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 consolidation are as follows:

名稱	Name	2017		2016	
		資產總額 Total assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	資本總額 Total equity 港幣千元 HK\$'000	資產總額 Total assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	資本總額 Total equity 港幣千元 HK\$'000
南洋商業銀行信託有限公司	Nanyang Commercial Bank Trustee Limited	16,509	16,399	16,450	16,341
廣利南投資管理有限公司	Kwong Li Nam Investment Agency Limited	4,752	4,024	4,137	4,026
南洋商業銀行（代理人）有限公司	Nanyang Commercial Bank (Nominees) Limited	1,463	1,463	1,469	1,469

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.4 資本管理 (續)
2.4 Capital management (continued)
(A) 監管綜合基礎 (續)
(A) Basis of regulatory consolidation (continued)

於2017年12月31日，並無任何附屬公司只包括在監管規定綜合範圍，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 consolidation 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和監管規定綜合範圍而使用不同綜合方法（2016年：無）。

Neither were there any subsidiaries which are included within both the accounting scope of consolidation and the regulatory scope of consolidation where the methods of consolidation differ as at 31 December 2017 (2016: Nil).

(B) 資本比率
(B) Capital ratio

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
普通股權一級資本比率	CET1 capital ratio	<u>12.60%</u>	<u>13.97%</u>
一級資本比率	Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>16.09%</u>	<u>13.97%</u>
總資本比率	Total capital ratio	<u>17.86%</u>	<u>15.85%</u>

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.4 資本管理 (續)
2.4 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綜合資本基礎分析如下：

The consolidated 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		
直接發行的合資格普通股權一級資本票據	3,144,517	3,144,517
保留溢利	31,153,712	28,648,761
已披露的儲備	<u>8,468,546</u>	<u>6,885,557</u>
監管扣減之前的普通股權一級資本	<u>42,766,775</u>	<u>38,678,835</u>
普通股權一級資本：監管扣減		
估值調整	(11,037)	(18,800)
已扣除遞延稅項負債的遞延稅項資產	(222,516)	(100,652)
現金流對沖儲備	-	48,098
按公平價值估值的負債因本身的信用風險變動所產生的損益	(277)	(2,983)
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	(6,431,695)	(6,026,176)
一般銀行業務風險監管儲備	<u>(2,529,788)</u>	<u>(2,011,223)</u>
對普通股權一級資本的監管扣減總額	<u>(9,195,313)</u>	<u>(8,111,736)</u>
普通股權一級資本	<u>33,571,462</u>	<u>30,567,099</u>
額外一級資本	<u>9,314,890</u>	<u>-</u>

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.4 資本管理 (續)
2.4 Capital management (continued)
(B) 資本比率 (續)
(B) Capital ratio (continued)

		2017	2016
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
一級資本	Tier 1 capital	42,886,352	30,567,099
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	1,815,512	1,416,318
監管扣減之前的二級資本	Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions	1,815,512	1,416,318
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	2,894,262	2,711,779
對二級資本的監管扣減 總額	Total regulatory deductions to Tier 2 capital	2,894,262	2,711,779
二級資本	Tier 2 capital	4,709,774	4,128,097
總資本	Total capital	47,596,126	34,695,196
防護緩衝資本比率分析如 下：	The capital buffer ratios are analysed as follows:	於 2017 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2017	於 2016 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2016
防護緩衝資本比率	Capital conservation buffer ratio	1.250%	0.625%
逆周期緩衝資本比率	Countercyclical capital buffer ratio	0.61%	0.32%

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**2. 金融風險管理 (續) 2. Financial risk management (continued)****2.4 資本管理 (續)****2.4 Capital management (continued)****(B) 資本比率 (續)****(B) Capital ratio (continued)**

根據《銀行業(資本)規則》，於2016至2019年間分階段引入防護緩衝資本(「CCB比率」)，目的是確保銀行在受壓期外，建立風險加權資產之2.5%之資本。逆周期緩衝資本(「CCyB比率」)則是由個別司法管轄區設置，用以在信貸增長過度時期抵禦未來的損失。香港金融管理局公佈香港地區適用的逆周期緩衝資本，由2017年1月1日及2018年1月1日起分別為風險加權資產之1.25%及1.875%，而當《巴塞爾協定三》全面實施時則為風險加權資產之2.5%。

有關資本披露的補充資料可於本銀行網頁www.ncb.com.hk中「監管披露」一節瀏覽。

In accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules, the phase-in from 2016 to 2019 of the Capital Conservation Buffer ("CCB") is designed to ensure banks build up capital outside periods of stress of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets ("RWAs"). The Countercyclical Capital Buffer ("CCyB") which is set on an individual country basis and is built up during periods of excess credit growth to protect against future losses. The HKMA announced a CCyB for Hong Kong of 1.25% and 1.875% of RWAs from 1 January 2017 and 1 January 2018 respectively under the phase in arrangements of Basel III, equivalent to 2.5% once fully phased in.

