



二零二零年報
ANNUAL REPORT 2020

2020

2020年報內容

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Corporate Governance and Other Information

中信銀行(國際)有限公司 China CITIC Bank International Limited

中信銀行(國際)有限公司(「信銀國際」)由中信國際金融控股有限公司(「中信國金」)持有其75%的股份，中信國金為中信銀行股份有限公司(「中信銀行」)的全資附屬公司。天元貿易有限公司、香港冠盛投資有限公司、安信信託股份有限公司、至選有限公司和雅選有限公司合計持有信銀國際餘下的25%股份。

信銀國際期望透過為大中華及海外客戶提供金融方案，創造價值，將財富管理和國際商業銀行服務提升到超越客戶期望的嶄新水平，成為擁有最高國際水平及實力的「最佳綜合金融服務提供者」。

信銀國際網絡遍佈大中華，包括香港的27家分行和2家商務理財中心以及北京、上海、深圳及澳門的網點。此外，信銀國際於紐約、洛杉磯及新加坡設有海外分行。

China CITIC Bank International Limited ("CNCBI") is 75%-owned by CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited ("CIFH"), which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited ("CNCB"). The remaining 25% of CNCBI are owned by Tian Yuan Trading Limited, Hong Kong Guansheng Investment Co., Limited, Anxin Trust Co., Limited, Clear Option Limited and Elegant Prime Limited.

By providing value-creating financial solutions to define and exceed both wealth management and international business objectives of Greater China and overseas customers, CNCBI aspires to be "the best integrated financial services provider", with the best international standards and capabilities.

CNCBI's footprint in Greater China includes 27 branches and 2 business banking centres in Hong Kong, as well as branches and presence in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Macau. CNCBI also has overseas branches in New York, Los Angeles and Singapore.



使命

我們旨在大中華及亞洲快速增長的過程中，成為機構及個人客戶推崇的中資金融方案供應商。

憑藉我們對中國市場的深切瞭解、內地的廣闊人脈網絡及以客戶為主導的原則，務實高效地為股東、客戶和員工創富增值。

我們的主要競爭優勢，在於人才培育、團體精神、權責分擔及成果共享。

Our Mission

To be the China Financial Solutions Provider highly regarded by institutional and personal customers who aspire to realise the growth potential in Asia.

We focus on value creation for our stakeholders. Core to our offering is our intimate knowledge of and our network capability in China, coupled with our customer-centric execution of world-class quality.

Nurturing of talent, team spirit and sharing of ownership and success are a key competitive advantage of ours.

核心價值

恪守誠信

以客為尊

創富增值

銳意進取

務實高效

集賢樹人

Our Core Values

Integrity

Customer-centric

Value Creating

Progressive

Execution

Building People, Building Team

2020年財務摘要

2020 Financial Highlights

全年 (百萬港元)	For the year (HK\$ million)	2020	2019	%變動 % change
淨利息收入	Net interest income	5,186	6,343	-18.2
非利息收入	Non-interest income	2,170	2,008	8.0
經營支出	Operating expenses	(3,662)	(3,696)	-0.9
金融資產預期信貸損失及其他資產減值損失	Expected credit losses on financial assets and impairment losses on other assets	(2,352)	(1,268)	85.6
稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	1,306	3,334	-60.8
所得稅	Income tax	(150)	(524)	-71.4
股東應佔溢利	Profit attributable to shareholders	1,156	2,810	-58.9

於年結日 (百萬港元)	At year end (HK\$ million)	2020	2019	%變動 % change
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	220,096	189,377	16.2
資產總額	Total assets	392,899	361,222	8.8
存款總額	Total deposits	309,877	279,986	10.7
股東權益	Shareholders' equity	39,797	38,680	2.9

財務比率	Financial ratios	2020	2019
資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio	17.3%	20.0%
平均流動性覆蓋比率	Average liquidity coverage ratio	217%	226%
貸存比率	Loans to deposits	71.0%	67.6%
成本對收入比率	Cost to income	49.8%	44.3%

股東應佔溢利 (百萬港元) Profit attributable to shareholders (HK\$ million)		資產總值 (百萬港元) Total assets (HK\$ million)		股東權益 (百萬港元) Shareholders' equity (HK\$ million)	
20	1,156	20	392,899	20	39,797
19	2,810	19	361,222	19	38,680
18	3,008	18	362,945	18	35,900
17	2,808	17	344,309	17	37,384
16	2,548	16	306,417	16	25,781

5 年財務概況

5 Year Financial Summary

全年結算 (百萬港元)	For the year (HK\$ million)	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
淨利息收入	Net interest income	5,186	6,343	6,400	5,395	4,129
非利息收入	Non-interest income	2,170	2,008	2,010	2,478	2,284
經營支出	Operating expenses	(3,662)	(3,696)	(3,385)	(3,174)	(2,816)
金融資產預期信貸損失及其他資產減值損失	Expected credit losses on financial assets and impairment losses on other assets	(2,352)	(1,268)	(1,403)	(1,422)	(553)
稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	1,306	3,334	3,624	3,287	3,053
所得稅	Income tax	(150)	(524)	(616)	(479)	(505)
股東應佔溢利	Profit attributable to shareholders	1,156	2,810	3,008	2,808	2,548

於年結日 (百萬港元)	At year end (HK\$ million)	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
貸款及墊款	Loans and advances	220,096	189,377	201,820	196,287	183,764
預期信貸損失／減值準備	Expected credit losses/impairment allowances	2,440	3,597	2,659	1,523	950
資產總額	Total assets	392,899	361,222	362,945	344,309	306,417
平均利息收益資產總值	Average interest earnings assets	353,458	342,264	350,917	320,779	278,223
存款總額	Total deposits	309,877	279,986	288,626	274,894	246,168
股東權益	Shareholders' equity	39,797	38,680	35,900	37,384	25,781

財務比率	Financial ratios	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio	17.3%	20.0%	19.3%	20.3%	17.8%
平均流動性覆蓋比率	Average liquidity coverage ratio	217%	226%	228%	178%*	n/a
平均流動性維持比率	Average liquidity maintenance ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	59.6%#	60.8%
貸存比率	Loans to deposits	71.0%	67.6%	69.9%	71.4%	74.7%
貸款對資產總額比率	Loans to total assets	56.0%	52.4%	55.6%	57.0%	60.0%
成本對收入比率	Cost to income	49.8%	44.3%	40.2%	40.3%	43.9%
平均資產回報率	Return on average total assets	0.30%	0.79%	0.84%	0.85%	0.87%
平均股東權益回報率	Return on average shareholders' equity	2.91%	7.44%	8.37%	10.11%	10.25%

* 加權數額 (平均值) 於2017年12月31日季度末

* Weight amount (average value) at quarter ended 31 December 2017

截至2017年9月30日止期間平均流動性維持比率

Average LMR for the period ended 30 September 2017

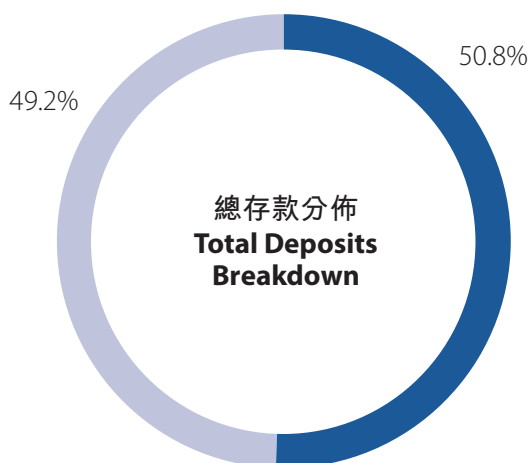
存款*

Deposits*

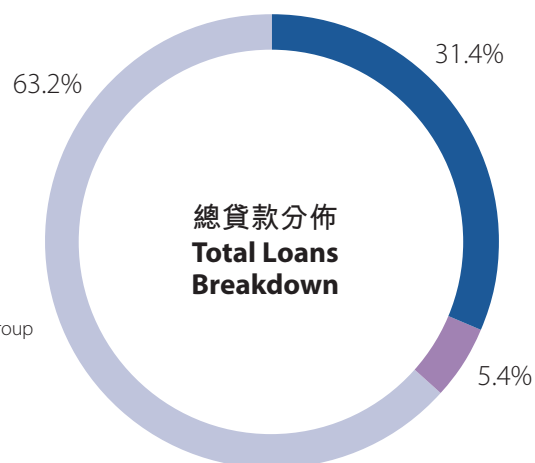
1. 按類別劃分	By type	2020	2019
往來	Current	12.7%	8.8%
儲蓄	Savings	19.8%	18.9%
定期	Fixed	67.5%	72.3%
合計	Total	100.0%	100.0%
2. 按到期日劃分	By maturity	2020	2019
即時償還	On demand	32.5%	27.7%
少於3個月	Less than 3 months	58.7%	58.8%
超過3個月但不足1年	Over 3 months but less than 1 year	8.6%	13.3%
超過1年但不足5年	Over 1 year but less than 5 years	0.2%	0.2%
合計	Total	100.0%	100.0%
3. 按貨幣劃分	By currency	2020	2019
港元	HKD	56.3%	59.6%
美元	USD	31.7%	28.4%
其他	Others	12.0%	12.0%
合計	Total	100.0%	100.0%
4. 存款賬目數目	Number of deposit accounts	2020	2019
		579,763	609,182

* 以客戶存款為基礎

* Based on customer deposits only



■ 個人及商務銀行部
Personal & Business Banking Group
 ■ 其他
Others
 ■ 公司及跨境業務部
Wholesale & Cross-border Banking Group



貸款

Loan Portfolio

1. 按行業劃分	By industry sectors	2020	2019
用於香港的貸款	Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong		
工商及金融界：	Industrial, commercial and financial:		
物業發展	Property development	5.1%	1.5%
物業投資	Property investment	6.1%	9.2%
金融界	Financial concerns	5.8%	9.0%
股票經紀	Stockbrokers	1.8%	1.0%
批發及零售貿易	Wholesale and retail trade	4.4%	5.0%
製造業	Manufacturing	4.4%	5.3%
運輸業及運輸設備	Transport and transport equipment	1.5%	0.7%
娛樂活動	Recreational activities	0.9%	1.5%
資訊科技	Information technology	3.1%	3.5%
其他	Others	5.7%	3.8%
個人：	Individuals:		
購買「居者有其屋計劃」、 「私人發展商參建居屋 計劃」及「租客置其屋 計劃樓宇」的貸款	Loans for the purchase of flats under the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	0.0%	0.0%
購買其他住宅物業的貸款	Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	9.6%	9.4%
信用卡借貸	Credit card advances	0.2%	0.2%
其他	Others	7.3%	7.8%
貿易融資	Trade finance	2.5%	2.9%
用於香港以外地方的貸款及墊款	Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	41.6%	39.2%
合計	Total	100.0%	100.0%
2. 按地區分佈劃分	By geographical spread	2020	2019
香港	Hong Kong	61.2%	59.2%
中國內地	Mainland China	25.9%	28.9%
美國	United States	4.2%	4.1%
新加坡	Singapore	2.4%	1.2%
其他	Others	6.3%	6.6%
合計	Total	100.0%	100.0%
3. 按年期劃分	By maturity	2020	2019
即時償還	Repayable on demand	0.5%	1.3%
少於1年	Less than 1 year	50.7%	53.7%
超過1年但少於5年	Over 1 year but less than 5 years	35.3%	27.6%
超過5年	Over 5 years	11.8%	13.1%
無訂日期	Undated	1.7%	4.3%
合計	Total	100.0%	100.0%
4. 按貨幣劃分	By currency	2020	2019
港元	HKD	51.3%	56.0%
美元	USD	39.6%	36.3%
其他	Others	9.1%	7.7%
合計	Total	100.0%	100.0%
5. 貸款賬目數目	Number of loan accounts	2020	2019
		472,913	453,651



中信銀行(国际)
CHINA CITIC BANK INTERNATIONAL

楊毓
董事長
Yang Yu
Chairman

香港，2021年3月24日
Hong Kong, 24 March 2021

2020年是異常艱難的一年，新型冠狀病毒疫情導致全球經濟陷入衰退，加上中美衝突升級、市場風險加劇、跨境流通幾乎停滯等重重挑戰，無疑對本港銀行業發展造成極大影響。本人於2020年9月出任中信銀行（國際）有限公司（「信銀國際」或「本行」）董事長一職，欣慰地看到，在管理層的帶領和全體員工的努力下，雖然信銀國際暨各附屬公司（統稱「本集團」）的經營效益隨市場大勢出現一定下滑，但整體運營保持穩健，風險管理、合規內控等基礎管理得到夯實，轉型工作取得初步進展，讓我們對本集團未來的發展更加充滿信心。

規模方面，截至2020年12月末，本集團總資產繼續穩步增至3,929.0億港元，較2019年年末上升8.8%，總存款和客戶貸款分別上升10.7%和16.2%至3,098.8億港元和2,201.0億港元，均創歷年同期最高水平。收入與效益方面，2020年全年經營收入73.6億港元，股東應佔溢利11.6億港元，分別按年下跌11.9%和58.9%。

2020年，本集團大力推進業務和金融科技轉型工作，不斷完善移動銀行服務旗艦平台「inMotion動感銀行」，成為信銀國際在市場上的一張新名片。與此同時，銀團貸款、債務資本市場業務、財資交易等拳頭產品和服務繼續發力，市場競爭力和影響力不斷增強。

展望2021年，疫情發展將繼續影響全球經濟格局，但疫苗的問世為新型冠狀病毒疫情的完結帶來曙光，中美緊張關係有望隨美國新一屆政府上台趨向緩和，中國將繼續引領全球經濟復甦。步入後疫情時代，雖然我們仍將面對諸多困難和挑戰，但我堅信，困難終將過去，挑戰與機遇並行。風浪越大，我們越是要堅定信念，保持戰略定力，走「價值創造」的可持續發展之路。

2020 was an exceptionally challenging year with the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in a global recession, in addition to challenges such as heightened conflicts between China and the US, intensified market risks and stagnant cross-border traffic, which undoubtedly created significant consequences for the Hong Kong banking industry. I took up the position as Chairman of China CITIC Bank International Limited ("CNCBI" or the "Bank") in September 2020 and am pleased to see that overall operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") remained solid, despite weaker business performance that was in-line with market conditions, under the leadership of its management team and the hard work by all of the Group's staff. At the same time, risk management, compliance and internal controls capabilities of the Group were strengthened, while transformation work also achieved initial progress, thus enabling us to become more confident about the Group's future development.

In terms of scale, as of end-December 2020, the Group's total assets continued to grow steadily to reach HK\$392.9B, up 8.8% versus end-2019. Total deposits and customer loans increased by 10.7% and 16.2%, respectively, to reach historical highs of HK\$309.9B and HK\$220.1B. In terms of income and profitability, operating income for the full year of 2020 was HK\$7.4B, while profit attributable to shareholders was HK\$1.2B, representing year-on-year decreases of 11.9% and 58.9% respectively.

During 2020, the Group pressed ahead with business development and transformation via the adoption of Fintech and continued to fine-tune the inMotion mobile banking platform, which has become a significant business highlight of the Bank. At the same time, signature products and services such as syndicated loans, debt capital markets business and treasury transactions continued to gain momentum, with their market competitiveness and influence constantly increasing.

Looking ahead into 2021, development of the pandemic will continue to affect the global economic landscape, but the arrival of vaccines will hopefully bring an end to the COVID-19 pandemic. Under the new government administration in the US, tensions between China and the US may ease, while China will continue to lead global economic recovery. Stepping into the post-pandemic era, we may still have to face many difficulties and challenges, but I strongly believe that difficulties will eventually fade away, while challenges and opportunities will co-exist. The bigger the storm, the more we need to maintain faith and steadily press ahead with the implementation of our strategic plans to ensure sustainable development that is also "value-creating."

2021年是信銀國際新三年戰略規劃的開局之年，本集團將繼續修煉內功，固本培元，紮實推進管理轉型、業務轉型和金融科技轉型，踐行「四個堅持」：第一，堅持穩健經營，將風險管理、合規內控等各項基礎管理工作落到實處。同時以史為鑑，讓過往經驗成為指引未來發展之路的明燈；第二，堅持不斷深化與中信集團及母行中信銀行股份有限公司（「中信銀行」）的協同聯動，加強溝通，優化機制，實現共贏；第三，堅持創新發展，把握中國經濟快速復甦的有利窗口期，以開拓大灣區市場為切入口，在平衡風險和確保合規的基礎上最大限度創新發展；第四，堅持不斷優化公司治理結構和管理體制，滿足日益嚴格的監管和併表管理要求，為可持續發展奠定堅實基礎。

最後，本人謹代表董事會，向本行客戶一直以來的支持表示誠摯的謝意。同時，也十分感謝本行各位董事會成員、管理層及全體員工的努力和付出。新一年，讓我們一起攜手並進，書寫信銀國際發展的新篇章！為股東、客戶、員工創造更多價值！

2021 marks the beginning of CNCBI's new three-year strategic plans. The Group will continue to strengthen its internal capabilities, solidify its foundation and steadily press ahead with management transformation, business transformation and Fintech transformation, while adhering to "four key principles": Firstly, uphold stable operations and effectively implement fundamental management work including risk management, compliance and internal controls. Meanwhile, learn from history and use past experiences as the guiding light for future development. Secondly, continue to deepen collaboration with the CITIC Group and parent bank China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited ("CNCB") by strengthening communication and optimizing cooperation mechanisms in order to achieve win-win results. Thirdly, steadfastly spearhead innovation and development. The Group will leverage on the favorable window of opportunity arising from China's rapid economic recovery and capitalize on the development opportunities arising from the Greater Bay Area initiatives as the entry point, while striking a balance between risk management and compliance versus the maximization of innovation and development. Fourthly, remain committed to continue to optimize the Group's corporate governance structure and management systems in order to satisfy the increasingly stringent demands from the regulators and consolidated management requirements from the parent bank, thus laying a solid foundation for sustainable development.

Last but not least, on behalf of the Board, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our customers for their unfailing support of the Bank. At the same time, I would like to thank the Board members, the management team, and all of our staff for their hard work and dedication. In the new year, let us join hands in pressing ahead and writing a new chapter for CNCBI's development! We will create more value for our shareholders, customers, and staff!

畢明強先生

行長兼行政總裁

Mr. Bi Mingqiang

President &
Chief Executive Officer



2020年我們經歷了前所未有的挑戰，新型冠狀病毒疫情全球爆發，嚴重干擾商業活動，造成金融市場大幅波動，而中美關係緊張亦持續加劇。美國對內地及香港相關個體的制裁亦帶來政治不確定性，運營環境中不穩定因素亦隨之增加。香港和內地跨境活動停滯及疫情管控措施下的消費需求疲弱，導致香港經濟出現有紀錄以來的最大衰退，全年生產總值跌6.1%，失業率達6.6%，為近16年的新高。

中信銀行（國際）有限公司（「信銀國際」或「本行」）暨各附屬公司（統稱「本集團」）保持定力，確保各項業務維持正常，同時採取業務連續性計劃及防疫管控措施以保障客戶及員工的安全。受經營環境惡化影響，本集團收入及利潤均下降，但風險管理、合規能力得到提升。與此同時，本集團堅持以金融科技推進業務轉型及敏捷工作模式帶動產品創新。「inMotion動感銀行」平台上所提供的產品及服務日趨豐富，使得本集團在香港數字銀行領域創新保持優勢。這些成績的獲取歸功於全體員工在艱難的運營環境中同心協力、奮勇向前，在重重挑戰面前保持韌性，堅定推進本行的戰略計劃實施。

2020年，面對前所未有的挑戰，信銀國際堅定執行業務連續性計劃，確保客戶和員工在新型冠狀病毒疫情下的安全。持續夯實風險管理、內控合規等基礎管理，全力推進業務轉型。本行資產負債規模穩健上升，業務結構持續優化，拳頭產品贏得市場肯定，「inMotion動感銀行」持續創新，客戶綜合服務能力得以提升。雖然，本行溢利水平同比有所下降，但是本行具備堅實基礎，將積極推進新三年戰略規劃，對未來發展充滿信心！

In 2020, in face of unprecedented challenges, China CITIC Bank International steadfastly implemented business continuity plans to ensure safety of its customers and staff in the midst of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Bank continued to strengthen risk management, internal controls and compliance capabilities and spearhead business transformation. The Bank's assets and liabilities increased steadily, business structure was continuously optimized, signature products obtained market recognition, innovation continued via the inMotion mobile banking platform, while comprehensive customer servicing capabilities were enhanced. Although net profits dropped year on year, the Bank's foundation remains strong; it will proactively press ahead with the implementation of its new 3-year strategic plans and it is confident about its future development!

