



澳門國際銀行
LUSO INTERNATIONAL BANKING LTD.

廈門國際銀行集團成員 A Member of XIB Group

澳門國際銀行股份有限公司 Luso International Banking Limited

財務訊息披露 Disclosure of Financial Information

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日
For the year ended 31 December 2024

根據澳門金融管理局第004/B/2024-DSB/AMCM號傳閱文件
In accordance with AMCM circular no.004/B/2024-DSB/AMCM



內容 CONTENTS

1. 財務狀況表 Statement of Financial Position	3
2. 損益及其他全面收益表.....	5
Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income	5
3. 權益變動表 Statement of Changes in Equity	7
4. 現金流量表 Cash Flow Statement	12
5. 業務發展及管理報告 Business development and management report.....	15
6. 監事會意見 Opinion of the Supervisory Board.....	19
7. 獨立審計師報告 Independent Auditor's Report.....	20
8. 持股情況 Shareholding.....	23
9. 股東情況 Shareholders information	23
10. 公司情況 Corporate information	24
11. 公司管治 Corporate Governance	26
12. 主要會計政策 Significant Accounting policies.....	38
13. 重要會計評估及假設 Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions.....	75
14. 表外事項(不包括衍生品交易) Off-balance sheet exposures (exclude derivatives transactions)	77
15. 衍生金融工具 Derivatives Financial Instruments	78
16. 與集團公司及關聯方之交易 Transaction with group companies and related parties.....	79
17. 控股公司 Holding Company	82
18. 資本 Capital.....	82
19. 信用風險 Credit Risk.....	88
20. 市場風險 Market Risk.....	104
21. 利率風險 Interest Rate Risk	105
22. 操作風險 Operational Risk	107
23. 匯率風險 Currency Risk	109
24. 流動性風險 Liquidity Risk.....	111
25. 其他資訊 Other Information	114
26. 說明 Notes.....	114



1. 財務狀況表 Statement of Financial Position

		(經審計) (Audited) 於 2024 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2024	(經審計) (Audited) 於 2023 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2023
		澳門幣千元 MOP'000	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
資產	ASSETS		
現金及銀行存款	Cash and balances with banks	8,230,695	6,183,212
存放本地監管機構之存款	Deposits with local regulatory authority	2,350,865	2,440,866
存放中央銀行	Deposits with the central bank in Mainland China	8,512,698	3,914,539
拆出資金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	925,633	3,891,212
買入返售金融資產	Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	4,717,155	179,967
衍生金融資產	Derivative financial assets	140,944	218,137
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	101,602,214	117,233,580
以攤餘成本計量的債權投資	Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	36,130,016	32,764,453
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債權投資	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	34,278,139	50,186,093
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	793,379	6,170,556
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的權益工具投資	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	109,698	105,949
物業、廠房和設備	Property, plant and equipment	620,644	550,903
租賃土地權益	Interest in leasehold land	134,225	145,235
土地使用權租賃預付款項	Lease prepayments on land use rights	946,479	1,017,616
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	482,840	479,549
其他資產	Other assets	1,739,916	842,151
資產總額	Total assets	201,715,540	226,324,018



1. 財務狀況表-續 Statement of Financial Position - continued

		(經審計) (Audited) 於 2024 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2024	(經審計) (Audited) 於 2023 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2023
		澳門幣千元 MOP'000	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
負債	LIABILITIES		
銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款	Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	16,286,224	29,666,479
賣出回購金融資產	Repurchase agreements	21,059,465	24,751,496
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	137,075	53,437
客戶存款	Customer deposits	140,682,309	147,336,342
發行債券	Debt securities issued	6,237,644	8,004,209
發行同業存單	Certificates of deposit issued	990,455	335,756
本期稅項負債	Current tax liabilities	-	12,044
其他負債	Other liabilities	689,476	967,752
負債總額	Total liabilities	186,082,648	211,127,515
權益	EQUITY		
股本	Share capital	3,054,603	2,610,000
保留溢利	Retained earnings	3,029,851	5,031,402
其他儲備	Other reserves	4,396,419	3,131,492
監管儲備	Regulatory reserves	1,696,342	967,932
一般監管儲備	General regulatory reserve	962,279	771,921
特定監管儲備	Specific regulatory reserve	734,063	196,011
本銀行股東應佔股本和儲備	Share Capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Bank	12,177,215	11,740,826
額外資本補充工具	Additional equity instruments	3,455,677	3,455,677
權益總額	Total equity	15,632,892	15,196,503
負債及權益總額	Total liabilities and equity	201,715,540	226,324,018



2. 損益及其他全面收益表

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	(經審計)	(經審計)
		(Audited)	(Audited)
		2024	2023
		澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元
		MOP'000	MOP'000
利息收入	Interest income	7,347,222	8,396,485
利息支出	Interest expense	(6,685,064)	(7,161,119)
利息收入淨額	Net interest income	662,158	1,235,366
服務費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	411,964	544,832
服務費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	(38,542)	(29,124)
服務費及佣金收入淨額	Net fee and commission income	373,422	515,708
股息收入	Dividend income	6,286	788
買賣交易淨/(虧損)/溢利	Net trading (loss)/ gain	263,484	(211,268)
其他經營收入	Other operating income	221,504	5,295
經營收入	Operating income	1,526,854	1,545,889
經營支出	Operating expenses	(1,142,603)	(1,122,484)
中國大陸稅金及附加	Mainland of China withholding tax	(21,545)	(29,198)
扣除減值準備前之經營溢利	Operating profit before impairment allowances	362,706	394,207
客戶貸款和墊款及其他金融工具減值損失淨額	Net charge of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers and other financial instruments	(1,170,118)	(945,944)
資產減值損失	Asset impairment loss	(21,231)	-
稅前虧損	Loss before tax	(828,643)	(551,737)
所得稅	Income tax	(42,481)	118,923
年度虧損	Loss for the year	(871,124)	(432,814)



2. 損益及其他全面收益表-續

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income - continued

截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	(經審計)	(經審計)
		(Audited)	(Audited)
		2024	2023
		澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元
		MOP'000	MOP'000
其他全面收益/(支出)	Other Comprehensive income/(loss)		
其後不可重分類至損益的項目：	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
指定以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的權益工具投資：	Equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
年度公允價值變動淨額	Net fair value changes during the year	3,749	(113)
小計	Subtotal	3,749	(113)
其後可重分類至損益的項目：	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債權投資(所得稅後)：	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
年度公允價值變動淨額	Net fair value changes during the year,	381,016	241,870
處置損益的重新分類調整	Release upon disposal reclassified to profit or loss	(385,767)	133,520
金融資產之減值損失(撥回)淨額	Net reversal for impairment losses	(17,151)	(35,340)
現金流量套期工具的公允價值變動	Change in fair value of hedging instruments under cash flow hedges	(25,491)	(18,625)
外幣折算產生的匯兌差額	Currency translation difference	(246,828)	(98,208)
小計	Subtotal	(294,221)	223,217
年度其他全面(支出)/收益總額(所得稅後)	Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax	(290,472)	223,104
年度全面支出總額(所得稅後)	Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(1,161,596)	(209,710)

黃來志
Huang Lai Zhi
董事長
Chairman

馮浪平
Fong Long Peng
董事
Director

二零二五年三月二十六日於澳門

Macao, 26 March 2025



3. 權益變動表 Statement of Changes in Equity

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止年度

澳門幣千元

	股本	股本溢價	投資重估 儲備金	法定儲備金 (附註 1)	監管儲備 (附註 2)	外匯儲備金	現金流量套 期儲備金	保留溢利	本行股東應 佔股本及儲 備	額外資本補 充工具	總額
於二零二四年一月一日	2,610,000	1,771,859	(571,908)	2,160,082	967,932	(209,916)	(18,625)	5,031,402	11,740,826	3,455,677	15,196,503
本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(871,124)	(871,124)	-	(871,124)
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面 收益的債權投資減值虧損計提	-	-	(17,151)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,151)	-	(17,151)
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面 收益的債權投資的公允價值變動	-	-	367,582	-	-	-	-	-	367,582	-	367,582
自投資重估儲備金轉撥至損益	-	-	(385,767)	-	-	-	-	-	(385,767)	-	(385,767)
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面 收益的權益工具投資的公允價值儲 備金的變動	-	-	3,749	-	-	-	-	-	3,749	-	3,749
現金流量套期下的公允價值變動	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,491)	-	(25,491)	-	(25,491)
遞延稅項的影響	-	-	13,434	-	-	-	-	-	13,434	-	13,434
外幣報表折算差異	-	-	-	-	-	(246,828)	-	-	(246,828)	-	(246,828)
年度全面收益/(支出)收益總額	-	-	(18,153)	-	-	(246,828)	(25,491)	(871,124)	(1,161,596)	-	(1,161,596)
發行普通股	444,603	1,555,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,002	-	2,000,002
自保留溢利轉撥至監管儲備	-	-	-	-	728,410	-	-	(728,410)	-	-	-
支付額外資本補充工具利息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(221,993)	(221,993)	-	(221,993)
支付二零二二年普通股股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180,024)	(180,024)	-	(180,024)
於二零二四年十二月三十一日	3,054,603	3,327,258	(590,061)	2,160,082	1,696,342	(456,744)	(44,116)	3,029,851	12,177,215	3,455,677	15,632,892



3. 權益變動表-續 Statement of Changes in Equity – continued

截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度

澳門幣千元

	股本	股本溢價	投資重估儲備金	法定儲備金 (附註 1)	監管儲備 (附註 2)	外匯儲備金	其他儲備金	現金流量套 期儲備金	保留溢利	本行股東應 佔股本及儲 備	額外資本補 充工具	總額
於二零二三年一月一日	2,610,000	1,771,859	(911,845)	1,980,058	457,745	(111,708)	4,823,033	-	1,918,825	12,537,967	5,773,177	18,311,144
本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(432,814)	(432,814)	-	(432,814)
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面 收益的債權投資減值虧損計提	-	-	(35,340)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,340)	-	(35,340)
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面 收益的債權投資的公允價值變動	-	-	294,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,043	-	294,043
自投資重估儲備金轉撥至損益	-	-	133,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,520	-	133,520
以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面 收益的權益工具投資的公允價值儲 備金的變動	-	-	(113)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(113)	-	(113)
現金流量套期下的公允價值變動	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,625)	-	(18,625)	-	(18,625)
遞延稅項的影響	-	-	(52,173)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52,173)	-	(52,173)
外幣報表折算差異	-	-	-	-	-	(98,208)	-	-	-	(98,208)	-	(98,208)
年度全面收益/(支出)收益總額	-	-	339,937	-	-	(98,208)	-	(18,625)	(432,814)	(209,710)	-	(209,710)
自保留溢利轉撥至法定及監管儲備	-	-	-	180,024	510,187	-	-	-	(690,211)	-	-	-
自其他儲備金轉撥至保留溢利 (附註 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,823,033)	-	4,823,033	-	-	-
支付額外資本補充工具利息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(407,407)	(407,407)	-	(407,407)
贖回額外資本補充工具	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,317,500)	(2,317,500)
支付二零二二年普通股股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180,024)	(180,024)	-	(180,024)
於二零二三年十二月三十一日	2,610,000	1,771,859	(571,908)	2,160,082	967,932	(209,916)	-	(18,625)	5,031,402	11,740,826	3,455,677	15,196,503



3. 權益變動表-續 Statement of Changes in Equity - continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	MOP'000										
	Share capital	Share premium	Investment revaluation reserve	Statutory reserve	Regulatory reserve	Foreign exchange reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Share capital and reserve attributable to share holders of the Bank	Additional equity instruments	<u>Total</u>
At 1 January 2024	2,610,000	1,771,859	(571,908)	2,160,082	967,932	(209,916)	(18,625)	5,031,402	11,740,826	3,455,677	15,196,503
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(871,124)	(871,124)	-	(871,124)
Reversal for impairment losses of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(17,151)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,151)	-	(17,151)
Change in fair value of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	367,582	-	-	-	-	-	367,582	-	367,582
Transfer from investment revaluation reserve to profits or loss	-	-	(385,767)	-	-	-	-	-	(385,767)	-	(385,767)
Change in fair value reserve of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	3,749	-	-	-	-	-	3,749	-	3,749
Change in fair value of cash flow hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,491)	-	(25,491)	-	(25,491)
Deferred income tax effect	-	-	13,434	-	-	-	-	-	13,434	-	13,434
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	(246,828)	-	-	(246,828)	-	(246,828)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(18,153)	-	-	(246,828)	(25,491)	(871,124)	(1,161,596)	-	(1,161,596)
Issuance of additional capital shares	444,603	1,555,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,002	-	2,000,002
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserve	-	-	-	-	728,410	-	-	(728,410)	-	-	-
Interest paid on additional equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(221,993)	(221,993)	-	(221,993)
2022 Dividend paid on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180,024)	(180,024)	-	(180,024)
At 31 December 2024	3,054,603	3,327,258	(590,061)	2,160,082	1,696,342	(456,744)	(44,116)	3,029,851	12,177,215	3,455,677	15,632,892



3. 權益變動表-續 Statement of Changes in Equity - continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

MOP'000

	Share capital	Share premium	Investment revaluation reserve	Statutory reserve	Regulatory reserve	Foreign exchange reserve	Other reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Share capital and reserve attributable to share holders of the Bank	Additional equity instruments	Total
At 1 January 2023	2,610,000	1,771,859	(911,845)	1,980,058	457,745	(111,708)	4,823,033	-	1,918,825	12,537,967	5,773,177	18,311,144
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(432,814)	(432,814)	-	(432,814)
Reversal for impairment losses of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(35,340)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,340)	-	(35,340)
Change in fair value of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	294,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,043	-	294,043
Transfer from investment revaluation reserve to profits or loss	-	-	133,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,520	-	133,520
Change in fair value reserve of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(113)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(113)	-	(113)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,625)	-	(18,625)	-	(18,625)
Deferred income tax effect	-	-	(52,173)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52,173)	-	(52,173)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	(98,208)	-	-	-	(98,208)	-	(98,208)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	339,937	-	-	(98,208)	-	(18,625)	(432,814)	(209,710)	-	(209,710)
Transfer from retained earnings to statutory and regulatory reserve	-	-	-	180,024	510,187	-	-	-	(690,211)	-	-	-
Transfer from other reserve to retained earnings (Note 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,823,033)	-	4,823,033	-	-	-
Interest paid on additional equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(407,407)	(407,407)	-	(407,407)
Redeem additional equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,317,500)	(2,317,500)
2022 Dividend paid on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180,024)	(180,024)	-	(180,024)
At 31 December 2023	2,610,000	1,771,859	(571,908)	2,160,082	967,932	(209,916)	-	(18,625)	5,031,402	11,740,826	3,455,677	15,196,503



3. 權益變動表-續 Statement of Changes in Equity - continued

附註 1：法定儲備金為本行根據澳門銀行條例從每年所獲溢利中撥出金額設立之不可分配之儲備金。所撥出之金額不得少過上一年度除稅後溢利百分之二十，直至儲備金額相等於本行已發行股本的百分之五十。此後，則從每年除稅後溢利中撥出百分之十，直至儲備金額相等於本行之已發行股本為止。

Note 1: The statutory reserve is a non-distributable reserve set aside from profit each year in accordance with the Financial System Act of Macao which provides that an amount of not less than twenty percent of the previous year's profit after tax be set aside each year until the reserve fund reaches fifty percent of the Bank's issued share capital and thereafter at least ten percent of the profit after tax each year until the reserve fund equals to the Bank's issued share capital.

附註 2：監管儲備為本行按照澳門金融管理局的規定，當資產的會計備用金不足以滿足監管備用金時，需按兩者的差額，由留存收益中撥出以設立監管儲備，監管儲備不得分派。

Note 2: In accordance with the regulations of Monetary Authority of Macao ("AMCM"), when the accounting provision of financial assets is less than regulatory provision, the difference between the two shall be allocated from retained earnings to regulatory reserve, and the regulatory reserve shall not be distributed.

附註 3：其他儲備金為本行自願設立之可分配之儲備金，其由以往年度之保留溢利轉撥而成。截至二零二三年十二月三十一日，本行決定從其他儲備金轉撥 4,823,032,406 澳門幣至保留溢利。

Note 3: The other reserve is a distributable reserve voluntarily established by the Bank and it comprised amounts transferred from retained earnings during the previous years. During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Bank decided to transfer MOP4,823,032,406 from this other reserve to retained earnings.