The additional information of capital disclosures is available under section "Regulatory Disclosures" on the Bank's website at www.ncb.com.hk.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
2. 金融風險管理（續） 2. Financial risk management (continued)
2.4 資本管理（續）
2.4 Capital management (continued)
(C) 槓桿比率
(C) Leverage ratio

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
一級資本	Tier 1 capital	<u>42,886,352</u>	<u>30,567,099</u>
槓桿比率風險承擔	Leverage ratio exposure	<u>463,397,438</u>	<u>379,536,120</u>
槓桿比率	Leverage ratio	<u>9.25%</u>	<u>8.05%</u>

有關槓桿比率披露的補充資料可於本銀行網頁 www.ncb.com.hk 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.ncb.com.hk.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

3. 資產和負債的公允值 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities

所有以公允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「公允值計量」的定義，於公允值層級表內分類。該等分類乃參照估值方法所採用的因素之可觀察性及重大性，並基於對整體公允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、若干場內交易的衍生合約及貴金屬。
- 第二層級：乃基於估值技術所採用的最低層級因素（同時需對整體公允值計量有重大影響）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貴金屬及物業。
- 第三層級：乃基於估值技術所採用的最低層級因素（同時需對整體公允值計量有重大影響）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、衍生工具及債務工具。同時亦包括對可觀察的市場因素進行了重大調整的物業。

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, certain exchange-traded derivative contracts and precious metals.
- 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 precious metals and 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, derivatives and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. It also includes properties with significant adjustments made to observable market inputs.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**

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（基於對整體公允值計量有重大影響之最低層級因素），以確定有否在公允值層級之間發生轉移。

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.

3.1 以公允值計量的金融工具**3.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value**

本集團建立了完善的公允值管治及控制架構，公允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允值數據。其他特定控制程序包括核實可觀察的估值參數。重大估值事項將向管理層匯報。

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. Significant valuation issues are reported to the Management.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)****3.1 以公允值計量的金融工具 (續)**

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允值。

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允值的估值方法如下：

債務工具及存款證

此類工具的公允值由交易所、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。

3.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

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 instruments 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)**3. 資產和負債的公允值 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**
(續)**3.1 以公允值計量的金融工具（續）**衍生工具

場外交易的衍生工具合約包括外匯、利率或商品的遠期、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、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。

3.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)Derivatives

OTC derivative contracts include forward, swap and option contracts on foreign exchange, interest rate 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, 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)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
3.1 以公允值計量的金融工具 (續)
3.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)
(A) 公允值的等級
(A) Fair value hierarchy

		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	Financial assets				
公允值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- 交易性資產	- Trading assets				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	-	4,142,283	-	4,142,283
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	327,009	73,834	-	400,843
可供出售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	-	86,594,953	-	86,594,953
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	-	-	15,156	15,156
- 其他	- Others	-	-	17,430,518	17,430,518
		<u>327,009</u>	<u>73,834</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400,843</u>
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
公允值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
- 交易性負債	- Trading liabilities	-	4,345,543	-	4,345,543
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	100,377	297,419	-	397,796
		<u>100,377</u>	<u>297,419</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>397,796</u>

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
(續)
**3.1 以公允值計量的金融工
具 (續)**
3.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)
(A) 公允值的等級 (續)
(A) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

		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
金融資產	Financial assets				
公允值變化計入損益 之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- 交易性資產	- Trading assets				
- 債務證券	- Debt securities	-	3,438,763	-	3,438,763
- 界定為以公允值變 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	-	241,638	-	241,638
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	344,483	551,908	85	896,476
可供出售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
- 債務證券及 存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	-	62,329,215	-	62,329,215
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	-	-	13,381	13,381
- 其他	- Others	-	-	7,768,729	7,768,729
		<u>344,483</u>	<u>551,908</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>896,476</u>
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
公允值變化計入損益 之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
- 交易性負債	- Trading liabilities	-	3,223,456	-	3,223,456
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	123,638	810,606	-	934,244
		<u>123,638</u>	<u>810,606</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>934,244</u>

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)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
3.1 以公允值計量的金融工具 (續)
3.1 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		
		衍生金融工具 (淨額) Derivative Financial Instruments (net)	可供出售金融資產 Available-for-sale financial assets	其他 Others
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	股份證券 Equity securities 港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	85	13,381	7,768,729
收益	Gains			
- 收益表	- Income statement	-	-	749,775
- 可供出售證券之 公允值變化	- Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	-	1,775	-
買入	Purchases	-	-	34,255,958
賣出、贖回及到期	Sales, redemptions and maturity	-	-	(25,343,944)
轉出第三層級	Transfer out of Level 3	(85)	-	-
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	-	15,156	17,430,518
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日 持有的金融資產於年 內計入收益表的未實 現收益總額	Total unrealised gains for the year included in income statement for financial assets held as at 31 December 2017	-	-	-

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
3.1 以公允值計量的金融工具 (續)
3.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)
(B) 第三層級的項目變動 (續)
(B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

		2016		
		金融資產		
		Financial assets		
		衍生金融工具 (淨額)	可供出售金融資產	
		Derivative	Available-for-sale	
		Financial	financial assets	
		Instruments	股份證券	其他
		(net)	Equity	Others
		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	-	4,613	472,067
收益	Gains			
- 收益表	- Income statement	85	-	(26,305)
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income			
- 可供出售證券之公允值變化	- Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	-	(516)	-
買入	Purchases	-	9,284	12,229,735
賣出、贖回及到期	Sales, redemptions and maturity	-	-	(4,906,768)
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	85	13,381	7,768,729
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日持有的金融資產於年內計入收益表的未實現收益總額	Total unrealised gains for the year included in income statement for financial assets held as at 31 December 2016	-	-	-

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)****3.1 以公允值計量的金融工具 (續)****3.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)****(B) 第三層級的項目變動 (續)****(B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)**

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為非上市股份證券及其他可供出售金融投資。

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, financial instruments categorised as level 3 are mainly comprised of unlisted equity securities and other available-for-sale financial instruments.