2020 was exceptionally challenging with the global COVID-19 outbreak resulting in significant disruptions to business activities and volatility in the financial markets, while tensions between China and the US continued to intensify. US sanctions imposed on individuals in China and Hong Kong also resulted in political uncertainties and a more unstable operating environment. Stagnant cross-border activities between Hong Kong and China as well as weak consumer demand on the back of pandemic control measures resulted in the largest recession on the records of Hong Kong with GDP declining by 6.1% for the full year, while unemployment rate reached a 16-year high of 6.6%.

China CITIC Bank International Limited ("CNCBI" or "the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") remained resilient and ensured that normal business activities remained on track while business continuity plans and pandemic control measures were implemented to ensure safety of its customers and staff. Amidst an increasingly difficult operating environment, income and profitability of the Group decreased, but risk management and compliance capabilities were enhanced. At the same time, the Group remained committed to forge ahead with transformation via the adoption of Fintech and product innovation via the adoption of the agile method. Product and service offerings on the inMotion mobile banking platform were further enriched, enabling the Group to maintain its competitive advantages in digital banking in Hong Kong. Such achievements were accomplished because the Group's staff were able to collaborate with each other, press ahead bravely, remain resilient despite significant challenges and steadily spearhead the implementation of the Bank's strategic plans in the midst of a difficult operating environment.

Management Committee



簡吳秋玉女士
執行董事，副行政總裁兼
個人及商務銀行業務總監
Mrs. Helen Kan
Executive Director,
Deputy Chief Executive Officer and
Head of Personal & Business Banking
Group



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公司業務兼財資及環球市場總監
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Mr. Tang Nai Pan
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Deputy Chief Executive Officer and
Chief Risk Officer



邱慧敏女士
副行政總裁兼合規及營運總監
Ms. Christine Yau
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Chief Compliance and Operations Officer



譚日恭先生
財務總監
Mr. Elton Tam
Chief Financial Officer



蔡玉玲女士
人力資源總監
Ms. Sylvia Choi
Chief Human Resources Officer



嵇津湘先生
資訊科技總監
Mr. Ji Jinxiang
Chief Information Officer



陳耀強先生
審計總監
Mr. Telly Chan
Chief Auditor

經營環境

2020年，在新型冠狀病毒疫情的沉重打擊下，全球經濟陷入深度衰退，生產總值估計比2019年大幅下降4.9%。發達經濟體的降幅更大，在5%以上；發展中經濟體整體的降幅在2.5%左右。全球貿易總額的降幅更甚，估計高達雙位數。為此，各國政府加大貨幣與財政政策的寬鬆力度，尤其是進一步推行貨幣量化寬鬆，雖對緩和經濟下行起到一定作用，但惡化了流動性過剩局面，加劇了市場動盪。

2020年香港經濟所受打擊更大。繼2019年下半年社會運動的衝擊之後，2020年香港各行業遭受新型冠狀病毒疫情的重創，導致生產總值上半年大跌9%，跌幅下半年雖收窄但全年仍高達6.1%，同時失業率年底攀升至6.6%，創16年新高。尤其是那些高度依賴跨境人流的行業損失慘重，其中很多企業經營活動幾近停止，失業率高達雙位數。

2020年香港零售銀行的經濟環境因此急劇惡化，1-3季度銀行業整體稅前利潤大幅下降26.1%，與2019年同期的1.8%增幅相差27.9個百分點。

報告期內，中國內地經濟增長呈現明顯的「前低後高」態勢。國內生產總值1季度在新型冠狀病毒疫情的肆虐下重挫6.8%，後3個季度隨疫情受控而逐季復甦，分別增長3.2%、4.9%和6.5%。但經濟復甦在行業與企業之間不平衡，服務業、傳統製造業及小微企業的復甦步伐更為緩慢，一些企業倒閉或出現債券／貸款違約現象。同時，中美衝突顯著加劇，對很多貿易、科技及金融企業造成打擊。

Operating Environment

Hit severely by the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy fell into a deep recession in 2020, with GDP estimated to have dropped significantly by 4.9% relative to 2019. The drop was bigger at above 5% for developed economies and roughly 2.5% for developing economies as a whole. Global trade performed worse with an estimated double-digit decline. In response, various national governments reinforced monetary and fiscal easing, particularly with a further advancement in monetary easing, which mitigated the economic downturn to a certain extent but exacerbated the excess liquidity situation and intensified market volatility.

The Hong Kong economy took a more severe hit in 2020. Following the shock by social events during the second half of 2019, all walks of life in Hong Kong suffered heavy losses from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. As a result, GDP contracted by 9.0% for the first half of the year and 6.1% for the full year despite a narrower decline in the second half of the year. Meanwhile, unemployment rate reached a 16-year high of 6.6%. Sectors highly reliant on cross-border flows of people suffered particularly disastrous losses, in which many firms saw business activities almost ceased and unemployment rates hitting double-digits.

The business environment of the retail banking industry in Hong Kong therefore deteriorated sharply in 2020, with pre-tax profits of the sector as a whole plunging by 26.1% for the first three quarters of the year, which is 27.9 percentage points lower than the growth of 1.8% over the same period in 2019.

Mainland China's economy exhibited a notable "low to high" growth pattern during the period under review. GDP slumped by 6.8% for the first quarter of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and embarked on a quarter-by-quarter recovery in the following three quarters with expansions of 3.2%, 4.9% and 6.5% respectively as the COVID-19 situation came under control. The recovery was however unbalanced among sectors as well as corporates, with a slower pace of recovery for the service sector, traditional manufacturing industry and small and micro firms, leading to increased corporate failures and defaults on bonds or loans. Meanwhile, tensions between China and the US escalated sharply, hurting many trade, high-tech and financial companies.

財務概覽

本集團2020年錄得經營收入73.6億港元，按年下降11.9%，其中淨利息收入按年下跌18.2%至51.9億港元，主要受到淨息差下跌影響。淨息差從去年的1.85%下跌38個基點至1.47%。非利息收入按年上升8.0%至21.7億港元。儘管貸款費用、保險銷售收入及債務資本市場業務收入有所下降，財資產品銷售費用收入持續增長，同時外匯掉期交易收入也有所上升。

本集團致力於利用先進金融科技推動業務轉型，持續增加對科技的投入。與此同時，集團通過強化綜合成本管控，總經營支出按年下降0.9%，成本收入比為49.8%。

2020年減值損失為23.5億港元，而前一年為12.7億港元。截至2020年12月31日，不良貸款總額較前一年有所上升，主要由於個別大額貸款被降級所致。2020年不良貸款比率由去年末的1.20%上升至1.65%。去除這些個別大額貸款，本集團整體貸款質素仍處於健康水準。本集團將加大不良貸款處置力度，以改善信貸資產質素。

面對充滿挑戰的經營環境，本集團審慎發放新貸款。截至2020年12月31日，總資產為3,929.0億港元，較2019年年末上升8.8%。客戶貸款（包括貿易票據）及客戶存款（包括存款證）較去年年末分別上升16.2%和10.7%至2,201.0億港元和3,098.8億港元。資產負債結構維持健康，零售存款和貸款分別佔總存款和總貸款的50.8%和31.4%。貸存比率維持在71.0%的健康水準。

截至2020年12月31日，本集團總資本充足比率、一級資本比率以及普通股權一級資本比率分別為17.3%、14.9%和12.3%，符合監管要求。與此同時，本集團確保流動性充足，全年平均流動性覆蓋比率達到238.5%。

Financial Review

The Group's operating income in 2020 decreased by 11.9% year on year to reach HK\$7.36 billion. Net interest income dropped 18.2% year on year to HK\$5.19 billion on the back of a lower net interest margin. Net interest margin decreased 38 basis points from 1.85% of the previous year to 1.47%. Non-interest income rose 8.0% year on year to HK\$2.17 billion. Despite lower contributions from loan fees, sale of insurance products and debt capital markets operations, fee income from the sale of treasury products continued to rise while income from FX swap transactions also increased.

The Group remained committed to spearhead business transformation via the adoption of advanced financial technologies; hence, investments in technology continued to rise. At the same time, the Group was able to strengthen its comprehensive cost control capabilities and achieved a 0.9% year-on-year decrease in total operating expenses and a cost-to-income ratio of 49.8%.

Impairment losses for 2020 were HK\$2.35 billion, compared with HK\$1.27 billion of the preceding year. Impaired loan balance as at 31 December 2020 increased from a year earlier due to the downgrading of isolated large-size loan exposures. Impaired loan ratio rose from 1.20% of the preceding year to 1.65% for 2020. Excluding these isolated large-size loans, the overall quality of the Group's loan portfolio remains healthy. The Group shall continue to step up collection efforts for impaired loans and strive to improve the quality of its loan portfolio.

The Group remained prudent in granting new loans in the midst of a challenging operating environment. Total assets as at 31 December 2020 stood at HK\$392.90 billion, which was 8.8% higher than that as of end-2019. Customer loans (including trade bills) and customer deposits (including certificates of deposit issued) increased by 16.2% and 10.7% from a year ago respectively to HK\$220.10 billion and HK\$309.88 billion. Balance sheet structure remained healthy with retail deposits and lending accounting for 50.8% and 31.4% of total deposits and loans respectively. The loan-to-deposit ratio also remained healthy at 71.0%.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's total capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital ratio and common equity tier 1 capital ratio stood at 17.3%, 14.9% and 12.3% respectively, meeting regulatory requirements. Meanwhile, the Group maintained sufficient liquidity and achieved an average liquidity coverage ratio of 238.5% for 2020.

業務回顧

公司業務

2020年，在艱難的經營環境下，公司業務部採取重點產品營銷策略，加強交叉銷售和完善內部管理體系，以保證業務的持續穩健發展。報告期內，公司業務部貸款和存款規模分別達到1,389.4億港元和1,478.8億港元，與去年年末相比分別增長15.1%和30.8%。銀團貸款業務實現快速發展，截至2020年年末，根據路孚特銀團業務牽頭行排名，信銀國際排名第六，較去年大幅提升35位。為提升客戶綜合服務能力，於2020年3月，成立交易銀行部。

2021年，公司業務部將繼續夯實客戶基礎，增加客戶數量；打造拳頭產品，深入推進銀團業務，推動交易銀行業務發展，加強與財資及環球市場業務、零售銀行業務的交叉銷售，實現從貸款提供者向綜合服務提供者轉型；進一步優化與母行中信銀行股份有限公司（「中信銀行」）的協同機制，推廣全球一體化客戶服務體系；加強基礎設施建設，進一步提升服務客戶的能力和管理效率。

財資及環球市場業務

面對動蕩的市場環境，財資及環球市場部積極有為，2020年經營收入達到12.0億港元。在報告期內，債務資本市場業務為中資企業完成149支債券發行，累計承銷金額570.6億美元，並在其中75次發行中擔任全球協調人。截至2020年年末，根據彭博中資離岸美元債券發行規模排名，信銀國際位居中資金融機構第三。固定收益二級市場交易規模按年顯著增長，帶來可觀收入。

Business Review

Wholesale Banking Business

In 2020, amidst very challenging operating conditions, the Wholesale Banking Group ("WBG") adopted an effective marketing strategy for key products, strengthened cross-selling and improved internal control mechanism in order to ensure continued and stable business development. During the period under review, WBG's customer loan and deposit balances reached HK\$138.94 billion and HK\$147.88 billion respectively, representing increases of 15.1% and 30.8% versus end-2019. The syndicated loans business achieved rapid growth; as of end-2020, CNCBI was ranked number 6 in the Mandated Lead Arranger League Table according to Refinitiv, which was an improvement of 35 ranks versus the previous year. In order to enhance comprehensive customer servicing capabilities, the Transaction Banking Department was established in March 2020.

In 2021, WBG will continue to solidify its customer base and expand the number of customers. The goal is to transform from a lender to a full-service bank by offering signature products, expanding the syndicated loans business, further building out the transaction banking business, and strengthening cross-selling with the treasury and markets business as well as the retail banking business. Meanwhile, WBG will further optimize the collaboration mechanism with parent bank China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited ("CNCB") and continue to provide global and seamless services to its customers; strengthen its business infrastructure and enhance its customer servicing capabilities and management efficiency.

Treasury and Markets Business

The various teams within the Treasury and Markets Group ("TMG") collaborated actively in light of a highly volatile market environment and managed to achieve operating income of HK\$1.20 billion in 2020. During the period under review, the Debt Capital Markets team completed 149 deals for Chinese issuers with an aggregate issuance size of US\$57.06 billion, of which CNCBI acted as global coordinator for 75 transactions. As at the end of the year, according to Bloomberg's Offshore China US\$ Bonds issuance volume, CNCBI ranked third amongst all Chinese financial institutions. In the fixed income secondary market, trading volume increased considerably year on year, bringing in substantial revenues.

交易業務持續專注打造人民幣及港元做市商地位。根據路孚特統計資料，信銀國際2020年全年人民幣即期外匯交易量位居亞洲中資銀行前五位，並在7月至11月期間連續位居榜首。信銀國際積極的市場參與榮獲債券通公司頒發2019至2020年度「優秀投資者（商業銀行類）」獎及中國外匯交易中心「最佳境外參與成員」獎。信銀國際亦獲路孚特頒發五個獎項，包括香港2020年外匯即期交易前五機構、香港2020年外匯掉期交易前五機構、香港最佳人民幣外匯即期交易員、香港最佳人民幣外匯即期機構和香港最佳G10外匯即期交易員。香港交易所為我行頒發了兩個與清算業務相關的獎項，以表彰我行為場外衍生品清算業務發展作出的貢獻。

針對機構客戶的託管業務於2020年3月正式上線。截至2020年年末已成功完成17個託管帳戶開戶，託管金額累計11.0億美元。

資金運營中心合理管理本集團的流動性期限錯配、外匯掉期與債券組合，整體財務表現令人滿意。資金運營中心從債券組合投資中獲強勁增長動力，同時在動盪的時刻妥善管理本行流動性比率為各項業務提供支援。

個人及商務銀行業務

個人及商務銀行部雖然受到新型冠狀病毒疫情的嚴重衝擊，但是業務基礎仍保持穩固。高端客戶人數按年增長36%，電子客戶則上升67%，為業務持續發展建立鞏固的客戶基礎。貸款總額按年上升13.2%至692億港元。存款總額在平衡規模和收入下較2019年年末略少2.2%至1,574.8億港元。投資業務在持續推動科技轉型及發展，並透過優化網上交易平台來加強投資產品銷售，令投資業務收入較2019年大幅增長41.8%。

The trading team continued to focus on building out the market-making business of RMB and HKD products. According to Refinitiv, CNCBI ranked amongst the top five Chinese banks in Asia for RMB FX spot trading volume throughout 2020 and maintained a number 1 ranking from July to November 2020. Its active participation in the market has earned awards from the Bond Connect Company as “Outstanding Commercial Bank” for 2019-2020, as well as from China Foreign Exchange Trade System (“CFETS”) as the “Best Overseas Participant Member”. CNCBI also received five awards from Refinitiv covering 2020 Top 5 Trading Volume in FX Spot and FX Swaps in Hong Kong, Top RMB FX Spot Trader and Entity in Hong Kong, and Top G10 FX Spot Trader in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited presented CNCBI with two awards in relation to the clearing business in recognition of the Bank’s active participation in the development of the OTC Derivatives clearing business.

The custodian business for institutional customers was officially launched in March 2020. As of the end of 2020, 17 clients were successfully onboarded while US\$1.1 billion of assets under custody was accumulated.

The Central Treasury Unit (“CTU”) carefully managed the mismatch in the Group’s liquidity gapping positions, FX funding swaps and debt securities portfolio, delivering satisfactory financial performance. CTU enjoyed strong growth momentum in the bond investment portfolio and properly managed the Bank’s liquidity ratios during volatile moments in support of the Bank’s business activities.

Personal and Business Banking Business

Despite the unprecedented challenging operating conditions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, foundation of the Personal and Business Banking Group’s (“PBG”) business remained solid. High-net-worth customers and digital customers grew 36% and 67% year on year, which helped to form a solid customer base for continuous business development. Customer loans increased 13.2% to reach HK\$69.20 billion. Customer deposits decreased slightly by 2.2% versus end-2019 to HK\$157.48 billion as PBG strived to strike a balance between scale and returns. Investment income significantly increased by 41.8% versus 2019 mainly driven by PBG’s continuous efforts in promoting digital transformation and development as well as the enhancement of the online banking platform to encourage the selling of investment products.

本行持續透過「inMotion動感銀行」優化數字化銀行服務及推動金融科技轉型。去年3月成為首間讓客戶能一次性透過手機遠程開立全新存款、投資及信用卡戶口的銀行。6月亦推出貨幣基金投資服務，為客戶開拓更靈活便捷的投資新體驗。去年亦推出「智能客服」，成為全港首間銀行運用語音識別及語音合成技術提供電話查詢服務。

另外全新打造了CITICdiamond高端客戶品牌及提供全面的財富管理服務，並在8月於金鐘開設首間CITICdiamond理財中心。同年12月亦在鰂魚涌開設首間旗艦分行，為客戶提供線上線下全方位結合的銀行服務新體驗。

風險管理及內部控制

本集團一如既往高度重視健全的風險管治，竭力維持穩健的風險管理與內部監控。為確保風險管理於本集團內有關的角色與責任能明確分工，本集團持續強化「三道防線」風險管理框架，即(1)承受風險的業務單位（包括相關的前中後台人員）、(2)獨立的風險管理和合規部門以及(3)獨立的內部審計部門，以有效管理本集團面對的風險，包括定期檢視及更新集團的風險偏好和政策以及監控措施、流程和報告，以確保符合所有相關法律、法規及監管規定，實踐良好的管治。

2020年本集團實施了多項風險管理優化措施，同時通過內部努力及聘任外部顧問進行大量準備工作，務求準時完成多個監管類項目，包括銀行利率風險準則及大額風險的限額監督等。此外，遵循香港金管局指引，積極推進基準利率改革等。

CNCBI continued to enhance its digital banking services via its inMotion mobile banking platform and spearhead transformation via the adoption of Fintech. In March 2020, CNCBI was the first bank to enable its customers to open a 3-in-1 account via remote channels encompassing deposit, investment and credit card accounts. Later in June, the Bank further introduced money market fund investment services, providing customers with more flexible and convenient new investment experiences. Furthermore, PBG launched iChatBot last year and was the first bank in Hong Kong to incorporate speech recognition and synthesis technology into phone enquiry services.

PBG also launched the new CITICdiamond brand to provide unique wealth management solutions for high-net-worth customers and opened its first new CITICdiamond Banking Centre in August at Admiralty. In December, a new flagship branch was launched in Quarry Bay to provide customers with a new integrated online and offline banking experience.

Risk Management and Internal Control

The Group continued to emphasize the importance of rigorous risk governance and strived to maintain robust risk management and internal control practices. Hence, the Group has continued to enhance its “three lines of defence” to ensure that the roles and responsibilities in relation to risk management within the Group are clearly defined, namely (1) business units where risks are taken (including related frontline and support staff), (2) independent risk management and compliance functions and (3) an independent internal audit function, in order to effectively manage the risks faced by the Group. The actions performed included regular reviews and updates of the Group’s risk appetite and policies as well as controls, procedures and reporting to ensure that they remain in-line with applicable laws and regulatory requirements for sound corporate governance.

In 2020, the Group implemented a number of risk management enhancement initiatives and undertook extensive preparations via internal efforts and the engagement of external consultants in order to ensure timely completion of various regulatory projects. These projects included the new standards of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (“IRRBB”) and the Banking (Exposure Limits) Rules (“BELR”) with respect to control and monitoring of large exposures etc. Furthermore, the Group has been actively pressing forward with the reform of interest rate benchmarks as requested by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

2020年，本集團持續完善內部監控及合規管理，根據最新的監管重點加強擔保審查工作，向各部門推廣積極的風險管理方法，促進良好的風險文化和提高員工的風險意識，以降低本集團面對的潛在風險。

面對2021年各種不確定性帶來的挑戰，本集團將持續對相關的主要風險進行壓力測試及貸款組合檢討，評估受壓環境（包括持續的2019年新型冠狀病毒疫情、環球經濟不景氣及地緣政治緊張局勢加劇）對本集團的資產品質和財務狀況的影響，並及時採取適當的風險緩解措施。

業務連續性計劃

香港新型冠狀病毒疫情持續，本集團密切關注疫情發展並根據香港政府及母行的疫情防控措施對工作部署進行調整，確保防疫物資儲備充足。

為應對疫情，本集團全年啟動業務連續性計劃以確保整體運營維持平穩，日常業務順利推進，沒有重大風險事件發生；與此同時，本集團亦採取多項措施保障顧客與員工的安全，包括持續完善移動辦公能力，支持員工在家辦公。在經營場所及辦公區域增設防疫設備，並提高經營及辦公場所的消毒力度。回應政府推出的「安心出行」移動App計劃等；本集團會繼續密切監控疫情發展狀況，及時調整相關措施，確保業務順利進行。

In 2020, the Group continued to enhance internal control and compliance management capabilities and further strengthened assurance review in accordance with the latest regulatory focuses. The Group also proactively promoted risk management and sound risk culture to all departments and raised staff awareness on risk in order to reduce the Group's exposure to potential risks.