4. 現金流量表 Cash Flow Statement

截至十二月三十一日止年度

For the year ended 31 December

		(經審計) (Audited) 2024 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	(經審計) (Audited) 2023 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
來自經營活動之現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
- 稅前營業活動之現金流出	- Operating cash outflow before taxation	(2,503,605)	(9,592,477)
- 已付澳門所得稅項	- Macao Complementary Tax	-	(64,723)
來自經營活動使用的現金流量	Net cash flows used in operating activities	(2,503,605)	(9,657,200)
來自投資活動之現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
- 贖回以攤餘成本計量的債權投資	- Proceeds from redemption of investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	77,531,081	5,590,379
- 出售或贖回以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債權投資	- Proceeds from sale or redemption of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	107,051,449	59,302,333
- 已收利息	- Interest received	2,753,021	2,542,105
- 已收股息	- Dividend received	6,286	788
- 處置物業、廠房和設備	- Disposal of property, plant and equipment	117,105	-
- 購買物業、廠房和設備	- Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(77,410)	(50,083)
- 購買以攤餘成本計量的債權投資	- Purchase of investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	(81,440,804)	(6,636,280)
- 購買以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債權投資	- Purchase of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(92,043,381)	(63,771,732)
來自投資活動產生的/(使用的)現金流量	Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities	13,897,347	(3,022,490)
來自籌資活動之現金流量	Cash flows from financing activities		
- 已付股息	- Dividend paid	(180,024)	(180,024)
- 贖回資本補充工具	- Redeem additional equity instruments	-	(2,317,500)
- 發行固定利率債券	- Issue fixed rate debts	-	6,279,156
- 贖回或到期償還固定利率債券	- Redeem or repayment of fixed rate debts	(1,651,200)	(4,019,429)
- 支付固定利率債券利息	- Interest for fixed rate debts	(517,784)	(241,009)
- 支付額外資本補充工具利息	- Interest for additional equity instruments	(221,993)	(407,407)
- 發行普通股	- Issuance of additional capital shares	2,000,002	-
- 發行同業存單	- Issue certificates of deposit	1,634,575	1,414,500
- 贖回同業存單	- Redeem certificates of deposit	(1,002,110)	(1,075,020)
- 支付發行同業存單利息	- Interest for certificates of deposit issued	(31,746)	(12,880)
來自籌資活動產生的/(使用的)現金流量	Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities	29,720	(559,613)
現金及現金等價物增加/(減少)淨額	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,423,462	(13,239,303)
年初現金及現金等價物	cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,989,839	26,818,696
匯率變動對現金及現金等價物的影響額	Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(838,640)	(589,554)
年末現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	23,574,661	12,989,839



4. 現金流量表-續 Cash Flow Statement - continued

4.1 現金流量表附註 NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

除稅前虧損與來自除稅前營業活動之現金流入
對賬表。

Reconciliation of loss before tax to operating cash
flows from operating activities before tax

截至十二月三十一日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	(經審計) (Audited) 2024	(經審計) (Audited) 2023
		澳門幣千元 MOP'000	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
稅前虧損	Loss before tax	(828,643)	(551,737)
調整：	Adjustments for:		
- 金融工具和其他資產的 減值準備金計提增加	- Net charges for impairment losses on financial instruments and other assets	1,191,349	945,944
- 物業、廠房和設備折舊	- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	41,965	38,064
- 租賃土地權益之攤銷	- Amortisation of interests in leasehold land	3,323	2,964
- 股息收入	- Dividend income	(6,286)	(788)
- 債權投資利息收入	- Interest income arising from investment securities	(2,609,674)	(2,640,025)
- 出售證券投資淨溢利	- Net gain from disposal of investments	(497,056)	(284,492)
- 籌資活動利息支出	- Interest expenses from financing activities	524,215	-
- 投資重估	- Revaluation from financial assets	11,233	-
- 套期工具	- Hedge Instruments	(25,491)	-
- 處置物業、廠房和設備	- Disposal of property, plant and equipment	(215,816)	-
營運資產之變動	Changes in working capital		
- 原到期日超過三個月的存放同業款項減少 (增加)	- Decrease/ (increase) in placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	688,957	(693,745)
- 存放監管機構存款結餘減少	- Decrease in minimum statutory deposits with regulatory authorities	518,816	311,215
- 原到期日超過三個月的拆出資金減少/(增 加)	- Decrease/ (increase) in placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	1,967,755	(1,091,967)
- 原到期日超過三個月的買入返售金融資產 增加	- Increase in financial assets purchased under resale agreements with original maturity over three months	(1,174)	-
- 客戶貸款和墊款淨額減少	- Decrease in loans and advances to customers	16,202,512	7,857,489
- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的 金融資產減少	- Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,354,296	665,937
- 其他資產(增加)/減少	- (Increase)/ decrease in other assets	(891,062)	118,216
- 銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款減少	- Decrease deposits from banks and other financial institutions	(13,380,255)	(2,069,655)
- 賣出回購金融資產(減少)/增加	- (Decrease)/ increase in repurchase agreements	(3,692,031)	3,631,316
- 客戶存款減少	- Decrease in customer deposits	(6,654,033)	(15,644,151)
- 其他負債減少	- Decrease in other liabilities	(206,505)	(187,062)
除稅前營業活動之現金	Operating cash flows from operating activities before Tax	(2,503,605)	(9,592,477)
經營活動產生的現金流包括：	Cash flows from operating activities include		
已收利息	Interest received	5,025,696	7,884,670
已付利息	Interest paid	(6,778,415)	(6,661,545)



4. 現金流量表-續 Cash Flow Statement - continued

4.2 現金及現金等價物結餘分析 Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents

就現金流量表而言，現金及現金等價物包括自收購之日起三個月內到期的以下結餘。

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with maturity less than three months from the date of acquisition.

截至十二月三十一日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	(經審計)	(經審計)
		(Audited)	(Audited)
		2024	2023
		澳門幣千元 MOP'000	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
現金	Cash	257,979	426,226
現金等價物：	Cash equivalents:		
- 存放銀行同業及其他金融機構	- Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	7,810,562	4,905,644
- 三個月內到期的投資	- Investment with original maturity within three months	7,316,769	3,495,114
- 拆出資金	- Placements with banks and other financial institutions	789,052	1,789,530
- 超過最低法定要求的存放監管機構的存款結餘	- Balance of deposits with regulatory authorities in excess of minimum statutory requirement	7,400,299	2,373,325
現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents	23,574,661	12,989,839



5. 業務發展及管理報告 Business development and management report

2024年，新中國75周年華誕之際，澳門盛大慶祝回歸祖國25周年，習近平主席視察澳門肯定“具有澳門特色的‘一國兩制’實踐取得巨大成功”。這一年，澳門國際銀行成立50周年，經歷了澳門回歸前25年，參與和見證了澳門回歸後25年繁榮穩定發展，是澳門“一國兩制”偉大實踐的典型案列之一。

澳門特區政府肯定我行“過去50年致力促進澳門繁榮穩定，對金融創新、經濟發展和社會貢獻均有顯著影響”，授予我行“銀蓮花榮譽勳章”，這是繼2019年授予我行“工商功績勳章”之後的又一殊榮，是對我們過往努力的肯定與認可，更是激勵我們前行的強大動力。同時，在閩澳兩地政府及監管部門的悉心指導與股東的鼎力支持下，我們順利完成20億澳門幣增資擴股，進一步提升資本實力，夯實了發展的基礎。

In 2024, as the People's Republic of China celebrated its 75th anniversary, Macao commemorated 25 years since its return to the motherland with grand celebrations. During his visit to Macao, President Xi Jinping reaffirmed that “the implementation of ‘One Country, Two Systems’ with Macao characteristics has been a great success.” The year 2024 also marked the 50th anniversary of Luso International Banking Ltd. The bank has witnessed Macao's final 25 years under Portuguese administration and has actively contributed to its prosperity and stability since the 1999 handover. It exemplifies the successful application of the “One Country, Two Systems” principle in Macao.

In recognition of our 50 years of dedication to Macao's prosperity and stability, the MSAR government honored us with the Silver Lotus Medal of Honor. This award also acknowledges our significant contributions to financial innovation, economic development, and social impact. This accolade follows the Medal of Industrial and Commercial Merit we received in 2019. It serves as both a recognition of our past achievements and a driving force for future endeavors. Under the careful guidance of the governments and regulators of Fujian and Macao, and with the strong support of our shareholders, we successfully completed a capital increase of MOP 2 billion. This has further strengthened our financial position and solidified the foundation for future growth.



5. 業務發展及管理報告-續

Business development and management report - continued

我們致力於促進澳門現代金融發展。投身澳門債券市場建設，矢志打造“債券市場先進銀行”，連續多年榮獲 MCS D 頒發的澳門債券市場“優秀承銷機構獎”、“優秀發行機構獎”等獎項。加快推進財富管理生態建設，持續提升金融服務數智化水平，全力打造“財富管理特色銀行”，線上服務深受客戶歡迎，線上新開戶數量超過 1.2 萬，個人客戶數量突破 20 萬，服務超過 1/4 的澳門居民。

我們持續踐行服務實體經濟的使命。充分發揮“一國兩制”制度優勢，堅定“根植澳門、融入國家、橋樑紐帶”戰略，著力推動“華僑金融、跨境金融、產業金融、數智金融”業務轉型，持續以華僑金融為總脈絡，發揮跨境金融強優勢，通過數智金融賦能力，服務產業金融主客群。以大灣區、長三角的分支

We are committed to advancing Macao's modern financial landscape. As a key player in developing the city's bond market, we have established ourselves as a leading bank in this sector. We have earned consecutive Excellent Underwriter and Excellent Issuer awards from the MCS D. At the same time, we have accelerated the growth of our wealth management ecosystem and continuously enhanced the digitalization and intelligence of our financial services to provide specialized wealth management solutions. Our online services have gained significant traction, with more than 12,000 new online accounts opened. We now serve more than 200,000 individual customers, representing over 25% of Macao's population.

We remain steadfast in our mission to support the real economy. Leveraging the advantages of the “One Country, Two Systems” framework, we have consistently pursued our strategies: adopting a localized approach, aligning with national development, and serving as a bridge between regions. We have driven transformation in financing for overseas Chinese, cross-border financing, industrial financing, and digital and intelligent financing. By focusing on financing for overseas Chinese and utilizing the strengths of cross-border financing, we deliver exceptional industrial financing solutions through digital and intelligent financing technologies.



5. 業務發展及管理報告-續

Business development and management report - continued

機構為支點，為新興經濟發展、華資產業出海等提供澳門特色的跨境金融服務，助力澳門融入國家發展大局。

With our branch networks in the Greater Bay Area and the Yangtze River Delta, we offer distinctive Macao-style cross-border financing services that foster emerging economic growth and support the global expansion of Chinese companies. This helps Macao align more closely with national development goals.

我們積極投身公益傳播社會正能量。自1978年我行聯合澳門日報主辦首屆十大新聞選舉活動，46年來從不間斷，十大新聞已成為澳門市民、讀者喜聞樂見的重要的公益品牌。我們以50周年為契機，深化高校教育公益的同時，將教育公益延伸至中小學基礎教育領域，助力澳門青少年成長。連續舉辦三十屆員工專場捐血日活動，組織參與“全民國家安全教育展”、“第四十一屆公益金百萬行”活動，以實際行動傳遞社會正能量。

We remain steadfast in our commitment to charitable endeavors, promoting a positive social impact. Since 1978, in collaboration with Macao Daily News, we have organized the Annual Top 10 News Election—a significant campaign that has been held uninterrupted for 46 years. Over time, it has grown into a cherished public benefit tradition among Macao residents and readers. In celebration of our 50th anniversary, we expanded our financial aid to include not only college students but also those in elementary and secondary education. This initiative further empowers Macao's youth. Our other social responsibility initiatives include hosting bank-wide blood donation drives for 30 consecutive years, organizing the National Security Education Exhibition, and funding the 41st Walk for a Million campaign.



5. 業務發展及管理報告-續

Business development and management report - continued

展望未來，山河遼闊，萬物蓬勃。習近平主席視察澳門期間提出的“三點期許”、“四點希望”深深指引、激勵著我們。50周年再出發，我們將繼續在新一屆特區政府的領導下，與澳門社會各界攜手，緊抓國家和區域發展機遇，持續服務澳門經濟社會繁榮穩定，助力澳門經濟適度多元及琴澳一體化建設，為澳門這顆“祖國的掌上明珠”更加璀璨作出新的貢獻。

誠摯感謝社會各界、全體股東、廣大客戶的信任與支持，我們繼續保持定力，守正創新，穩健前行，邁步“百年銀行”新征程！

承董事局命

黃來志
董事長
二零二五年三月二十六日

Looking ahead, we see limitless possibilities and vibrant opportunities. The “Three Expectations” and “Four Wishes” set forth by President Xi Jinping during his visit to Macao serve as a guiding compass, inspiring and motivating us. As we enter into a new chapter, we will continue collaborating with all sectors of society under the leadership of the new MSAR government to seize national and regional growth opportunities. We will remain committed to Macao’s economic prosperity and social stability. By driving its economic diversification and fostering Hengqin-Macao integration, we will continue making new contributions to ensure Macao shines even brighter.

We extend our deepest gratitude to the community, shareholders, and clients for your trust and support. Staying true to our mission, we will drive innovation and pursue steady progress as we embark on a new journey toward becoming a bank that will thrive for generations to come.

HUANG LAIZHI
The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Macao, 26 March 2025



6. 監事會意見 Opinion of the Supervisory Board

根據澳門國際銀行股份有限公司《公司章程》第三十六條第一款 d 項的規定，本會必須查證董事會提交之賬目的真實及公允性。

為此，本會已查閱本銀行二零二三年度之董事會報告，截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止之財務報表，以及由德勤·關黃陳方會計師事務所於二零二五年三月二十六日發表有關本行賬目能真實及公允地反映本銀行財政狀況的核數師報告書。

基於上述審查的結果，本會認為董事會提交之財務報表及董事會報告適合提交股東會平常會議審批。

澳門國際銀行股份有限公司

監事長

李輝明

二零二五年三月二十六日於澳門

In accordance with Article 36.1.d of Company Charter of the Bank, this board must verify the authenticity and fairness of financial statements presented by the Board of Directors.

To this end, this board has reviewed the report of the Board of Directors for the year 2024, financial statements as of December 31, 2024, and the auditor's report issued by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu on March 26, 2025 which believed that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial status of the Bank.

Based on results above, this board is of the opinion that financial statements and report of the directors are appropriate and shall be filed for consideration and approval of the shareholders' annual general meeting.

Luso International Banking Ltd.

Chairman of Supervisory Board

Lee Fai Ming

Macao, 26 March 2025



7. 獨立審計師報告 Independent Auditor's Report

致澳門國際銀行股份有限公司全體股東：
(於澳門註冊成立的有限責任公司)

To the shareholders of Luso International Banking Limited:
(a limited liability company incorporated in Macao)

後附載澳門國際銀行股份有限公司的簡要財務報表包括 2024 年 12 月 31 日的財務狀況表及截至該日止年度的損益及其他全面收益表、權益變動表和現金流量表。澳門國際銀行股份有限公司簡要財務報表來源於澳門國際銀行股份有限公司截至 2024 年 12 月 31 日止年度已審計的財務報表。本會計師事務所(以下簡稱「我們」)已在 2025 年 3 月 26 日簽署的審計報告中對構成簡要財務報表來源的財務報表發表了無保留意見。

The accompanying summary financial statements of Luso International Banking Ltd. (the "Bank") comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended. The summary financial statements of the Bank derive from the audited financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2024. We have issued an auditor's report with an unqualified opinion on the financial statements of the Bank on 26 March 2025.

董事對財務報表的責任

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements.

董事負責根據中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區(「澳門特別行政區」)經第 44/2020 號經濟財政司司長批示核准的《財務報告準則》編製真實和公允的財務報表，並對其認為為使財務報表的編製不存在由於舞弊或錯誤導致的重大錯報所必需的內部控制負責。

Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards of Macao Special Administrative Region, the People's Republic of China ("Macao SAR") approved by Order of the Secretary for Economy and Finance No. 44/2020, and for such internal control as directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



7. 獨立審計師報告-續 Independent Auditor's Report - continued

審計師的責任

我們的責任是在執行審計工作的基礎上對財務報表發表審計意見，以及根據業務約定書的協議條款向全體股東(作為一個團體)作出報告，除此之外別無其他目的。我們不就本報告的內容向對任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。我們按照會計師專業委員會第 2/2021/CPC 號通告通過之《審計準則》的規定執行了審計工作。這些準則要求我們遵守職業道德要求，計劃和執行審計工作以對財務報表是否不存在重大錯報獲取合理保證。

審計工作涉及實施審計程序，以獲取有關財務報表金額和披露的審計證據。選擇的審計程序取決於審計師的判斷，包括對由於舞弊或錯誤導致的財務報表重大錯報風險的評估。在進行風險評估時，審計師考慮與編製真實和公允的財務報表相關的內部控制，以設計恰當的審計程序，但目的並非對內部控制的有效性發表意見。審計工作還包括評價董事選用會計政策的恰當性和作出會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的總體列報。

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing approved by the Professional Committee of Accountants under the Notice No. 2/2021/CPC. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



7. 獨立審計師報告-續 Independent Auditor's Report - continued

審計師的責任-續

我們相信，我們獲取的審計證據是充分、適當的，為發表審計見提供了基礎。

審計意見

我們認為，財務報表按照澳門特別行政區經第 44/2020 號經濟財政司司長批示核准的《財務報告準則》，真實和公允反映了貴銀行於二零二四年十二月三十一日的財務狀況以及截至該日止年度的經營成果和現金流量。

關可穎

執業會計師

合夥人

德勤·關黃陳方會計師事務所

二零二五年三月二十六日於澳門

Auditor's Responsibility - continued

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

Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and of the Bank's financial results and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards of Macao SAR approved by the Order of the Secretary for Economy and Finance No. 44/2020.

Kuan Ho Weng

Certified Public Accountant

Partner

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu – Sociedade e Auditores

Macao, 26 March 2025



8. 持股情況 Shareholding

本行持有超過有關資本 5%或超過自有資金 5%之出資的有關機構

Relevant institutions which the Bank holds more than 5% of the relevant capital or more than 5% of its own funds

無

None

9. 股東情況 Shareholders information

控股公司為廈門國際投資有限公司(其持本行股份佔比 56.42%)，一家於香港註冊成立的公司，它是廈門國際銀行股份有限公司的附屬公司。廈門國際銀行股份有限公司是一家於廈門註冊成立的公司。

The Bank's holding company (holding 56.42% of the total issued ordinary shares of the Bank) is Xiamen International Investment Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong. The holding company is a subsidiary of Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd., a company incorporated in Xiamen.



10. 公司情況 Corporate information

董事會

Board of Directors

董事長：

Chairman:

黃來志（執行董事）

HUANG LAIZHI (Executive Directors)

董 事：

Representative Directors of Shareholders:

章德春（離任於 2024 年 5 月 30 日起生效）

ZHANG DECHUN (Resignation effective 30 May 2024)

曹雲川（委任於 2024 年 7 月 26 日起生效）

CAO YUNCHUAN (Appointment effective 27 July 2024)

鄒志明

ZOU ZHIMING

馬志遠

MA CHI UN

莊麗晶

JONG LAI CHING

羅英輝

LUO YINGHUI

執行董事：

Executive Directors:

郭奕明（離任於 2024 年 3 月 28 日起生效）

GUO YIMING (Resignation effective 28 March 2024)

獨立董事：

Independent Directors:

劉藝良

LAO NGAI LEONG

崔世平

CHUI SAI PENG JOSE

龐 川

PANG CHUAN

員工董事：

Employee Director:

馮浪平

FONG LONG PENG



10. 公司情況-續 Corporate information - continued

股東大會主席團

主席：
黃來志

秘書：
魏存茂（離任於 2025 年 2 月 12 日起生效）
方曉航（委任於 2025 年 2 月 12 日起生效）

監事會

監事長：
李輝明

監事：
傅志華
黃慧斌
呂博文
龐 鴻

公司秘書：
魏存茂（離任於 2025 年 2 月 12 日起生效）
方曉航（委任於 2025 年 2 月 12 日起生效）

Chairing Committee of General Meeting

Chairman:
HUANG LAIZHI

Secretary:
WEI CUNMAO (Resignation effective 12 February 2025)
FANG XIAOHANG (Appointment effective 12 February 2025)

Supervisory Board

Chairman:
LEE FAI MING

Supervisors:
FU ZHIHUA
WONG WAI PAN
LOI POK MAN
PANG HONG

Company Secretary:
WEI CUNMAO (Resignation effective 12 February 2025)
FANG XIAOHANG (Appointment effective 12 February 2025)



11. 公司管治 Corporate Governance

董事會專門委員會

二零二四年度本行董事會設立以下專門委員會，分別為戰略委員會、風險管理委員會、關聯交易控制及審計委員會、提名及薪酬委員會。

(一) 戰略委員會

主席：

黃來志

委員：

章德春（離任於 2024 年 5 月 30 日起生效）

曹雲川（委任於 2024 年 7 月 26 日起生效）

鄒志明

馬志遠

劉藝良

崔世平

龐 川

戰略委員會的主要職責包括：

1. 研究並擬訂本行發展戰略、經營目標、風險管理戰略、資本管理戰略和中長期發展規劃的建議，報董事會審議；

Special Committees of Board of Directors

In 2024, the Bank's Board of Directors established the following special committees: Strategy Committee, Risk Management Committee, Affiliate Transaction Control and Audit Committee, and Nomination and Compensation Committee.