非上市可供出售股權的公允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。公允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。若股權投資的企業資產淨值增長／減少 5%，則本集團其他全面收益將增加／減少港幣 758,000 元（2016 年：港幣 669,000 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\$758,000 (2016: HK\$669,000).

對於某些低流動性其他可供出售金融資產，本集團從交易對手處詢價；其公允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。本集團已建立相關內部控制程序監控集團對此類金融工具的敞口。

For certain illiquid others financial assets classified as available-for-sale, 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. The Group has established internal control procedures to control the Group's exposure to such financial instruments.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)****3.2 非以公允值計量的金融工具**

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

存放／尚欠銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及貿易票據

大部分之金融資產及負債將於結算日後一年內到期，其賬面值與公允值相若。

客戶貸款

大部分之客戶貸款是浮動利率，按市場息率計算利息，其賬面值與公允值相若。

持有至到期日證券

持有至到期日證券之公允值釐定與附註3.1內以公允值計量的債務工具及存款證採用之方法相同。

貸款及應收款

貸款及應收款之公允值釐定與附註3.1內以公允值計量的債務工具及存款證採用之方法相同。

客戶存款

大部分之客戶存款將於結算日後一年內到期，其賬面值與公允值相若。

已發行債務證券及存款證

此類工具之公允值釐定與附註3.1內以公允值計量的債務工具及存款證採用之方法相同。

3.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

Balances with/from banks and other financial institutions and trade bills

Substantially all the financial assets and liabilities mature within one year from the balance sheet date and their carrying value approximates fair value.

Advances to customers

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.

Held-to-maturity securities

The fair value of held-to-maturity securities is determined by using the same approach as those debt instruments and certificates of deposit measured at fair value as described in Note 3.1.

Loans and receivables

The fair value of loans and receivables is determined by using the same approach as those debt instruments and certificates of deposit measured at fair value as described in Note 3.1.

Deposits from customers

Substantially all the deposits from customers mature within one year from the balance sheet date and their carrying value approximates fair value.

Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue

The fair value of these instruments is determined by using the same approach as those debt instruments and certificates of deposit measured at fair value as described in Note 3.1.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
3.2 非以公允值計量的金融工具 (續)

除以上其賬面值與公允值相若的金融工具外，下表為非以公允值計量的金融工具之賬面值和公允值。

3.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The following tables set out the carrying values and fair values of the financial instruments not measured at fair value, except for the above with their carrying values being approximation of fair values.

	2017		2016	
	Carrying value 賬面值 港幣千元 HK\$'000	Fair value 公允值 港幣千元 HK\$'000	Carrying value 賬面值 港幣千元 HK\$'000	Fair value 公允值 港幣千元 HK\$'000
金融資產	Financial assets			
持有至到期日證券	3,457,187	3,452,680	2,063,942	2,109,576
貸款及應收款	3,753,086	3,776,502	4,759,815	4,773,057
金融負債	Financial liabilities			
已發行債務證券及存款證	6,781,208	6,686,616	1,095,937	1,104,033

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
3.2 非以公允值計量的金融工具 (續)

下表列示已披露其公允值的金融工具之公允值等級。

3.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The following tables show the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments with fair values disclosed.

		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	Financial assets				
持有至到期日證券	-	3,452,680	-	3,452,680	
貸款及應收款	-	-	3,776,502	3,776,502	
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
已發行債務證券及存款證	-	6,686,616	-	6,686,616	
		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	
金融資產	Financial assets				
持有至到期日證券	-	2,109,576	-	2,109,576	
貸款及應收款	-	1,238,137	3,534,920	4,773,057	
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
已發行債務證券及存款證	-	1,104,033	-	1,104,033	

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)****3.3 以公允值計量的非金融工具**

本集團通過一些估值技術或活躍市場報價來確定非金融工具的公允值。

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。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。

(i) 第二層級公允值計量採用的估值方法及因素

被分類為第二層級之物業的公允值，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。

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。

3.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value

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

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. 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.

(i) Valuation methods and inputs used in Level 2 fair value measurements

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.

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.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
3.3 以公允值計量的非金融工具 (續)
3.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)
投資物業及房產 (續)
Investment properties and premises (continued)

(ii) 有關第三層級公允值計量的資料

(ii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

被分類為第三層級的本集團物業之公允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.

以下為在公允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	不可觀察因素與公允值的關係 Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
其他物業 Other properties	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	-6.7% (2016: -20%)	溢價越高，公允值越高。 The higher the premium, the higher the fair value. 折價越高，公允值越低。 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、便達性、樓齡／狀況、樓層、面積、佈局等而釐定。

Premium/(discount) on features of a property is determined after taken into account various factors, such as time for market movement, location, accessibility, building age/condition, floor level, size, layout, with reference to the differences in features with comparable properties.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
3.3 以公允值計量的非金融工具 (續)
3.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)
貴金屬

貴金屬之公允值是按活躍市場報價或有若干調整的市場報價為基礎。

Precious metals

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

(A) 公允值的等級
(A) Fair value hierarchy
非金融資產

投資物業
物業、器材及設備
- 房產
其他資產
- 貴金屬

Non-financial assets

Investment properties
Properties, plant and equipment
- Premises
Other assets
- Precious metals

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
-	-	302,702	302,702
-	83,085	7,090,813	7,173,898
61,629	184,328	-	245,957