Various uncertainties lead to challenges in 2021, so the Group will continue to perform stress tests and loan portfolio reviews on the key risks to assess the potential impact under stressed environment (including the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, global economic recession and heightened geopolitical tensions) on the Group's asset quality and financial situation, and adopt appropriate risk mitigation measures when necessary.

Business Continuity Plans

With the persistence of COVID-19 situation in Hong Kong, the Group has been closely monitoring the development of the pandemic, making necessary work arrangements according to the pandemic prevention measures instructed by the Hong Kong Government as well as CNCB, and ensuring sufficient pandemic prevention supplies.

The Group has been activating business continuity plans throughout the year to ensure stable operations, keeping daily business activities on track and reducing the occurrence of major risk incident. At the same time, various measures have been implemented to ensure the safety of our customers and staff including continuous fine-tuning of flexible work arrangements and providing support to staff working from home. The Group has enhanced the preventive measures at offices and business premises by providing pandemic prevention supplies and increasing the frequency of cleaning at all locations. The Group has also participated in the "LeaveHomeSafe" launched by the Government and will continue to closely monitor the developments of the pandemic and enhance relevant measures in a timely manner to ensure smooth operations of business activities.

人力資源發展

2020年，本集團持續優化組織架構，除成立深圳金融科技研發中心以推動金融科技轉型外，亦適時檢視前中後台部門的人員配置，創造更大的業務價值及提升本集團的風控能力。

與此同時，加大員工培訓發展力度，推行全新網上學習平台，提高員工自主學習的靈活性及積極性。通過校園人才招聘計劃，吸引青年人才，為集團注入活力和創意。本集團亦持續鞏固良好銀行文化，完善科學的考核激勵機制，全方位強化員工風險合規意識，深化企業文化建設。

本集團關懷每一位員工，通過定期的員工康樂活動、健康講座、情緒支援服務等關顧員工的身心健康，報告期內的員工敬業度調查亦取得滿意結果。

企業社會責任

本集團積極履行良好的企業公民責任，努力回饋香港社會。因應新型冠狀病毒疫情影響本地經濟，本集團於2020年2月起接連推出多項抗疫紓困措施，並推出「抗疫配捐計劃」，紓緩企業及個人所面對的財政壓力，共克時艱。

重點企業社會責任項目「樂語路」成效令人鼓舞，受惠人數比預期大增。同時，本集團繼續榮獲香港社會服務聯會頒發15年Plus「商界展關懷」標誌，並首度獲得由香港特別行政區政府設立的社區投資共用基金所頒發的「社會資本動力標誌獎」。

Human Resources Development

In 2020, the Group continued to optimize its organizational structure. Apart from setting up the Shenzhen Fintech Development Center to spearhead Fintech transformation, manpower allocation from front, middle to back offices in respective departments were also timely reviewed and adjusted, creating greater business value and improving the Group's risk management capabilities.

At the same time, the Group devoted greater efforts to staff training and development, and a brand new online learning platform was launched to provide flexibility and drive enthusiasm for staff to self-learn proactively. The Group also participated in campus recruitment programs to attract young professionals and bring in vitality and creativity. The Group continued to reinforce sound bank culture, fine-tuned its performance assessment mechanism via scientific methods, strengthened staff awareness of risk management and compliance holistically, and deepened the establishment of corporate culture.

The Group cares about each and every staff and promoted the physical and emotional health of employees via regular cultural and recreational activities, health seminars and emotional support services. During the period under review, the Group also achieved satisfactory results in the employee engagement survey.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Group proactively fulfilled its responsibilities as a sound corporate citizen and strived to give back to the Hong Kong community. In response to the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the local economy, the Group rolled out a series of relief measures since February 2020 and launched a Donation Matching Programme to help ease the financial woes of corporations and individuals, in order to overcome difficult times together with the community.

The key corporate social responsibility programme "Speak Along" achieved encouraging results with a far-more-than-expected number of beneficiaries. Meanwhile, the Group also retained The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's 15 Years Plus "Caring Company Logo" and was for the first time honored with the "Social Capital Builder Logo Award" by the Community Investment and Inclusion Fund established by the Hong Kong Government.

展望

2021年，隨著新冠疫苗的有效接種，新型冠狀病毒疫情可望在全球範圍日益受控。全球經濟將呈現不同程度地復甦。中國內地經濟有望呈現報復性反彈，預計2021年，內地國內生產總值增長8.7%，基本上將2020年由疫情造成的增長損失挽救回來。但復甦不平衡的現象仍將持續，一些行業／企業的困境難以很快解脫；2021年香港經濟增長由負轉正，預計至3.6%。但高度依賴跨境人流行業的復甦仍將滯後；受疫情打擊更大的發達經濟體復甦步伐較之受打擊較小的發展中經濟體會更快一些，預計全球生產總值增長從2020年的-4.9%轉為4.2%。新的一年中美衝突可能有所緩解，但緩解的程度仍是一大不確定性。鑒於此，2021年香港銀行的經營環境可望改善，但挑戰仍然嚴峻。

2021年是本集團新三年戰略規劃的開局之年，承前啟後，在母行中信銀行引領下，本集團將繼續堅持4C（文化、客戶、協同、科技）戰略，在倡導良好企業文化的同時，重點推動敏捷文化轉型、流程再造以提高效率。以客為先反映出本集團持續努力鞏固與現有客戶的關係，並在擴大客戶群的同時通過產品創新提升客戶體驗。多方聯動仍是本集團工作重點，要求集團加強跨部門溝通，促進業務部門間的協同，同時大力深化與中信銀行和中信集團的聯動。本集團亦將繼續採用先進的金融科技推進業務轉型和進一步構建領先的數字銀行平台，並利用監管技術來加強風險管理和內控能力。

Outlook

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic should gradually come under control with the launch of effective COVID-19 vaccines. Hence, economic recovery should occur with varying degrees across the globe. Mainland China's economy may rebound in a revengeful way with GDP predicted to expand by 8.7% in 2021, which would largely make up for the growth that was lost due to the pandemic in 2020. Yet imbalances in economic recovery would persist, while some sectors/corporates may find it hard to get out of the difficult situation quickly. Hong Kong's economy is expected to turn positive with GDP projected to grow by 3.6% in 2021. However, recovery for sectors highly reliant on cross-border people flow would continue to lag behind. Recovery will be faster for developed countries that suffered more during the COVID-19 pandemic relative to developing countries that suffered less, with global GDP growth expected to turn from -4.9% in 2020 to 4.2% in 2021. Tensions between China and the US may ease somewhat in the new year, but the degree of easing remains a big uncertainty. As such, the operating environment for Hong Kong banks in 2021 is expected to improve but significant challenges shall remain.

2021 marks the beginning of the Group's new 3-year strategic plans, which will ride on what was accomplished before to spearhead future development plans. Under the guidance from CNCB, the Group will continue to forge ahead with the implementation of its 4C strategy (Culture, Customer, Collaboration, Cyberspace). The Group will promote sound corporate culture and focus on driving agile culture transformation as well as process-re-engineering to enhance efficiency. The principle of putting our customers first involves the Group's continued efforts in strengthening relationships with existing customers, expanding its customer base and spearheading product innovation to enhance customer experience. Collaboration remains one of the most important focuses of the Group, so internal communication across departments should be strengthened, cooperation amongst business units should be encouraged, while collaboration with CNCB and the CITIC Group should be enhanced. The Group shall also press ahead with transformation via the adoption of advanced financial technologies, further build out a leading digital banking platform, and adopt regulatory technologies to strengthen its risk management and internal control capabilities.

本集團努力在業務發展和風險管理之間取得平衡。管理層將繼續加強風險管理和內控能力，以確保符合監管要求。在波動的市場環境中，集團高度關注信貸風險問題，也將加大對不良貸款的回收力度，密切監控貸款組合和資產質量，努力減低集中度風險。雖然在過去一年，集團的成本控制能力已得到一定改善，降本增效仍將是集團在未來一年的重點工作。

2020年，儘管集團業務發展有所放緩，但仍實現了許多令全體員工驕傲的里程碑。儘管短期內可能仍充滿挑戰，但疫情的影響終將消退。因此，本集團對未來前景保持樂觀態度，亦將堅定不移地推進戰略計劃，打造「最佳綜合金融服務提供者」，並通過與中信銀行及中信集團的聯動，抓住大灣區發展等戰略性機遇。

我們管理層和全體員工將繼續團結一致，推動本集團的業務持續、健康發展。最後，我想借此機會感謝本集團的所有客戶、股東和董事會所給予我們的支援和鼓勵，感謝本集團全體員工在困難環境中付出的艱苦努力。

畢明強

行長兼行政總裁

香港，2021年3月24日

The Group shall strive to strike a balance between business development and risk management. Management shall continue to strengthen its risk management and internal control capabilities to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Credit risk remains a concern in light of the volatile market conditions, so the Group will step up collection efforts of non-performing loans, closely monitor its lending portfolio and asset quality, and strive to minimize concentration risks. Cost control capabilities have been strengthened over the past year, but the Group shall remain focused on cost control and efficiency enhancement in the coming year.

Despite slower business momentum in 2020, the Group still managed to achieve many significant milestones that all staff members should be proud of. The near-term outlook may remain challenging, but the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak will eventually fade away. Hence, the Group remains positive on its long-term outlook and shall steadfastly press ahead with the implementation of its strategic plans to strive to become “the best integrated financial services provider” by leveraging on collaboration with CNCB and the CITIC Group to capitalize on strategic opportunities arising from the Greater Bay Area initiatives etc.

Management team and the entire staff shall remain united to spearhead sustainable and healthy business development of the Group. Last but not least, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our customers, shareholders and the Board of Directors for their support and encouragement. I would also like to thank all staff members under the Group for their hard work during such challenging times.

Bi Mingqiang

President & Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 24 March 2021

公司業務

Wholesale Banking Business

柏立軍先生

執行董事，副行政總裁，
公司業務兼
財資及環球市場總監

Mr. Bai Lijun

Executive Director,
Deputy Chief
Executive Officer and
Head of Wholesale
Banking Group and
Treasury &
Markets Group



- 重點產品營銷策略效果顯著
- 交叉銷售明顯提升
- 管理體系不斷完善
- 協同體系更加成熟
- The marketing strategy for key products was effective
- Cross-selling significantly improved
- Management systems were continuously refined
- Collaboration mechanism became more sophisticated

2020年，全球新型冠狀病毒疫情反覆，出入境限制和減少社交接觸等政策，為本行公司業務的開展帶來極大的挑戰。儘管如此，在全體員工的努力下，公司業務規模仍然呈現穩健增長的態勢。截至2020年12月31日，公司業務部的貸款和存款規模分別達到1,389.4億港元和1,478.8億港元，與去年同期相比分別增長15.1%和30.8%。非利息收入佔總收入的比例達到23.5%，同比增長3.5個百分點，主要是因為交叉銷售收入的提升。2020年公司業務的增長主要得益於以下幾個方面：

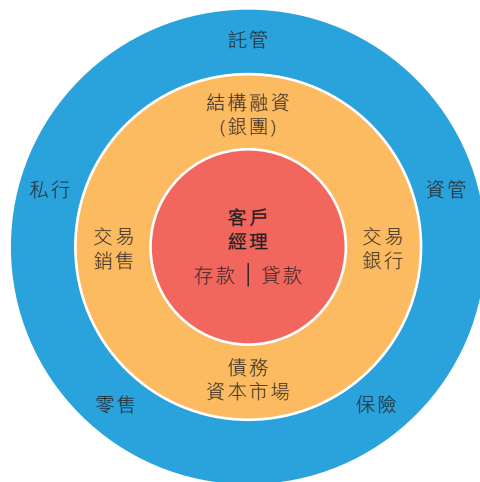
首先，重點產品營銷策略效果顯著。結構融資部轉型成功，銀團貸款自5月起出現連續7個月的增長，貸款餘額達到894.0億港元，創歷史新高。同時，根據路孚特銀團貸款市場排名，本行由2019年的第41位躍升至2020年的第6位，市場佔比達到5.3%，市場影響力不斷攀升；此外，積極拓展IPO貸款，報告期內共安排了37筆IPO貸款，金額達2,342.5億港元；成立交易銀行部，加強產品管理和業務拓展，提升服務專業性，報告期內，網上銀行客戶數量同比增長了17.9%。

其次，交叉銷售明顯提升。推行「客戶經理+產品經理」的營銷考核體系，建立業績雙算制度，令團隊合作更加緊密。強化與財資及環球市場部的合作，共同營銷和維護客戶，增加業務轉介和滲透率，從而提升客戶整體營收。2020年，交叉業務收入佔總收入的比例由去年的12.8%增長至14.7%。

In 2020, the volatility of the global COVID-19 outbreak as well as restrictions on cross-border travelling and social distancing measures led to significant challenges for the wholesale banking business. Nevertheless, Wholesale Banking Group's ("WBG") business grew steadily driven by hard work of its staff members. As of 31 December 2020, WBG's customer loan and deposit balances reached HK\$138.9 billion and HK\$147.9 billion respectively, up 15.1% and 30.8% year on year. Non-interest income accounted for 23.5% of total income, up 3.5 percentage points as compared to the same period of last year, mainly due to higher contribution from revenues derived from cross-selling. During 2020, WBG's business growth was mainly attributable to the following areas:

Firstly, the marketing strategy for key products was effective. Transformation of the syndicated loans business was successful and the syndicated loans balance recorded seven consecutive months of growth since May 2020, reaching a record high of HK\$89.4 billion. At the same time, the ranking of CNCBI in 2020 Mandated Lead Arranger League Table jumped from 41st in 2019 to 6th in 2020 according to Refinitive, while its market share reached 5.3%, demonstrating greater market influence. Moreover, WBG proactively expanded the IPO financing business and participated in 37 IPO lending transactions during 2020, achieving a total transaction amount of HK\$234.3 billion. Transaction Banking Department was set up with enhanced product management and business development capabilities in order to strengthen service professionalism. In 2020, the number of e-banking customers increased by 17.9% year on year.

Secondly, cross-selling significantly improved. WBG implemented a professional marketing system of "Relationship Manager + Product Manager" to track performance and built up cross-departmental double-counting mechanism to enhance the collaboration amongst different departments. WBG strengthened cooperation with Treasury and Markets Group ("TMG") by co-marketing together to maintain customer relationships in order to increase cross-selling and penetration rates so that overall profitability increased. In 2020, revenues derived from cross-selling accounted for 14.7% of total income, which was higher than the 12.8% recorded in 2019.



加強客戶經理的綜合營銷意識，實行“1+4+N”的雙向營銷機制，實現從“貸款提供者”向“綜合服務提供者”轉型。

第三，管理體系不斷完善。設立明確的管理目標，並採用有效的管理工具。啟動了「提升客戶體驗項目」，從客戶准入、網上銀行和業務流程等方面進行梳理和改進，以簡化內部流程和切實提高客戶滿意度。成立立項會，加強信貸客戶准入管理。跟蹤信貸審批進度以提高公司業務部與信貸審批部的合作效率。建立定期存款報價管理機制，加強存款定價管理，合理提高利差，以實現存款業務健康發展。

最後，協同體系更加成熟。內部協同方面，初步建立了公司業務和零售業務互相推薦客戶的識別、計量體系，完善了海外分行、香港母行和中國子行間的業務轉介機制。對外協同方面，深化與集團及母行的聯動工作，進一步優化母行境內各家分行區域的覆蓋，並加強與集團的上下遊客戶的合作，以拓寬獲客渠道。

2021年，公司業務部將繼續夯實客戶基礎，增加基礎客戶數和有效客戶數，為發展積累動能；打造拳頭產品和豐富產品組合，深入推進銀團業務，全力推動交易銀行業務發展，加強與財資及環球市場部的交叉銷售，實現從貸款提供者向綜合服務提供者轉型；進一步優化協同機制，推廣全球一體化客戶服務體系，共同滿足客戶的境內外跨境金融服務需求；加強基礎設施建設，借助自動化信貸審批／貸後管理系統、客戶關係管理系統和新一代網銀系統等IT系統的改善，進一步提升服務客戶的能力和管理效率。

Thirdly, management systems were continuously refined. Management objectives were clearly defined, while effective management tools were adopted. WBG kicked-off the “Customer Experience Enhancement Program” to enhance customer experience in client onboarding, e-Banking and business flows by simplifying internal processes so that customer satisfaction improved. WBG also set up a Project Committee to strengthen the management of the onboarding process for credit customers. Moreover, WBG launched a Credit Application Tracking Mechanism to strengthen collaboration with the Credit Approval Department. To better manage pricing of customer deposits and improve net interest margins, WBG developed a Fixed Deposit Rate Quotation mechanism to facilitate healthy development of the deposit business.

Finally, collaboration mechanism became more sophisticated. Within the Bank, customer referral mechanism between WBG and Personal and Business Banking Group (“PBG”) was established with specific performance indicators identified; meanwhile, business referral mechanism between WBG Hong Kong, overseas branches and the China subsidiary was enhanced. On external collaboration, WBG continued to deepen cooperation with CITIC Group and CNCB and further optimized the coverage efforts for all onshore branches of CNCB. WBG also enhanced collaboration with upstream and downstream customers of the CITIC Group to expand customer acquisitions channels.

During 2021, WBG will continue to solidify its customer base by expanding the number of customers and effective customers in order to build up momentum for development. WBG’s goal is to transform from a lending provider to a provider of integrated services by offering signature products, enriching its product portfolio, further building out the syndicated loans business, spearheading development of the transaction banking business, and strengthening cross-selling with TMG. Meanwhile, WBG will further optimize collaboration mechanism and continue to provide global and seamless services to its customers in order to satisfy customer demands for onshore and offshore cross-border financial services. Furthermore, WBG will strengthen its business infrastructure and leverage on improvements made to certain IT systems such as the automated credit application approval system, post-lending management system, customer relationships management system and the new generation online banking system, to further enhance customer servicing capabilities and management efficiency.

財資及環球市場部

Treasury and Markets Group

- 在動盪的市場環境中，受環球市場團隊及資金營運中心的貢獻推動，2020年經營收入仍然維持去年的水平
- 交易業務做市能力獲得市場的高度認可，全年獲得9個獎項
- Maintained similar level of operating income for 2020, underwritten by contributions from both Global Markets and Central Treasury Unit ("CTU") despite a highly volatile market environment
- The market-making capabilities of the trading business received strong recognition in the market and 9 awards were collected throughout the year

2020年財資及環球市場部的經營收入小幅增長0.7%至12.0億港元，面對動盪的市場環境，各項業務的表現令人鼓舞。

固定收益業務在一級和二級市場表現活躍，託管業務取得良好開端

2020年，債務資本市場團隊擔任聯席簿記管理人、聯席主承銷商或聯席全球協調人，為中資企業完成149支債券發行，總發行規模達570.6億美元，其中75筆交易由信銀國際擔任全球協調人。截至2020年年末，根據彭博中資離岸美元債券發行規模排名，信銀國際位居中資金融機構第三。

債券銷售團隊於2020年成功為金融機構客戶開設了76個新的債券交易主賬戶。固定收益二級市場的客戶交易業務增長顯著，交易量和相關收入分別增長58%和216%。與債務資本市場團隊的緊密合作也使一級市場銷售收入增長77%。債券銷售團隊在建立財資及環球市場部全球業務線管理模式的過程中取得里程碑式成績，2020年5月新加坡分行正式上線債券銷售業務，服務進一步覆蓋新加坡客戶。

Treasury and Markets Group ("TMG") posted a slight increase of 0.7% in operating income in 2020 to HK\$1.20 billion as various business segments showed encouraging performances amidst a highly volatile market environment.

Fixed Income Business Was Brisk for Both Primary and Secondary Markets, Promising Start to Custodian Business

In 2020, the Debt Capital Markets ("DCM") team completed 149 deals for Chinese issuers as Joint Lead Manager ("JLM"), Joint Book Runner ("JBR") or Joint Global Coordinator ("JGC"), with an aggregate issuance size of US\$57.06 billion. There were 75 transactions in which CNCBI acted as Global Coordinator. As at the end of the year, CNCBI ranked third amongst all Chinese financial institutions in offshore China USD bonds issuance volume according to Bloomberg.

The credit sales team successfully opened 76 new securities trading master accounts in 2020 for financial institutions. The growth in the trading business for clients in the fixed income secondary market was impressive, with transaction volume and related income increasing 58% and 216% respectively. Strong collaboration with the DCM team in the primary market also contributed to a 77% increase in primary market sales revenue. As part of the build out of a global functional business for TMG, credit sales team achieved a major milestone in May 2020 by launching the credit sales business in Singapore Branch to expand the coverage and service offering for Singapore clients.