(一) Strategy Committee

Chairman:

HUANG LAIZHI

Members:

ZHANG DECHUN (Resignation effective 30 May 2024)

CAO YUNCHUAN (Appointment effective 27 July 2024)

ZOU ZHIMING

MA CHI UN

LAO NGAI LEONG

CHUI SAI PENG JOSE

PANG CHUAN

Primary responsibilities of Strategy Committee are:

1. Analyze and recommend on the Bank's development, business objectives, risk management, capital management, and mid-to-long term development, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(一) 戰略委員會-續

2. 對戰略實施過程進行檢查和評估，並向董事會提出建議；
3. 根據經營環境的變化，提出戰略調整建議，報董事會審議；
4. 對高級管理層提出的實施規劃提出意見和建議，報董事會審議；
5. 定期評估並提出完善本行公司治理狀況的建議，報董事會審議；
6. 檢查本行年度經營計劃、重大投資計劃的執行情況，對本行重大投資事項提出建議，報董事會審議；
7. 對協調相關委員會及全行人力資本、風險管理、組織架構和流程、資本和機構規劃等與全行發展戰略的一致性和統一性提出建議，報董事會審議；
8. 制訂本委員會年度工作計劃，定期召開會議討論職責範圍內的事項，並定期向董事會報告本委員會工作情況；

(一) Strategy Committee - continued

2. Inspect and evaluate strategy implementation and make recommendations to the Board of Directors;
3. Make recommendations on strategic adjustment based on changes in the business environment and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;
4. Offer opinions and make recommendations on plans presented by the senior management, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;
5. Evaluate the Bank's governance regularly, make recommendations for improvement, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;
6. Inspect the implementation of the Bank's annual business plan and primary investment plan, make recommendations on major investment issues, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;
7. Make recommendations on consistency and uniformity of the Bank's development strategy in aspects including human capital, risk management, organization structure and work flow, capital and development plan of the Bank as well as coordination related committees, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;
8. Formulate annual work plan of the committee, hold regular meetings on issues within the committee's responsibilities and report the committee's work to the Board of Directors regularly;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(一) 戰略委員會-續

9. 對本委員會職責及議事規則提出修改建議，報董事會審議；

10. 董事會擬審議事項屬於本委員會職能範圍內的，由本委員會事先審議提出意見，並將相關議案及審議結果提交董事會審議；

11. 董事會授權的其他事項。

(二) 風險管理委員會

主席：
馬志遠

委員：
鄒志明
郭奕明（離任於 2024 年 3 月 28 日起生效）
羅英輝

(一) Strategy Committee - continued

9. Make recommendations on amending responsibilities and rules of meeting of the committee, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;

10. As for issues to be deliberated by the Board of Directors and within the committee's responsibilities, this committee shall review such issues first, and then report both related recommendations and the considerations to the Board of Directors for consideration;

11. Other issues authorized by the Board of Directors.

(二) Risk Management Committee

Chairman:
MA CHI UN

Members:
ZOU ZHIMING
GUO YIMING (Resignation effective 28 March 2024)
LUO YINGHUI



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(二) 風險管理委員會-續

風險管理委員會的主要職責包括：

1. 根據國際、國內的經濟金融形勢或政策法規的變化及銀行業務發展的需要，研究並適時向董事會提出調整本行風險管理方針、政策的建議；
2. 對本行在信用風險、市場風險、操作風險、流動性風險、法律風險、聲譽風險、科技風險、國別風險等方面的內部控制情況進行檢查、監測，並對本行風險管理狀況、風險管理能力及水準進行定期評估，研究並適時向董事會提出調整本行風險管理方針、政策的建議；
3. 對本行內部稽核部門的工作程序和工作效果進行評價，向董事會提出完善本行風險管理和內部控制的建議；
4. 研究擬訂本行關於風險管理、內部控制基本政策的建議，檢查本行風險管控方針政策的完備性、有效性，報董事會審議；

(二) Risk Management Committee - continued

Primary responsibilities of Risk Management Committee are:

1. Analyze and make recommendations on adjusting the Bank's risk management principles and policies to the Board of Directors in a timely manner based on changes in international and domestic economic and financial climate, policies and regulations and business development needs of the Bank;
2. Inspect and monitor the Bank's internal risk management in terms of credit, market, operation, liquidity, legal, reputation, technology and country, regularly evaluate the Bank's risk management and its capability and performance in this regard, analyze and make recommendations on adjusting the Bank's risk management principles and policies to the Board of Directors in a timely manner;
3. Evaluate procedures and efficacy of the Bank's internal audit department, and make recommendations on improving the Bank's risk management and internal control to the Board of Directors;
4. Analyze and formulate the Bank's fundamental policies of risk management and internal control, inspect the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of the Banks' risk management principles and policies, report to the Board of Directors for consideration;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(二) 風險管理委員會-續

5. 瞭解本行採用的風險評估方法、模型及其假設前提，審核風險評估結果；

6. 研究並向董事會提出健全和完善風險管理信息系統的有關建議，以促進本行信用風險識別和控制水平的不斷提高；

7. 審議需提交董事會審批的有關資本管理的方針、政策和程序等重大問題或方案，向董事會提出建議意見；並就本行資本充足率資訊披露向董事會提出建議；

8. 制訂本委員會年度工作計劃，定期召開會議討論職責範圍內的事項，並定期向董事會報告本委員會工作情況；

9. 對本委員會職責及議事規則提出修改建議，報董事會審議；

(二) Risk Management Committee - continued

5. Understand risk assessment methods and models employed by the Bank alongside with their assumptions and predictions, and review risk assessment results;

6. Analyze and make recommendations on strengthening and improving the risk management information system to the Board of Directors in order to enhance the Bank's capability of credit risk identification and management;

7. Consider major issues or plans such as capital management-related principles, policies, procedures which are to be approved by the Board of Directors, and make recommendations to the board; advise the board on the Bank's capital adequacy ratio disclosures;

8. Formulate annual work plan of the committee, hold regular meetings on issues within the committee's responsibilities and report the committee's work to the Board of Directors regularly;

9. Make recommendations on amending responsibilities and rules of meeting of the committee, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(二) 風險管理委員會-續

10. 董事會擬審議事項屬本委員會職能範圍內的，由本委員會事先審議提出意見，並將相關議案及審議結果提交董事會審議；

11. 董事會授權的其他事項。

(三) 關聯交易控制及審計委員會

主席：
龐川

委員：
郭奕明（離任於 2024 年 3 月 28 日起生效）
莊麗晶
馮浪平

關聯交易控制及審計委員會的主要職責包括：

1. 研究並擬定本行關聯交易管理制度，報董事會審議；

(二) Risk Management Committee - continued

10. As for issues to be considered by the Board of Directors and within the committee's responsibilities, this committee shall review such issues first, and then report both related recommendations and the considerations to the Board of Directors for consideration;

11. Other issues authorized by the Board of Directors.

(三) Related Party Transaction Control and Audit Committee

Chairman:
PANG CHUAN

Members:
GUO YIMING (Resignation effective 28 March 2024)
JONG LAI CHING
FONG LONG PENG

Primary responsibilities of Related Party Transaction Control and Audit Committee are:

1. Analyze and formulate the Bank's related party transaction management system, report to the Board of Directors for consideration;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(三) 關聯交易控制及審計委員會-續

2. 一般關聯交易按照本行內部審批權限和程序審批，逐筆報本委員會備案。風險管理部每月初五個工作日內匯總上月一般關聯交易審批情況，報告本委員會；

3. 審核需提交董事會審議批准的重大關聯交易，報董事會審議；

4. 審核確認本行關聯方名單，並及時向董事會、監事會、本行相關職能部門公佈經確認的關聯方名單；

5. 對本行關聯交易的控制情況，以及本行董事、行政管理人員、關聯人執行本行關聯交易控制制度的情況進行監測，並向董事會提出建議意見；

6. 對本行的會計政策、財務狀況和財務報告程序、本行風險及合規狀況進行監測，並向董事會提出建議意見；

(三) Related Party Transaction Control and Audit Committee - continued

2. General related party transactions shall be examined in accordance with the Bank's internal approval authorities and procedures, and reported to this committee for the record. The risk management department shall summarize the previous month's approvals of general related party transactions in the first five workdays every month, and submit the summary to this committee;

3. Examine major related party transactions to be approved by the Board of Directors, and then report to the board;

4. Examine and verify the Bank's list of related parties and announce the verified list of related parties to the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and related departments of the Bank;

5. Monitor the Bank's management of related party transactions and the implementation of the Bank's directors, administrative personnel and affiliated persons in this regard, and make recommendations to the Board of Directors;

6. Monitor the Bank's accounting policies, financial status, procedures of financial reporting as well as risk and compliance, and make recommendations to the Board of Directors;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(三) 關聯交易控制及審計委員會-續

7. 審核本行年度審計報告，並就審計後的財務報告資訊的真實性、完整性和準確性提出建議意見，報董事會審議；

8. 審核本行內部中長期稽核規劃、年度稽核工作計劃和內部稽核體系、內部稽核預算、內部稽核人員薪酬，並向董事會提出建議意見；

9. 對內部稽核部門的工作程序和工作效果提出評價建議，報董事會審議；

10. 聽取監督管理機構向本行出具的監管通報，審議關於本行整改情況的報告；

11. 審核對非董事的行政管理層的離任審計報告，並向董事會提出建議意見；

12. 對外部審計機構工作進行評價，對外部審計機構的聘請及更換提出建議，報董事會審議；

(三) Related Party Transaction Control and Audit Committee - continued

7. Review the Bank's annual audit report, recommend on the authenticity, completeness and accuracy of information contained in the audited financial report, and report to the Board of Directors for approval;

8. Review the Bank's mid-to-long term internal audit plan, annual internal audit work plan, internal audit system and budget, and remunerations of internal auditors, and make recommendations to the Board of Directors;

9. Evaluate and recommend on work procedures and efficacy of the Bank's internal audit department, report to the Board of Directors for consideration;

10. Handle notifications issued by regulatory authorities, and review reports on how the Bank rectifies its work;

11. Review reports of off-office auditing for executive management who are not directors, and recommend to the Board of Directors;

12. Evaluate external auditor, and recommend on the hiring and changing of external auditor, report to the Board of Directors for consideration;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(三) 關聯交易控制及審計委員會-續

13. 制定本委員會年度工作計劃，定期召開會議討論職責範圍內的事項，並定期向董事會報告本委員會工作情況；

14. 對本委員會職責及議事規則提出修改建議，報董事會審議；

15. 董事會擬審議事項屬於本委員會職能範圍內的，由本委員會事先審議，並將相關議案及審議結果提交董事會審議；

16. 董事會授權的其他事項。

(四) 提名及薪酬委員會

主席：
崔世平

委員：
章德春（離任於 2024 年 5 月 30 日起生效）

曹雲川（委任於 2024 年 7 月 26 日起生效）

劉藝良

(三) Related Party Transaction Control and Audit Committee - continued

13. Formulate annual work plan of the committee, periodically hold regular meetings on issues within the committee's responsibilities and report the committee's work to the Board of Directors regularly;

14. Make recommendations on amending responsibilities and rules of meeting of the committee, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;

15. As for issues to be considered by the Board of Directors and within the committee's responsibilities, this committee shall review such issues first, and then file both related recommendations and the results to the Board of Directors for consideration;

16. Other issues authorized by the Board of Directors.

(四) Nomination and Compensation Committee

Chairman:
CHUI SAI PENG JOSE

Members:
ZHANG DECHUN (Resignation effective 30 May 2024)

CAO YUNCHUAN (Appointment effective 27 July 2024)

LAO NGAI LEONG



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(四) 提名及薪酬委員會-續

提名及薪酬委員會的主要職責包括：

1. 對董事會的架構、人數及組成進行年度審查，並根據本行戰略規劃、經營活動情況、資產規模和股權結構對董事會的規模和構成向董事會提出建議。

2. 根據相關法律法規及本行章程的有關規定，開展以下工作：

(1) 對提名董事候選人的簡歷、基本情況、任職資格和條件進行審核，報董事會審議；

(2) 負責提名董事會秘書人選，報董事會審議；

(3) 對本行首席審計官、董事會各專門委員會組成人員及負責人的任職資格和條件進行審核，報董事會審議；

(4) 對由董事會任免的高級管理人員任職資格和條件進行審核，報董事會審議。

(四) Nomination and Compensation Committee - continued

Primary responsibilities of Nomination and Compensation Committee are:

1. Inspect the structure, number of directors and composition of the Board of Directors on an annual basis, and recommend on the board's size and composition to the Board of Directors with respect to the Bank's strategies, businesses, asset scale and equity structure.

2. Fulfill the following tasks in accordance with related laws, regulations and rules of the Bank's Company Charter:

(1) Verify the resume, background and qualifications of director candidates, and submit verification results to the Board of Directors for consideration;

(2) Nominate the board secretary, and submit the nomination to the Board of Directors for consideration;

(3) Verify qualifications of the Bank's chief audit executive, and chairmen and members of various special committees of the Board of Directors, and submit verification results to the Board of Directors for consideration;

(4) Verify qualifications of senior management appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors, and submit verification results to the Board of Directors for consideration;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(四) 提名及薪酬委員會-續

3. 研究擬訂本行薪酬管理基本策略的建議，報董事會審議；

4. 研究擬訂本行董事報酬和津貼標準的建議，以及董事履職評價辦法，並提出對董事的履職評價建議，報董事會審議；

5. 研究擬訂對董事會任免的高級管理人員的考核辦法和薪酬方案建議，並提出對上述人員考核評價的建議，報董事會審議；

6. 制定本委員會年度工作計劃，定期召開會議討論職責範圍內的事項，並定期向董事會報告本委員會工作情況；

7. 對本委員會職責及議事規則提出修改建議，報董事會審議；

(四) Nomination and Compensation Committee - continued

3. Analyze and formulate suggestions on the Bank's fundamental compensation management policies, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;

4. Analyze and formulate suggestions on the Bank's compensation and allowance standards for directors as well as the evaluation guidance of directors' performance, submit evaluation proposals on the performance of directors, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;

5. Analyze and formulate recommendations on the evaluation guidance and compensation plan for senior managers appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors, recommend on the evaluation of such personnel, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;

6. Formulate annual work plan of the committee, periodically hold regular meetings on issues within the committee's responsibilities and report the committee's work to the Board of Directors regularly;

7. Make recommendations on amending responsibilities and rules of meeting of the committee, and report to the Board of Directors for consideration;



11. 公司管治-續 Corporate Governance - continued

(四) 提名及薪酬委員會-續

8. 董事會擬審議事項屬於本委員會職能範圍內的，由本委員會事先審議，並將相關議案及審議結果提交董事會審議；

9. 董事會授權的其他事項。

(四) Nomination and Compensation Committee - continued

8. As for issues to be considered by the Board of Directors and within the committee's responsibilities, this committee shall review such issues first, and then file both related recommendations and the results to the Board of Directors for consideration;

9. Other issues authorized by the Board of Directors.



12. 主要會計政策 Significant Accounting policies

用於編制本財務報表之主要會計政策詳列如下。除另外說明，有關政策已符合一致性採納於本財政報表所列示之財務期間內。

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

12.1 編制基準

12.1 Basis of preparation

(a) 合規聲明

(a) Statement of compliance

本財務報表按照澳門第 13/2023 號法律金融體系法律制度以及澳門特別行政區經第 44/2020 號經濟財政司司長批示核准的《財務報告準則》(「財務報告準則」)編製。除以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產、衍生金融工具、以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產和金融負債按公允價值計量外，本財務報表採用歷史成本法編制。

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements as set out in Law No. 13/2023 and the Financial Reporting Standards of Macao SAR approved by the Order of the Secretary for Economy and Finance No. 44/2020 (the "MFRS"). These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), derivative financial instruments, financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") which have been measured at fair value.

編制財務報表需要管理層做出判斷、估計和假設，該等判斷、估計和假設會影響政策的實施以及年內迄今的資產和負債、收入和支出的報告金額。實際結果可能與該等估計不同。

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses on a year to date basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

除特別注明外，本財務報表使用澳門幣 (MOP) 為計量貨幣，澳門幣亦為本行之功能貨幣，且所有數值均四捨五入到千元。

These financial statements are presented in Macao Patacas ("MOP"), which is the Bank's functional currency, and are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.1 編制基準-續

(b) 已頒佈惟尚未生效之澳門特別行政區新財務報告準則

澳門特別行政區新財務報告準則(「澳門新財務報告準則」)於 2024 年 12 月 18 日經會計師專業委員會第 2/2024/CPC 號通告通過並取代財務報告準則。

財務報告準則已採納財務報告概念框架以及 2015 年版國際財務報告準則的全部準則及詮釋。另一方面，澳門新財務報告準則已採納財務報告概念框架以及 2021 年版國際財務報告準則的全部準則及詮釋。

澳門新財務報告準則於 2028 年 1 月 1 日或之後開始之年度期間生效，並可提前適用於 2026 年 1 月 1 日或之後開始的年度期間。

本銀行正評估該應用之影響，有關應用或會對日後本銀行經營業績及財務狀況造成潛在影響。

12.1 Basis of preparation - continued

(b) New Financial Reporting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The new Financial Reporting Standards of Macao SAR (the "New MFRS") was approved by the Professional Committee of Accountants under No. 2/2024/CPC on 18 December 2024 and will replace the MFRS.

The MFRS had adopted the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and all of the standards and interpretations from the 2015 edition of the International Financial Reporting Standards (the "IFRS"). The New MFRS, on the other hand, have adopted the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and all of the standards and interpretations from the 2021 edition of the IFRS.

The New MFRS will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028, with earlier application permitted for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

The Bank is in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of the New MFRS, which might have potential impacts on the Bank's financial results and financial position in the future.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要

(a) 來自於金融工具的收入和收益

(i) 利息收入

對於所有以攤餘成本計量的金融工具，分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的計息金融資產，利息收入或支出費用，均採用實際利率法記錄。在金融工具的預期使用壽命或較短的期限內，將預計的未來現金付款或收款準確折算為金融資產或金融負債的賬面淨值。該計算考慮了該金融工具的所有合約條款(例如，預付款選項)，並且包括直接歸屬於該工具且是實際利率不可分割的一部分的任何費用或增量成本，但不包括未來信用損失。

對於其後變成信用減值之金融資產而言，自下個報告期開始按該金融資產之攤銷成本採用實際利率法來確認利息收入。

(ii) 股利收入

股利收入於本行有權收取股利時確認。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Income and gains arising from financial instruments

(i) Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest-bearing financial assets classified as FVOCI, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses.

For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period.