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
-	-	383,830	383,830
-	326,756	6,378,855	6,705,611
52,338	178,273	-	230,611

非金融資產

投資物業
物業、器材及設備
- 房產
其他資產
- 貴金屬

Non-financial assets

Investment properties
Properties, plant and equipment
- Premises
Other assets
- Precious metals

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)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
3.3 以公允值計量的非金融工具 (續)
3.3 Non-financial instruments 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	物業、器材及設備
		Investment properties	Properties, plant and equipment
		房產	Premises
		港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
於 2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	383,830	6,378,855
收益	Gains		
- 收益表	- Income statement		
- 投資物業公允值調整之淨收益	- Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	24,990	-
- 重估房產之淨收益	- Net gain from revaluation of premises	-	1,173
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income		
- 房產重估	- Revaluation of premises	-	405,320
折舊	Depreciation	-	(112,070)
增置	Additions	2,502	6,549
轉入	Transfer in	-	5,970
轉入第三層級	Transfer into level 3	-	251,400
重新分類	Reclassification	(108,620)	108,620
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	-	44,996
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	<u>302,702</u>	<u>7,090,813</u>
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收益總額	Total unrealised gains for the year included in income statement for non-financial assets held as at 31 December 2017		
- 投資物業公允值調整之淨收益	- Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	24,990	-
- 重估房產之淨收益	- Net gain from revaluation of premises	-	1,173
		<u>24,990</u>	<u>1,173</u>

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
3. 資產和負債的公允值 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)
(續)
**3.3 以公允值計量的非金融
工具 (續)**
3.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)
**(B) 第三層級的項目變動
(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	414,736	6,462,986
收益	Gains		
- 收益表	- Income statement		
- 投資物業公允值調整之 淨收益	- Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	29,340	-
- 重估房產之淨收益	- Net gain from revaluation of premises	-	5,271
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income		
- 房產重估	- Revaluation of premises	-	(66,680)
折舊	Depreciation	-	(116,962)
增置	Additions	-	96,419
轉入第三層級	Transfer into level 3	-	217,000
轉出第三層級	Transfer out of level 3	-	(251,400)
重新分類	Reclassification	(59,082)	59,082
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	(1,164)	(26,861)
		<u>383,830</u>	<u>6,378,855</u>
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016		
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日持有的 非金融資產於年內計入收益 表的未實現收益總額	Total unrealised gains for the year included in income statement for non-financial assets held as at 31 December 2016		
- 投資物業公允值調整之淨 收益	- Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	29,340	-
- 重估房產之淨收益	- Net gain from revaluation of premises	-	5,271
		<u>29,340</u>	<u>5,271</u>

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**3. 資產和負債的公允值 (續) 3. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)****3.3 以公允值計量的非金融工具 (續)****3.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)****(B) 第三層級的項目變動 (續)****(B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)**

轉入及轉出第三層級的物業乃因該等被估物業相對其可比較物業在性質上之溢價／（折價）於年內出現變化所引致。性質上之溢價／（折價）乃取決於被估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，被估物業與可比較物業在性質上之溢價／（折價）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，引致物業被轉入及轉出第三層級。

The transfer of properties into and out of level 3 is due to change in the premium/(discount) on features applied between the subject and comparable properties during the year. Premium/(discount) 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/(discount) 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 and out of level 3.

財務報表附註（續）
4. 或然負債及承擔

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：

直接信貸替代項目
與交易有關之或然負債
與貿易有關之或然負債
有追索權的資產出售
不需事先通知的無條件撤銷之承諾
其他承擔，原到期日為
- 1年或以下
- 1年以上

信貸風險加權數額

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。

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
4. Contingent liabilities and commitments

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
Direct credit substitutes	9,884,212	16,555,219
Transaction-related contingencies	1,548,920	1,540,154
Trade-related contingencies	14,018,162	12,158,792
Asset sales with recourse	9,279,111	4,796,235
Commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice	75,424,409	81,546,051
Other commitments with an original maturity of		
- up to one year	1,984,229	1,210,783
- over one year	10,920,331	8,884,742
	123,059,374	126,691,976
Credit risk-weighted amount	22,519,889	21,302,109

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)**5. 分類報告****5. Segmental reporting****(a) 按營運分類****(a) By operating segment**

本集團業務拆分為四個主要分類，分別為個人銀行、企業銀行、財資業務及投資。

The Group divides its business into four major segments, Personal Banking, Corporate Banking, Treasury and Investment.

個人銀行和企業銀行業務線均會提供全面的銀行服務，個人銀行業務線是服務個人客戶，而企業銀行業務線是服務非個人客戶。至於財資業務線，除了自營買賣外，還負責管理本集團的資本、流動資金、利率和外匯敞口。財資業務部門管理本集團的融資活動和資本，為其他業務線提供資金，並接收從個人銀行和企業銀行業務線的吸收存款活動中所取得的資金。這些業務線之間的資金交易主要按集團內部資金轉移價格機制釐定。在本附註呈列的財資業務損益資料，已包括上述業務線之間的收支交易，但其資產負債資料並未反映業務線之間的借貸（換言之，不可以把財資業務的損益資料與其資產負債資料比較）。

Both Personal Banking and Corporate Banking provide general banking services. Personal Banking serves individual customers while Corporate Banking deals with non-individual customers. The Treasury segment is responsible for managing the capital, liquidity, and the interest rate and foreign exchange positions of the Group in addition to proprietary trades. It provides funds to other business segments and receives funds from deposit taking activities of Personal Banking and Corporate Banking. These inter-segment funding is charged according to the internal funds transfer pricing mechanism of the Group. The assets and liabilities of Treasury have not been adjusted to reflect the effect of inter-segment borrowing and lending (i.e. the profit and loss information in relation to Treasury is not comparable to the assets and liabilities information about Treasury).