針對機構客戶的託管業務於2020年3月正式上線。截至2020年年末，該業務成功獲17間機構加入，託管金額累計11.0億美元，標誌著託管業務取得令人鼓舞的開端。

交易業務獲得更多市場認可，全年獲得9個獎項

交易團隊專注打造人民幣及港元做市業務，在市場上獲得越來越多的認可。根據路孚特的統計數據，信銀國際2020全年人民幣外匯即期交易量位居亞洲中資銀行前五位，在7月至11月間連續位居榜首。信銀國際積極的市場參與榮獲債券通公司頒發2019至2020年度「優秀投資者（商業銀行類）」獎及中國外匯交易中心「最佳境外參與成員」獎。信銀國際亦獲路孚特頒發五個獎項，包括香港2020年外匯即期交易前五機構、香港2020年外匯掉期交易前五機構、香港最佳人民幣外匯即期交易員、香港最佳人民幣外匯即期機構和香港最佳G10外匯即期交易員。香港交易所為我行頒發了兩個與清算業務相關的獎項，以表彰我行為場外衍生品清算業務發展作出的貢獻。此外，信銀國際成功完成首筆在岸人民幣利率掉期交易，標誌著「首家境外法人機構開展人民幣利率互換業務和首家境外法人機構參與上海清算所集中清算業務」，這是境內監管機構公認的里程碑。交易團隊在8月推出用於外匯即期交易的外匯電子交易平台，並達成了交易業務基礎架構建設的重要里程碑。

The custodian business for institutional customers was officially launched in March 2020. As of the end of 2020, the business has successfully completed the onboarding of 17 clients and accumulated US\$1.1 billion of assets under custody. This is evident of a very promising start to the custodian business.

Trading Business Gained More Market Recognition, Collecting 9 Awards in 2020

The trading team continued to focus on building up the market-making business of RMB and HKD products and received increasing recognition in the market. According to Refinitiv, CNCBI ranked amongst the top five Chinese banks in Asia for RMB FX spot trading volume throughout 2020 and ranked number 1 consecutively from July to November. Its active participation in the market has earned awards from the Bond Connect Company as “Outstanding Commercial Bank” for 2019-2020, as well as from China Foreign Exchange Trade System (“CFETS”) as the “Best Overseas Participant Member”. CNCBI has also received 5 awards from Refinitiv covering 2020 Top 5 Trading Volume in FX Spot and FX Swaps in Hong Kong, Top RMB FX Spot Trader and Entity in Hong Kong, and Top G10 FX Trader in Hong Kong. HKEx presented CNCBI with two awards in relation to the clearing business in recognition of the Bank’s active participation in the development of the OTC Derivatives clearing business. Moreover, CNCBI successfully executed the first onshore RMB interest rate swap (“IRS”) trade and became “the first offshore institution to carry out RMB IRS business and the first offshore institution to participate in the central clearing business with Shanghai Clearing House”, which is a highly recognized milestone for onshore regulators. In August, the trading team launched the e-FX trading platform initially for FX spot products and completed an important milestone for building up the trading infrastructure for TMG.



HKEX “Top HKD OTC Derivatives Clearing Bank”
香港交易所
「港元場外衍生品
年度結算銀行」

HKEX “Top OTC Derivatives Clearing Member of the Year”
香港交易所
「場外衍生品年度結算會員」



Bond Connect Company Ltd. 2019-2020
“Outstanding Commercial Bank”
債券通公司頒發2019至2020年度
「優秀投資者（商業銀行類）」獎



China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS)
“Best Overseas Participant Member”
中國外匯交易中心
「最佳境外參與成員」獎

代客業務方面，所有營銷團隊在不同客戶群的交易量均取得了可觀的增長。機構客戶的交易量同比增長149%。公司客戶的衍生產品和投資產品的交易量也顯著增加，貨幣掛鈎的存款量與2019年相比增長約20倍。同時，零售商務銀行客戶（包括零售，私人銀行和商業銀行客戶）的二級債券交易錄得顯著增長，交易量同比增加65%。

資金營運中心債券投資收入創歷史新高

資金營運中心合理管理本集團的流動性期限錯配、外匯掉期與債券組合，整體財務表現令人滿意。資金營運中心從債券組合投資中獲強勁增長動力，並在2020年創下歷史新高的債券投資收入，同比增長96%，同時在動盪的時刻妥善管理本行流動性比率為各項業務提供支持。

2021年業務重點

財資及環球市場部將繼續專注於強化所有產品的交易和銷售能力，同時建立財資業務自身的特色。除在本地擴展銷售網絡和財資業務外，財資及環球市場部將實現全球業務線管理模式和建立全球賬簿框架，以期實現與海外分行及子公司間更大的協同效應。

交易團隊將專注於提升核心產品的功能，並為結構性衍生產品供給打下堅實的基礎。交易業務的另一重點是開展外匯電子交易平台的第二階段工作，將擴展到其他產品。財資及環球市場部繼續加強固定收益業務，並維持在二級市場銷售和交易的市場份額。

For client business, all marketing teams enjoyed substantial growth in trading volume from different client segments. There was a surge in trading volume for institutional clients of 149% year on year. There was also significant volume increase from corporate clients for both derivative and investment products, with the currency linked deposit volume growing by around 20 times versus the 2019 level. Meanwhile, significant growth in secondary bond trading was recorded with 65% increase in transaction volume for PBG customers including retail, Private Banking and Business Banking customers.

Record High Bond Investment Income for CTU

CTU carefully managed the mismatch in the Group's liquidity gapping positions, FX funding swaps and debt securities portfolio, delivering satisfactory financial performance. CTU enjoyed strong momentum in the bond investment portfolio and achieved a historical high bond investment income in 2020, registering a 96% year-on-year increase, while at the same time properly managed the Bank's liquidity ratios in volatile moments in support of the Bank's business activities.

Focus of Business Strategy for 2021

TMG will continue to focus on strengthening trading and sales capabilities across all products while building up the treasury business franchise. Apart from expanding the sales network and treasury franchise locally, TMG will continue to build out the functional business model and global book framework, aiming to achieve greater synergies with overseas offices.

The trading team will focus on developing its core product capabilities, as well as laying down a solid foundation for the provision of structured derivative products. Another key focus for the trading business is the implementation of the second phase of the FX e-trading platform, expanding into other products. TMG will continue to strengthen its fixed income franchise and maintain its market share in fixed income sales and trading in the secondary market.

2020年年末，債務資本市場團隊重組為三個以客戶類別為中心的團隊，分別是(1)房地產團隊，(2)投資級別團隊和(3)地方政府融資平台和地方國有企業團隊。通過以客戶類別分工，債務資本市場團隊能夠提供更多行業和產品的專業知識，從而進一步提高業務和客戶的滲透率。

在2020年成功把託管業務上線之後，證券服務團隊將繼續努力在現有平台的基礎上積累大量託管資產。

此外，財資及環球市場部的營銷隊伍會繼續與公司業務部和個人及商務銀行部緊密合作，交叉銷售財資產品，為客戶提供對沖風險和提高收益的增值方案。營銷團隊將在去年客戶對投資產品需求激增的基礎上，繼續增強財富管理能力並吸引更多戰略性客戶。另一個關鍵是擴大非銀行金融機構客戶群。財資及環球市場部將與公司業務部的客戶經理攜手拓展客戶的覆蓋面，製造更多交叉銷售機會。期待通過本地和全球各業務部門專業知識的有效協作，推動財資及環球市場部在2021年取得成功。

Towards the end of 2020, the DCM team was reorganized into three sector focused teams namely (1) Real Estate Team, (2) Investment Grade Team and (3) LGFVs & Local SOEs Teams. With the sector focused approach, DCM is able to provide more industry or sector specific know-how and product expertise for the franchise, thus further enhancing business and client penetration.

After the successful launch of the custodian business in 2020, the Securities Services team will look to build on the existing platform to accumulate a substantial volume of assets under custody.

Moreover, TMG's marketing teams will continue to work closely with WBG and PBG in cross-selling treasury products, presenting clients with value-added solutions to hedge against various risks and improve returns. TMG marketing teams will ride on the surge in demand for investment products in 2020 to continue building out its wealth management capacity and bring in more strategic clients. There will also be a specific focus on expanding the coverage of non-bank FI clients. TMG will be working closely with WBG's relationship managers to expand the coverage of clientele in order to create more cross-selling opportunities. Fruitful collaboration of our expertise both locally across business units and globally is expected to drive the success of TMG in 2021.

個人及商務銀行業務

Personal and Business Banking Business

簡吳秋玉女士

執行董事，副行政總裁兼
個人及商務銀行業務總監

Mrs. Helen Kan

Executive Director,
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
and Head of Personal &
Business Banking Group



- 通過「inMotion動感銀行」持續優化數字化銀行服務。電子客戶量按年上升67%
- 推出全新高端客戶品牌CITICdiamond。高端客戶群增長36%
- 投資業務收入上升41.8%
- 客戶貸款創新高，達692.0億港元，比去年年底增加13.2%
- Continue to enhance digital banking services through inMotion. Number of digital users increased 67% year on year
- Launched a new brand, CITICdiamond, to serve high-net-worth customers. High-net-worth customer base grew 36%
- Investment income recorded a 41.8% year-on-year growth
- Customer loans hit record high of HK\$69.20 billion, up 13.2% since end-2019

個人及商務銀行部延續以客為尊的策略並持續取得進展。通過不斷推出更豐富及方便使用的服務，加深了與客戶的關係，並在關鍵市場中贏取新的商機。2020年客戶人數穩健增長，高端客戶群按年增長36%，電子客戶上升67%，為未來持續發展奠下基礎。截至2020年年末，在商務銀行的大力推動下，客戶貸款創下新高達692.0億港元，較2019年年末增加13.2%。我們持續投放並推動科技轉型，以配合客戶透過線上進行理財及投資等行為模式的改變。這亦令投資業務收入按年增長41.8%。

持續投資inMotion，增強及豐富零售銀行業務產品和服務

為加強客戶體驗，個人及商務銀行部持續投資金融科技轉型，透過「inMotion動感銀行」優化數字化銀行服務以配合客戶能從線下走到線上。2020年3月成為首間銀行讓客戶能一次性透過手機遠程開立全新存款、投資及信用卡戶口。6月亦推出貨幣基金投資服務，為客戶開拓更靈活便捷的投資新體驗。inMotion之用戶人數較2019年大幅增加了67%，而透過電子渠道進行之交易量則上升了57%。

Personal and Business Banking Group ("PBG") continued to make progress with its customer-centric strategy. Initiatives to enhance service convenience, access and choice deepened existing customer relationships and provided the Bank with new business opportunities in key markets. Customer base grew steadily in 2020. The number of high-net-worth customers increased 36% year on year, while the number of digital users increased 67% year on year, providing a solid foundation for future sustainable growth. As at end-2020, customer loans reached a record high of HK\$69.20 billion, representing an increase of 13.2% versus end-2019, which was largely propelled by solid performance of Business Banking. We continued to invest in technology to spearhead transformation and provide support to customers' change of behavior to transact and invest online. As a result, investment income increased 41.8% year on year.

Committed to Investing in inMotion, Strengthened and Enriched Retail Banking Product and Service Offerings

In order to enhance customer experience, PBG continued to invest in Fintech to spearhead transformation and optimize digital banking services via inMotion to provide support to customers in their transition from conducting banking transactions offline to online. In March 2020, CNCBI was the first bank in Hong Kong to enable its customers to open a 3-in-1 account via remote channels encompassing deposit, investment and credit card accounts. In June, we introduced a new money market fund investment service, providing a new investment experience with increased flexibility and convenience for customers. The number of inMotion users increased significantly by 67% compared to 2019, while transactions conducted via digital channels increased by 57% year on year.



Comprehensive inMotion mobile app
全方位inMotion手機應用程式

高端客戶及財富管理業務發展理想

個人及商務銀行部專注發展高端客戶群，透過財富管理帶動更多收入。投資業務收入按年上升41.8%。高端客戶人數按年上升36%，當中私人銀行客戶數量大幅增長1.8倍。同時，重新打造CITICdiamond財富管理品牌，為高端客戶提供更全面的財富管理服務及體驗。首間CITICdiamond理財中心亦於8月在金鐘隆重開設。

商務銀行服務規模及收入均創新高

商務銀行亦通過擴大我們的客戶經理團隊，以壯大我們的業務規模，從而獲取更多優質客戶及深化與客戶的關係。商務銀行的經營收入再創新高，上升11.0%。客戶貸款及存款亦均錄得新高，較2019年年末分別增長19.1%及7.2%。同時，為與中小企共渡時艱，減輕因2019年新型冠狀病毒疫情持續所需面對的壓力，我們全力支持並推出了多項由政府推行的紓困計劃，例如「特別支援中小企持有人私人分期貸款」、按揭「還息不還本」計劃和香港按證保險有限公司中小企融資擔保計劃下的「百分百擔保特惠貸款」。

Satisfactory Development in High-Net-Worth and Wealth Management Businesses

PBG remained focused on growing its high-net-worth customer base and generating more income from wealth management products. Investment income increased 41.8% year on year while the number of high-net-worth customers increased 36% year on year, of which private banking customers grew significantly by 1.8 times. At the same time, we launched a new brand, CITICdiamond, to offer unique wealth management solutions and banking experiences for high-net-worth customers. The first CITICdiamond Banking Centre was opened in August at Admiralty.

Business Banking's Scale and Income Reached New Highs

Business Banking strengthened business scale via expanding its relationship manager team, so that it can acquire more quality customers and deepen existing customer relationships. Operating income increased 11.0% year on year and reached a new high. Customer loan and deposit balances also registered all-time highs, up 19.1% and 7.2% respectively versus end-2019. Meanwhile, to alleviate difficulties facing SMEs due to the COVID-19 outbreak, we provided support to various government relief measures such as the 'Special Personal Instalment Loan for Mini and Small Business Owners', principal moratoriums on mortgages, and the Special 100% Loan Guarantee under the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme launched by the HKMC Insurance Limited.



New CITICdiamond Banking Centre opened in August 2020 at Admiralty
於2020年8月在金鐘開設之首間CITICdiamond理財中心

創新贏得讚譽

憑藉「inMotion 動感銀行」的創新精神，個人及商務銀行部追求卓越，一再突破，贏得了7個不同的市場榮譽：

- 香港中資基金業協會 — 彭博 2019年度離岸中資基金大獎「最佳電子金融服務」
- 第二十屆資本傑出企業成就獎「傑出智能投資顧問服務」
- 第13屆香港銀行學會傑出財富管理師大獎「最佳提名機構獎」
- 新城財經台及畢馬威合辦「香港金融科技發展大獎2020」之「創新銀行服務（電子銀行）」大獎
- 晴報Banking and Finance Awards 2020「傑出流動理財體驗大獎」
- 經濟通金融科技大獎2020「傑出智能個人投資服務」
- 經濟通金融科技大獎2020「傑出個人銀行流動應用程式」

Reputation Gained for Innovation

In view of our innovative spirit to achieve breakthroughs in inMotion and the focus on achieving business excellence, PBG was awarded 7 accolades:

- 2019 HKCAMA-Bloomberg Offshore China Fund Awards "Best Digital Financial Service"
- The 20th Capital Outstanding Enterprise Awards "Outstanding Robo Advisory Service"
- The 13th Hong Kong Institute of Bankers' Outstanding Financial Management Planner Awards "Top Nomination Award"
- "Innovative Banking Service (E-Banking)" award in the Hong Kong FinTech Impetus Awards 2020 organized by Metro Finance and KPMG
- Skypost Banking and Finance Awards 2020 "Excellence Award for Mobile Banking Service"
- etnet FinTech Awards 2020 "Outstanding Intelligent Personal Investment Service"
- etnet FinTech Awards 2020 "Outstanding Personal Banking Mobile App"



CNCBI has been awarded several accolades on inMotion and Wealth Management
信銀國際在inMotion及財富管理均屢獲殊榮

2021年業務策略

個人及商務銀行部秉承一貫策略，全力打造以客為尊的數字化銀行。具備強烈創新精神的團隊銳意優化及打造各項全新的客戶解決方案，令本地及跨境客戶均能體驗簡單又便捷的零售及商務銀行服務。為此，我們將繼續就人才、系統、「inMotion 動感銀行」及改造分行網絡投放資源，務求為客戶提供線上線下全方位結合的銀行服務。

隨著客戶群的增加，私人銀行及商務銀行部亦會繼續投放資源，增加私人銀行和商務銀行的客戶關係經理，發展更多優化的產品和服務，以滿足客戶的財富和生活需求。為此，我們將繼續擴大保險和投資產品的範圍，並為客戶提供合適的理財方案及專業意見。

最後，個人及商務銀行部將繼續透過與母行和中信集團旗下公司的聯動合作，以及和大型國際品牌建立策略夥伴關係，力求令業務能在穩健中不斷壯大。

Business Strategy for 2021

PBG is committed to remain customer-centric and digital savvy. We have a strong innovative spirit and will continue to enhance and develop new customer solutions to make banking easy and convenient for both local and cross-border customers. Hence, we will invest in people, systems, inMotion and our physical channels, aiming to deliver online and offline integrated banking services to our customers.

PBG will continue to build out its team of relationship managers in both Private Banking and Business Banking to cope with the expansion of its customer base, and provide more enhanced products and services to meet customers' wealth management and wellbeing needs. As such, we will continue to broaden the range of insurance and investment products and provide customers with tailor-made financial solutions and professional advice.

Lastly, PBG will continue to leverage on close collaboration with CNCB and CITIC Group companies, and establish strategic partnerships with various top international brands, so that its business can continue to grow steadily.



New flagship branch opened in December 2020 at Quarry Bay
於2020年12月在鰂魚涌開設之首間旗艦分行

企業社會責任

Corporate Social Responsibility

戮力同心 踐行抗疫

2019年新型冠狀病毒疫情造成全球公共衛生災難，全球經濟深受衝擊，本港經濟陷入深度衰退，各行各業人士壓力大增，為此信銀國際於2020年2月起主動提高站位，迅速應對市場變化，接連推出多項抗疫紓困措施，包括提供12個月「還息不還本」的「特別支援中小企持有人私人分期貸款」、推出「還息不還本」按揭貸款、豁免私人貸款及信用卡之費用及逾期利息、為新型冠狀病毒感染者提供額外保障、支持香港按證保險有限公司的「百分百擔保特惠貸款」，以及全力配合香港特別行政區政府現金發放計劃，與企業及個人客戶攜手共克時艱。

此外，受疫情影響，本港社福機構部分服務暫停，當中包括免費膳食及送飯服務，部分弱勢群體求助無門，不少低收入人士亦突然失業，生活壓力大增。為此信銀國際推出了「抗疫配捐計劃」，在行內發起員工募捐活動，按員工募捐金額作出配捐，支持銀杏館、北河同行及聖雅各福群會三家本地慈善機構，向弱勢群體及有需要人士派發超過40,000份熱餐及2,500份食物包，解決燃眉之急。

Concerted Efforts to Fight the Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic turned into a global public health catastrophe that badly crushed the global economy. Hong Kong's economy fell into a deep recession, leaving people from all walks of life in severe financial hardship. In view of this, CNCBI proactively responded to market changes and provided support to corporates and individual customers by launching a series of relief measures since February 2020, including "Special Personal Instalment Loan for Mini and Small Business Owners" with a 12-month principal moratorium, principal moratoriums on mortgages, waiver of personal loan and credit card fees and interests, additional coverage for those affected by COVID-19. CNCBI also provided support to the HKMC Insurance Limited's "Special 100% Loan Guarantee under the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme" and the HKSAR Government's Cash Payout Scheme.

Meanwhile, social welfare service organizations suspended some of their services under the pandemic, such as free meals and meal delivery, leaving the underprivileged helpless. Among the hardest hit were also the low-income workers who suddenly became unemployed and were under a lot of stress. Hence, CNCBI swiftly launched "CNCBI Donation Matching Programme" that provided a matching fund to the funds raised among its staff. The matching fund and its staff's donations were allocated to provide support to three local charities – Gingko House, Pei Ho Counterparts and St. James' Settlement – which delivered more than 40,000 hot meals and 2,500 food packs to the underprivileged and those in urgent need to alleviate their woes.

「樂語路」惠及逾22,000兒童 “Speak Along” Benefits more than 22,000 Children



樂語路推出的應用程式由資深言語治療師及教育工作者設計，內容豐富，配合吸引兒童的色彩設計，深受用戶歡迎。

The app launched by Speak Along is designed by experienced speech therapists and educators. It is gaining popularity with its users by the rich content and a colorful design that attracts children.