(ii) Dividend income

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



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(a) 來自於金融工具的收入和收益-續

(a) Income and gains arising from financial instruments - continued

(iii) 金融資產之溢利

(iii) Net gain on financial assets

金融資產之溢利包括外匯業務，外匯掉期業務，投資重估和出售證券投資產生的溢利。

Results arising from gains and losses from foreign exchange trading, foreign exchange swap, revaluation from financial assets and disposal of investment securities.

(b) 收入的確認

(b) Revenue recognition

本行採用五步流程確認客戶合約產生的收入

The Bank adopts five step process for recognising revenue from contracts with customers

1. 識別客戶合約
2. 識別合約中的履約義務
3. 確定交易價格
4. 將交易價格分配至合約中的履約義務
5. 實際完成履約義務時(或就此)進行收入確認

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. Recognize revenue when, or as, the entity satisfies a performance obligation

本行完成履約義務時(或就此)確認收益，即於特定履約責任相關的貨品或服務的「控制權」轉讓予客戶時。

The Bank recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

履約義務是指一項明確的服務或一系列實質相同的明確服務。

A performance obligation represents a service that is distinct or a series of distinct services that are substantially the same.

當滿足下列條件之一時，控制在一段時間內轉移並且收入按照完成相關履約義務的進度在一段時間內確認：

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(b) 收入的確認-續

(b) Revenue recognition - continued

- 客戶在本行履約的同時取得並消耗通過本行履約所提供的利益；
- 本行的履約創造或改良了客戶在資產被創造或改良時就控制的資產；或
- 本行的履約並未創造一項可被本行用於替代用途的資產，且本行具有就迄今為止已完成的履約部分而獲得付款的權利。

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Bank's performance as the Bank performs;
- the Bank's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Bank performs; or
- the Bank's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Bank and the Bank has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

否則，在當客戶取得對該項明確商品或服務控制權的時點確認收入。

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(b) 收入的確認-續

(b) Revenue recognition - continued

手續費及佣金收入

Fee and commission income

本行完成履約義務時(或就此)確認不屬於實際收益一部分的手續費及佣金收入。本行為客戶提供廣泛的服務賺取手續費和佣金。

Fee and commission income that is not an integral part of the effective yield is recognised when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied. The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers.

貸款和墊款產生的手續費及佣金收入主要包括銀團貸款手續費。當相關銀團安排已完成，且本行沒有為自己保留任何貸款方案，或以適用於其他參與者的相同實際利率保留部分貸款方案時，將貸款銀團手續費確認為收入；證券和保險代理服務費在提供證券或保險經紀服務以及完成履約義務的時點確認；信用卡手續費在發卡或消費服務完成並履行履約義務時確認為收入；財務顧問費收入在服務完成並履行履約義務時確認為收入。

Fee and commission income from loan and advances mainly include loan syndication fees. Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the related syndication arrangement has been completed and the Bank has retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as applicable to other participants; security and insurance agency services fees are recognised as revenue at a point in time when the securities or insurance brokerage services are rendered and the performance obligations are satisfied; credit card fees are recognised at a point in time when card issuance or consumption services completed and the performance obligations are satisfied. Financial consultancy fees are recognised at a point in time when the financial consultancy services completed and the performance obligations are satisfied.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(c) 外幣折算

(i) 功能及呈列貨幣

財務報表中所載項目乃採用本行經營的主要經濟環境中所使用的貨幣 (功能貨幣) 計量。本行的財務報表以澳門幣作為呈列貨幣，即澳門幣為本行的功能及呈列貨幣。

(ii) 交易及結餘

外幣交易均按交易當日的匯率折算為功能貨幣。結算有關交易及按年終匯率換算以外幣計值的貨幣資產與負債產生的匯兌收益及虧損均於收益表確認。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

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



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(c) 外幣折算-續

(iii) 非澳門本地經營產生的折算差異

對非澳門本地經營的財務報表進行折算時，利潤表中的項目採用交易發生日的即期匯率的近似匯率折算為澳門幣。財務狀況表中的資產和負債項目，採用財務狀況表日的即期匯率折算為澳門幣。按照上述折算產生的外幣財務報表折算差異，均在財務狀況表中所有者權益下的其他儲備金中確認。

當處置非澳門本地經營業務時，相關的外幣財務報表折算差額自所有者權益均轉入當期處置損益。

(d) 物業、廠房和設備

物業、廠房和設備按成本減累計折舊及減值列賬。

在建工程包括用於生產、供應或管理目的的在建資產，按成本減減值虧損計量(如有)。在建資產在完工並可供使用時，按適當的物業、廠房和設備類別分類。這些資產的折舊，在與其他物業資產相同的基礎上，在這些資產準備好投入使用時開始。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(c) Foreign currencies - continued

(iii) Overseas operation translation

The results of a foreign operation are translated into MOP at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statements of financial position items are translated into MOP at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in the other reserve of equity.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the profit or loss on disposal is recognised.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Construction in progress includes property in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes and is carried at cost, less recognized impairment losses, if any. Assets in construction in progress are classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(d) 物業、廠房和設備-續

倘租賃物業之土地及房產兩部分之成本能於租賃訂立時可靠地分配，租賃土地部分會列作經營租賃。就租賃土地所付的溢價金或其他付款，按直線法於租期內在收益表支銷。租賃土地如須減值，有關減值損失亦會於收益表支銷。

僅在與該項資產相關之未來經濟效益有可能歸於本行及可靠地計算出項目成本之情況下，其後成本會包括於資產賬面值或確認為另立之資產（如適用）；而替換部分的賬面值則自相關資產撇除。所有其他維修費及保養費於其產生的財務期內於收益表支銷。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(d) Property, plant and equipment - continued

Where the land and building elements of the leasehold properties can be allocated reliably at the inception of the lease, the land element is accounted for as an operating lease. Leasehold land premiums for acquiring the land leases, or other lease payments, are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Where the leasehold land is impaired, the impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(d) 物業、廠房和設備-續

物業、廠房和設備的折舊是以直線法按下述估計可使用期限，將其成本攤銷至其預計剩餘價值：

永久業權土地	無須折舊
永久業權及租約房地產	租期或 50 年，兩者中取較短之期限
傢俬裝修及辦公室設備	3 至 6 年
汽車及電腦設備	3 至 5 年

資產之剩餘價值及可使用年限已於每個資產負債表日審閱，並已於適當情況下作出調整。

倘某資產賬面值大於其估計可收回金額時，則該資產的賬面值將即時減值至其可收回金額。

出售資產之收益或虧損指出售所得淨額與相關資產賬面值之差額，並列入損益表賬內。

(e) 當期及遞延稅項

所得稅費用包括當期及遞延稅項。除了將與直接計入股東權益的交易或者事項有關的所得稅影響計入股東權益外，當期所得稅費用和遞延所得稅變動計入當期損益。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(d) Property, plant and equipment - continued

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Freehold land	Not depreciated
Freehold and leasehold buildings	Lease term or 50 years, whichever is shorter
Furniture, decoration and office equipment	3 to 6 years
Motor vehicles and computer equipment	3 to 5 years

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

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

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

(e) Current and deferred income tax

The income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in equity.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(e) 當期及遞延稅項-續

本行的當期稅項支出是採用澳門、廣州及杭州（為本行所處的經營地及應課稅收入的來源地）在結算日前已頒佈或實質頒佈之課稅率計算。銀行董事會定期對詮釋存在意見不一的稅務條例而導致須繳付額外稅款的可能性作出評估。如有需要，會就預計須支付的稅款，作出撥備。

遞延稅項採用財務狀況表債務法就資產負債之稅基與其在財務報表之賬面值之暫時時差作全數撥備。遞延稅項需在遞延稅項資產或負債確立後計算並採用在結算日前已頒佈或實質頒佈之課稅率釐定。

遞延稅項資產乃就未來可能出現之應課稅溢利與可動用之暫時性差異抵銷而確認。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(e) Current and deferred income tax - continued

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

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

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



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(f) 經營性租賃

出租人如持有該資產所得之絕大部份風險及回報的租約屬經營性租賃。就經營性租賃作出的付款（扣除出租人給予的任何優惠）按直線法於租期內在收益表支銷。

(g) 無形資產

無形資產項下為一項壽命不確定的高爾夫球會會籍，按購買成本減累計減值虧損計量。

(h) 撥備

倘本行須就過去事項承擔現有法律或推定責任，而有可能導致有經濟利益的資源流出以履行該責任，並能可靠地估計相關金額，本行會為此責任確認撥備。未來經營虧損不會予以撥備確認。

如出現多項類似責任，銀行董事會以同類責任的整體性釐定其會否導致有經濟利益的資源流出以履行責任。即使同類別責任中任何一項可能導致有經濟利益的資源流出的機會不大，仍會確認撥備。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(f) Operating leases

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

(g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent golf club membership with indefinite useful life and is stated at purchase cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(h) Provisions

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

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



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(i) 或有負債

或有負債指由於過往事件而可能產生的責任，此等責任最終會否形成乃取決於一項或多項日後或會(或不會)發生且並非本銀行可完全控制的不確定事件，方能確定。或有負債亦可能是因為已發生的事件而引致的現有責任，但由於可能不需要流出經濟資源，或責任金額未能可靠地衡量而未有確認。

(j) 現金及現金等價物

就編製現金流量表而言，現金及現金等價物包括原始到期日在三個月內的結餘，包括現金、買入返售金融資產、拆出資金、超過最低法定要求的存放監管機構的存款結餘、存放銀行同業及其他金融機構及可隨時兌換為已知數額現金，承受價值變動風險甚微，一般於購入時起計 3 個月內到期的短期高流動性投資。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(i) Contingent liability

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 Bank's control, or a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised either because an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation but is not probable or the amount of obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with original maturity less than three months including cash, financial assets purchased under resale agreements, placements with banks and other financial institutions, balance of deposits with regulatory authorities in excess of minimum statutory requirement, deposits with banks and other financial institutions and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(k) 投資及其他金融資產

(k) Investments and other financial assets

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產

Financial assets at FVTPL

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產包括既未被分類為以攤餘成本計量之金融資產也未被分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產的所有金融資產。

Financial assets at FVTPL include all financial assets that are neither financial assets at amortised cost nor financial assets at FVTPL.

如果金融資產是為了在短期內出售而獲得的，則將其歸類為交易性。衍生工具，包括可拆分的嵌入式衍生工具，也被歸類為交易性，除非它們被指定為有效的套期保值工具。如果能夠消除或顯著減少會計錯配，本行可以將應被分類為以攤餘成本計量之金融資產或以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產指定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產。該指定一經做出，不得撤銷。

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. The Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(k) 投資及其他金融資產-續

(k) Investments and other financial assets - continued

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產-續

Financial assets at FVTPL- continued

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產以公允價值在資產負債表列示，公允價值變動損益在損益及其他全面收益表中列示。公允價值變動淨額包括這些金融資產賺取的利息，這些利息根據規定的會計政策予以確認。

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. These net fair value changes include interest earned on these financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with the accounting policies set out.

以攤餘成本計量之金融資產

Financial assets at amortised cost

持有金融資產的業務模式是以收取合約現金流量為目標，且合約條款規定在特定日期產生的現金流量，僅為對本金和以未償付本金金額為基礎的利息的支付，則該等金融資產按攤餘成本計量。

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and that have contractual terms which give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured at amortised cost.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(k) 投資及其他金融資產-續

(k) Investments and other financial assets - continued

以攤餘成本計量之金融資產-續

Financial assets at amortised cost- continued

於初始確認後，該等資產採用實際利率法按攤餘成本減減值損失列示。獲得此類資產所產生的任何折價或溢價(包括構成實際利率主要部分之費用或成本)以實際利率法進行攤銷。對於購入或源生的信用減值金融資產以外的金融工具，除其後發生信用減值的金融資產外，利息收入乃通過金融資產之賬面總值採用實際利率法計算。就其後信用減值之金融資產，利息收入自下個報告期起通過金融資產的攤餘成本採用實際利率法進行確認。倘信用減值的金融工具的信用風險改善，使得金融資產不再信用減值，則從確定該項資產不再信用減值之後的報告期初起，利息收入通過金融資產的賬面總值採用實際利率法進行確認。按實際利率計算的攤銷金額作為利息收入計入合併損益表中。減值所產生之損失於合併損益表中確認。

After initial measurement, such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired; For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired. The interest income calculated this way is included in interest income in the statement of profit or loss. The loss arising from impairment is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(k) 投資及其他金融資產-續

(k) Investments and other financial assets - continued

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產

Financial assets at FVOCI

持有金融資產的業務模式既以收取合約現金流量又以出售該金融資產為目標，且合約條款規定在特定日期產生的現金流量，僅為對本金和以未償付本金金額為基礎的利息的支付，則該等金融資產歸為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益。

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and that have contractual terms which give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured at FVOCI.

分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之債務證券之賬面價值，因採用實際利率法計算利息收入和匯兌損益而發生的後續變化，於損益中確認。此類債務證券賬面價值的所有其他變動於其他全面收益確認並於投資重估準備金項下累計。在不減少此類債務證券的賬面價值額情況下，減值準備計入損益，相應調整計入其他全面收益。計入損益的金額等於此類債務證券按攤餘成本計量時計入損益的金額。如終止確認此類債務證券，先前計入其他全面收益的累計利得或損失則重分類為損益。

Subsequent changes in the carrying amounts for debt securities classified as at FVOCI as a result of interest income calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss. All other changes in the carrying amount of these debt securities are recognised in OCI and accumulated under the heading of investment revaluation reserve. Impairment allowances are recognised in profit or loss with corresponding adjustment to OCI without reducing the carrying amounts of these debt securities. The amounts that are recognised in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognised in profit or loss if these debt securities had been measured at amortised cost. When these debt securities are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(k) 投資及其他金融資產-續

(k) Investments and other financial assets - continued

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產-續

Financial assets at FVOCI- continued

於初始確認日，本行不可撤銷地選擇(以工具為基礎)指定以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的權益工具投資。

At the date of initial recognition, the Bank may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI.

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的權益工具投資初始按公允價值加交易成本進行計量。其後按照公允價值計量，公允價值變動產生的損益於其他全面收益確認並於投資重估準備金項下累計；並且不受減值評估約束。處置該權益類投資時，累計利得或損失將不重分類為損益，而是繼續於投資重估準備金中持有。

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in OCI and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve; and are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, and will continue to be held in the investment revaluation reserve.

若按照《國際財務報告準則》第9號確定本行有權收取股利，則該等權益工具投資產生的股利計入損益，惟該等股利明確代表收回部分投資成本。於損益確認的股利計入「股息收入」項目。

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Bank's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "dividend income" line item in profit or loss.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(1) 終止確認金融資產

一項金融資產(或一項金融資產之一部分或一組類似金融資產之一部分，如適用)在下列情況下將被終止確認：

- 資產收取現金流量之權利屆滿；或
- 本行已轉讓資產收取現金流量之權利或有責任根據「轉移」安排在不可延誤情況下向第三方全數支付已收取之現金流量；即(a)本行已轉移資產之絕大部分風險及報酬，或(b)本行既無轉移也無保留資產之絕大部分風險及報酬，但已轉移該資產控制權。

「轉移」安排需滿足以下所有三個條件：(a) 本行並無義務向最終接受者支付款項，除非本行從原始資產中收取同等數額的款項；(b)除了作為向最終接受者支付現金流的義務之擔保外，轉讓合約條款禁止本行出售或抵押原始資產；(c)本行有義務匯出其代表最終接受者收取的任何現金流，不得有重大拖延。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(1) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

All the following three conditions are required to meet for "pass-through" arrangement: (a) the Bank has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it collects equivalent amounts from the original asset; (b) the Bank is prohibited by the terms of the transfer contract from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients for the obligation to pay them cash flows; (c) the Bank has an obligation to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(1) 終止確認金融資產-續

當本行已轉移資產收取現金流量的權利或已訂立資產轉移安排，本行評估其是否以及在多大程度上保留了資產所有權上的風險和回報。如並無轉讓亦無保留資產之絕大部分風險及報酬，亦無轉移資產之控制權，則該項金融資產按本行繼續涉入的程度予以確認。在該情況下，本行亦確認相關負債。已轉移的資產權利及相關負債按其反映本行所保留權利及責任來計量。如以擔保的方式持續持有已轉讓的資產，則按該資產之原賬面金額或本行可能須支付的最高金額較低者計量。

如以擔保的方式持續持有已轉讓的資產，則按該資產之原賬面金額或本行可能須支付的最高金額較低者計量。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(1) Derecognition of financial assets - continued

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Bank also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(m) 金融資產減值

本行對須按《國際財務報告準則》第9號進行減值的金融資產(包括以攤餘成本計量的金融資產、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債權投資)、不可撤銷貸款承諾和財務保函確認損失準備。預期信用損失金額於各報告日期更新，以反映信用風險自初步確認以來的變動。

若根據相關澳門金融管理局規則確定的最低準備高於應用《國際財務報告準則》第9號根據本行會計政策所作的減值準備，本行將額外所需款項從留存利潤轉移至監管儲備金。

預期信用損失的計量

預期信用損失，是指不同經濟情形下以發生違約的風險為權重的金融工具信用損失的加權平均值。預期信用損失的計算公式：

違約風險暴露 x 違約概率 x 違約損失率

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(m) Impairment of financial assets

The Bank recognises a loss allowance for ECL on financial assets which are subject to impairment under IFRS 9 (including financial assets at amortised cost, debt instruments assets at fair value through other comprehensive income), irrevocable loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

When the minimum allowance under the relevant AMCM rules is higher than the impairment allowance made under the Bank's accounting policy which is in accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank transfers the additionally required amount from retained profits to regulatory reserve.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses under different economic scenarios. They are measured as:

Exposure at Default x Probability of Default x Loss Given Default



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(m) 金融資產減值-續

(m) Impairment of financial assets - continued

預期信用損失的計量-續

Measurement of ECL - continued

本行採用以下三階段劃分方法計量未來 12 個月或整個存續期間預期信用損失的減值準備：

The Bank measures impairment allowances for 12-month or lifetime ECL using a 3-stage approach as follows:

階段	描述	減值損失
1	金融工具信用風險自初始確認後未顯著增加	12 個月的預期信用損失
2	金融工具信用風險自初始確認後顯著增加	整個存續期預期信用損失
3	存在信用損失的金融工具	整個存續期預期信用損失

Stage	Description	Impairment Loss
1	Credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition	12-month ECL
2	Credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL
3	Financial instruments that are considered as credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL

12 個月預期信用損失是在報告日後 12 個月內金融工具可能發生的違約事件導致的整個存續期信用損失的一部分。整個存續期預期信用損失是指金融工具整個預期存續期間所有可能發生的違約事件導致的預期信用損失。

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

本行確認計提 12 個月的預期信用損失作為減值準備，除非金融工具自初始確認後信用風險出現顯著增加，在這種情況下，需要計提整個存續期的預期信用損失。

The Bank recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(m) 金融資產減值-續

預期信用損失的計量-續

考慮調整後到期日和實際利率的折現因數，用於在預期信用損失模型中計算貨幣的時間價值。

本行考慮合理和支持性的定量和定性信息，包括無需付出不當成本或努力即可獲取的歷史經驗信息和前瞻性信息。

信用風險顯著增加(「SICR」)

在評估自初始確認後金融工具(包括不可撤銷貸款承諾和財務保函)的信用風險是否顯著增加時，本行將報告日評估的金融工具違約風險與初始確認日評估的違約風險進行比較。本行在信用惡化評估流程中考慮各類標準，並對此劃分了第1階段和第2階段。

- 內部或外部評級變化差異分析；或
- 逾期30天(「DPD」)；或
- 貸款分類(適用於貸款組合中的關注貸款)；

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(m) Impairment of financial assets - continued

Measurement of ECL - continued

A discount factor considering the residual maturity and effective interest rate is used to account for the time value of money in the ECL model.

The Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR")

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument (including an irrevocable loan commitment and financial guarantee) has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition.

The Bank considers the following criteria in its credit deterioration assessment processes, which differentiate an account between stage 1 and stage 2.

- Notch difference analysis of internal or external rating change; or
- Days past due ("DPD") of 30 days; or
- Loan classification of Attention portfolio;



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(m) 金融資產減值-續

信用風險顯著增加(「SICR」)-續

貸款承諾和財務擔保初始確認預期信用損失的時間是銀行做出不可撤銷承諾的生效日。在評估自首次確認後不可撤銷貸款承諾和財務擔保後信用風險是否顯著增加時，本行考慮了與不可撤銷貸款承諾和財務擔保相關的貸款違約風險的變化。

根據金融工具的性質，在評估信用風險是否顯著增加時，應考慮單項金融工具或金融工具組合。當對金融工具組合進行評估時，金融工具根據共同信用風險特徵進行分類，例如逾期狀態和信用風險評級。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(m) Impairment of financial assets - continued

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") - continued

For loan commitments and financial guarantee, the date of initial recognition for the purpose of assessing ECL is considered to be the date that the Bank becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a loan commitment and financial guarantee, the Bank considers changes in the risk of default occurring on the loan to which the irrevocable loan commitment and financial guarantee relates.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(m) 金融資產減值-續

信用風險顯著增加(「SICR」)-續

為反映金融工具的信用風險自初始確認後的變化，本行在每個報告日重新計量預期信用損失，由此形成預期信用損失金額的任何變化，應當作為減值損失或利得計入當期損益。除以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的金融資產的減值準備計入重估儲備外，本行確認其他金融資產的減值損失或轉回，並通過撥備賬戶相應調整該金融資產的賬面價值。

違約

當出現以下情況，則本行認為一項金融資產出現違約：

- 借款人就任何重大信用債務拖欠本行超過 90 日；或
- 借款人因無力償付其信用債務導致破產，很可能會重組資產。

出現任意一項下列特徵的金融工具將被歸類為第 3 階段，包括以下內容：

- 逾期 90 天；
- 貸款分類(適用於貸款組合中的次級，可疑和損失貸款)；或
- 不良貸款清單中的風險敞口包括交叉違約情況。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(m) Impairment of financial assets - continued

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") - continued

ECL are re-measured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Bank recognises an impairment loss or reversal for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for FVOCI, for which the loss allowance is accumulated in the revaluation reserve.

Default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Bank; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

Financial instruments with any of the following characteristics will be classified as stage 3:

- DPD of 90 days;
- Loan classification of Substandard, Doubtful and Loss portfolio; or
- Exposures in the non-performing loan list including cross default situation.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(m) 金融資產減值-續

有信用減值的金融資產

於各報告日期，本行評估以攤銷成本入賬金融資產及以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產是否有信用減值。當發生一項或多項對金融資產估計未來現金流量有不利影響的事件時，金融資產出現「信用減值」。

金融資產信用減值的證據包括以下可觀察數據：

- 借款人或發行人出現重大財務困難；
- 違反合約，如拖欠或逾期事件；
- 按本集團於其他情況下不會考慮之條款進行貸款重組；
- 借款人很有可能將告破產或進行其他財務重組；或
- 因為出現財政困難而導致證券失去活躍市場。

核銷

若貸款及債券無實際可收回的前景，則予核銷(部分或全部)。當本銀行判斷借款人並無資產或收入來源可產生足夠的現金流量以償還應核銷的金額時，一般會如此處理。然而，本行對已核銷的金融資產會繼續追收債務的工作，以遵守本銀行收回應收金額的程序。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(m) Impairment of financial assets - continued

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(n) 財務擔保合約

財務擔保合約於合約簽發當日的公允值初始確認為以公允價值計量的金融負債，其後按照下列金額較高者為準：(i)按照《國際財務報告準則》第9號“財務工具”確定的損失撥備，(ii)初始確認的金額適當減去按直線法確認的擔保存續期累計攤餘金額。

(o) 金融負債

(i) 初始確認及計量

金融負債分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融負債和其他金融負債，視適用情況而定。本行於初始確認時釐定金融負債之分類。

金融負債於初始確認時以公允價值確認，對於並非為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融負債，就交易成本調整初始確認金額。

本行金融負債包括銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款、以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融負債、賣出回購金融資產、衍生金融負債、客戶存款、其他負債、發行債券以及發行同業存單。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(n) Financial guarantee contracts

For financial guarantee contracts, they are initially recognised as financial liabilities at fair value on the date the guarantee was given and subsequently measured at the higher of (i) the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, accumulated amortisation recognised over the life of the guarantee on a straight-line basis.

(o) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities, as appropriate. The Bank determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs in case of financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The Bank's financial liabilities include deposits from banks and other financial institutions, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, repurchase agreements, derivative financial liabilities, customer deposits, other liabilities, debt securities issued and certificates of deposit issued.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(o) 金融負債-續

(o) Financial liabilities - continued

(ii) 後續計量

(ii) Subsequent measurement

金融負債按以下分類計量：

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融負債

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融負債包括以交易為目的持有的金融負債和指定以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之其他金融負債。

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

金融負債如以短期交易為目的而獲得，則分類為交易類金融負債。此類別包括本行的衍生金融工具(不包括套期關係中的指定套期工具)。除以套期為目的的衍生工具外，嵌入式衍生工具亦分類為交易類金融負債。交易類金融負債之盈虧在損益及其他全面收益表中確認。

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Bank that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

以攤余成本計量的金融負債

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

於初始確認後，其他金融負債按實際利率法計算攤餘成本作後續計量。

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(o) 金融負債-續

(ii) 後續計量-續

以攤余成本計量的金融負債-續

攤余成本計量須考慮取得時之折價或溢價，以及構成實際利率組成部分之費用或成本。按實際利率攤銷額計入損益及其他全面收益表中的利息支出。

(iii) 負債和權益的分類

銀行簽發的債券與權益工具根據合同協議的實質以及金融負債與權益的定義區分為金融負債或權益。

權益工具是指證明權益工具持有人享有主體在扣除所有負債後的資產剩餘利益的合同。本銀行發行的權益工具按照收到的價款，抵減直接的成本進行初始確認。

本行不承擔交付現金或其他金融資產的合同義務，且本行可全權酌情無限期推遲支付分派和贖回本金的永續債被分類為權益工具。其包含可被分類為額外資本補充工具的一級資本補充證券，該類證券具有一定面值且無固定到期日或贖回日。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(o) Financial liabilities - continued

(ii) Subsequent measurement - continued

Financial liabilities at amortised cost - continued

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and include fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is applied in calculating interest expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Perpetual instruments, which include no contractual obligation for the Bank to deliver cash or other financial assets as the Bank has the sole discretion not to make payments for distribution or redemption of principal amount indefinitely are classified as equity instruments. Additional equity instruments include additional tier 1 capital securities with no fixed maturity or redemption date.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(p) 終止確認金融負債

(p) Derecognition of financial liabilities

當負債之責任被解除、取消或屆滿，則終止確認金融負債。

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

如現有金融負債被來自同一貸款人以具有不同條款的其他金融負債取代，或現有負債之條款被作出實質性的修訂，則該項交換或修訂被當作終止確認原負債及確認新負債處理，賬面金額之差額於損益及其他全面收益表確認。

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(q) 金融工具之公允價值

(q) Fair value of financial instruments

於活躍市場交易之金融工具之公允價值乃參考市場報價或交易商報價，且不會扣減任何交易成本。就並無活躍市場之金融工具而言，公允價值以適當估值方法釐定。此等方法包括以近期按公平原則進行之市場交易、以大致相同之另一工具之現行市值作參考、折現現金使用分析及其他估值模型。

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets is determined with reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis; and other valuation models.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(r) 衍生金融工具

本行採用衍生金融工具，如貨幣掉期、遠期貨幣合約及利率掉期，以套期匯率及利率風險。衍生金融工具以衍生交易合約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。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。

衍生工具公允價值變動直接計入損益及其他全面收益表。除非該衍生工具符合套期會計的條件，在這種情況下，任何由此產生的損益確認取決於被套期項目的性質。

遠期貨幣合約之公允價值參考到期概況相近之合約的當前遠期匯率計算。利率掉期合約之公允價值乃通過折現現金流分析確定，即以反映公允價值的適當折現率進行折現的預期現金流的現值。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(r) Derivative financial instruments

The Bank uses derivative financial instruments, such as currency swaps, forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except where the derivatives are qualified for hedge accounting, in which case recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined using a discount cash flow analysis by taking the present value of the expected cash flows discounted at appropriate discount rates reflecting fair value.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(s) 套期會計

本行將某些衍生工具指定為合格的套期關係中的套期工具。在初始指定套期關係時，本行正式記錄套期工具和被套期項目之間的關係，包括套期的風險管理目標和策略。此外，自訂立套期起，本行持續記錄套期工具能否高效抵銷套期風險造成的套期項目之公允價值或現金流量變動。

對於套期有效性評估而言，本行考慮套期工具是否有效抵銷歸因於該套期風險之被套期項目所對應的公允價值或現金流量變動，即套期關係滿足下列所有套期有效性要求：

- 被套期項目與套期工具之間存在經濟關係；
- 被套期項目和套期工具經濟關係產生的價值變動中，信用風險的影響不佔主導地位；
- 套期關係的套期比率應當等於本行被套期項目的實際數量與對其進行套期的套期工具實際數量之比。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(s) Hedge accounting

The Bank designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships. On initial designation of the hedge, the Bank formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, including the risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedge. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

For hedge effectiveness assessment, the Bank considers whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Bank actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(s) 套期會計-續

現金流量套期

現金流量套期，是指對現金流量變動風險進行的套期。該類現金流量變動源於與已確認資產或負債、很可能發生的預期交易有關的某類特定風險，且將影響本銀行的損益。對於指定的現金流量套期，套期工具利得或損失中屬於有效套期的部分，計入權益中的現金流量套期儲備，屬於無效套期的部分，計入當期損益。當被套期現金流量影響當期損益時，原已計入現金流量套期儲備的套期工具累計利得或損失轉入當期損益。

當套期衍生工具已到期或售出、終止或被行使，或套期關係不再滿足公允價值套期會計運用標準，或套期關係指定被撤銷，本行將終止使用現金流量套期會計。

對於現金流量套期，任何在其它全面收益中確認並當時累積在權益中的任何損益，將繼續保留在權益中，直至預測的交易實際影響到損益時才進行確認。當預計的交易不再預期會發生時，累積在權益中的損益應立即在損益表中確認為損益。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(s) Hedge accounting - continued

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised and presented in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

For cash flow hedge, any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the profit or loss is impacted by the forecast transactions. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(t) 抵債資產

抵債資產於初始確認時以公允價值入賬，並於各報告期末按照賬面價值與公允價值減出售成本兩者的較低者後續計量。當公允價值減出售成本低於抵債資產的賬面價值，減值損失於損益表內確認。

處置抵債資產所產生的任何收益或損失計入處置項目期間的損益表。

本銀行通過多種方式處置抵債資產。原則上，抵債資產不應轉為自用，但如果本銀行自身業務或管理需要，則以其賬面淨值轉出，作為新購物業及設備進行管理。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(t) Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, at the end of each reporting period. When the fair value less costs to sell is lower than a foreclosed asset's carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of the foreclosed asset is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the item is disposed.

The Bank disposes of foreclosed assets through various means. In principle, foreclosed assets should not be transferred for own use, but, in the event that they are needed for the Bank's own business or management purposes, they are transferred at their net carrying amounts and managed as newly acquired property and equipment.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(u) 非金融資產減值

未能確定可使用年期之資產不會予以攤銷，而於每年檢視其減值。如因某些事故或情況改變而顯示賬面值未能收回，銀行董事會對其減值需要作出評估。同樣地，如因某些事故或情況改變而顯示賬面值未能收回，予以攤銷之資產亦需評估其減值。若資產之賬面值超過其可收回價值，其部分將被確認為減值損失。可收回價值指該資產之公允價值減去變賣成本及其使用價值之較高者。在評估減值時，資產會在最低層次上歸類，且有獨立可確認之現金流量（現金產生單位）。

(v) 職工薪酬

定額供款計劃，指本行根據協定規定向公共養老保險計劃供款，除此以外本行並無其他付款義務。上述繳納的費用根據計劃的規定轉為應付款項時於損益表內列示。

(w) 股息分派

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

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(u) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(v) Employee benefits

For defined contribution plan, the Bank pays contributions to publicly administered pension insurance plans on a contractual basis. The Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the plan.

(w) Dividends

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



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(x) 分部報告

經營分部屬於本行的組成部分，具有下列特點：(a)參與賺取收入並產生開支的業務活動(包括與同一主體其他組成部分交易相關的收入和開支)，(b)其經營成果由高級管理層定期審查，以此決定向該分部分配資源並評估其業績，以及(c)可提供單獨財務信息。

(y) 關聯方

(1) 該方是個人或與該個人關係密切的家庭成員，如果該個人：

- (i) 對本行實施控制或共同控制；
- (ii) 於本行有重大影響；
- (iii) 持有本行合格股份；
- (iv) 是本行或本行母公司的董事會或監事會成員；或
- (v) 是本行或本行母公司的關鍵管理層成員。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(x) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank: (a) that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the senior management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

(y) Related parties

(1) Any person or any close family member of that person if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Bank;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Bank;
- (iii) holds a qualifying holding in the Bank;
- (iv) is a member of the board of directors or supervisory board of the Bank or of a parent of the Bank; or
- (v) is a member of the key management personnel of the Bank or the Bank's parent.



12. 主要會計政策-續 Significant Accounting policies - continued

12.2 重大會計政策概要-續

(y) 關聯方-續

(2) 任何實體如屬以下情況，即視為本行之關連方：

- (i) 該實體與本行是同一集團的成員(如母公司、子公司及同系附屬子公司)。
- (ii) 該實體持有本行合格股份。
- (iii) 該實體是本行的聯營或合營公司(或是本行所屬集團的聯營或合營公司)。
- (iv) 本行是該實體的聯營或合營公司(或是該實體所屬集團的聯營或合營公司)。
- (v) 該實體和本行是相同第三方的合營公司。
- (vi) 該實體是第三方的合營公司，而本行是該第三方的聯營公司。
- (vii) 本行是第三方的合營公司，而本行是該第三方的聯營公司。
- (viii) 該實體受在(1)項中所認定的個人所控制或共同控制。
- (ix) (1)項(i) 所述的個人對該實體能夠實施重大影響或該個人是該實體(或其母公司)的關鍵管理層成員。
- (x) (1)項(iv) 所述的個人為該實體(或其母公司)的關鍵管理層成員。

12.2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(y) Related parties - continued

(2) An entity is related to the Bank if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Bank are members of the same group (e.g. parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary).
- (ii) The entity holds a qualifying holding in the Bank.
- (iii) The entity is an associate or joint venture of the Bank (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the Bank is a member).
- (iv) The Bank is an associate or joint venture of the entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which that entity is a member).
- (v) The entity and the Bank are both joint ventures of the same third party.
- (vi) The entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the Bank is an associate of that third entity.
- (vii) The Bank is a joint venture of a third entity and the entity is an associate of that third entity.
- (viii) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (1).
- (ix) A person identified in (1)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (x) A person identified in (1)(iv) is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).



13. 重要會計評估及假設 Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

本行作出影響下個會計年度內財務報告資產和負債金額的評估及假設，基於歷史經驗及其他因素持續進行評估，包括在這種情況下對未來事項的合理預期。

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

13.1 金融資產減值

13.1 Impairment of financial assets

計量以攤銷成本及以公平價值經其他全面收益入賬、且因訂有貸款承擔及金融擔保合約而存在風險的金融資產之預期信用損失準備，是一個需要運用複雜模型及對未來經濟環境及信用行為(客戶違約之機率及由此產生之損失)作出重大假設之領域。有關計量預期信用損失時所用之輸入數據、假設及估計技術之詳細解釋，可參閱第 19 項信用風險。

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and with exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Refer to item 19 credit risk for the explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL.



13. 重要會計評估及假設 - 續 Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions - continued

13.2 金融工具的公允價值計量

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日，銀行的部分金融資產，如以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的客戶貸款和墊款、以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產以及以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的權益證券合計為 171,651,245 澳門幣（2023 年：648,782,189 澳門幣），這些資產是根據估值方法並基於重大不可觀察輸入值來確定公允價值進行計量的。在建立相關估值方法及其相關輸入值時，需要進行判斷和估計。與這些因素相關的假設變化可能導致這些金融資產公允價值的重大調整。

13.2 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

As at 31 December 2024, certain of the Bank's financial assets, loans and advances at FVOCI, financial assets at FVTPL and equity instruments at FVOCI amounting to MOP171,651,245 (2023: MOP648,782,189) are measured at fair value with fair value being determined based on significant unobservable inputs using valuation techniques. Judgement and estimation are required in establishing the relevant valuation techniques and the relevant inputs thereof. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could result in material adjustments to the fair value of these instruments.



14. 表外事項(不包括衍生品交易) Off-balance sheet exposures (exclude derivatives transactions)

或有負債及承擔

Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000
直接信貸替代項目	Credit substitutes	5,841,455
交易有關之或然債務	Transaction related contingencies	1,128,857
貿易有關之或然債務	Acceptances and other trade related contingencies	-
開出承兌匯票	Note issuance facilities, revolving underwriting facilities and other similar facilities	7,039,810
遠期資產購買	Forward asset purchases	-
部分交款的股票及證券	Unpaid portion of partly paid shares and other securities	-
遠期定期存款	Forward forward deposits	-
資產回購協議	Asset sales with repurchase option	-
其他承擔	Undrawn credit facilities and other commitments to extend credit	37,595,338
其他表外項目	Other off balances sheet items.	-
合計	Total credit commitments	51,605,460



15. 衍生金融工具 Derivatives Financial Instruments

衍生品交易之合同金額及其資產和負債的
公允價值按類別如下：

The contractual amounts of derivative transactions
and the fair value of their assets and liabilities by
category were as follows:

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000		
		合約金額 Contract Amount	公允價值資產 Fair values Assets	公允價值負債 Fair values Liabilities
外匯合約	Exchange rate contracts	30,640,641	137,472	(131,627)
利率合約	Interest rate contracts	1,968,300	3,472	(5,448)
權益合約	Equities contracts	-	-	-
商品合約	Commodities contracts	-	-	-
其他	Others	-	-	-

根據 Notice No.011/2015-AMCM 的相關規定，二零二四年十二月三十一日本行匯率合同加權後的信用風險為 128,825,952 澳門幣。

According to the AMCM guideline Notice No. 011/2015-AMCM, the Bank's credit risk after the exchange rate contract weighted as at 31 December 2024 was MOP128,825,952.