投資包括本集團的房地產和支援單位所使用的設備。對於佔用本集團的物業，其他業務線需要按照每平方呎的市場價格向投資業務線支付費用。由本集團附屬公司—南商（中國）之資本金所產生及已於其收益賬確認的貨幣換算差額，已包括於此業務分類內。

Investment includes bank premises and equipment used by supporting units. Charges are paid to this segment from other business segments based on market rates per square foot for their occupation of the Group's premises. The exchange difference arising from capital of our subsidiary, NCB (China), which is recognised in its income statement, is also included in this class.

「其他」為集團其他營運及主要包括有關本集團整體但與其他四個業務線無關的項目。

“Others” refers to other group operations and mainly comprises of items related to the Group as a whole and totally independent of the other four business segments.

一個業務線的收入及支出，主要包括直接歸屬於該業務線的項目。至於管理費用，會根據合理基準攤分。

Revenues and expenses of any business segment mainly include items directly attributable to the segment. For management overheads, allocations are made on reasonable bases.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
5. 分類報告 (續) 5. Segmental reporting (continued)
(a) 按營運分類 (續)
(a) By operating segment (continued)

		個人銀行 Personal Banking	企業銀行 Corporate Banking	財資業務 Treasury	投資 Investment	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	港幣千元 HK\$'000
截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日	Year ended 31 December 2017								
淨利息收入/(支出)	Net interest income/(expense)								
- 外來	- External	185,703	4,382,164	1,426,532	-	-	5,994,399	-	5,994,399
- 跨業務	- Inter-segment	561,983	371,823	(933,806)	-	-	-	-	-
		747,686	4,753,987	492,726	-	-	5,994,399	-	5,994,399
淨服務費及佣金收入/(支出)	Net fee and commission income/(expense)	609,787	940,842	111,432	62	(2,275)	1,659,848	-	1,659,848
淨交易性收益/(虧損)	Net trading gain/(loss)	32,292	66,564	(175,123)	(67,914)	15	(144,166)	-	(144,166)
界定為以公允價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	-	-	(7,586)	-	-	(7,586)	-	(7,586)
其他金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on other financial assets	-	89,898	29,017	-	-	118,915	-	118,915
其他經營收入/(支出)	Other operating income/(expense)	52	(2)	-	138,207	12,627	150,884	(124,463)	26,421
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances	1,389,817	5,851,289	450,466	70,355	10,367	7,772,294	(124,463)	7,647,831
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	(30,231)	(883,433)	(6,740)	-	(57)	(920,461)	-	(920,461)
淨經營收入	Net operating income	1,359,586	4,967,856	443,726	70,355	10,310	6,851,833	(124,463)	6,727,370
經營支出	Operating expenses	(984,575)	(1,647,214)	(119,108)	(179,545)	(97,090)	(3,027,532)	124,463	(2,903,069)
經營溢利/(虧損)	Operating profit/(loss)	375,011	3,320,642	324,618	(109,190)	(86,780)	3,824,301	-	3,824,301
投資物業公允價值調整之淨收益	Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	-	-	-	24,990	-	24,990	-	24,990
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	-	-	-	(2,033)	-	(2,033)	-	(2,033)
除稅前溢利/(虧損)	Profit/(loss) before taxation	375,011	3,320,642	324,618	(86,233)	(86,780)	3,847,258	-	3,847,258
於 2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017								
資產	ASSETS								
分部資產	Segment assets	43,562,710	193,081,724	190,352,353	7,733,493	331,858	435,062,138	-	435,062,138
負債	LIABILITIES								
分部負債	Segment liabilities	108,471,515	231,197,241	41,049,841	3,053	2,251,408	382,973,058	-	382,973,058
截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日	Year ended 31 December 2017								
其他資料	Other information								
資本性支出	Capital expenditure	-	-	-	77,427	-	77,427	-	77,427
折舊	Depreciation	8,386	4,637	462	179,533	6,537	199,555	-	199,555
證券攤銷	Amortisation of securities	-	-	396,526	-	-	396,526	-	396,526

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
5. 分類報告 (續) 5. Segmental reporting (continued)
(a) 按營運分類 (續)
(a) By operating segment (continued)