信銀國際一直致力為下一代創建美好的將來，主動了解本港語言發展遲緩的兒童之需要，發現有不同程度語言發展問題的學前兒童及小學生數目近年持續上升，有特殊教育需要的學生目前估計超過49,080人。礙於社會的言語治療服務資源有限、公營服務輪候需時、私營服務收費昂貴、一般家長及學校老師缺乏相關知識及訓練工具，不少兒童或在語言發展的關鍵期內錯失語言發展的良機。

為此，信銀國際與香港中文大學攜手合作，推出香港首個大規模的網上語言發展平台及訓練計劃「樂語路」，涵蓋網上資訊平台、語言遊戲應用程式、家長講座和工作坊，以及直接言語治療。計劃在2017年至2019年的第一階段內已惠及全港超過12,015位家長及兒童，尤其是令基層家庭兒童可以及早接受基本及有效的訓練。

With a commitment to creating a promising future for the next generation, CNCBI proactively sought to understand the needs of children with speech impediments in Hong Kong. The number of pre-school and primary school children with such problems has been increasing, with the number of students with special educational needs (SEN) reaching more than 49,080 today. Unfortunately, speech therapy services are limited, waiting time for government services is long, while private treatments are costly. Parents and teachers also lack the necessary knowledge and training tools, so children may miss the golden time for speech development.

As such, CNCBI partnered with The Chinese University of Hong Kong to launch Hong Kong's first comprehensive online platform and training programme for language development "Speak Along". "Speak Along" includes an online knowledge platform, a gamified mobile app, seminars and workshops for parents and direct speech therapies. During the first phase from 2017 to 2019, the programme benefitted more than 12,015 parents and children, especially those from an underprivileged background, who were given timely access to basic and effective training.

樂語路的應用程式透過趣味小遊戲從多方面多角度幫助學童的語言發展，家長與小朋友都樂在其中。

The Speak Along's app focuses on interactive learning with fun mini games to improve user's language ability from multiple aspects. Parents and children alike enjoy it a lot.





在言語治療師指導下，兒童在樂語路親子班，透過遊戲一邊玩耍一邊增強語言能力。

Under the guidance of the speech therapist, children who attend the Speak Along's parent academy will enhance their language skills through playing games.



樂語路為有語言發展需要的兒童提供免費單獨治療。

Speak Along provides free individual training for children with language development needs.

有見計劃取得令人鼓舞的成績，信銀國際全力支持計劃進入第二階段，包括豐富網上資訊平台、增加語言遊戲應用程式的遊戲以包含更多訓練項目、舉辦更多家長講座和工作坊、增加直接言語治療名額並且加入評估服務。2020年的受惠人數遠超預期，達10,491位家長及兒童，充分反映計劃的成效。

Given the encouraging results, CNCBI extended its full support to the second phase of the programme. The programme was enhanced with enriched contents on the online platform, more games offered on the mobile app, more seminars and workshops for parents, increased quota for direct training and the addition of screening services. The number of beneficiaries in 2020 was far more than expected, reaching 10,491 parents and children, which was a testimony of the effectiveness of the programme.

登記使用語言遊戲
應用程式的數量
Number of app
registrations

9,277

受惠家長及兒童人次
Number of
benefited parents and
children

10,491



疫情期間，樂語路在Zoom上舉行工作坊，大受家長歡迎。

During the pandemic, Speak Along held workshops via Zoom, which was greatly appreciated by parents.



支持香港麥當勞叔叔之家慈善基金

Support the Operations of Ronald McDonald House Charities® Hong Kong



信銀國際亦關注下一代身心健康發展。子女若不幸患上重病，治療期間需多次往來住所及醫院，家長亦需頻頻到醫院探望，身心勞累往往為病童、家長及其他家庭成員增加壓力。

香港麥當勞叔叔之家自1996年設立以來，為病童及其家人提供「家以外的家」服務，方便家長日夜陪伴子女的同時照顧其他家人的日常生活，以減低家庭所面對的生活壓力。時至今日，服務已近飽和，而第二間香港麥當勞叔叔之家現正於香港兒童醫院附近興建。有見服務需求不斷上升，信銀國際於2018年至2020年三年內分階段作出捐款，為家舍營運提供經費，冀為更多病童開啟美好明天。



香港麥當勞叔叔之家慈善基金秉承「以家庭為本」理念，服務患重病兒童及其家人。

RMHC Hong Kong has pioneered the concept of "family centered care" since its establishment.

The next generation's wellbeing is also one of CNCBI's concerns. In the unfortunate event that a child becomes seriously ill, going back and forth between the home and the hospital is inevitable, while parents would need to make frequent visits to the hospital as well. Weariness often means additional pressure on the children, their parents and even other family members.

Since its inception in 1996 in Hong Kong, Ronald McDonald House has been providing a "home-away-from-home" for the sick children and their families. Parents can stay close to their sick children and take care of the daily needs of other family members, therefore minimising the pressure faced by the entire family. As of today, occupation rate is close to saturation, while the second Ronald McDonald House is under construction near the Hong Kong Children's Hospital. In light of the increasing demand for the services offered by the Ronald McDonald House, CNCBI has been giving donations from 2018 to 2020 to provide support to the operational costs, opening doors to a brighter tomorrow for more sick children.

家舍成為各病童家庭認識的橋樑，讓他們在艱難時刻彼此支持。

The House is also a bridge for the families to meet and support each other.



家舍營運有賴社會各界鼎力支持。
The House operation relies on the support from the community.



家舍提供各種興趣班予入住家庭成員。

Wide range of interest classes were offered to the house guests.



「愛心伙伴」投放時間協助家舍關懷病童家庭。

"Love Companion" offers their love and support to the families.



慈善基金提供獨有的服務，一直致力改善病童家庭福祉。

RMHC Hong Kong plays a unique role on improving wellbeing of families with sick children.

關愛社區 促進持續發展

報告期內，員工慷慨解囊，支持香港公益金「綠色低碳日」、「公益金便服日」、「公益愛牙日」。信銀國際並捐款響應「聖誕寄語為公益」，支持香港公益金舉辦的活動，向社會大眾獻上祝福與關懷。

公益貢獻備受肯定

信銀國際再次榮獲香港社會服務聯會頒發的15年Plus「商界展關懷」標誌，並首度獲得由香港特別行政區政府設立的社區投資共享基金所頒發的「社會資本動力標誌獎」，充分表明信銀國際長久履行良好企業公民責任、共建社會資本發展計劃的承擔。

Contributing to the Sustainable Development within the Community

During the period under review, CNCBI's staff donated generously in support of The Community Chest's "Green Low Carbon Day", "Dress Casual Day" and "Love Teeth Day". CNCBI also made donations to "Christmas Greetings to the Chest" in support of the activities organized by the Community Chest, making good wishes and contributions to society at large.

Acknowledgement of CNCBI's Contribution to Public Interests

CNCBI received The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's 15 Years Plus Caring Company Logo again and was for the first time honoured with the "Social Capital Builder Logo Award" by the Community Investment and Inclusion Fund established by the HKSAR Government for its continuous efforts in fulfilling corporate citizenship responsibilities and its commitment to social capital development.



董事簡介

楊毓先生

(董事長、提名委員會和薪酬委員會委員)

於2020年8月26日獲委任為本行董事，並自2020年9月22日起獲推選為董事長。楊先生現時亦為中信國際金融控股有限公司董事兼行政總裁，亦為中信金融租賃有限公司及中信國際資產管理有限公司董事長，以及KWB International Limited董事。楊先生自2015年7月起任中信銀行股份有限公司(「中信銀行」)黨委委員，並自2015年12月起任中信銀行副行長，直至其出任本行董事長。此前，楊先生於2011年3月至2015年6月任中國建設銀行股份有限公司江蘇省分行黨委書記、行長；2006年7月至2011年2月任中國建設銀行股份有限公司河北省分行黨委書記、行長；1982年8月至2006年6月在中國建設銀行股份有限公司河南省分行工作，歷任計財處副處長，信陽分行副行長、黨委委員，計財處處長，鄭州市鐵道分行黨委書記、行長，鄭州分行黨委書記、行長，河南省分行黨委副書記、副行長(主持工作)。楊先生為高級經濟師，研究生學歷，管理學博士，擁有超過三十餘年中國銀行業從業經驗。

畢明強先生

(執行董事、行長兼行政總裁、信貸及風險管理委員會委員)

於2018年9月28日獲委任為本行董事及行政總裁。畢先生現亦為中信銀行國際(中國)有限公司及信銀國際投資控股有限公司董事長，同時為嘉華國際財務有限公司董事。畢先生擁有超過23年的金融業從業經驗，曾經在中國、加拿大、美國和英國出任管理職位，涉獵多個銀行業務範疇，對行業具深厚認識。他的銀行專業始於中國工商銀行，在項目融資、企業貸款、信用風險管理、銷售管理、環球市場、併購以及策略發展等不同領域閱歷豐富，同時在成立並管理海外機構、業務拓展、商業銀行管理、跨文化管理、增強團隊效益和企業管治方面亦擁有豐富經驗。畢先生曾出任多家內地和海外機構的重要職位，包括業務總監、行政總裁和董事長，曾擔任工商銀行總行信貸管理部總經理、中國工商銀行美國區域管理委員會主席、工銀加拿大行長，以及總部位於倫敦的工銀標準銀行有限公司董事長等職務。赴港前，他為中國國際金融有限公司董事總經理。畢先生持有清華大學的本科及研究生學位，以及中國人民大學經濟學博士學位。

Biographies of Directors

Mr. YANG Yu

(Chairman, Member of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee)

Appointed Director of the Bank on 26 August 2020 and further elected Chairman on 22 September 2020. Mr. Yang is currently a Director and the Chief Executive Officer of CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited. He is also the chairman of CITIC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. and CITIC International Assets Management Limited, and a Director of KWB International Limited. Mr. Yang has been a Party committee member of China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited ("CNCB") since July 2015 and further its Vice President since December 2015 till he became the Chairman of the Bank. Prior to joining CNCB, Mr. Yang had been the Party secretary and president of China Construction Bank Limited ("CCB") Jiangsu Branch from March 2011 to June 2015; Party secretary and president of CCB Hebei Branch from July 2006 to February 2011. Between August 1982 to June 2006, Mr. Yang worked at CCB Henan Branch, holding various positions including deputy head of the branch's budget and finance division, head of the budget and finance division as well as vice president and Party committee member of Xinyang Branch, Party secretary and general manager of Zhengzhou municipal railway branch, Party secretary and president of Zhengzhou Branch, and deputy Party secretary and vice president (presiding) of Henan Provincial Branch. Mr. Yang is a senior economist with a postgraduate degree and PhD in Management. He has over 30 years of experience in the Chinese banking industry.

Mr. Bi Mingqiang

(Executive Director, President & Chief Executive Officer, Member of the Credit & Risk Management Committee)

Appointed Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank on 28 September 2018. Mr. Bi is also Chairman of CITIC Bank International (China) Limited and CNCBI Investment Holdings Limited, and Director of Ka Wah International Merchant Finance Limited. He has more than 23 years of multifaceted expertise in the finance industry, and has held various management positions in China, Canada, the US, and the UK, covering a wide range of banking businesses. He started his banking career with The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China ("ICBC") and progressed through different assignments in project financing, corporate lending, credit risk management, sales management, global markets, mergers and acquisitions, and strategic planning. Mr. Bi has extensive experience in overseas operations setup and management, new business development, commercial banking management, cross-cultural people engagement, team effectiveness building, and corporate governance. Over the years, he has held various important positions including business heads, CEO, and chairmanship of several Mainland and overseas organizations including Head of Credit Management of ICBC group, Country Head of ICBC's US operations, CEO and President of ICBC Canada and Chairman of ICBC Standard Bank Plc headquartered in London. Prior to coming to Hong Kong, he was Managing Director of CICC Capital Management Co Ltd, a subsidiary of China International Capital Corporation Limited. Mr. Bi obtained his undergraduate and postgraduate degrees from Tsinghua University and subsequently a PhD in Finance from Renmin University of China.

簡吳秋玉女士

(執行董事、副行政總裁兼個人及商務銀行業務總監)

於2013年3月15日獲委任為本行董事。簡太現為本行執行董事、副行政總裁兼個人及商務銀行業務總監，以及本行多家子公司董事，包括：中信銀行國際(中國)有限公司、Security Nominees Limited、中華聯合發展有限公司、香港華人銀行(代理人)有限公司及嘉華銀行(代理)有限公司，彼亦為諾華誠信有限公司董事及香港女工商及專業人員聯會有限公司董事兼會長。簡太擁有超過30多年銀行及金融業經驗，曾出任多個高級職位，涵蓋香港、中國內地、英國以及環球市場，橫跨多個銀行及金融業務範疇。簡太豐富的經驗涵蓋策略變革，業務開拓及發展，多領域個人銀行業務，全球及跨文化管理，人力發展，品質管理及內審。加入本行前，簡太為渣打銀行環球營銷網絡主管。簡太持有香港大學管理及經濟學榮譽學士學位，以及法學碩士學位。於2017年8月，彼獲香港科技大學委任為校董會成員。

柏立軍先生

(執行董事、副行政總裁、公司業務兼財資及環球市場總監)

於2018年8月20日獲委任為本行董事。柏先生現為本行執行董事、副行政總裁、公司業務兼財資及環球市場總監，負責管理本行財資及環球市場業務，加強資金及流動性管理，同時提升公司業務產品實力以及整體業務監控，積極推動本行與中信銀行及中信集團的聯動合作，壯大業務發展。柏先生亦為本行多家子公司的董事，包括：啟福國際有限公司、中信銀行國際(中國)有限公司、信銀國際投資控股有限公司、信銀國際財務顧問有限公司和嘉華銀行(代理)有限公司。2006年，他由北京銀行轉投中信銀行總行金融市場部工作。2009年，兼任中信集團董事長助理職務，協助集團董事長處理公司治理、集團項目推動及日常事務。加入本行前，柏先生為中信銀行董事及監事會辦公室副總經理。柏先生持有天津南開大學經濟學院經濟學學士學位及北京中國人民大學財政金融學院金融學碩士學位。

Mrs. KAN NG Chau Yuk Helen

(Executive Director, Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Head of Personal & Business Banking Group)

Appointed Director of the Bank on 15 March 2013. Mrs. Kan is currently the Bank's Executive Director, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Head of Personal & Business Banking Group, and Director of various subsidiaries of the Bank, including CITIC Bank International (China) Limited, Security Nominees Limited, Sino-Allied Development Limited, The Hongkong Chinese Bank (Nominees) Limited and The Ka Wah Bank (Nominees) Limited. She is also a Director of Nova Credit Limited, and a Director and President of Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association Limited. Mrs. Kan has more than 30 years of experience in the banking and finance industry. Over the years, Mrs. Kan had held various senior positions across a broad spectrum of banking and finance exposures in Hong Kong, Mainland China, U.K. and other global markets. Mrs. Kan's rich experience covers strategic transformation, new business set up and expansion, diversified consumer banking businesses, global and multi-cultural management, people development, quality management and internal audit. Prior to joining the Bank, she was Standard Chartered Bank's Global Head of Distribution in charge of the strategic development and performance of distribution channels. Mrs. Kan holds an Honours Degree in Management and Economics, and a Master's Degree in Laws from The University of Hong Kong. She was appointed Council Member of The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in August 2017.

Mr. BAI Lijun

(Executive Director, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Head of Wholesale Banking and Treasury & Global Markets Group)

Appointed Director of the Bank on 20 August 2018. Mr. Bai is currently the Bank's Executive Director, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, and Head of Wholesale Banking and Treasury & Global Markets Group. Mr. Bai's scope of responsibilities encompasses the overall management of the Bank's Treasury & Markets Group with a view to strengthen funding and liquidity management, in addition to a fortifying wholesale banking products and business controls while driving CNCB- and CITIC Group-related collaboration for enhanced business development for the Bank. He is also Director of various subsidiaries of the Bank, including Carford International Limited, CITIC Bank International (China) Limited, CNCBI Investment Holdings Limited, CNCBI Financial Consultant Limited and The Ka Wah Bank (Nominees) Limited. Mr. Bai joined CNCB's Financial Markets Department from Bank of Beijing in 2006. In 2009, he took up an additional role at the Chairman Office of CITIC Group, assisting the Group's Chairman with corporate governance, group projects and business affairs. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Bai was CNCB's Deputy General Manager of the Office of the Board of Directors and Supervisors. Mr. Bai holds a Bachelor of Economics Degree from the School of Economics at Nankai University in Tianjin, and a Master of Finance Degree from the School of Finance at Renmin University of China in Beijing.

鄧聶斌先生*(執行董事、副行政總裁兼風險管理總監)*

於2020年3月20日獲委任為本行董事。鄧先生現為本行執行董事、副行政總裁兼風險管理總監，以及本行多家子公司董事，其中包括中信銀行國際（中國）有限公司、信銀國際投資控股有限公司及信銀國際資產管理有限公司。彼亦為香港銀行學會董事及理事會成員。鄧先生於銀行界擁有超過30年經驗。加入本行之前，鄧先生為上海商業銀行副行政總裁、替任行政總裁及風險管理總監。他亦曾任職於創興銀行、恒生銀行、上海浦東發展銀行、星展銀行（新加坡總行）和花旗銀行（香港），工作範疇涵蓋財資、合規及風險管理等，閱歷豐富。鄧先生於美國接受教育，持有美國明尼蘇達大學數學與統計管理學學士及美國芝加哥大學統計學理學碩士學位。鄧先生亦為美國西北大學凱洛格商學院金融博士候選人。

方合英先生*(非執行董事、提名委員會和薪酬委員會委員)*

於2016年3月24日獲委任為本行董事。方先生現為中信銀行執行董事兼行長，亦為中信國際金融控股有限公司董事。方先生於1996年加入中信銀行，曾任蘇州分行行長、杭州分行行長以及金融市場業務總監，並於2014年11月起擔任副行長職務，至2019年3月獲聘任為行長。方先生為「高級經濟師」，於湖南財經學院畢業，獲金融學學士學位，並於北京大學考獲高級管理人員工商管理專業碩士學位。

郭黨懷先生*(非執行董事、審計委員會委員)*

於2020年4月9日獲委任為本行非執行董事。郭先生現為中信銀行執行董事兼副行長，並同時擔任信銀理財有限責任公司董事長，及中信國際金融控股有限公司、信銀（香港）投資有限公司和中信百信銀行股份有限公司董事。郭先生於1986年加入中信銀行，曾任總審計師、總行營業部總經理、天津分行和瀋陽分行行長等職務。郭先生為高級經濟師，畢業於北京大學，獲工商管理碩士學位，擁有三十餘年中國銀行業從業經驗。

Mr. TANG Nai Pan*(Executive Director, Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Risk Officer)*

Appointed Director of the Bank on 20 March 2020. Mr. Tang is currently the Bank's Executive Director, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Risk Officer, and Director of various of the Bank's subsidiaries including CITIC Bank International (China) Limited, CNCBI Investment Holdings Limited and CNCBI Asset Management Limited. He is also a Director and member of Executive Committee of The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers. Mr. Tang has over 30 years of experience in the banking industry. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Tang was Deputy Chief Executive, Alternate Chief Executive and Chief Risk Officer of Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited. Over the years, he has accumulated a wealth of experience in treasury, compliance and risk management from banking institutions including Chong Hing Bank, Hang Seng Bank, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, DBS Bank Singapore and Citibank (Hong Kong). Mr. Tang received his education in the US. He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Mathematics and Statistics from University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, and a Master of Science Degree in Statistics from University of Chicago. Mr. Tang is also a Doctor of Philosophy candidate in Finance at Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University.

Mr. FANG Heying*(Non-executive Director, Member of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee)*

Appointed Director of the Bank on 24 March 2016. Mr. Fang is currently an Executive Director and President of CNCB. He is also a Director of CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited. Mr. Fang joined CNCB in 1996 and was formerly the President of Suzhou Branch, President of Hangzhou Branch and Business Director of Financial Markets. He served as a Vice President of CNCB since November 2014 and was further appointed as its President in March 2019. Mr. Fang was a "Senior Economist". He graduated from Hunan College of Finance and Economics with a Bachelor's Degree in Finance and obtained an Executive Master's Degree in Business Administration from Peking University.

Mr. GUO Danghuai*(Non-executive Director, Member of the Audit Committee)*

Appointed Non-executive Director of the Bank on 9 April 2020. Mr. Guo is currently an Executive Director and Vice President of CNCB. He is also Chairman of CITIC Wealth Management Corporation Limited, Director of CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited, CNCB (Hong Kong) Investment Limited and CITIC aiBank Corporation Limited. Mr. Guo joined CNCB in 1986 and was formerly its Chief Auditor, General Manager of its Business Department at Head Office, President of its Tianjin Branch and Shenyang Branch. Mr. Guo is a Senior Economist and graduated from Peking University with a Master's Degree in Business Management. He has over 30 years of working experience in the Chinese banking industry.