16. 與集團公司及關聯方之交易 Transaction with group companies and related parties

本行作為一家澳門當地的信用機構，遵從澳門《金融體系法律制度》，對關聯交易進行監管，防範關聯交易風險，促進銀行安全穩健地發展。本行制定了《澳門國際銀行關聯交易管理辦法》確保關聯交易符合前述法例規定，符合誠信及公允原則。

集團公司包括控股公司及其關聯公司。關聯方是指控股公司之股東及其附屬公司。本年度內，本行與集團公司及關聯公司在日常銀行業務過程中進行了多項交易，其中包括借貸、接受及存放同業存款和往來銀行交易。這些交易是按正常商業條款進行。

除了本財務報表所披露的交易或結餘外，本行於本年度與集團公司及關聯方在雙方商定條件下訂立了下列的重大結餘及交易。以下關聯交易均以不優於對非關聯方同類交易的條件進行。

As a Macao-based credit institution, the Bank follows The Financial System Act of Macao, and is committed to promoting safe and stable development by regulating related party transactions and preventing risks in this regard. The Bank promulgated Measures for the Administration of Related Party Transactions of Luso International Banking Ltd. to ensure that our related party transactions conform to above-mentioned laws and regulations, and are in line with principles of honesty and fairness.

Group companies include the holding company and its subsidiaries. Related parties represent shareholders of the holding company and their subsidiaries. During the year, the Bank entered into transactions with the group companies and related parties in the normal course of its Banking business including, inter alia, lending, the acceptance and placement of inter-Bank deposits and correspondent Banking transactions.

Other than transactions or balances disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Bank had entered into the following transactions and maintained significant balances with the group companies and related parties at mutually agreed terms during the year. All related party transactions listed below are made on conditions that are no more favorable to transactions on an arm length basis.



16. 與集團公司及關聯方之交易-續

Transaction with group companies and related parties - continued

- (a) 包括於以下財務狀況表賬項為與集團公司之結餘：
(a) Included in various statement of financial position captions are balances with group companies as follows:

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000
存放銀行同業及其他金融機構	Balances with banks and placement with banks and other financial institutions	22,059
銀行同業及其他金融機構存款	Deposit from banks and other financial institutions	(1,406,925)
客戶存款	Customer deposits	(45,263)
其他資產	Other asset	117,128
其他負債	Other liabilities	(2,796)

- (b) 年內，本行與集團公司及集團之間的收入及支出如下：
(b) During the year, the Bank earned income and incurred expense on balances with group companies as follows:

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000
存放銀行同業及其他金融機構之利息收入	Interest income on balances with banks and placements with banks and other financial institutions	14,075
客戶存款及同業及其他金融機構存款之利息支出	Interest expense on customer deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	(21,622)
支付控股公司之房屋租金費用	Rental of premises paid to holding company	(2,697)
經營支出	Operating expenses	(69,248)
處置物業、廠房和設備和租賃土地權益的收入(附註)	Gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment and Interest in leasehold land (Notes)	215,811

附註：

處置物業、廠房和設備和租賃土地權益的收入包括交易金額 225,724,500 澳門幣。

Notes:

The gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment and interest in leasehold land includes transactions amounted to MOP225,724,500.



16. 與集團公司及關聯方之交易-續

Transaction with group companies and related parties - continued

- (c) 與其他關聯方之結餘/交易： (c) Transactions/balances with other related parties:

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000
員工股份 (附註)	Share equity contributed by employees (Notes)	137,299
授信類交易	Credit transaction	103,909
客戶存款	Customer deposits	(146,965)
其他負債	Other liabilities	(4,321)
客戶存款之利息支出	Interest expense on customer deposits	(2,360)

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，本行的客戶貸款及放款中有 675,673,650 澳門幣的客戶貸款(二零二三年：604,383,260 澳門幣)由廈門國際銀行股份有限公司所開出備用信用證提供擔保。

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's loans and advances to customers totaling MOP675,673,650 (31 December 2023: MOP604,383,260) was guaranteed by Xiamen International Bank Co. Ltd. in the form of standby letters of credit.

附註：

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，員工股份在本行普通股中的佔比為 2.14% (二零二三年：2.5%)。員工股份在所有者權益下的股本及股本溢價中確認。

Notes:

As at 31 December 2024, 2.14% (31 December 2023: 2.5%) of the total issued ordinary shares were held by the employees, which was recorded under share capital and premium in owners' equity.



17. 控股公司 Holding Company

控股公司為廈門國際投資有限公司(其持本行股份佔比 56.42%)，一家於香港註冊成立的公司，它是廈門國際銀行股份有限公司的附屬公司。廈門國際銀行股份有限公司是一家於廈門註冊成立的公司。

The Bank's holding company (holding 56.42% of the total issued ordinary shares of the Bank) is Xiamen International Investment Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong. The holding company is a subsidiary of Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd., a company incorporated in Xiamen.

18. 資本 Capital

股本	Share Capital	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
法定，已發行及已繳足股本 3,054,603 普通股股份 每股面值 1,000 澳門幣	Authorized, issued and fully paid 3,054,603 ordinary shares of MOP1,000 each	3,054,603

本行資本工具包括額外資本補充工具和定息次級債券。

The Bank's capital instruments include AT 1 capital instruments and subordinated fixed rate bonds.

額外資本補充工具	Additional equity instruments
2.48 億美元永久性非累積後償額外一級資本證券(附註 A)	USD248 million perpetual non-cumulative subordinated additional tier 1 capital securities (Note A)
14.5 億港元永久性非累積後償額外一級資本證券(附註 B)	HKD1,450 million perpetual non-cumulative subordinated additional tier 1 capital securities (Note B)



18. 資本-續 Capital - continued

附註：

(A) 二零二一年八月六日，本行發行永久性一級資本補充債券(“額外權益工具”)，初始本金面值為 248,000,000 美元。該額外權益工具為永久性債券，發行起息日至首個贖回日間的收益分派率上限為年息 5.5%，以二零二六年八月六日為第一個可贖回日期。按照發行通函所述，若債券發行人未行駛贖回權，該債券收益分派率將在第一個可贖回日及第一個可贖回日後每五年調整一次，債券收益分派率將調整為相當於該時點五年期美國國庫券利率加上利差 4.8%之固定年息率。上述額外權益工具之派息為每半年支付一次。

(B) 二零二二年十一月二十九日，本行發行無固定期限一級資本補充債券(“額外權益工具”)，初始本金面值為 1,450,000,000 港元。該額外權益工具為永久性債券，發行起息日至首個贖回日間的收益分派率上限為年息 7.50%，以二零二七年十一月二十九日為第一個可贖回日期。按照發行通函所述，若債券發行人未行駛贖回權，該債券收益分派率將在第一個可贖回日及其後的每五周年之際重置，債券收益分派率將重置為相當於該時點的五年期美國國庫券利率加上利差 3.6163%之新的 5 年期固定利率。上述額外權益工具之派息為每半年支付一次。

Notes:

(A) On 6 August 2021, the Bank issued the perpetual Supplementary Capital Bonds ("additional equity instruments") with an initial principal amount of US\$248,000,000. The additional equity instruments are perpetual and bear a 5.5% coupon rate per annum until the first call date on 6 August 2026. As set out in the offering circular, the coupon will be reset every five years at the option of the Bank to a fixed rate equivalent to the then-prevailing five-year US Treasury rate plus a fixed initial spread of 4.8% if the additional equity instruments are not redeemed. The bonds shall be payable semi-annually

(B) On 29 November 2022, the Bank issued Tier 1 Capital Supplementary Bonds with no fixed maturity ("additional equity instruments") with an initial principal amount of HK\$1,450,000,000. The additional equity instruments are perpetual and bear a 7.50% coupon rate per annum until the first call date on 29 November 2027. As set out in the offering circular, the coupon will be reset every five years at the option of the Bank to a fixed rate equivalent to the then-prevailing five-year US Treasury rate plus a fixed initial spread of 3.6163% if the additional equity instruments are not redeemed. The bonds shall be payable semi-annually



18. 資本-續 Capital - continued

定息次級債券	Subordinated fixed rate bonds
3.5 億美元的十年期次級債券（附註 C）	USD350 million 10-year subordinated bonds (Note C)
4.3 億美元的十年期次級債券（附註 D）	USD430 million 10-year subordinated bonds (Note D)

(C) 於二零二三年六月三十日，本行發行面值為三億五千萬美元的十年期次級債券。該債券於可贖回日二零二八年六月三十日前以固定利率 7.20%計息，如果債券未在債券首個重置日（二零二八年六月三十日）被本行執行提前贖回，債券利率將重設為五年期美國國庫券收益率加上 3.162%固定利差的利率水準。此次級債券在香港聯交所及中華（澳門）金融資產交易股份有限公司上市。

(C) In 30 June 2023, the Bank issued a 10-year subordinated bonds with the face value of USD350,000,000. The bonds bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.20% per annum until 30 June 2028 (the first call date) and reset to an aggregate of five-year U.S. Treasury Rate plus a spread of 3.162% per annum thereafter if the bonds are not redeemed on the coupon reset date at the option of the Bank. The subordinated bonds are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and ChongWa (MACAO) Financial Asset Exchange Co. Ltd..

(D) 於二零二三年十一月二十九日，本行發行面值為二億八千萬美元，並於二零二三年十二月二十八日增發一億五千萬美元，兩批合計發行四億三千萬美元的 10.5 年期次級債券。該債券於可贖回日二零二九年五月二十九日前以固定利率 7.50%計息，如果債券未在債券首個重置日（二零二九年五月二十九日）被本行執行提前贖回的權力，債券利率將重設為五年期美國國庫券利率加上 3.011%固定利差的利率水準。此次級債券在香港聯交所及中華（澳門）金融資產交易股份有限公司上市。

(D) In 29 November 2023 and 28 December 2023, the Bank separately issued a 10-year subordinated bonds with the face value of USD280,000,000 and USD150,000,000. The bonds bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.50% per annum until 29 May 2029 (the first call date) and reset to an aggregate of five-year U.S. Treasury Rate plus a spread of 3.011% per annum thereafter if the bonds are not redeemed on the coupon reset date at the option of the Bank. The subordinated bonds are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and ChongWa (MACAO) Financial Asset Exchange Co. Ltd.

本行資本管理貫穿經營管理全過程，與本行戰略規劃、風險管理、資產負債管理、預算管理等緊密結合。

The Bank performs capital management throughout operation and administration, which is closely integrated with our strategic planning, risk management, asset and liability management and budget management.



18. 資本-續 Capital - continued

基於本行董事會對資本充足率管理的決策，在滿足澳門金融管理局對資本充足率監管要求的前提下，優化資本配置，加快業務結構調整，降低資產的資本占用量，實現風險與收益對價，達到風險調整後的資本收益最大化。

本行的資本管理包含以下內容：明確董事會、高級管理層、銀行各組織與部門在資本管理的角色和職責分工；建立和完善風險管理框架，對風險進行識別、計量、監測、緩釋和控制，確保資本水準與面臨的主要風險及風險管理水準相適應，確保資本管理規劃與經營狀況、風險變化和中長期發展規劃相匹配；根據澳門金融管理局資本管理相關規定中關於資本充足率的要求，對資本充足率進行計算、分析，加強對日常資本管理的監測和報告，定期對資本運用情況、資本水準和主要影響因素的變化趨勢進行檢查；通過制定資本規劃，建立配套的資本補充機制，籌集本行經營戰略規劃所需要的資本，支援本行業務的可持續發展；信息披露方面，根據澳門金融管理局發出的第 004/B/2024-DSB/AMCM 號傳閱文件《財務訊息披露指引》的要求進行披露。

Based on capital adequacy ratio management of the Board of Directors, the Bank optimized asset allocation, speeded up business structure adjustment, reduced risk-weighted assets, realized risk-return trade-off and maximized risk-adjusted return on capital on the premise of compliance with regulations on capital adequacy ratio of Monetary Authority of Macao.

The Bank's capital management includes the following responsibilities: defining the roles and duties of the board of directors, senior management, and the Bank's organizations and departments in capital management; establishing and improving the risk management framework to identify, measure, monitor, mitigate, and control risks, thereby ensuring that the capital level adapts to major risks and the risk management capabilities as well as that the capital management plan matches the operating conditions, risk changes, and medium- and long-term development plans; calculating and analyzing the capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the relevant requirements prescribed in AMCM's capital management regulations, strengthening the monitoring and reporting of routine capital management, and reviewing the capital utilization, capital level, and trends in key influencing factors regularly; formulating capital plans and establishing the supporting capital replenishment mechanisms to raise the capital required by the Bank's business strategy and planning in order to support sustainable development; performing information disclosure in accordance with the requirements of the 《Guideline on Disclosure of Financial Information》 Circular no.004/B/2024-DSB/AMCM issued by AMCM.



18. 資本-續 Capital - continued

本行二零二四年十二月三十一日之自有資本金如下：

The Bank's Own fund as at 31 December 2024 as follows:

項目	Composition	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
自有資金	Own funds	21,210,858
其中：一級資本	Tier1 capital	13,453,710
核心一級資本	Common Equity Tier 1(CET1) capital	9,998,033
普通股	Common shares	3,054,603
股本溢價	Share premium	3,327,258
保留溢利	Retained earnings	3,029,851
累計其他全面收益	Accumulated other comprehensive income(OCI)	(1,090,921)
已披露儲備	Other disclosed reserves	3,856,424
扣除：遞延稅項資產	Deductions: Deferred tax assets(DTAs)	(482,840)
扣除：監管儲備	Deductions: Regulatory reserves	(1,696,342)
額外一級資本	AT 1 capital	3,455,677
一級資本工具	AT 1 capital instrument	3,455,677
二級資本	Tier 2 capital	7,757,148
二級資本工具	Tier 2 capital instrument	6,236,490
階段一及階段二預期信用損失和一般監管儲備	Eligible accumulated provisions for expected credit loss (ECL) in stage 1 & 2 and general regulatory reserves required by the AMCM	1,520,658

根據第010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM傳閱文件的相關規定，二零二四年十二月三十一日本行一級資本金為 134.54 億澳門幣，二級資本金為 77.57 億澳門幣，自有資金總額為 212.11 億澳門幣。

According to the AMCM guideline Circular No.010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM, the Bank's Tier 1 capital was MOP13.45 billion, the Tier 2 capital was MOP7.76 billion and own funds was MOP21.21 billion as at 31 December 2024.



18. 資本-續 Capital - continued

根據第 010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM 傳閱文件的相關規定，第 011/2015-AMCM 號通告的相關規定，二零二四年十二月三十一日本行的資本充足率如下：

According to the AMCM guideline Circular No.010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM, and the AMCM guideline Notice No.011/2015-AMCM, the Bank's capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2024 as follows:

資本充足率	Capital adequacy ratio	
核心一級資本充足率	CET1 capital ratio	7.93%
一級資本充足率	Tier 1 capital ratio	10.67%
總資本充足率	Total capital ratio	16.82%

根據《財務訊息披露指引》第 004/B/2024-DSB/AMCM 傳閱文件第 13.2 項規定，廈門國際銀行股份有限公司作為本行最終控股公司，其資本充足率信息請登入如下連結參考：

<https://www.xib.com.cn/xib/gygx/tzzgx/ndbg/index.shtml>

According to Item 13.2 of 《Guideline on Disclosure of Financial Information》 Circular No. 004/B/2024-DSB/AMCM, Xiamen International Bank Co.,Ltd. is the the ultimate holding company of the Bank. For information on its capital adequacy ratio, please visit the following link for reference:
<https://www.xib.com.cn/xib/gygx/tzzgx/ndbg/index.shtml>



19. 信用風險 Credit Risk

信用風險管理方面，本行嚴格執行資產信貸質量管理辦法，跟蹤分析國家調控政策及高度重視風險防範。信用風險是指本行之借款人或交易對手方未能或不願意履行其還款責任之風險。信用風險是本行在經營活動中所面臨的最重要的風險之一，本行對信用風險敞口採取審慎的原則進行管理，包括集中度限制及大額風險監控，本行面臨的信用風險主要來自貸款組合以及投資組合。資產減值定義參閱會計政策第12.2(m)項金融資產減值，計量金融資產減值準備所採用之相關假設參閱重要會計評估及假設第13.1項金融資產減值。

In terms of credit risk management, the Bank strictly adheres to the management methods for asset credit quality, and analyzes the state regulation and control policy and attaches great importance to risk prevention. Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counterparty of the Bank will be unable or unwilling to honour a repayment obligation. The credit risk is one of the most important risks that the Bank is exposed to in its operating activities. The Bank has adopted prudent principles to manage credit risk exposure, including concentration limit and large risk monitoring. The Bank's credit risk mainly arises from loan portfolio and investment portfolio. The definition of impairment refer to Accounting Policy item 12.2(m) impairment of financial assets. The assumptions used in measuring impairment provisions for financial assets, refer to Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions item 13.1 Impairment of financial assets.

19.1 信貸資產減值及準備金計提政策

19.1 Credit asset impairment and provision policy

(i) 預期信用損失的計量

(i) Measurement of ECL

本行根據信用風險是否發生顯著增加以及資產是否已發生信用減值，對符合納入金融資產減值準備計提範圍內的資產分別以12個月或整個存續期的預期信用損失計量損失準備。

Based on whether the credit risk has increased significantly and whether the asset has been credit-impaired, the Bank measures the loss allowance for assets qualified to be included in the scope of making provision for impairment losses of financial assets based on 12-month ECL or the lifetime ECL.



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

19.1 信貸資產減值及準備金計提政策-續

(i) 預期信用損失的計量-續

本行通過判斷信用風險自初始確認後是否顯著增加或已發生信用減值，對信用風險進行階段劃分。其中階段一為金融資產自初始確認後信用風險未顯著增加；階段二為金融資產自初始確認後信用風險已出現顯著增加；階段三為金融資產已經發生一個或多個對該金融資產預計未來現金流有損害性影響的事件。對滿足階段一的金融資產按照相當於未來 12 個月內預期信用損失的金額計量其損失準備，對階段二的金融資產按照整個存續期內預期信用損失的金額計量其損失準備，對階段三的金金融資產按照相當於整個存續期內預期信用損失的金額計量其損失準備。

本行對授信業務相關的金融資產定期通過資產分類對交易對手進行定期評估。用於識別信用風險顯著增加的標準，由本行授信管理委員會定期覆核其適當性。

對於未能通過預期信用損失模型反映的外部政策環境、監管環境及區域風險變化等情況，可以通過管理層疊加來進一步增強風險抵補能力。

19.1 Credit asset impairment and provision policy - continued

(i) Measurement of ECL - continued

The Bank divides the credit risk into stages by determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly or has been impaired upon initial recognition. The Stage 1 is that the credit risk on financial assets has not increased significantly upon initial recognition; the Stage 2 is that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly upon initial recognition; and the Stage 3 is where one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Loss allowance for financial assets qualified to be at Stage 1 is measured at the amount of the future 12-month ECL; loss allowance for financial assets qualified to be at Stage 2 is measured at the amount of lifetime ECL; and loss allowance for financial assets qualified to be at Stage 3 is measured at the amount of the lifetime ECL.