		個人銀行 Personal Banking	企業銀行 Corporate Banking	財資業務 Treasury	投資 Investment	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	港幣千元 HK\$'000
截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日	Year ended 31 December 2016								
淨利息收入／(支出)	Net interest income/(expense)								
- 外來	- External	307,501	3,009,601	1,217,707	-	-	4,534,809	-	4,534,809
- 跨業務	- Inter-segment	558,112	173,881	(731,993)	-	-	-	-	-
		865,613	3,183,482	485,714	-	-	4,534,809	-	4,534,809
淨服務費及佣金收入／(支出)	Net fee and commission income/(expense)	774,215	784,771	14,072	98	(1,085)	1,572,071	-	1,572,071
淨交易性收益／(虧損)	Net trading gain/(loss)	37,113	50,907	15,899	32,097	(1,321)	134,695	-	134,695
界定為以公允價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	-	-	(7,708)	-	-	(7,708)	-	(7,708)
其他金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on other financial assets	-	100,770	92,002	-	-	192,772	-	192,772
其他經營收入	Other operating income	128	3	-	138,393	12,785	151,309	(124,250)	27,059
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances	1,677,069	4,119,933	599,979	170,588	10,379	6,577,948	(124,250)	6,453,698
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	(99,177)	(371,271)	(15,627)	-	-	(486,075)	-	(486,075)
淨經營收入	Net operating income	1,577,892	3,748,662	584,352	170,588	10,379	6,091,873	(124,250)	5,967,623
經營支出	Operating expenses	(1,013,932)	(1,140,060)	(279,794)	(184,470)	(162,571)	(2,780,827)	124,250	(2,656,577)
經營溢利／(虧損)	Operating profit/(loss)	563,960	2,608,602	304,558	(13,882)	(152,192)	3,311,046	-	3,311,046
投資物業公允價值調整之淨收益	Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	-	-	-	29,340	-	29,340	-	29,340
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	-	-	-	4,136	-	4,136	-	4,136
除稅前溢利／(虧損)	Profit/(loss) before taxation	563,960	2,608,602	304,558	19,594	(152,192)	3,344,522	-	3,344,522
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016								
資產	ASSETS								
分部資產	Segment assets	39,800,947	153,986,068	147,613,051	7,353,037	179,606	348,932,709	-	348,932,709
負債	LIABILITIES								
分部負債	Segment liabilities	96,078,909	173,305,873	38,952,505	4,123	1,906,331	310,247,741	-	310,247,741
截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日	Year ended 31 December 2016								
其他資料	Other information								
資本性支出	Capital expenditure	-	-	-	211,821	-	211,821	-	211,821
折舊	Depreciation	11,848	6,016	390	184,466	(2,803)	199,917	-	199,917
證券攤銷	Amortisation of securities	-	-	(8,708)	-	-	(8,708)	-	(8,708)

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
5. 分類報告 (續)
5. Segmental reporting (continued)
(b) 按地理區域劃分
(b) By geographical area

以下資料是根據附屬公司的主要營業地點分類，如屬本銀行之資料，則依據負責申報業績或將資產記賬之分行所在地分類：

The following information is presented based on the principal places of operations of the subsidiaries, or in the case of the Bank, on the locations of the branches responsible for reporting the results or booking the assets:

		2017		2016	
		提取減值準備前 之淨經營收入 Net operating income before impairment allowances	除稅前 溢利 Profit before taxation	提取減值準備前 之淨經營收入 Net operating income before impairment allowances	除稅前 溢利 Profit before taxation
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	4,744,698	3,035,488	3,949,714	2,582,188
中國內地	Mainland of China	2,903,133	811,770	2,451,494	705,399
其他	Others	-	-	52,490	56,935
合計	Total	7,647,831	3,847,258	6,453,698	3,344,522

		2017			
		總資產 Total assets	總負債 Total liabilities	非流動資產 Non-current assets	或然負債和承擔 Contingent liabilities and commitments
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	260,457,002	223,835,403	6,923,364	49,902,361
中國內地	Mainland of China	174,605,136	159,137,655	895,593	73,157,013
合計	Total	435,062,138	382,973,058	7,818,957	123,059,374

		2016			
		總資產 Total assets	總負債 Total liabilities	非流動資產 Non-current assets	或然負債和承擔 Contingent liabilities and commitments
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港	Hong Kong	213,536,801	185,711,520	6,584,651	40,740,121
中國內地	Mainland of China	135,395,908	124,536,221	814,200	85,951,855
合計	Total	348,932,709	310,247,741	7,398,851	126,691,976

財務報表附註（續） **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****6. 已抵押資產**

於2017年12月31日，本集團之負債港幣5,258,501,000元（2016年：港幣3,140,124,000元）是以存放於中央保管系統以便利結算之資產作抵押。此外，本集團通過售後回購協議的債務證券及票據抵押之負債為港幣3,208,148,000元（2016年：港幣889,830,000元）。本集團為擔保此等負債而質押之資產金額為港幣8,579,860,000元（2016年：港幣4,058,932,000元），並主要於「交易性資產」、「金融投資」及「貿易票據」內列賬。

6. Assets pledged as security

As at 31 December 2017, the liabilities of the Group amounting to HK\$5,258,501,000 (2016: HK\$3,140,124,000) were secured by assets deposited with central depositories to facilitate settlement operations. In addition, the liabilities of the Group amounting to HK\$3,208,148,000 (2016: HK\$889,830,000) were secured by debt securities and bills related to sale and repurchase arrangements. The amount of assets pledged by the Group to secure these liabilities was HK\$8,579,860,000 (2016: HK\$4,058,932,000) mainly included in "Trading assets", "Financial investments" and "Trade bills".

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**7. 主要之有關連人士交易 7. Significant related party transactions**

母公司的基本資料：

本集團直接控股公司為信達金融控股有限公司（「信達金融」），最終控股公司為中國信達資產管理股份有限公司（「中國信達」），而中國信達是由中華人民共和國財政部（「財政部」）在中華人民共和國（「中國」）成立的國有金融企業，其股份亦在香港聯合交易所有限公司（「香港聯交所」）上市交易。

本集團前直接控股公司中國銀行（香港）有限公司（「中銀香港」）將持有本集團的全部股權出售予中國信達的非直接持有全資子公司信達金融，並已於 2016 年 5 月 30 日（「生效日」）進行交割，本集團股權轉讓自該日起正式生效。

General information of the parent companies:

The Group's immediate holding company is Cinda Financial Holdings Co., Limited ("Cinda Financial Holdings"), the Group's ultimate holding company is China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("China Cinda") which is a state-owned financial enterprise established in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") by the Ministry of Finance (the "MOF") and its shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Hong Kong Stock Exchange").