胡罡先生*(非執行董事、信貸及風險管理委員會委員)*

於2021年3月4日獲委任為本行非執行董事。胡先生現為中信銀行副行長兼風險總監。胡先生於2000年加入中信銀行，曾任總行批發業務總監、首席風險官、上海分行行長、重慶分行行長和長沙分行副行長等職務。胡先生為高級經濟師，畢業於湖南大學，獲經濟學博士學位，擁有二十餘年中國銀行業從業經驗。

李淑賢女士*(獨立非執行董事、審計委員會委員)*

於2018年9月28日獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事。李女士為英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師公會及香港會計師公會資深會員。李女士自1994年起任職於畢馬威會計師事務所，直至2018年3月榮休前為畢馬威中國金融服務業審計主管合夥人。李女士擁有豐富的香港和中國會計、資本市場、市場開拓、監管合規相關的內部控制和風險管理經驗。加入畢馬威之前，李女士在英國倫敦一家四大會計師事務所任職並成為特許會計師，以及先後在一家房地產和金融服務集團擔任財務負責人。李女士於英國埃克塞特大學考獲榮譽會計學學位。彼亦為Elite Beam Limited董事。

湯世生先生*(獨立非執行董事、信貸及風險管理委員會、提名委員會和薪酬委員會委員)*

於2013年11月13日獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事。湯先生亦為惠生工程技術服務有限公司和重慶三峽銀行股份有限公司獨立董事，擁有豐富金融業及證券業經驗。湯先生畢業於湖南財經學院，獲金融學專業（本科）學士學位，並考獲中國人民銀行總行研究生院經濟學碩士學位和中國社會科學院研究生院經濟學博士學位。湯先生於1993年獲中國人民建設銀行頒授「高級經濟師」之名銜。

Mr. HU Gang*(Non-executive Director, Member of the Credit & Risk Management Committee)*

Appointed Non-executive Director of the Bank on 4 March 2021. Mr. Hu is currently Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of CNCB. Mr. Hu joined CNCB in 2000 and was formerly head of the wholesale business and head of risk management of the Head Office, president of Shanghai Branch, president of Chongqing Branch and vice president of Changsha Branch. Mr. Hu graduated from Hunan University with a doctoral degree in Economics. He is a senior economist with over 20 years of experience in the Chinese banking industry.

Ms. LI Shuk Yin Edwina*(Independent Non-executive Director, Member of the Audit Committee)*

Appointed Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank on 28 September 2018. Ms. Li is a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. She was formerly with KPMG from 1994 with her last role as the partner in charge of KPMG China's Financial Services Assurance team until her retirement in March 2018. Ms. Li has significant experience in accounting, capital market, market entrance, regulatory compliance related internal control and risk management in Hong Kong and China. Prior to joining KPMG, Ms. Li qualified as a Chartered Accountant with one of the Big Four firms and as controller with a real estate company and a financial services group in London. She graduated from University of Exeter, England with a Honours degree in Accountancy. She is also a Director of Elite Beam Limited.

Mr. TANG Shisheng*(Independent Non-executive Director, Member of the Credit & Risk Management Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee)*

Appointed Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank on 13 November 2013. Mr. Tang is also an Independent Director of Wison Engineering Services Co. Ltd. and Chongqing Three Gorges Bank Co., Ltd. He has extensive experience in finance and securities industries. Mr. Tang graduated from Hunan College of Finance and Economics with a Bachelor's Degree in Finance. He received his Master's Degree in Economics and Doctor's Degree in Economics respectively from the Graduate School of The People's Bank of China and the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Mr. Tang was granted the title of "Senior Economist" by The People's Construction Bank of China in 1993.

曾璟璇女士

(獨立非執行董事、信貸及風險管理委員會主席、提名委員會和薪酬委員會委員)

於2016年12月1日獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事和信貸及風險管理委員會主席。曾女士是亞洲金融界與工商界受認可的一員。於2012年更被《財富》雜誌評選為「中國最具影響力的25位商界女性」的第6位，而2010年至2013年均被列入首25位的榜內。曾女士現為巨溢資本創始人，巨溢是一家專注於大中華市場的資產管理公司，亦為復星國際有限公司和百威亞太控股有限公司獨立非執行董事、Genesis Emerging Markets Fund Limited非執行董事、恒振有限公司及啟能有限公司董事，以及倫敦金融城中國諮詢委員會和上海交通大學校董會成員。曾女士曾於渣打銀行任職逾二十年，她於2014年8月退休前的最後職位是大中華區主席。曾女士於加拿大亞伯達大學考獲商學學士學位。

王國樑先生

(獨立非執行董事、審計委員會主席、信貸及風險管理委員會委員)

於2016年8月12日獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事，並於2016年11月2日獲委任為審計委員會主席。王先生為教授級高級會計師，現為中國太平保險集團有限責任公司及中遠海運集裝箱運輸有限公司獨立董事。王先生亦曾任中國石油天然氣集團公司總會計師及崑崙銀行董事長，擁有豐富金融及會計經驗。王先生畢業於哈爾濱商業大學，獲經濟學學士學位，並於河北大學考獲世界經濟專業碩士研究生資格。

武捷思先生

(獨立非執行董事、薪酬委員會和提名委員會主席、審計委員會委員)

於2013年8月5日獲委任為本行獨立非執行董事，並分別於2016年7月20日和2017年5月25日獲委任為薪酬委員會和提名委員會主席。武先生為深圳市富海銀濤資產管理股份有限公司董事長，亦為北京控股有限公司、中國工商銀行(亞洲)有限公司以及深圳前海微眾銀行股份有限公司的獨立非執行董事，以及銀基集團控股有限公司之非執行董事。武先生擁有豐富企業管理、投資及金融業經驗。武先生於中國人民銀行金融研究中心考獲經濟學博士學位，並於中國南開大學完成理論經濟學博士後研究，於2001年獲中國南開大學頒授教授資格。

Ms. TSANG King Suen Katherine

(Independent Non-executive Director, Chairman of the Credit & Risk Management Committee, Member of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee)

Appointed Independent Non-executive Director and Chairman of the Credit & Risk Management Committee of the Bank on 1 December 2016. Ms. Tsang is a well-recognised member of the Asian financial and business community. Fortune Magazine (China) named her as No.6 China's Most Influential Businesswomen in 2012 and she was on the top 25 list from 2010 to 2013. Ms. Tsang is the founder of Max Giant, a group of asset management companies with a focus on China. She is also an Independent Non-executive Director of Fosun International Limited and Budweiser Brewing Company APAC Limited, Non-executive Director of Genesis Emerging Markets Fund Limited, Director of Ever Ascent Corporation Limited and Try Door Limited, member of the Advisory Council for China of the City of London, and an honorary board member of Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Ms. Tsang was formerly with Standard Chartered Bank for over 20 years with her last role as Chairperson of Greater China before she retired in August 2014. She attained her Bachelor of Commerce Degree from University of Alberta, Canada.

Mr. WANG Guoliang

(Independent Non-executive Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee, Member of the Credit & Risk Management Committee)

Appointed Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank on 12 August 2016 and elected Chairman of Audit Committee on 2 November 2016. Mr. Wang is a professor-level senior accountant and is currently Independent Director of China Taiping Insurance Group Limited and COSCO Shipping Lines Co., Limited. Mr. Wang worked as Chief Accountant of China National Petroleum Corporation and was Chairman of Bank of Kunlun. He has extensive experience in finance and accounting. Mr. Wang graduated from Harbin University of Commerce with a Bachelor's Degree in Economics. He received his Master's Degree in International Economics from Hebei University.

Mr. WU Jiesi

(Independent Non-executive Director, Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee, Member of the Audit Committee)

Appointed Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank on 5 August 2013 and elected Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee on 20 July 2016 and 25 May 2017 respectively. Mr. Wu is Chairman of Shenzhen Fuhaiyintao Asset Management Co., Ltd. He is also an Independent Non-executive Director of Beijing Enterprises Holdings Limited, The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited and WeBank, and Non-executive Director of Silver Base Group Holdings Limited. Mr. Wu has extensive experience in corporate management, investment and finance. He holds a Doctor's Degree in Economics from The Research Institution of The People's Bank of China. Mr. Wu conducted post-doctorate research work in theoretical economics at Nankai University and was conferred a professorship qualification by Nankai University in 2001.

高級行政人員簡介

邱慧敏女士

(副行政總裁兼合規及營運總監)

於2019年1月加入本行出任監控及合規總監。邱女士現為本行副行政總裁兼合規及營運總監，同時亦擔任中信國際金融控股有限公司集團合規總監，負責管理本行一般合規、法律、金融罪案合規和營運管理等部門。邱女士從事亞洲金融服務行業超過20年，在內部監控、審計、風險管理及管治方面擁有豐富經驗，曾出任多間國際機構的重要職位，包括美銀美林集團、澳洲國民銀行、恒生銀行、畢馬威會計師事務所及安永會計師事務所。加入本行前，邱女士為美銀美林集團亞太區操作風險董事總經理。邱女士持有香港理工大學會計學學士學位，並為特許公認會計師公會資深會員及香港會計師公會會員。

譚日恭先生

(財務總監)

於2014年12月加入本行為財務總監，同時兼任中信國際金融控股有限公司集團財務總監。譚先生擁有超過30年會計及財務管理經驗，加入本行前，為大新銀行有限公司總經理及集團財務總監。他亦曾於渣打銀行集團香港、中國大陸及台灣地區出任多個高級財務職位，橫跨零售銀行、財資及批發銀行等不同業務範疇。譚先生獲香港大學社會科學學士學位、香港中文大學金融學理學碩士學位、香港城市大學工商管理學博士學位及上海財經大學經濟學博士學位。他為香港會計師公會、英國特許公認會計師公會和英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師協會資深會員，以及中國註冊會計師協會、美國註冊會計師協會及加拿大特許專業會計師協會會員。

Biographies of Senior Executives

Ms. Christine YAU

(Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Compliance and Operations Officer)

Joined the Bank in January 2019 as Chief Controls & Compliance Officer. Ms. Yau is currently the Bank's Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Compliance and Operations Officer and serving as Group Chief Compliance Officer of CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited, responsible for managing the Bank's general compliance, legal, financial crime compliance and operations management. Ms. Yau has over 20 years of experience in internal control, audit, risk management and governance in the financial services industry across Asia. She has held various senior positions in banks and professional firms including Bank of America Merrill Lynch, National Australia Bank, Hang Seng Bank Limited, KPMG and Ernst & Young. Prior to joining the Bank, Ms. Yau was Managing Director & Head of Operational Risk, Bank of America Merrill Lynch Asia Pacific. Ms. Yau holds a Bachelor's Degree in Accountancy from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She is a Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Mr. Elton TAM

(Chief Financial Officer)

Joined the Bank in December 2014 as Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Tam also serves as Group Chief Financial Officer of CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited. Mr. Tam has more than 30 years of experience in accounting and financial management. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Tam was General Manager and Group Financial Controller of Dah Sing Bank, Limited. Before that, he had held various senior finance positions at Standard Chartered Bank Group across different business areas such as consumer banking, treasury and wholesale banking in Hong Kong, Mainland China and Taiwan. Mr. Tam graduated from The University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor of Social Science Degree, The Chinese University of Hong Kong with a Master of Science Degree in Finance, City University of Hong Kong with a Doctor of Business Administration Degree and Shanghai University of Finance and Economics with a Doctorate Degree in Economics. He is a Fellow Member of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants of the UK and The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales. He is also a qualified member of The Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants of China, The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

蔡玉玲女士*(人力資源總監)*

於2014年6月加入本行為政策及薪酬主管，現任人力資源總監，亦為中信國際金融控股有限公司集團人力資源總監。蔡女士從事人力資源管理逾20年，職業生涯始於香港鐵路有限公司見習管理人員計劃，歷年來在多家大型及國際金融服務公司中擔任人力資源管理職務，包括花旗集團、美林證券、麥格理銀行及畢馬威會計師事務所。加入本行前，蔡女士為威富公司亞太區薪酬及福利總監。蔡女士持有香港中文大學工商管理學士學位，以及香港科技大學工商管理碩士學位。

嵇津湘先生*(資訊科技總監)*

於2019年9月加入本行出任資訊科技總監，負責管理本行各項資訊科技方向。嵇先生擁有超過20年全面管理資訊科技之豐富經驗，特別擅長於資訊科技架構及資訊科技應用程式開發。加入本行前，嵇先生為梅州客商銀行股份有限公司之首席信息官，為該行之初創發展擔任重要角色。在此之前，嵇先生曾於中國工商銀行出任多個重要職位，包括領導該行的資訊科技團隊完成多個數字化轉型項目，協助推動該行發展金融科技業務。嵇先生持有杭州電子科技大學電子工程學士學位，以及吉林大學軟件工程碩士學位。

陳耀強先生*(審計總監)*

於2017年10月加入本行，現任本行審計總監和中信國際金融控股有限公司集團審計部總監。陳先生從事銀行業逾30年，在內部稽核、財資和環球市場方面擁有豐富經驗。加入本行前，陳先生為渣打銀行（香港）有限公司金融犯罪風險緩釋項目總監；此外，他曾出任渣打銀行多個高級管理職位，包括在香港和中國等地區擔任審計總監及區域審計總監。陳先生持有索爾福德大學科學碩士學位、麥覺理大學會計學深造文憑和澳洲新英格蘭大學工商管理碩士學位。他亦是香港會計師公會和澳洲會計師公會的資深會員。

Ms. Sylvia CHOI*(Chief Human Resources Officer)*

Joined the Bank in June 2014 as Head of Policy and Compensation. Ms. Choi is currently Chief Human Resources Officer of the Bank and Head of Group Human Resources of CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited. Ms. Choi has over 20 years of experience in human resources management. She started her career with the graduate trainee programme at MTR Corporation Limited and subsequently held a number of HR positions at several large and international financial services organisations including Citigroup, Merrill Lynch, Macquarie Bank and KPMG. Prior to joining the Bank, she was Regional Compensation and Benefits Director of VF Corporation Limited. Ms. Choi holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and a Master's degree in Business Administration from The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Mr. Ji Jinxiang*(Chief Information Officer)*

Joined the Bank in September 2019 as Chief Information Officer and is responsible for managing the Bank's information technology functions. Mr. Ji has over 20 years of experience in managing the full spectrum of IT functions with expertise particularly in IT architecture and IT applications development. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Ji was Chief Information Officer for Meizhou Hakka Bank Company Limited for which he played a key role in the start-up of its business. Before that, Mr. Ji had held various senior positions in Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited where he led IT teams to achieve various digital transformation projects which helped to drive its FinTech business growth. Mr. Ji holds a Bachelor's Degree in Electronic Engineering from Hangzhou Dianzi University and a Master's Degree in Software Engineering from Jilin University.

Mr. Telly CHAN*(Chief Auditor)*

Joined the Bank in October 2017 and is currently Chief Auditor of the Bank and Head of Group Audit of CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited. Mr. Chan has over 30 years of experience in the banking industry specialising in internal audit, treasury and global markets. Before joining the Bank, he was Programme Director, Financial Crime Risk Mitigation Programme of Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited. Prior to that, he had held various senior management positions in Standard Chartered including Head of Audit and Regional Head of Audit in different geographic locations including Hong Kong and mainland China. Mr. Chan holds a Master of Science Degree from the University of Salford, a Graduate Diploma in Accounting from Macquarie University, and a Master of Business Administration Degree from the University of New England in Australia. He is a Fellow Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and CPA Australia.

董事會

董事長

楊毓先生

執行董事

畢明強先生 (行長兼行政總裁)

簡吳秋玉女士 (替任行政總裁)

柏立軍先生 (替任行政總裁)

鄧翺斌先生 (替任行政總裁)

非執行董事

方合英先生

郭黨懷先生

胡罡先生

獨立非執行董事

李淑賢女士

湯世生先生

曾璟璇女士

王國樑先生

武捷思先生

董事會轄下委員會

審計委員會

王國樑先生 (主席)

郭黨懷先生

李淑賢女士

武捷思先生

信貸及風險管理委員會

曾璟璇女士 (主席)

畢明強先生

胡罡先生

湯世生先生

王國樑先生

提名委員會

武捷思先生 (主席)

方合英先生

湯世生先生

曾璟璇女士

楊毓先生

薪酬委員會

武捷思先生 (主席)

方合英先生

湯世生先生

曾璟璇女士

楊毓先生

註冊辦事處

香港德輔道中61至65號

電話：(852) 3603 6633

傳真：(852) 3603 4000

www.cncbinternational.com

核數師

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

Board of Directors

Chairman

Mr. YANG Yu

Executive Directors

Mr. BI Mingqiang (President & Chief Executive Officer)

Mrs. KAN NG Chau Yuk Helen (Alternate Chief Executive Officer)

Mr. BAI Lijun (Alternate Chief Executive Officer)

Mr. TANG Nai Pan (Alternate Chief Executive Officer)

Non-executive Directors

Mr. FANG Heying

Mr. GUO Danghuai

Mr. HU Gang

Independent Non-executive Directors

Ms. LI Shuk Yin Edwina

Mr. TANG Shisheng

Ms. TSANG King Suen Katherine

Mr. WANG Guoliang

Mr. WU Jiesi

Board Committees

Audit Committee

Mr. WANG Guoliang (Chairman)

Mr. GUO Danghuai

Ms. LI Shuk Yin Edwina

Mr. WU Jiesi

Credit & Risk Management Committee

Ms. TSANG King Suen Katherine (Chairman)

Mr. BI Mingqiang

Mr. HU Gang

Mr. TANG Shisheng

Mr. WANG Guoliang

Nomination Committee

Mr. WU Jiesi (Chairman)

Mr. FANG Heying

Mr. TANG Shisheng

Ms. TSANG King Suen Katherine

Mr. YANG Yu

Remuneration Committee

Mr. WU Jiesi (Chairman)

Mr. FANG Heying

Mr. TANG Shisheng

Ms. TSANG King Suen Katherine

Mr. YANG Yu

Registered Office

61-65 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 3603 6633

Fax: (852) 3603 4000

www.cncbinternational.com

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers

董事會報告書

董事會謹將截至2020年12月31日止年度的報告書及經審核財務報表呈覽。

主要營業地址

中信銀行（國際）有限公司（「本行」）為於香港註冊成立的持牌銀行，並以香港為辦事處所在地，其註冊辦事處位於香港德輔道中61至65號。在香港以外，本行在澳門、新加坡、紐約及洛杉磯均設有分行。

主要業務

本行和各附屬公司（「本集團」）的主要業務是在香港提供一般銀行及相關金融服務。本行各主要附屬公司於2020年12月31日的詳情載於財務報表附註23內。

業務審視

有關對本集團業務的中肯審視（包括運用財務關鍵主要指標進行的分析）、對本集團面對的主要風險及不明朗因素的描述、在2020年財政年度終結後發生並對本集團有影響的重大事件的詳情、本集團業務相當可能有的未來發展的揭示、對本集團的環境政策和表現及遵守對本集團有重大影響的有關法律和規例的討論，以及本集團與其僱員、顧客、供應商及其他人士的重要關係（此等關係對本集團有重大影響）的說明，已載於本年報的「財務概況」、「行政總裁報告」、「2020業務回顧」、「財務報表附註」和「企業管治及其他資料」幾節中。上述幾節乃本報告書的一部分。

財務報表

本集團截至2020年12月31日止年度的溢利載於第59頁的綜合收益表內。

股息

董事會不建議派發截至2020年12月31日止年度之任何股息（2019年：無）。

Report of the Directors

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal Place of Business

China CITIC Bank International Limited (the “Bank”) is a licensed bank incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office at 61-65 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. Outside of Hong Kong, the Bank has branches operating in Macau, Singapore, New York and Los Angeles.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are the provision of general banking and related financial services, primarily in Hong Kong. Particulars of the Bank's principal subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 are set out in note 23 to the financial statements.

Business Review

A fair review of the Group's business (including an analysis using financial key performance indicators), a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group, particulars of important events affecting the Group that have occurred since the end of 2020, an indication of likely future development in the Group's business, a discussion on the Group's environmental policies and performance as well as its compliance with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on it, and an account of the Group's key relationships with its employees, customers, suppliers and others that have a significant impact on it can be found in “Financial Performance”, “Report of the Chief Executive Officer”, “2020 Review of Operations”, “Notes to the Financial Statements” and “Corporate Governance and Other Information” sections. The above sections form part of this report.

Financial Statements

The consolidated profit of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out in the consolidated income statement on page 59.