The Bank regularly evaluates the counterparties through asset classification for financial assets related to credit business. The appropriateness of the criteria used to identify the significant increase in credit risk is regularly reviewed by the Bank's Credit Management Committee.

For the changes in macroeconomic environment, regulatory policies and regional risk that cannot be fully reflected by the expected credit loss model, management overlay can further enhance the risk compensation ability and reliability of ECL impairment levels.



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

19.1 信貸資產減值及準備金計提政策-續

(ii) 對參數、假設及估計技術的說明

預期信用損失是違約概率(PD)、違約風險敞口(EAD)及違約損失率(LGD)三者的乘積折現後的結果。相關定義如下：

- 違約概率是指交易對手在未來 12 個月或在整個存續期期間，無法履行其償付義務或履行相關義務的可能性；
- 違約風險敞口是指在未來 12 個月或在整個存續期期間中，在違約發生時的預期風險暴露，同時需要考慮在報告日後，所有預期的違約敞口變化情況，其中包括合同及相關檔規定的應還本金和利息，以及不可撤銷貸款承諾未來提取的合理預期等；
- 違約損失率是指本行對違約敞口發生損失程度作出的預期。可根據交易對手的類型、追索的方式和優先順序，以及擔保物或其他信用增加等可獲得性的不同，違約損失率也有所不同。

19.1 Credit asset impairment and provision policy - continued

(ii) Description of parameters, assumptions and estimate techniques

ECL is the result of discounting the product of probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss at default (LGD). Relevant definitions are as follows:

- The probability of default refers to the possibility that the counterparty will be unable to perform its repayment obligations or perform relevant obligations in the next 12 months or during lifetime;
- Exposure at default refers to the expected risk exposure when default occurs in the next 12 months or during lifetime. At the same time, it is necessary to consider all changes in the expected exposure at default after the reporting date, including the principal and interest repayable as stipulated in the contract and relevant document, as well as reasonable expectation of future drawdowns on irrevocable loan commitments, etc.;
- Loss at default refers to the Bank's expectation of the degree at which loss incurred for the default exposure. Loss at default may vary according to the type of counterparties, the method and priority of recourse, and the availability of collateral or other credit supporting.



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

19.1 信貸資產減值及準備金計提政策-續

(ii) 對參數、假設及估計技術的說明-續

本行通過獲取本金和利息的還款計劃，對推算的現金流進行折現。有關預期未來現金流量的估計是基於(i)本行過往的信用損失經驗，並按借款人個別因素作調整，該等因素包括借款人的任何重大財務困難、違約或借款人破產的可能性，以及財務重組狀況及進度，(ii)整體經濟環境及(iii)於報告日期時借款人的當前還款能力及當前抵押品價值，以及對未來狀況的預測(涉及重大判斷)。

本行通過分析風險敞口規模、複雜程度、結構和風險特徵的不同，識別關鍵的風險驅動因素，按照共同信用風險特徵進行分組，以歷史資料分析各組別出現違約的可能性。

本行定期監控並覆核預期信用損失計算相關的假設，包括各期限下的違約概率及擔保物價值的變動情況。

19.1 Credit asset impairment and provision policy - continued

(ii) Description of parameters, assumptions and estimate techniques - continued

The Bank discounts the calculated cash flow through obtaining the repayment schedule of principal and interest. The estimation of expected future cash flows is based on (i) the Bank's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the borrowers which include any significant financial difficulties of the borrowers, breach of contract or probability that the borrowers will enter into bankruptcy and the status and progress of financial restructuring, (ii) general economic conditions and (iii) both the current conditions of borrowers' repayment ability and value of collateral at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions with significant judgements involved.

Through analysis of the differences in the scale of risk exposures, complexity, structure and risk characteristics, the key risk-driven factors are identified and grouped based on the common credit risk characteristics by the Bank. The historical data is used to analyze the probability of default of each grouping.

The Bank regularly monitors and reviews the assumptions related to the calculation of ECL, including the changes in probability of default and the value of collateral.



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

19.1 信貸資產減值及準備金計提政策-續

(ii) 對參數、假設及估計技術的說明-續

信用風險顯著增加的評估及預期信用損失的計算均涉及前瞻性信息。本行通過歷史資料分析，識別出影響各資產組合的信用風險及預期信用損失的關鍵經濟指標。前瞻性調整因素主要分析宏觀因子與違約率之間的關係，再通過預測經濟環境得出。在對違約概率進行前瞻性調整時，同時考慮樂觀情景、中性情景和悲觀情景對違約概率的影響。

本行在設定經濟情景時，採用主要經營國家/地區的宏觀經濟因素，如國內和澳門生產總值增長、消費者物價指數、澳門本地失業率、澳門博彩毛收入等。這些宏觀經濟因素在預期信用損失統計分析和業務影響上，均具有相當重要意義。

19.1 Credit asset impairment and provision policy - continued

(ii) Description of parameters, assumptions and estimate techniques - continued

The forward-looking information is involved in both assessment of significant increase in credit risk and the calculation of ECL. Through analysis of the historical data, the Bank identifies key economic indicators that affect the credit risk and ECL of each asset portfolio. The forward-looking adjustment factors are evaluated mainly based on analyzing the relationship between the default rate and macroeconomic factors, and determined through forecasting economic environment. When making forward-looking adjustments to the probability of default, the effects of optimistic scenarios, neutral scenarios and pessimistic scenarios on the probability of default are taken into consideration.

The Bank adopts macroeconomic variables of major operating countries/regions, such as GDP growth in Mainland China and Macao, consumer price index, unemployment rate in Macao, gross gaming revenue in Macao, etc., when setting economic scenarios. These macroeconomic factors are significant to the statistical analysis of expected credit losses and business impact.



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

19.1 信貸資產減值及準備金計提政策-續

19.1 Credit asset impairment and provision policy - continued

(ii) 對參數、假設及估計技術的說明-續

(ii) Description of parameters, assumptions and estimate techniques - continued

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日，本行在樂觀、基礎、悲觀情景下分別賦予 30%、40%、30%的概率權重。

As at 31 December 2024, for three scenarios of upside, median, downside, the Bank assigns 30%, 40%, 30% probability of occurring.

19.2 信用風險管理政策

19.2 Credit risk management policy

本行信用風險管理遵循合規性、前瞻性、實時性原則。對風險的識別、計量、監測和控制貫穿於全過程。信用風險管理的目標是通過將信用風險控制在銀行可以承受的合理範圍內，實現經風險調整的收益率的最大化。

The Bank follows the principles of compliance, forward-looking, and real-time in credit risk management. Risks are identified, measured, monitored, and controlled throughout the entire process. The objective of credit risk management is to maximize the Bank's risk-adjusted rate of return by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters.

本行設置科學合理的信用風險管理組織架構，實現單筆授信業務處理的前、中、後台的分制，以及對整體授信業務管理的分層管理、分層授權模式，通過科學合理的組織設計，實現內部的有效溝通與制衡，以及系統的內部檢查和稽核，實現對信用風險的事前防範和實時監控。

Through a scientific, reasonable organizational structure for credit risk management, the Bank has achieved the division of the front, middle, and back offices for processing a single credit business as well as the hierarchical management and authorization for managing the overall credit activities. In addition, such an organizational design has delivered effective internal communication and checks and balances as well as systematic internal inspections and audits. Therefore, credit risk can be prevented in advance and monitored in real-time.



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

19.2 信用風險管理政策-續

當出現可能承受之風險時，本行採取以下的風險對策：

(1) 風險迴避

採取迴避的方式，以避免增加或壓縮該組合風險，例如停止再發放或收回某類貸款等。

(2) 風險轉移

採取轉移的方式，將部份或全部風險轉由第三者分擔。例如通過出售貸款、運用信用衍生工具轉移風險，要求追加抵押品、或提供第三者擔保以沖抵部份風險，以應對潛在的損失風險增加等。

(3) 風險補償

提高組合定價以補償某組合損失可能增加的風險。

19.2 Credit risk management policy - continued

When there is a possible risk, the Bank adopts the following countermeasures:

(1) Risk avoidance

The Bank avoids increasing or compressing a portfolio's risk by taking an avoidance approach, such as stopping regranting or withdrawing a certain type of loans.

(2) Risk transfer

By adopting a transfer approach, part or all of the risk is assumed by a third party. For example, the Bank may sell loans and use credit derivatives to transfer the risk, require additional collateral or third-party guarantee to partially offset the risk, to cope with the potential growing risk of losses.

(3) Risk compensation

The Bank raises a portfolio's price to compensate for the potential risk arising from its loss.



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

19.2 信用風險管理政策-續

19.2 Credit risk management policy - continued

(4) 風險控制

(4) Risk control

常用的措施主要包括：

Typical measures include:

- 調低某類貸款的集中性風險限額，控制潛在損失於可承受範圍內；
 - 收緊貸款條件(如降低貸款成數)以控制信貸風險；
 - 透過與信貸客戶設定嚴格的限制條款(如財務及非財務限制條款)，預防某類貸款信用風險的變化及發生變化後帶來的衝擊。
- Lower the concentration risk limit of a certain type of loans to control potential losses within acceptable parameters;
 - Tighten loan terms (such as lowering loan-to-value ratio) to control credit risk;
 - Set strict restrictive clauses (such as financial and non-financial restrictive clauses) with credit customers to prevent changes in the credit risk of a certain type of loans and the impact caused by such changes.

(5) 風險承擔

(5) Risk retention

在評估認為風險處於可接受範圍內或收益與風險可以匹配等必要前提下，可以選擇採取承擔的方式，不採取任何措施來改變風險發生可能性，並擬接受其可能產生的衝擊。

Under the premise that, after assessment, the risk is within acceptable parameters or return matches risk, the Bank may practice retention by taking no measures and accepting its possible risk impact.



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

1. 貸款及墊款按地區分佈情況

1. Geographical analysis of loans and advances

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

地區	Region	貸款及墊款 ¹ Loan and advances	已減值貸款及墊款 Impaired loans and advances	預期信用損失 Expected credit loss		
				階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3
澳門	Macao	43,263,190	603,857	23,038	115,070	108,070
香港	Hong Kong	15,247,131	2,009,541	31,732	198,953	648,374
中國內地	Mainland China	42,202,161	232,866	88,440	399,829	135,871
其他地區	Others	2,647,352	2,493	6,052	-	2,191
合計	Total	103,359,834	2,848,757	149,262	713,852	894,506

澳門幣千元
MOP'000

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

地區	Region	貸款及墊款 Loan and advances			總計 Total
		政府、公營機構 Government or Public Sector	金融機構 Financial Institution	其他 Others	
澳門	Macao	-	37,948	43,225,242	43,263,190
香港	Hong Kong	-	1,470,024	13,777,106	15,247,131
中國內地	Mainland China	-	903,313	41,298,848	42,202,161
其他地區	Others	-	369,769	2,277,583	2,647,352
合計	Total	-	2,781,055	100,578,779	103,359,834

澳門幣千元
MOP'000

¹ 包含貸款應收利息 Include loan interest receivable



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

2. 債券投資按地區分佈情況

2. Geographical analysis of debt securities

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000			
		預期信用損失 Expected credit loss			
		債務證券 ² Debt securities	階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3
澳門	Macao	2,986,168	68	-	-
香港	Hong Kong	6,719,839	2,290	-	-
中國內地	Mainland China	11,815,530	1,499	-	-
其他地區	Others	41,232,716	8,523	-	324,710
合計	Total	62,754,253	12,380	-	324,710

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000			
		債務證券 Debt securities			總計 Total
地區	Region	政府、公營機構 Government or Public Sector	金融機構 Financial Institution	其他 Others	
澳門	Macao	2,986,168	-	-	2,986,168
香港	Hong Kong	384,506	298,922	6,036,410	6,719,839
中國內地	Mainland China	5,585,140	3,842,339	2,388,051	11,815,530
其他地區	Others	7,252,275	13,032,761	20,947,680	41,232,716
合計	Total	16,208,089	17,174,022	29,372,141	62,754,253

² 包含債券投資應計利息。 Include interest receivable from investment in securities



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

3. 金融衍生工具按地區分佈情況

3. Geographical analysis of financial derivatives

二零二四年十二月三十一日

31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000
澳門	Macao	341,447
香港	Hong Kong	25,012,467
中國內地	Mainland China	2,606,828
其他地區	Others	-
合計	Total	27,960,742

二零二四年十二月三十一日

31 December 2024

					澳門幣千元 MOP'000
地區	Region	政府、公營機構 Government or Public Sector	金融機構 Financial Institution	其他 Others	總計 Total
澳門	Macao	-	341,447	-	341,447
香港	Hong Kong	-	25,012,467	-	25,012,467
中國內地	Mainland China	-	-	2,606,828	2,606,828
其他地區	Others	-	-	-	-
合計	Total	-	25,353,914	2,606,828	27,960,742



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

4. 貸款及墊款按行業分佈情況

4. Loans and advances by industry distribution

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

		預期信用損失 Expected credit loss					澳門幣千元 MOP'000
		貸款及墊款 Loan and advances	已減值 貸款及墊款 and advances	階段一 Stage 1	階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3	本年核銷 Charge off
漁農業	Agriculture and fisheries	9,699	-	41	-	-	-
採礦工業	Mining industries	498,021	-	1,610	-	-	-
製造業	Manufacturing industries	7,646,972	117,731	20,578	1,656	85,258	32,519
電力、燃氣及供水	Electricity, gas and water	1,639,180	-	2,987	9,979	-	-
建設與公共工程	Construction and public works	9,459,293	2,193,521	7,425	612,744	638,098	830,402
批發與零售業	Wholesale and retail	6,925,692	37,819	30,818	1,711	6,923	773,859
酒店餐飲及相關行業	Restaurants, hotels, and related activities	2,360,496	-	1,046	78,336	-	-
交通、倉儲及通訊	Transport, warehouse and communication	1,631,404	62,869	2,422	-	21,979	-
非貨幣金融機構	Non-monetary financial institutions	2,781,055	73,458	5,607	-	40,199	3,953
博彩業	Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-
展覽和會議	Exhibition and conference	-	-	-	-	-	-
教育	Education	231,260	-	420	-	-	-
資訊科技	Information technology	899,033	303	2,001	-	171	-
其他行業	Other industries	40,232,382	242,486	67,244	2,670	81,431	-
個人貸款	Personal loans	29,045,347	120,570	7,063	6,756	20,447	1,236
合計	Total	103,359,834	2,848,757	149,262	713,852	894,506	1,641,969



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

5. 逾期資產分析

5. Analysis of past due exposures

二零二四年十二月三十一日

31 December 2024

	澳門幣千元 MOP'000			
	超過三個月 但未超過六個月 Past due for more than 3 months but less than or equal to 6 months	超過六個月 但未超過一年 Past due for more than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	超過一年 Past due for more than 1 year	佔比 Percentage of past due loans and advances to total loans and advances
非銀行客戶貸款及 墊款 Loan and advances to non-bank customers	112,779	638,046	2,086,266	2.74%

截至二零二四年十二月三十一日，本行逾期超過三個月貸款的抵押物價值為 958,359,544 元澳門幣，預期信用損失撥備為 890,269,956 元澳門幣。

As at 31 December 2024, The Bank's collateral value for loans overdue for more than three months was MOP 958,359,544. The ECL loans allowances made MOP 890,269,956.

二零二四年十二月三十一日

31 December 2024

	澳門幣千元 MOP'000		
	超過三個月 但未超過六個月 Past due for more than 3 months but less than or equal to 6 months	超過六個月 但未超過一年 Past due for more than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	超過一年 Past due for more than 1 year
證券投資 Investment in securities			237,508



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

6. 信用品質分析

(a) 貸款及墊款

6. Credit quality analysis under regulatory asset classification

(a) Loan and advances

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

澳門幣千元
MOP'000

		賬面餘額 Amount	擔保物價值 Collateral value	階段一 Stage 1	預期信用損失 Expected credit Loss			總計 Total
					階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3		
正常	Pass	94,702,100	56,536,170	149,262	9	-	149,271	
關注	Special Mention	5,808,977	4,391,965	-	713,843	-	713,843	
次級	Substandard	254,203	25,551	-	-	75,764	75,764	
可疑	Doubtful	242,541	89,757	-	-	129,750	129,750	
損失	Loss	2,352,013	853,846	-	-	688,992	688,992	
		103,359,834	61,897,289	149,262	713,852	894,506	1,757,620	

(b) 存放銀行同業及其他金融機構

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

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

澳門幣千元
MOP'000

		賬面餘額 Amounts	擔保物價值 Collateral value	階段一 Stage 1	預期信用損失 Expected credit Loss			總計 Total
					階段二 Stage 2	階段三 Stage 3		
正常	Pass	8,899,533	-	1,185	-	-	1,185	
關注	Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		8,899,533	-	1,185	-	-	1,185	



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

6. 信用品質分析-續

(c) 以攤銷成本計量的證券投資

6. Credit quality analysis under regulatory asset classification - continued

(c) Debt securities at amortised cost

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

澳門幣千元
MOP'000

		賬面餘額	擔保物價值	階段一	預期信用損失			總計
					Expected credit Loss	階段二	階段三	
		Amounts	Collateral value	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
正常	Pass	34,454,925	-	6,838	-	-	6,838	
關注	Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	
次級	Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	
損失	Loss	199,613	-	-	-	167,070	167,070	
		34,654,538	-	6,838	-	167,070	173,908	

(d) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的證券投資

(d) Debt securities at FVOCI

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

澳門幣千元
MOP'000

		賬面餘額	擔保物價值	階段一	預期信用損失			總計
					Expected credit Loss	階段二	階段三	
		Amount	Collateral value	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
正常	Pass	28,021,072	-	5,542	-	-	5,542	
關注	Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	
次級	Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	
損失	Loss	37,895	-	-	-	157,640	157,640	
		28,058,967	-	5,542	-	157,640	163,182	



19. 信用風險-續 Credit Risk - continued

6. 信用品質分析-續

(e) 其他金融資產的信用品質³

6. Credit quality analysis under regulatory asset classification - continued

(e) Other financial assets

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

澳門幣千元
MOP'000

		賬面餘額	擔保物價值	階段一	預期信用損失			總計
					Amounts	Collateral value	Stage 1	
					Stage 2	Stage 3		
正常	Pass	4,718,004	5,158,085	849	-	-	849	
關注	Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4,718,004	5,158,085	849	-	-	849	

³ 不含以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的證券投資

Exclude investment securities measured at FVTPL



20. 市場風險 Market Risk

市場風險是指由於金融市場上各種價格的變動，令銀行的表內及表外業務出現損失的風險。市場風險存在於銀行的交易和非交易業務中。本行市場風險管理目標是通過將市場風險控制在銀行可以承受的合理範圍內，依據本行內控政策定期向資產負債管理委員會報告各項風險的情況，除結合週邊經濟和金融同業的風險變化外，亦根據本行的風險承受能力評估本行能對抗的市場風險，對市場風險進行識別，計量、監測，適時決策調整風險結構，實現經風險調整的收益率的最大化。

Market risk is the risk of loss to a bank's on- and off-balance sheet businesses caused by price fluctuation in the financial market. Market risk arises from a bank's trading and non-trading businesses. The objective of the Bank's market risk management is to maximize its risk-adjusted rate of return by maintaining market risk exposure within acceptable parameters. According the market risk policy of Luso International Banking Ltd., reporting risk exposures to the Asset and Liability Management Committee regularly, evaluating the market risk the Bank is able to address based on its risk tolerance as well as the risk changes of economic conditions and of banks and other financial institutions. The Bank identifies, measures and monitors the market risk, and making timely decisions to adjust risk structure.