The Group's former immediate holding company is Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited ("BOCHK"), which disposed all its interests in the Group to Cinda Financial Holdings, a indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of China Cinda. The transaction was completed and the share transfer of the Group effected on 30 May 2016 (the "effective date").

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**7. 主要之有關連人士交易 7. Significant related party transactions (continued)**

(續)

(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信達金控，而信達金控是受中國信達（香港）控股有限公司（「信達香港」）控制。中國信達是信達香港之控股公司，其主要股東及實際控制人為財政部，財政部是中華人民共和國國務院的組成部門，主要負責國家財政收支和稅收政策等。

中國信達於某些內地實體均擁有控制權益。

大部分與中國信達進行的交易源自客戶存款。於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本集團相關款項總額為 港幣 27,487,883,000 元（2016 年：港幣 28,854,437,000 元）。截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度，與中國信達做此類業務過程中產生的支出總額為港幣 342,197,000 元（自生效日起至 2016 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 27,845,296 元）。

(a) Transactions with the parent companies and the other companies controlled by the parent companies

- (i) The Group's immediate holding company is Cinda Financial Holdings which is in turn controlled by China Cinda (HK) Holdings Company Limited ("Cinda Hong Kong"). China Cinda is the controlling entity of Cinda Hong Kong and its major shareholder and de facto controller is MOF, which is one of the ministries under the State Council of the PRC Government, primarily responsible for state fiscal revenue and expenditures, and taxation policies.

China Cinda has controlling equity interests in certain other entities in the PRC.

The majority of transactions with China Cinda arises from deposits from customers. As at 31 December 2017, the related aggregate amount of the Group was HK\$27,487,883,000 (31 December 2016: HK\$28,854,437,000). The aggregate amount of expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with China Cinda for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$342,197,000 (from effective date to 31 December 2016: HK\$27,845,296).

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**7. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續) 7. 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)**

大部分與信達香港進行的交易源自客戶存款。於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本集團相關款項總額為 港 幣 6,378,915,000 元 (2016 年 12 月 31 日：港 幣 18,219,000 元)。截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度，與信達香港做此類業務過程中產生的支出總額為港幣 67,064,000 元 (自生效日起至 2016 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 3,882,000 元)。

大部分與母公司控制之其他公司的交易源自金融投資。於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本集團相關款項總額為港幣 4,859,435,000 元 (2016 年 12 月 31 日：港 幣 3,696,629,000 元)。截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度，與母公司控制之其他公司做此類業務過程中產生的收入總額為港幣 178,719,000 元 (自生效日起至 2016 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 11,731,000 元)。

(a) Transactions with the parent companies and the other companies controlled by the parent companies (continued)

The majority of transactions with Cinda Hong Kong arises from deposits from customers. As at 31 December 2017, the related aggregate amount of the Group was HK\$6,378,915,000 (31 December 2016: HK\$18,219,000). The aggregate amount of expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with Cinda Hong Kong for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$67,064,000 (from effective date to 31 December 2016: HK\$3,882,000).

The majority of transactions with other companies controlled by the parent companies arises from financial investments. As at 31 December 2017, the related aggregate amount of the Group was HK\$4,859,435,000 (31 December 2016: HK\$3,696,629,000). The aggregate amount of income of the Group arising from these transactions with other companies controlled by the parent companies for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$178,719,000 (from effective date to 31 December 2016: HK\$11,731,000).

財務報表附註 (續)**7. 主要之有關連人士交易
(續)****(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源客戶貸款及客戶存款。於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本集團相關款項總額分別為港幣 1,213,388,000 元 (2016 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 732,259,000 元) 及港幣 15,632,964,000 元 (2016 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 6,171,802,000 元)。截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度，與母公司控制之其他公司敘做此類業務過程中產生的收入及支出總額分別為港幣 89,895,000 元 (自生效日起至 2016 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 22,336,000 元) 及港幣 136,259,000 元 (自生效日起至 2016 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 82,699,000 元)。

- (ii) 本集團生效日之前之直接控股公司是中銀香港，而中銀香港是受中國銀行股份有限公司 (「中國銀行」) 控制，(合稱「中國銀行集團」)。中央匯金投資有限責任公司 (「匯金」) 是中國銀行之控股公司，亦是中國投資有限責任公司 (「中投」) 的全資附屬公司，而中投是從事外匯資金投資管理業務的國有獨資公司。

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**7. Significant related party transactions (continued)****(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 arises from advances to customers and deposits from customers. As at 31 December 2017, the related aggregate amount of the Group was HK\$1,213,388,000 (31 December 2016: HK\$732,259,000) and HK\$15,632,964,000 (31 December 2016: HK\$6,171,802,000) respectively. The aggregate amount of income and expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with other companies controlled by the parent companies for the period ended 31 December 2017 were HK\$89,895,000 (from effective date to 31 December 2016: HK\$22,336,000) and HK\$136,259,000 (from effective date to 31 December 2016: HK\$82,699,000) respectively.