Dividend

The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

股本

本行於本年度內未有發行任何股份（2019年：無）。

債務工具發行

本行於本年度內並無發行任何債券（2019年：本行於2019年2月，發行500,000,000美元的《巴塞爾協定三》次級債券，以增強本行的資本狀況及加強本行的競爭力，為業務可持續發展奠定堅實基礎）。有關本行發行的債券詳情載於財務報表附註32和34。

股票掛鈎協議

本行於截至2020年12月31日止年度，並無訂立任何股票掛鈎協議（2019年：無）。

董事

(a) 本行董事

截至本報告書日期止，本行董事會成員如下：

董事長

楊毓先生（於2020年8月26日獲委任為董事，並於2020年9月22日獲推選為董事長）

執行董事

畢明強先生（行長兼行政總裁）

簡吳秋玉女士（替任行政總裁）

柏立軍先生（替任行政總裁）

鄧翥斌先生（替任行政總裁）（於2020年3月20日獲委任）

非執行董事

方合英先生

郭黨懷先生（於2020年4月9日獲委任）

胡罡先生（於2021年3月4日獲委任）

獨立非執行董事

李淑賢女士

湯世生先生

曾璟璇女士

王國樑先生

武捷思先生

Share Capital

The Bank did not issue any shares during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

Debentures Issued

The Bank did not issue any debentures for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: The Bank issued USD500,000,000 Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Subordinated Notes in February 2019 so as to enhance the Bank's capital position and reinforce the Bank's competitiveness towards building a solid foundation for business sustainability). Details of the debentures issued by the Bank are set out in notes 32 and 34 of the financial statements.

Equity-Linked Agreements

The Bank did not enter into any equity-linked agreement during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

Directors

(a) Directors of the Bank

As at the date of this report, the Board of Directors of the Bank comprises:

Chairman

Mr. YANG Yu (appointed as Director on 26 August 2020 and elected as Chairman on 22 September 2020)

Executive Directors

Mr. BI Mingqiang (President & Chief Executive Officer)

Mrs. KAN NG Chau Yuk Helen (Alternate Chief Executive Officer)

Mr. BAI Lijun (Alternate Chief Executive Officer)

Mr. TANG Nai Pan (Alternate Chief Executive Officer) (appointed on 20 March 2020)

Non-executive Directors

Mr. FANG Heying

Mr. GUO Danghuai (appointed on 9 April 2020)

Mr. HU Gang (appointed on 4 March 2021)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Ms. LI Shuk Yin Edwina

Mr. TANG Shisheng

Ms. TSANG King Suen Katherine

Mr. WANG Guoliang

Mr. WU Jiesi

根據本行的公司組織章程細則第105條，所有現任董事須在下屆股東周年大會上依章告退，並可膺選連任。

(b) 本行附屬公司董事

截至2020年12月31日止年度內及截至本報告書日期止，本行董事畢明強先生、簡吳秋玉女士、柏立軍先生和鄧肅斌先生，亦擔任本行若干附屬公司的董事。

截至2020年12月31日止年度內及截至本報告書日期止，本行附屬公司的其他董事包括：蔡詠贊先生、蔡玉玲女士、葛丹平女士、簡應添先生、鄭寶賢先生、凌濤濤女士、呂向榮先生、麥傑良先生、龐家任先生、索緒權先生、譚日恭先生、黃文健先生、胡君博先生、邱慧敏女士、張納新先生和朱寧先生。謝俊翔先生及邱泉先生曾任本行附屬公司董事，並已於本年度內離任。

董事權益

本行、其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司於年終時或本年度內任何時間，概無訂立任何就本行的業務而言屬重大，而本行董事及其關連方亦直接或間接享有重大權益的交易、安排或合約。

本行、其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司均沒有在本年度內任何時間或年終時訂立任何安排，致使本行董事可透過收購本行或任何其他法人公司的股份或債券而獲益。

管理合約

於本年度內，並無訂立與本行全部或任何重大部分業務的管理及行政相關的合約。

獲准許的彌償條文

截至2020年12月31日止年度內及截至本報告書日期止，獲准許的彌償條文維持有效並惠及本行董事。

In accordance with Article 105 of the Bank's Articles of Association, all present Directors shall retire from office by rotation at the next Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

(b) Directors of the Bank's subsidiaries

During the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report, Mr. BI Mingqiang, Mrs. KAN NG Chau Yuk Helen, Mr. BAI Lijun and Mr. TANG Nai Pan, who are Directors of the Bank, are also directors of certain subsidiaries of the Bank.

Other directors of the Bank's subsidiaries during the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report include Mr. CHOI Wing Tsan Varden, Ms. CHOI Yuk Ling, Ms. GE Danping, Mr. KAN Ying Tim, Mr. KWONG Po Yin Patrick, Ms. LING Taotao, Mr. LYU Xiangrong, Mr. MAK Kit Leung Mathew, Mr. PANG Jiaren, Mr. SUO Xuquan, Mr. TAM Yat Kung, Mr. WONG Man Kin Jack, Mr. WOO Kwan Pok Alvin, Ms. YAU Wai Man Christine, Mr. ZHANG Naxin and Mr. ZHU Ning. Mr. CHIA Choon Siang and Mr. QIU Quan had been directors of the Bank's subsidiaries and have resigned during the year.

Directors' Interests

No transaction, arrangement and contract of significance in relation to the Bank's business to which the Bank, or any of its holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a Director of the Bank and the Director's connected party had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

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

Management Contracts

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

Permitted Indemnity Provision

During the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report, a permitted indemnity provision for the benefit of the Directors of the Bank is in force.

遵守銀行業（披露）規則

截至2020年12月31日止年度的財務報表，已符合《銀行業（披露）規則》內有關的披露條例。

核數師

本行截至2020年12月31日止年度之財務報表由羅兵咸永道會計師事務所審核，其任期於即將舉行的股東周年大會結束時屆滿，但已表示願意留任。

承董事會命
畢明強
董事

香港，2021年3月24日

Compliance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 have complied with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

Auditor

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers who retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment as auditor of the Bank upon expiration of its current term of office at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board
BI Mingqiang
Director

Hong Kong, 24 March 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of China CITIC Bank International Limited

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of China CITIC Bank International Limited (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 59 to 207, which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSA") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matter identified in our audit related to expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers.

獨立核數師報告

致中信銀行（國際）有限公司成員
（於香港註冊成立的有限公司）

審計意見

我們已審計的內容

中信銀行（國際）有限公司（以下簡稱「貴行」）及其附屬公司（以下統稱「貴集團」）列載於第59至207頁的綜合財務報表，包括：

- 於2020年12月31日的綜合財務狀況表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合收益表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合全面收益表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合權益變動表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合現金流量表及
- 綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們的意見

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了 貴集團於2020年12月31日的綜合財務狀況及其截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》妥為擬備。

審計意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

獨立性

根據香港會計師公會頒布的《專業會計師道德守則》（以下簡稱「守則」），我們獨立於 貴集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。

關鍵審計事項

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

我們在審計中識別的關鍵審計事項是關於客戶貸款及墊款的預期信用損失。

Key Audit Matters *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2020, the Group recorded total gross loans and advances to customers of HK\$220,096 million and expected credit losses ("ECL") on loans and advances to customers of HK\$2,440 million, of which HK\$589 million, HK\$578 million and HK\$1,274 million as Stages 1, 2 and 3 allowances respectively. Refer to notes 20(a) and (c), and 39(a) to the consolidated financial statements for details.

The estimation of ECL on the Group's loans and advances to customers is considered a key audit matter as it is inherently complex and is subject to a high degree of estimation uncertainty.

For loans and advances in Stages 1 and 2, the Group assesses ECL by using risk parameter modelling methodologies based on internal and external data and application of significant judgements and assumptions. These include the Group's actual historic experience of correlations between defaults and macroeconomic variables, customer's creditworthiness and forecasts of macroeconomic scenarios and weightings applied to such scenarios.

The COVID-19 pandemic and global geopolitical tensions have posted additional challenges to management in estimating the current year's ECL, in particular in relation to the judgements and assumptions regarding the impact of the pandemic and geopolitical dynamics on customers' creditworthiness, as well as the mitigating effects of various economic support and relief measures put in place by public authorities and the banking sector in deriving forward looking information. Such information impact the assessment of whether loans and advances have experienced a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") which impacts the calculation of ECL.

Management make judgements in updating the various ECL model inputs such as the credit rating of customers and variables used in macroeconomic forecast scenarios. Correlations between defaults and macroeconomic variables have also been reassessed by management to ensure their continued appropriateness and applicability for estimating ECL as part of the ECL model governance process.

In assessing the ECL for loans and advances in Stage 3, which are regarded as impaired, the significant judgements and assumptions applied relate to estimating the timing and amount of recoverable cash flows under a range of probable scenarios determined based on available information.

The inherent limitations in estimation and modelling methodologies, together with the application of the abovementioned judgements and assumptions, result in a high degree of estimation uncertainty and can lead to a wide range of possible ECL outcomes.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We obtained an understanding of management's processes and internal controls over determination of ECL on loans and advances to customers in order to assess the risk of estimation uncertainty and identify the likely sources of material misstatement for ECL. In assessing risk of estimation uncertainty, we have taken into account inherent risk factors such as complexity of ECL methodologies adopted, judgements and assumptions applied, and susceptibility of the ECL outcome to management bias or fraud.

In response to risks assessed and likely sources of material misstatements identified, we have performed a combination of test of controls and substantive procedures as part of our audit. These include:

- Assessing the operating effectiveness of credit risk monitoring controls exercised by management, such as periodic and ad hoc credit reviews, thematic portfolio reviews and early alert mechanisms.
- Testing the control procedures on assigning the internal credit ratings and assessing whether and how management has taken into account the impact of COVID-19 and other macroeconomic events in evaluating a customer's creditworthiness.

關鍵審計事項 (續)

截至2020年12月31日，貴集團之客戶貸款及墊款共計港幣2,200.96億元，並已就此計提預期信用損失準備港幣24.40億元，其中第一階段、第二階段及第三階段的預期信用損失準備分別為港幣5.89億元、港幣5.78億元及港幣12.74億元。詳情請參閱綜合財務報表附註20(a)、(c)及39(a)。

由於貴集團對客戶貸款及墊款作出預期信用損失的估計存在固有複雜性，且其估計存在高度不確定性，故將其視為關鍵審計事項。

貴集團對第一階段和第二階段的貸款及墊款採用風險參數模型方法評估其預期信用損失，該等方法建基於內外部數據及應用重要的判斷和假設，其中包括貴集團對違約與宏觀經濟變量之間相關性的實際歷史經驗、客戶信譽以及就宏觀經濟場景和應用在該等場景的權重作出的預測。

新冠肺炎疫情和全球地緣政治緊張局勢對管理層就本年度的預期信用損失估計帶來了額外挑戰，特別是有關疫情和地緣政治變動對客戶信譽度的影響，以及於制定前瞻性信息時，由政府機關和銀行業界提供的各種經濟支援和紓困措施所帶來的緩和作用。該等信息會影響對客戶貸款及墊款的信貸風險是否顯著增加的評估，從而影響預期信用損失的計算。

在更新各項預期信用損失模型的輸入參數時均牽涉到管理層判斷，例如對客戶的內部信用評級、宏觀經濟預測場景中使用的變量及其在本年度預期信用損失估計中的相關權重。作為預期信用損失模型管控流程的一部分，管理層亦已重新評估了對違約與宏觀經濟變量之間的相關性，以確保其繼續適用於估計預期信用損失。

在評估被視為已減值的第三階段貸款及墊款的預期信用損失時，所運用的重要判斷和假設涉及與在一系列不同可能性的場景下，根據可用信息對貸款及墊款的可收回現金流量的時間和金額的估計。

由於所有估計和模型方法以及上述判斷和假設在運用時均存在固有局限性，因此預期信用損失的估計存在高度不確定性，並會引致預期信用損失出現大範圍的可能結果。

我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

我們獲得了對管理層就確定客戶貸款及墊款的預期信用損失所採取的程序和內部控制的了解，以評估估計不確定性的風險，並識別可能導致預期信用損失出現重大錯誤陳述的來源。在評估估計不確定性的風險時，我們考慮了所用預期信用損失方法的複雜性、判斷和假設的應用以及預期信用損失的結果可能受管理層偏見或欺詐影響等固有風險因素。

為應對已評估的風險和已識別重大錯誤陳述的可能來源，我們在審計過程中執行了一系列控制測試和實質性程序，包括：

- 評估管理層採取的信用風險監控控制的運行有效性，例如定期和不定期信用審查、主題貸款組合審查和早期預警機制等。
- 測試內部信用評級分配管控程序，以及評估管理層在評價客戶信譽時是否已考慮和如何考慮新冠肺炎疫情和其他宏觀經濟活動的影響。

Key Audit Matters *(continued)*

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter *(continued)*

- Independently reviewing and challenging the internal credit ratings for a sample of loan exposures as at 31 December 2020.
- Reviewing the results of management's ECL model validation and back-testing, with a particular focus on assessing the appropriateness of ECL model methodologies and key assumptions applied to default definition, SICR determination and forward looking elements in light of current economic conditions.
- Assessing the changes to ECL model methodologies made during the year for compliance with requirements of HKFRS 9.
- For forward-looking elements, we evaluated the reasonableness and supportability of macroeconomic forecast scenarios and their weightings taking into account the risk profile of the loan portfolio and publicly available information.
- For a sample of significant Stage 3 exposures, we assessed the supportability of management's future cash flow estimates based on financial information of borrowers, collateral valuations and information on other available sources of recovery.
- Testing management's controls over input of critical data elements of the ECL model, user access and interface of critical data from source systems to the ECL models, and independently tracing data relating to key ECL model judgements and assumptions to relevant source systems and documentation.

We have assessed management's governance and controls over determination and approval of key ECL model judgements (e.g. macroeconomic forecasts and scenario weightings, recoverable cash-flows and recovery scenarios on impaired loans, etc.) and the ECL outcome. We also assessed the governance process over ECL related disclosures and evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

關鍵審計事項 (續)

我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項 (續)

- 獨立審查和質疑截至2020年12月31日的貸款敞口樣本的內部信用評級。
- 審查管理層對預期信用損失模型的驗證和回溯測試的結果，重點評估預期信用損失模型方法和關鍵假設的持續適當性，包括違約定義、信貸風險顯著增加的確定，以及納入在考慮當前的經濟狀況下的前瞻性元素。
- 評估年內預期信用損失模型方法的變更是否符合《香港財務報告準則第9號》的規定。
- 就前瞻性元素而言，我們在考慮貸款組合的風險狀況和公開市場信息的情況下評估了宏觀經濟預測情景和情景權重的合理性和可支持性。
- 針對第三階段重大風險的樣本，我們基於借款人的財務信息、抵押品的估值以及其他可用於收回貸款來源的有關信息，對管理層估算的未來現金流量進行了評估。
- 測試管理層對預期信用損失模型關鍵數據元素輸入、用戶訪問和從源系統到預期信用損失模型的接口的控制並抽樣獨立追蹤與預期信用損失模型判斷和假設相關的關鍵數據至相關源系統中，並與其源文件核對。

我們評估了管理層就預期信用損失模型關鍵判斷（包括宏觀經濟預測和場景權重、減值貸款的可收回現金流量和收回情景等）的確定和審批及預期信用損失結果所實行的管治和控制。我們還評估了針對預期信用損失有關披露的管治流程，並根據適用的財務報告框架評估了此等披露在綜合財務報表中是否充分。

其他信息

貴行董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括年報內的所有信息，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors and Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

The Audit Committee of the Group assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

董事及審計委員會就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

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

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

貴集團的審計委員會協助董事履行監督 貴集團財務報告過程的職責。

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們僅按照香港《公司條例》第405條向 閣下（作為整體）報告我們的意見，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或滙總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ms. Lam Hung.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 24 March 2021

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責 貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

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

我們還向審計委員會提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，用以消除對獨立性產生威脅的行動或採取的防範措施。

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

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是林虹女士。

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

執業會計師

香港，2021年3月24日

綜合收益表

截至2020年12月31日止年度
(以港幣為單位)

Consolidated Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
利息收入	Interest income	4(a)	9,038,772	12,164,025
利息支出	Interest expense	4(b)	(3,852,587)	(5,821,254)
淨利息收入	Net interest income		5,186,185	6,342,771
費用及佣金收入	Fee and commission income		1,401,025	1,515,893
費用及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense		(139,207)	(115,025)
淨費用及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	5	1,261,818	1,400,868
淨交易收入	Net trading income	6	905,560	600,953
淨對沖損失	Net hedging loss	7	(1,313)	(2,492)
出售以公允價值計入其他全面收益 的金融資產淨損失	Net loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(33,428)	(21,940)
其他經營收入	Other operating income	9	36,805	31,094
經營收入	Operating income		7,355,627	8,351,254
經營支出	Operating expenses	10	(3,661,798)	(3,696,362)
扣除減值準備前的經營溢利	Operating profit before impairment		3,693,829	4,654,892
金融資產預期信貸損失	Expected credit losses on financial assets	12	(2,356,656)	(1,216,032)
其他資產減值損失轉回／(提撥)	Impairment losses reversed/(charged) on other assets		4,176	(51,711)
減值損失	Impairment losses		(2,352,480)	(1,267,743)
經營溢利	Operating profit		1,341,349	3,387,149
出售物業及設備 及無形資產淨損失	Net loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets		(961)	(2,787)
投資物業重估損失	Revaluation loss on investment properties	24	(34,300)	(1,459)
應佔聯營企業收益	Share of profit of associates	8	–	841
出售聯營企業收益	Gain on disposal of interest in associates	8	–	9,226
贖回部分債務資本損失	Loss on partial redemption of loan capital	32	–	(58,995)
稅前溢利	Profit before taxation		1,306,088	3,333,975
所得稅	Income tax	13	(150,271)	(523,674)
本年度溢利	Profit for the year		1,155,817	2,810,301
歸屬於股東的溢利	Profit attributable to shareholders		1,155,817	2,810,301

第64頁到第207頁的附註屬本財務報表一部份。

The notes on pages 64 to 207 form part of these financial statements.

綜合全面收益表

截至2020年12月31日止年度
(以港幣為單位)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
	附註 Note		
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	1,155,817	2,810,301
本年度其他全面收益／(損失)	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	14	
當滿足特定條件時，其後可能重新分類至綜合收益表的項目：	Items that will be reclassified subsequently to consolidated income statement when specific conditions are met		
換算海外企業的財務報表的匯兌差額	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	98,906	(32,073)
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
– 債務工具的公允價值變動	– change in the fair value of debt instruments	228,445	743,630
– 出售時轉至收益表	– transfer to income statement on disposal	33,428	21,940
– 與上述有關的遞延稅項	– deferred tax related to the above	(42,036)	(126,372)
– 減值準備時轉至收益表	– transfer to income statement on impairment	22,853	(75,490)
		242,690	563,708
其後不會重新分類至綜合收益表的項目：	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to consolidated income statement		
物業重估儲備	Property revaluation reserve		
– 其他物業重新分類至投資物業時產生的重估盈餘	– surplus on revaluation of other premises upon reclassification to investment properties	58,686	–
– 出售時轉至遞延稅項	– transfer to deferred tax on disposal	–	10
		58,686	10
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
– 股權工具的公允價值變動	– change in the fair value of equity instruments	1,686	12,551
– 與上述有關的遞延稅項	– deferred tax related to the above	(278)	(2,071)
		1,408	10,480
本年度其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income for the year	401,690	542,125
本年度全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	1,557,507	3,352,426
歸屬於股東的全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	1,557,507	3,352,426

第64頁到第207頁的附註屬本財務報表一部份。

The notes on pages 64 to 207 form part of these financial statements.

綜合財務狀況表

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

於2020年12月31日
(以港幣為單位)

At 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000	
資產	ASSETS			
現金及在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的結存	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	16	32,783,916	26,005,564
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	17	28,969,830	54,468,897
以公允價值計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18(a)	2,649,076	1,908,370
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	19	14,378,601	6,283,608
客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項	Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	20	226,789,958	193,572,226
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	84,950,868	76,668,300
攤餘成本投資	Amortised cost investments	22	48,493	–
物業及設備	Property and equipment	24		
– 投資物業	– Investment properties		254,830	229,130
– 其他物業和設備	– Other premises and equipment		511,806	499,033
使用權資產	Right-of-use assets	25	696,653	679,507
無形資產	Intangible assets	26	635,101	584,809
可收回稅項	Tax recoverable	30(a)	55,449	6,842
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	30(b)	174,107	315,216
資產總額	Total Assets		392,898,688	361,221,502
負債及權益	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
負債	Liabilities			
銀行及其他金融機構的存款及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions		5,326,408	7,121,633
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	27	309,877,016	276,872,680
以公允價值計入損益的金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	18(b)	290,185	146,500
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	19	15,160,283	6,363,156
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	28	–	3,112,919
已發行債務證券	Debt securities issued	29	–	3,346,067
本期稅項負債	Current tax liabilities	30(a)	19,656	705,837
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	30(b)	904	2,191
其他負債	Other liabilities	31	10,078,174	10,155,293
租賃負債	Lease liabilities		722,894	695,870
債務資本	Loan capital	32	3,855,374	6,249,182
負債總額	Total Liabilities		345,330,894	314,771,328
權益	Equity			
股本	Share capital	33(a)	18,404,013	18,404,013
儲備	Reserves		21,393,369	20,275,749
股東權益總額	Total shareholders' equity		39,797,382	38,679,762
其他權益工具	Other equity instruments	34	7,770,412	7,770,412
權益總額	Total Equity		47,567,794	46,450,174
權益及負債總額	Total Equity and Liabilities		392,898,688	361,221,502

董事會於2021年3月24日核准並授權發佈。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2021.