本行截至二零二四年十二月三十一日的市場風險資本要求如下：

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's capital requirement for market risk were as follows:

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000
資本要求	Capital requirements	
債券及與債券相關的衍生工具的特定風險	Specific risk of debt securities and debt derivatives	646.70
債券、與債券相關的衍生工具及利率風險的一般市場風險	General market risk of debt securities, debt derivatives and interest rate exposures	909.42
股權風險	Equity exposures	12,433.83
外匯風險	Foreign exchange exposures	58,974.72
商品風險	Commodities exposures	41.87



21. 利率風險 Interest Rate Risk

利率風險是指利率水準、期限結構等不利變動導致銀行賬簿經濟價值和整體收益遭受損失的風險。利率風險類別主要分為三部份：

1. 缺口風險：指利率變動時由於不同金融工具重定價期限不同而引發的風險。利率變動既包括收益率曲線平行上移或下移，也包括收益率曲線形狀變化。
2. 基準風險：是指定價基準利率不同的銀行帳簿表內外業務，儘管期限相同或相近，但由於基準利率的變化不一致而形成的風險。
3. 期權性風險：是指銀行持有期權衍生工具，或其銀行帳簿表內外業務存在嵌入式期權條款或隱含選擇權，使銀行或交易對手可以改變金融工具的未來現金流水平或期限，從而形成的風險。期權性風險可分為自動期權風險和客戶行為性期權風險兩類。計量銀行賬簿利率風險時應合理考慮客戶行為假設，包括特定利率衝擊情景，不同產品類型下的客戶屬性、產品屬性和宏觀經濟等因素；應根據銀行賬簿相關產品的期權性條款，分析客戶行為特點，對產品未來現金流做出假設，具有期權性條款的金融產品包括但不限於：具有提前還款權的固定利率貸款、具有提前支取權的定期存款、無到期日存款、浮動利率貸款中的利率頂和利率底等。

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss in the economic value of the banking book and overall income resulting from adverse movements in interest rates and term structures. Interest rate risk primarily includes three categories:

1. Gap risk: The risk arising from different repricing periods of different financial instruments when interest rates change. Changes in interest rates include parallel upward or downward shifts in the yield curve as well as changes in its shape.
2. Basis risk: The risk resulting from inconsistent changes in the different pricing base rates on the banking book's on- and off-balance sheet businesses, although their terms are the same or similar.
3. Option risk: The risk arising from the changes in future cash flow level or duration made by a bank or its counterparty because the bank holds option derivatives or there are embedded option clauses or implied options in the banking book's on- and off-balance sheet businesses. Option risk can be characterized as automatic option risk and customer behavioral option risk. When measuring interest rate risk, customer behavior assumptions should be reasonably considered, including specific interest rate shock scenarios, customer attributes, product attributes and macroeconomic factors; customer behavior characteristics should be analyzed based on the option terms of related products in banking books, making assumptions about the future cash flow of the product. Financial products with optional terms include but are not limited to: fixed-rate loans with early repayment rights, time deposits with early withdrawal rights, deposits with no maturity date, and interest rate caps and interest rate floors of floating-rate loans



21. 利率風險-續 Interest Rate Risk - continued

本行根據《澳門國際銀行股份有限公司利率風險管理辦法》進行識別、計量、監測、控制及管理利率風險，按季度對利率風險進行計量，並通過合理調整資產負債的表內及表外業務利率，重新定價期限結構以及合理運用利率衍生工具，控制利率風險在銀行可承擔的範圍內；同時結合對利率走勢的分析，適時調整各類業務定價方式與定價水準，運用內部資金轉移機制，引導業務經營，降低利率風險對銀行的不利影響。

下表根據澳門金融管理局所頒佈之《利率風險管理指引》，顯示本行主要幣別在不同時段對本銀行經濟價值的淨影響，以假設 200 基點的平行式波動再乘以特定的權數。在收益率曲線平行上移 200 基點情況下，2024 年下述貨幣的整體淨利息收入為負面影響，在收益率曲線平行下移 200 基點情況下，2024 年下述貨幣的整體淨利息收入為正面影響。

The Bank identifies, measures, monitors, controls, and manages interest rate risk in accordance with the Administrative Measures for Interest Rate Risk of Luso International Banking Ltd., and measures interest rate risk on a quarterly basis, maintains interest rate risk exposure within acceptable parameters by reasonably adjusting the interest rates on and off-balance sheet businesses, repricing term structure, and reasonably using interest rate derivatives. In the meantime, based on the judgment on the interest rate trend, the Bank timely adjusts the pricing methods and levels of businesses and uses the internal fund transfer mechanism to guide business operations, thereby reducing the adverse impact of interest rate risk.

The following table demonstrates, in accordance with the Guideline of Management of Interest Rate Risk issued by AMCM, the net impact to the economic value of the Bank with an assumed parallel shift of 200 basis points throughout different time spectrum multiplied by different weighting factors for different currencies. In a parallel shift up of 200 basis points of yield curve, the overall impact on net interest income of the above currencies is negative in 2024. In a parallel shift down of 200 basis points of yield curve, the overall impact on net interest income of the above currencies is positive in 2024.

二零二四年十二月三十一日
31 December 2024

貨幣	Currencies	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
港元	HKD	(129,561)
人民幣	RMB	730,931
澳門元	MOP	296,543
美元	USD	962,992

經濟價值對自有資金影響為 8.77%

Impact on economic value as 8.77% of own fund



22. 操作風險 Operational Risk

本行的操作風險管理工作是識別、評估、監測和控制操作風險的過程。本行通過加強操作風險管理，將操作風險控制在本行可以承受的合理範圍內。

在制度體系層面，本行以《澳門國際銀行股份有限公司操作風險管理政策》為操作風險管理總綱，通過規範操作風險的定義及識別方式，細化操作風險管理的組織架構與職責，明確操作風險管理的基本原則，建立了全行操作風險管理的整體框架。在該制度的引領下，銀行在操作事故的發現環節、報告要求、處理方式制定了詳細具體的規定；在操作風險的總體識別和量化方面，結合本行實際情況及業務需要，建立了操作風險報告機制及關鍵風險管理指標（KRI）體系，進行定期收集各部門及各分行的數據，通過監測、檢視、更新與調整，以做到有效分析本行操作風險的變動狀況，並針對不同的風險特性採取及時的風險管理手段和風險控制措施。故此，本行的操作風險評價和預警機制，可有效識別、防範現時大部分關鍵操作風險點和未來潛在的操作風險，整體獲有效控制，維持良好的操作水準。

The Bank's operational risk management is the process of identifying, assessing, monitoring, and controlling operational risk. It maintains operational risk exposure within acceptable level by intensifying operational risk management.

At the policy level, taking the Operational Risk Management Policy of Luso International Banking Ltd. as the general guideline, the Bank established an overall framework by standardizing the definition and identification of operational risk, elaborating the organizational structure and responsibilities of operational risk management, and specifying the principles of operational risk management. Guided by this policy, it formulated detailed and specific regulations on discovering, reporting, and handling operational accidents. In terms of overall identification and quantification, based on its realities and business requirements, the Bank established an operational risk reporting mechanism and a key risk indicator (KRI) system to collect the data from its departments and branches regularly. By doing so, it can effectively analyze the operational risk changes through monitoring, inspection, update, and adjustment, and take timely risk management methods and control measures according to different risk characteristics. Therefore, the Bank's operational risk assessment and early warning mechanism can effectively identify and prevent most of the critical operational risks at present and potential operational risks in the future, effectively control the overall operation and maintain a good operational level.



22. 操作風險-續 Operational Risk - continued

在制度執行層面，本行對操作風險十分重視，通過通報、培訓、考核、宣講等方式，在本行內形成風險管理人人有責、堅守依法合規高壓綫和職業道德底綫預防為主的操作風險管理文化，增強各單位對於操作風險的防控意識。對操作事故，本行及時有效進行跟進解決、調查評估、督辦整改、嚴格問責，並在此基礎上舉一反三，研究防範相關風險的對策。為未雨綢繆防範風險，通過檢查和監督，以加大檢視業務的操作流程及風險排查力度，及時針對發現的問題或程序缺失或管理漏洞，進行整改與堵截，進一步減低事故發生風險。

At the policy implementation level, the Bank attaches great importance to operational risk. Through notification, training, assessment, and publicity, it has developed an operational risk management culture, in which everyone is responsible for risk management with adhering to legality, compliance, and professional ethics, to enhance bank-wide awareness of prevention and control. For operational accidents, the Bank conducts timely and effectively follow-up and resolution, investigation and evaluation, supervision and rectification, and strict accountability. In addition, preventive countermeasures are studied by drawing inferences about other cases from one instance. To make sound preparation for risk prevention, the Bank has intensified business operating procedure review and risk inspection. Moreover, it has further reduced the risk of accidents by timely rectifying and intercepting the problems, procedure deficiencies, or management loopholes identified.



23. 匯率風險 Currency Risk

匯率風險是指銀行的外匯頭寸受到外匯市場匯價波動的影響所造成的損失風險。本行每年均根據政策要求通過管理層和專業委員會評定額度規模和止損限額，日常致力於維護本行各項幣別頭寸的正常穩定，提升匯率風險的管理水準。

本行業務幣種主要以美元、港元和澳門元為主，在聯繫匯率機制下，匯率波動風險影響相對可控，而隨著本行內地分、支行設立與發展，整體財務狀況表中人民幣規模有所增長，隨著人民幣市場化、國際化進程加快，人民幣的波動水準亦正在提高，本行將致力於控制市場匯率波動對本行資產負債結構的影響。

Currency risk is the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates in the foreign exchange market resulting in losses on a bank's foreign exchange positions. Every year, the Bank evaluates the total limits and stop-loss limits through the management and professional committee in accordance with policy requirements. It is committed to stabilizing the positions in different currencies and improving currency risk management on a routine basis.

The Bank's businesses are primarily conducted in USD, HKD, and MOP, with a controllable impact of exchange rate fluctuation risk under the linked exchange rate system. On the other hand, as the scale of RMB in the overall balance sheet has grown due to the Bank's establishment and development of branches and sub-branches in Mainland China. While with the acceleration of the marketization and internationalization of RMB, the volatility of the RMB is also increasing. The Bank will strive to control the impact of market exchange rate fluctuations on its asset-liability structure.



23. 匯率風險-續 Currency Risk - continued

本行截至二零二四年十二月三十一日的澳門元以外其他貨幣的長/(短)倉淨額情況如下：

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's net long/(short) positions in currencies other than MOP were as follows:

貨幣	Currencies	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
港元	HKD	(15,809,069)
美元	USD	7,808,927
人民幣	RMB	(727,526)
其他貨幣	Other currencies	10,476

按貨幣分類並高於或等於外匯風險總額 10%之分析如下：

The following is an analysis of the Bank's foreign currency which constitutes 10% or more of the total foreign exchange exposure:

港元	HKD	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
即期資產	Spot assets	28,182,356
即期負債	Spot liabilities	(60,850,271)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	18,673,300
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(1,814,454)
港元長/(短)倉淨額	Net long/(short) position in HKD	<u>(15,809,069)</u>

美元	USD	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
即期資產	Spot assets	64,327,355
即期負債	Spot liabilities	(36,031,958)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	3,694,925
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(24,181,395)
美元長/(短)倉淨額	Net long/(short) position in USD	<u>7,808,927</u>



24. 流動性風險 Liquidity Risk

流動性風險是指雖然有清償能力，但無法及時獲得充足資金或無法以合理成本及時獲得充足資金以應對資產增長或支付到期債務的風險。流動性風險是因資產與負債的金額和到期日錯配而產生。本行根據《澳門國際銀行股份有限公司流動性風險管理政策》對現金流進行日常監控，並確保維持適量的高流動性資產。該項管理與監控由計劃財務部及風險管理部具體負責，並置於資產負債管理委員會的監督之下。

Liquidity risk is the risk that a bank fails to raise adequate funds timely or do it timely at a reasonable cost to cope with asset growth or settle due debts despite its solvency. Liquidity risk arises from amount and maturity mismatches between assets and liabilities. In accordance with the Liquidity Risk Management Policy of Luso International Banking Ltd., the Bank monitors its cash flow on a routine basis and maintains high-liquidity assets at an appropriate amount. The management and monitoring of liquidity risk are performed by the Planning and Finance Department and the Risk Management Department, and supervised by the Asset and Liability Management Committee.

如下根據 AMCM 的相關規定，本行對流動性各項指標進行監控：

The Bank monitors the liquidity indicators pursuant to AMCM's regulations, with details as follows:

1) 平均流動性(本澳口徑)

1) Average liquidity (Macao office only)

2024 年 12 月 31 日

31 December 2024

澳門幣千元

MOP'000

每週平均持有可動用現金最低要求	Minimum weekly demand of cash in hand	2,017,183
每週平均持有之可動用現金結餘	Average weekly balance of cash in hand	2,492,774

每週最低可動用現金是根據澳門金融管理局的規定按指定比例以基本負債的乘積計算。

The minimum weekly amount of cash in hand is calculated by multiplying the basic liabilities by the specified ratios according to regulation of Monetary Authority of Macao.



24. 流動性風險-續 Liquidity Risk - continued

2) 平均流動性比率(本澳口徑)	2) Average liquidity ratio (Macao office only)	
		2024年12月31日
		31 December 2024
		澳門幣千元
		MOP'000
平均一個月流動性比率	Average of one-month liquidity ratio	36.74%
平均三個月流動性比率	Average of three-month liquidity ratio	36.72%

平均流動性比率是根據澳門金融管理局的規定按特定資產與負債的比率以每月最後一週的平均數計算。

The average liquidity ratio is calculated as the average of the ratios of specific assets to liabilities in the last week of each month according to the regulation of Monetary Authority of Macao.

3) 平均抵償資產數據	3) The average solvency assets	
		2024年12月31日
		31 December 2024
		澳門幣千元
		MOP'000
抵償資產	Solvency assets	57,732,045
基本負債	Basic liabilities	152,555,534
抵償比率	Ratio of solvency assets to basic liabilities	37.84%

抵償資產與基本負債的比率是根據澳門金融管理局的規定以每月最後一個銀行營業日之決算平均計算。

The ratio of liquid assets to basic liabilities is calculated as the average of the balance on the Bank's last business day of each month according to the regulation of Monetary Authority of Macao.



24. 流動性風險-續 Liquidity Risk - continued

4. 本行的主要資產與負債於資產負債表日 根據相關剩餘到期日的分析

4. Maturity analysis on assets and liabilities

二零二四年十二月三十一日

31 December 2024

		澳門幣千元 MOP'000							
		即期	一個月內	一個月 至三個月	三個月 至一年	一年 至三年	三年以上	無固定 期限	合計
		On demand	Within 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Indefinite period	Total
資產	Assets								
客戶貸款和墊款	Loan and advances to customers	192,003	2,978,432	6,538,687	34,092,195	25,718,071	29,219,762	2,863,064	101,602,214
現金及存放銀行同業	Cash and balances with banks	8,068,816	-	-	161,879	-	-	-	8,230,695
存放本地監管機構之存款	Deposits with local regulatory authority	975,510	-	-	-	-	-	1,375,355	2,350,865
存放中國大陸中央銀行	Deposits with the central bank in Mainland of China	6,425,985	-	-	-	-	-	2,086,713	8,512,698
拆出資金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	790,907	-	134,726	-	-	-	925,633
買入返售金融資產	Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	-	4,717,155	-	-	-	-	-	4,717,155
AMCM 發行證券	Treasury bills issued by AMCM	-	1,997,078	594,880	394,212	-	-	-	2,986,170
其他證券	Other securities	737,934	1,482,000	2,462,666	13,630,815	25,891,913	23,939,597	180,137	68,325,062
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	4,776	6,364,651	3,753,341	3,319,812	-	-	-	13,442,580
賣出回購金融資產	Repurchase agreements	-	16,933,743	1,129,402	2,996,320	-	-	-	21,059,465
公共機構存款	Deposits from public sector entities	812	812,620	5,747,701	10,616,757	-	-	-	17,177,890
控股及附屬公司存款	Deposits from holdings and associated companies	51,465	1,361,991	-	41,474	-	-	-	1,454,930
非銀行類客戶存款	Deposits from non-bank customers	30,001,112	16,510,284	36,539,543	41,300,680	541,514	-	-	124,893,133
發行債券	Debt securities issued	-	-	-	23,858	-	6,213,786	-	6,237,644
發行同業存單	Certificate of deposits issued	-	10,935	871,300	108,220	-	-	-	990,455



25. 其他資訊 Other Information

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，已質押但未終止確認的金融資產及相關負債情況如下：以攤餘成本計量的債權投資和以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債權投資轉讓資產的賬面價值合計金額為 24,127,388,449 澳門幣（二零二三年：36,068,828,375 澳門幣），相關負債的賬面價值為 21,059,464,608 澳門幣（二零二三年：24,751,496,408 澳門幣）。

The carrying amount of the above mentioned financial assets sold by the Bank under agreements to repurchase as at 31 December 2024 that did not qualify for derecognition is MOP 24,127,388,449 (2023: MOP36,068,828,375) of debt instruments at FVOCI and investments in debt instruments at amortised cost totally. The Carrying amount of associated financial liabilities is MOP 21,059,464,608 (2023: MOP24,751,496,408).

26. 說明 Notes

於目錄中第 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 25 項為外部審計師經審計項目；如無特別說明，上述所有數據均取自二零二四年十二月三十一日。

Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 25 in the contents are audited by external auditors. All the above data are taken from those as at 31 December 2024 unless stated otherwise.

完
END