- (ii) The Group's former immediate holding company is BOCHK, which is in turn controlled by Bank of China Limited ("BOC") (collectively as "BOC Group"). Central Huijin Investment Ltd. ("Central Huijin") is the controlling entity of BOC, and it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Investment Corporation ("CIC") which is a wholly state-owned company engaging in foreign currency investment management.

財務報表附註 (續)

7. 主要之有關連人士交易
(續)

(a) 與母公司及母公司
控制之其他公司進
行的交易 (續)

匯金於某些內地實
體均擁有控制權
益。

大部分與中國銀行
集團進行的交易源
自貨幣市場活動。
由 2016 年 1 月 1
日至生效日與中國
銀行集團做此類
業務過程中產生的
收入及支出總額分
別為港幣
15,087,000 元及
港幣 100,307,000
元。

2016 年 1 月 1 日
至生效日，本集團
出售若干房產予中
銀香港，出售價為
港幣 187,012,000
元，相關出售房產
之淨收益約為港幣
1,105,000 元，交
易按市場一般商業
條款進行。

大部分與生效日前
之母公司控制之其
他公司的交易源自
客戶存款。由 2016
年 1 月 1 日至生效
日前做此類業務
過程中產生的支出
總額為港幣
39,799,000 元。

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

7. Significant related party transactions (continued)

(a) Transactions with the parent companies and the other companies
controlled by the parent companies (continued)

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

The majority of transactions with BOC Group arises from money market activities. The aggregate amounts of income and expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with BOC Group from 1 January 2016 to effective date were HK\$15,087,000 and HK\$100,307,000 respectively.

From 1 January 2016 to effective date, the Group sold certain premises to BOCHK with selling price amounting to HK\$187,012,000. The gain from disposal of premises were approximately HK\$1,105,000. The transactions were entered on normal commercial terms.

The majority of transactions with other companies controlled by the former parent companies arises from deposits from customers. The aggregate amount of expenses arising from these transactions from 1 January 2016 to effective date was HK\$39,799,000.

財務報表附註（續）

7. 主要之有關連人士交易
（續）

(a) 與母公司及母公司
控制之其他公司進
行的交易（續）

除上述披露外，與
其他母公司及母公
司控制之其他公司
進行的交易並不重
大。

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。

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)

7. Significant related party transactions (continued)

**(a) Transactions with the parent companies and the other companies
controlled by the parent companies (continued)**

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）**7. 主要之有關連人士交易
（續）****(b) 與政府機構、代理機構、附屬機構及其他國有控制實體的交易**

中華人民共和國國務院通過中投及匯金、財政部對本集團實施控制，二者亦通過政府機構、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。

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。

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)**7. Significant related party transactions (continued)****(b) Transactions with government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities**

The Group is subject to the control of the MOF and the control of 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.

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

- lending, provision of credits and guarantees, and deposit taking;
- inter-bank balance taking and placing;
- sales, purchases, 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, telecommunications and postage services.

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
7. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續) 7. Significant related party transactions (continued)
(c) 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。於本年及去年，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：

薪酬及其他短期員工福利
退休福利

(c) 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 years, 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:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	64,785	37,322
Post-employment benefits	4,378	2,958
	69,163	40,280

(d) 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收及應付附屬公司款項總額分別為港幣 297,746,000 元（2016 年：港幣 777,815,000 元）及港幣 185,478,000 元（2016 年：港幣 277,885,000 元）。

(d) Balances with subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2017, the aggregate sums of amounts due from subsidiaries and amounts due to subsidiaries of the Bank arising from transactions entered into during the normal course of business at commercial terms are HK\$297,746,000 (2016: HK\$777,815,000) and HK\$185,478,000 (2016: HK\$277,885,000) respectively.

財務報表附註（續） Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
8. 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：

8. 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	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
中國內地	Mainland of China	49,317,277	9,534,250	212,539	38,767,290	97,831,356
香港	Hong Kong	2,629,913	443,739	4,739,648	35,321,601	43,134,901
		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	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
中國內地	Mainland of China	48,470,053	1,820,537	216,198	31,209,791	81,716,579
香港	Hong Kong	2,368,664	14,781	3,929,130	34,635,628	40,948,203

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
9. 非銀行的內地風險承擔 9. 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及其從事銀行業務之附屬公司之內地風險承擔。

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 and its banking subsidiaries.

	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	47,506,686	5,511,590	53,018,276
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	21,617,740	4,703,027	26,320,767
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	74,038,354	15,195,181	89,233,535
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	4,936,451	3,398	4,939,849
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	253,003	-	253,003
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	13,218,282	1,983,472	15,201,754
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	5,131,429	13,906	5,145,335
總計	Total	8	166,701,945	27,410,574	194,112,519
扣減準備金後的資產總額	Total assets after provision	9	445,101,340		
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	37.45%		

財務報表附註 (續) Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
9. 非銀行的內地風險承擔 (續) 9. 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	28,854,624	1,044,272	29,898,896
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	13,366,609	3,841,924	17,208,533
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	61,933,453	27,467,692	89,401,145
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	4,213,992	-	4,213,992
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	11,889	-	11,889
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	10,974,129	2,089,606	13,063,735
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	4,902,964	-	4,902,964
總計	Total	8	124,257,660	34,443,494	158,701,154
扣減準備金後的資產總額	Total assets after provision	9	356,683,339		
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	34.84%		