畢明強

BI Mingqiang

執行董事、行長兼行政總裁

Executive Director, President and
Chief Executive Officer

簡吳秋玉

KAN NG Chau Yuk Helen

執行董事兼替任行政總裁

Executive Director and
Alternate Chief Executive Officer

第64頁到第207頁的附註屬本財務報表一部份。

The notes on pages 64 to 207 form part of these financial statements.

綜合權益變動表

截至2020年12月31日止年度
(以港幣為單位)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		股本	資本儲備	一般儲備	匯兌差額 儲備	物業重估 儲備	投資重估 儲備	法定盈餘 公積	法定一般 儲備	保留溢利	儲備總額	其他權益工具 (附註34)	權益總額
		Share capital	Capital reserve	General reserve	Exchange differences reserve	Property revaluation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Statutory reserve	Regulatory general reserve	Retained profits	Total reserves	Other equity instruments (note 34)	Total equity
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	18,404,013	6,589	100,000	(95,558)	76,245	348,922	59,162	149,500	19,630,889	20,275,749	7,770,412	46,450,174
截至2020年的權益變動：	Changes in equity for 2020:												
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,155,817	1,155,817	-	1,155,817
本年度其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	98,906	58,686	244,098	-	-	-	401,690	-	401,690
本年度全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	98,906	58,686	244,098	-	-	1,155,817	1,557,507	-	1,557,507
轉自保留溢利	Transfer from retained profits	-	-	-	-	-	-	946	-	(440,833)	(439,887)	439,887	-
支付額外一級資本證券票息	Distribution payment for Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities ("AT1 Capital Securities")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(439,887)	(439,887)
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	18,404,013	6,589	100,000	3,348	134,931	593,020	60,108	149,500	20,345,873	21,393,369	7,770,412	47,567,794
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	18,404,013	6,589	100,000	(63,485)	76,300	(225,266)	58,073	149,500	17,394,773	17,496,484	10,080,580	45,981,077
截至2019年的權益變動：	Changes in equity for 2019:												
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,810,301	2,810,301	-	2,810,301
本年度其他全面收益/(損失)	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(32,073)	10	574,188	-	-	-	542,125	-	542,125
本年度全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(32,073)	10	574,188	-	-	2,810,301	3,352,426	-	3,352,426
出售物業時轉自重估儲備	Release of reserve upon disposal of property	-	-	-	-	(65)	-	-	-	65	-	-	-
轉自保留溢利	Transfer from retained profits	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,089	-	(531,589)	(530,500)	530,500	-
支付額外一級資本證券票息	Distribution payment for AT1 Capital Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(530,500)	(530,500)
贖回額外一級資本證券	Redemption of AT1 Capital Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,661)	(42,661)	(2,310,168)	(2,352,829)
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	18,404,013	6,589	100,000	(95,558)	76,245	348,922	59,162	149,500	19,630,889	20,275,749	7,770,412	46,450,174

第64頁到第207頁的附註屬本財務報表一部份。

The notes on pages 64 to 207 form part of these financial statements.

綜合現金流量表

截至2020年12月31日止年度
(以港幣為單位)

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
(用於)／來自經營業務的現金淨額	Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities	35(a)	(6,127,485)	2,638,526
來自／(用於)投資業務的現金額	Cash flow generated from/(used in) investing activities			
已收權益證券股息	Dividends received from equity securities		4,330	4,630
購入物業及設備及無形資產	Purchase of property and equipment and intangible assets		(385,507)	(222,684)
出售物業及設備所得款項	Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		26	9,192
出售聯營企業所得款項	Proceeds from disposal of interest in associates		–	362,218
(用於)／來自投資業務的現金淨額	Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(381,151)	153,356
來自／(用於)融資業務的現金額	Cash flow generated from/(used in) financing activities			
發行債務資本所得款項	Proceeds from loan capital issued		–	3,908,552
支付贖回已發行債務證券款項	Payment for redemption of debt securities issued		(3,252,833)	–
支付贖回債務資本款項	Payment for redemption of loan capital		(2,359,017)	(3,960,618)
支付贖回額外一級資本證券款項	Payment for redemption of AT1 Capital Securities		–	(2,358,567)
支付額外一級資本證券票息	Distribution paid on AT1 Capital Securities		(439,887)	(530,500)
支付租賃負債款項	Payment of lease liabilities		(313,626)	(312,213)
支付已發行債務證券利息	Interest paid on debt securities issued		(59,195)	(149,655)
支付債務資本利息	Interest paid on loan capital		(256,137)	(324,550)
用於融資業務的現金淨額	Net cash used in financing activities		(6,680,695)	(3,727,551)
現金及現金等值淨額減少	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(13,189,331)	(935,669)
於1月1日的現金及現金等值項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		90,903,199	92,228,603
現金及現金等值項目的匯率變動	Exchange differences in respect of cash and cash equivalents		591,181	(389,735)
於12月31日的現金及現金等值項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	35(b)	78,305,049	90,903,199

財務報表附註

(除特別列明外，均以港幣為單位)

1 編製基礎

中信銀行(國際)有限公司(「本行」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「本集團」)的主要業務是提供銀行及相關金融服務。這些業務對本集團的業績或資產及負債具有重大影響。

中信銀行(國際)有限公司為於香港註冊成立的持牌銀行，並以香港為辦事處所在地，其註冊辦事處位於香港德輔道中61-65號。

(a) 合規聲明

本綜合財務報表是根據香港會計師公會頒佈，所有適用的《香港財務報告準則》(包括所有適用的個別香港財務報告準則、《香港會計準則》及詮釋)、香港一般採用的會計原則編製而成。本集團採納的主要會計政策簡列於附註2。

香港會計師公會頒佈數項新增及經修訂的香港財務報告準則，並可於本年度本集團及本行的會計期首次生效或被提早採納。在與本集團有關的範圍內初次應用這些新訂的準則所引致當前和以往會計期間的會計政策變更，已於本財務報表內反映，有關資料載列於附註2.1。

(b) 財務報表編製基礎

除了以下資產與負債項目以公允價值列賬外，編製財務報表時是以歷史成本作為計量基礎。有關詳情已載列於下列會計政策：

- 劃歸為以公允價值計入損益的金融資產、以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產(參閱附註2.2(d)(iv), (v)及(vi))或衍生金融工具(參閱附註2.2(i))
- 投資物業(參閱附註2.2(j))。

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 Basis of preparation

The principal activities of China CITIC Bank International Limited ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), which materially affect the results or comprise the assets and liabilities of the Group, are the provision of banking and related financial services.

China CITIC Bank International Limited is a licensed bank incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong, and has its registered office at 61-65 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs"), Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out in Note 2.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group and the Bank. Note 2.1 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from the initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Group for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the historical cost basis, except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below:

- financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss, at fair value through other comprehensive income (see note 2.2(d)(iv), (v) and (vi)) or derivatives (see note 2.2(i))
- investment properties (see note 2.2(j)).

1 編製基礎 (續)

(b) 財務報表編製基礎 (續)

管理層在按照香港財務報告準則編製綜合財務報表時，需要對會計政策的應用和資產及負債、收入及支出的匯報數額等作判斷、估計及假設從而影響政策實施及資產和負債、及收入與支出之呈報金額。有關估計及假設乃按在既定情況下可合理地相信，根據過往之經驗及其他因素，作出判斷那些未能從其他來源確定的資產及負債的賬面值。實際結果可能與此等估計不盡相同。

估計及相關假設會持續作出檢討。如果修訂僅影響該期間，或在修訂期間和未來期間（如果修訂影響當前和未來期間），則會計估計的修訂在修訂估計的期間確認。

管理層在應用香港財務報告準則時作出的判斷對財務報表有重大影響，關於估計的主要來源的不確定性之討論請參閱附註3。

(c) 本集團已採納的新訂及修訂準則

於2020年12月31日止年度，本集團因採用了《香港財務報告準則》第16號「租賃」，而改變其相關會計政策。採納《香港財務報告準則》第16號及有關新訂會計政策之影響於以下附註2.1披露。

(d) 已頒佈但本集團未採納的準則的影響

香港會計師公會已頒佈若干非於2020年12月31日報告期間強制執行且本集團尚未在本綜合財務報表內提早採納的新準則和詮釋。本集團正在評估這些修訂，新標準及詮釋在初次應用期間的影響。在本年終報告時期，並沒有其他未生效的準則預計會在當前或未來報告期間以及可預見的未來交易中對本集團產生重大影響。

1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires that management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have a significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 3.

(c) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group had to change its accounting policies as a result of adopting the amendment to HKFRS 16, Leases, which impact of the adoption is disclosed in note 2.1 below.

(d) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far there are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2 主要會計政策

這些綜合財務報表編製採用的主要會計政策載列如下。除非另有說明，這些政策適用於所有的年份。

2.1 採納《香港財務報告準則》第16號引致會計政策的修訂

香港會計師公會於2020年6月頒佈了《與香港財務報告準則第16號租賃有關新型冠狀病毒的租金減免修正案》(《香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂本》)，承租人可於2020年6月1日或之後開始的年度報告期間採用並允許提前應用。《香港財務報告準則》第16號的修訂本為租賃人提供一項與新型冠狀病毒相關的租金優惠的實用權宜，並需評估新型冠狀病毒是否直接導致這種減免並且必須滿足某些特定條件的情況下才適用的可行權宜方法。本集團已評估有關《香港財務報告準則》第16號之修訂的影響，到目前為止，得出的結論是預期本集團在當前或未來報告期內不會對本集團的財務業績產生重大影響。

2.2 主要會計政策概要

(a) 收入確認

收入按已收或應收價款的公允價值釐定。收入是在經濟效益很可能會流入本集團，以及能夠可靠地計量收入和成本(如適用)時，根據下列方法在收益表內確認：

(i) 利息收入

所有計息金融工具的利息收入均使用實際利率法以應計基礎在收益表內確認。實際利率法用於確認那些未分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融工具的利息收入。

2 Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been continuously applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Changes in accounting policies on the adoption of an amendment to HKFRS 16 Leases

The HKICPA issued "COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment to HKFRS 16 Leases" (the "Amendment to HKFRS 16") in June 2020 and a lessee shall apply that amendment for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. The Amendment to HKFRS 16 provides leases with a practical expedient for COVID-19-related rent concessions which can only be applied if such concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and also certain conditions must be met. The Group has made an assessment on the impact of the Amendment to HKFRS 16, and so far concluded that it is not expected to have any material impact on the Group's financial performance in the current or future reporting periods.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the income statement as follows:

(i) Interest income

Interest income for all interest-bearing financial instruments is recognised in the income statement on an accruals basis. Effective interest method is used for recognising interest income on those financial instruments that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(a) 收入確認 (續)

(i) 利息收入 (續)

實際利率法是計算金融資產的攤銷成本及分配有關期間的利息收入的方法。按照金融資產的賬面淨值折讓未來於金融工具預計有效年期或(如適用)較短期間內估計付出或取得的現金值時，所用比率即為實際利率。本集團在計算實際利率時對現金流量作出估計，並且已考慮金融工具的所有合約條款(如提前還款、認購及類似期權)，惟並無考慮未來信貸損失。合約訂約方付出或收取的所有費用(為實際利率的一部份)、交易成本及所有其他溢價或折讓，均在計算之列。因住宅物業按揭貸款所支出的現金回贈會被資本化及按其估計期限於損益表內攤銷。

減值貸款的利息是用以折算未來現金流之利率來確認，以達致計量減值損失。

(ii) 費用及佣金收入

費用及佣金收入在提供相應服務時確認，但如費用是為彌補持續為客戶提供服務或承受風險的成本而收取，或費用屬於利息性質則除外。在這些情況下，費用在產生成本或承受風險的會計期間確認為收入，或視作利息收入。

因本集團創造或購入金融資產而產生之始創或承擔服務費的收入／支出須根據有效利率遞延及確認。如預計承擔不會引致提取貸款，該服務費需按承擔期限以直線法確認為收入。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Revenue recognition (continued)

(i) Interest income (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Cash rebates granted in relation to residential mortgage loans are capitalised and amortised to the income statement over their expected life.

Interest on impaired loans is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(ii) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is recognised when the corresponding service is provided, except where the fee is charged to cover the costs of a continuing service to, or risk borne for, the customer, or is interest in nature. In these cases, the fee is recognised as income in the accounting period in which the cost or risk is incurred and is accounted for as interest income.

Origination or commitment fees received/paid by the Group which result in the creation or acquisition of a financial asset are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(a) 收入確認 (續)

(iii) 融資租賃及分期付款合約的財務收入

融資租賃及分期付款的隱含財務收入按租賃年期確認為利息收入，以令每個會計期間剩餘的淨投資回報率大致上相同。因購併融資租賃及分期付款合約而付交易商之佣金，已包含於資產的賬面值及於租賃期內攤銷併入收益表，作為對利息收入的調整。

(iv) 經營租賃的租金收入

經營租賃的租金收入會按租賃年期，以等額分期確認為收益表內。經營租賃協議所涉及的激勵措施均在收益表內確認為租賃淨收款總額的組成部分。

(v) 股息收入

非上市投資股息收入在股東收取權被確立時才予以確認。上市投資股息收入則在該投資的股價除息時才被確認。

(b) 附屬公司

附屬公司是指受本集團控制的實體。當本集團控制實體時，本集團因參與實體、披露及有權利取得實體的浮動回報，並且有能力行使權力以影響實體的回報。在評估本集團是否具有權力時，只有基本權利(由本集團及其他人士持有)會被考慮。

於附屬公司的投資由控制權開始生效當日起在綜合財務報表中綜合計算，直至控制權終止期間為止。集團內部的結餘、交易及現金流量，及任何集團內部交易所產生的未實現溢利均於編製綜合財務報表時悉數抵銷。除有證據顯示已出現減值的部份外，集團內部交易產生的未實現損失的攤銷方法與未實現收益相同。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Revenue recognition (continued)

(iii) Finance income from finance lease and hire purchase contract

Finance income implicit in the finance lease and hire purchase payments is recognised as interest income over the period of the leases so as to produce an approximately constant periodic rate of return on the outstanding net investment in the leases for each accounting period. Commission paid to dealers for the acquisition of finance lease loans or hire purchase contracts is included in the carrying value of the assets and amortised to the income statement over the expected life of the lease as an adjustment to interest income.

(iv) Rental income from operating lease

Rental income received under operating leases is recognised in the income statement in equal instalments over the periods covered by the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable.

(v) Dividend income

Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established. Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment is quoted ex-dividend.

(b) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows, and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(b) 附屬公司 (續)

集團的權益變化均列作股權交易，不會導致失去附屬公司的控制權，據此在合併資產控制和非控制權益的金額作出調整，以反映變化的相對利益，但不調整商譽及確認收益或損失。

倘本集團失去附屬公司之控制權，有關交易將會當作出售有關附屬公司之全部權益入賬，而所得盈虧將於損益表中確認入賬。於失去控制權當日該前附屬公司仍然保留之任何權益將以公允值確認入賬，而此金額將被視為聯營，合資，金融資產首次確認之公允值。此外，在其他綜合收益就實體以前確認的金額將重新分配當作本集團出售有關的資產或負債。這種方式意味著，以前在其他綜合收益確認金額重新分配至當期損益。

在本行的財務狀況表中，其於附屬公司的投資是按成本減去減值損失（如有）（參閱附註2.2(e)(ii)）後入賬，除非該投資已分類為持有待出售（或已包含在分類為待出售的處置單位內）（參閱附註2.2(u)）。

(c) 聯營公司

聯營公司是指本集團或本公司具有重大影響力但無法控制或共同控制其管理包括參與財務和經營政策決策的實體。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Subsidiaries (continued)

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that subsidiary, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in the income statement. Any interest retained in that former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is recognised at fair value. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of the entity are allocated for as if the group had directly disposed of related assets or liabilities. This way means that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

In the Bank's statement of financial position, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses, if any (see note 2.2(e)(ii)), unless the investment is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) (see note 2.2(u)).

(c) Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group or the Company has significant influence, but neither control nor joint control over its management, including participation in the financial and operating policy decisions.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(c) 聯營公司 (續)

對聯營公司的投資按權益法在綜合財務報表中入賬，根據權益法，投資初步按成本入賬，並就本集團於被收購方可識別淨資產公允價值的任何超出部份超出投資成本（如有）進行調整。其後，投資將根據本集團於聯營公司淨資產中所佔份額的收購後變動及與投資有關的任何減值損失作出調整（見附註2.2(e)(ii)）。任何超過成本的收購日期，本集團收購後的股份，聯營公司的稅後業績以及年度的任何減值損失均於綜合收益表確認，而本集團於收購後分享聯營公司的稅後其他全面收益項目於綜合全面收益表內確認。

當本集團承擔聯營公司的損失份額超過其於聯營公司的權益時，本集團的權益減少至零，並終止確認進一步損失，惟本集團已產生法律或推定責任或代表聯營公司支付款項則除外。就此而言，本集團於聯營公司的權益為根據權益法計算的投資賬面值連同本集團的長期權益，實質上構成本集團於聯營公司的淨投資的一部份。

本集團與其聯營公司之間交易產生的未實現溢利和損失按本集團於聯營公司的權益予以抵銷，除非未實現的損失提供了轉移資產減值的證據，在這種情況下，它們立即在收益表中確認。

當本集團不再對聯營公司具有重大影響力時，將被視為出售該被投資方的全部權益，並在損益表中確認所產生的利益或損失。在重大影響力或共同控制權喪失之日前已保留被投資公司的任何權益按公允價值確認，該金額被視為初始確認金融資產時的公允價值（參見附註2.2(d)），或當適當時，初始確認對聯營公司投資的成本。

在本公司的財務狀況表中，其對聯營公司的投資除非歸類為持作出售（或包括在處置組中被歸類為持有待售）（見註2.2(e)(ii)）否則按成本減去減值損失列示（見附註2.2(u)）。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Associates (continued)

An investment in an associate is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost, and adjusted for any excess of the Group's share of the acquisition date fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets over the cost of the investment (if any). Thereafter, the investment is adjusted for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of the associate's net assets and any impairment losses relating to the investment (see note 2.2(e)(ii)). Any acquisition date excess over cost, the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the associates, and any impairment losses for the year are recognised in the consolidated income statement, whereas the Group's share of post-acquisition post-tax items of the associate's other comprehensive income is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group's interest is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. For these purposes, the Group's interest in the associate is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method together with the Group's long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate.

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in the income statement.

When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that investee, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in the income statement. Any interest retained in that former investee at the date when significant influence or joint control ceases to exist is recognised at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset (see note 2.2(d)), or when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate.

In the Company's statement of financial position, its investments in associates are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any (see note 2.2(e)(ii)), unless classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) (see note 2.2(u)).

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(d) 金融工具

(i) 分類

本集團將金融資產分類為以下計量類別：

- 按攤餘成本
- 以公允價值計入其他全面收益；或
- 以公允價值計入損益

分類取決於本集團管理金融資產的業務模式及現金流量的合約條款。

(ii) 確認和終止確認

常規方式購買及出售金融資產於交易日即本集團承諾購買或出售資產的日期進行確認。當從金融資產收取現金流量的合同權利到期，或者金融資產連同所有權的絕大部分風險和報酬已經轉移時，金融資產終止確認。當合同中規定的義務解除，取消或到期時，金融負債將被終止確認。

(iii) 計量

於初步確認時，本集團按公允價值計量金融資產，如果金融資產不以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益，則直接歸屬於收購金融資產的交易費用，如費用和佣金。以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產的交易費用計入當期損益。內含衍生工具的金融資產在介定現金流是否僅為本金及利息款項時以整體考慮。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

The Group has classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or
- Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, have been transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures financial assets at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(d) 金融工具 (續)

(iv) 債務工具

債務工具的後續計量取決於本集團管理金融資產的業務模式及該金融資產的現金流量特徵。本集團對其債務工具進行分類有三種計量類別：

按攤餘成本

為收取合同現金流而持有的資產，如果這些現金流純粹代表支付本金及利息，並且不是指定為以公允價值計入損益，則按攤餘成本計量。該等資產的賬面值乃按本年度財務報告的信貨風險管理部分所述已確認及計量的任何預期信貸損失撥備進行調整。這些金融資產的利息收入採用實際利率法計入「利息收入」。貸款發放費用和成本被視為對貸款收益率的調整，並在承諾期內在信貸費用中確認，因此不大可能要求承諾，否則，它們在貸款期限內確認為利息收入。

以公允價值計入其他全面收益

為收取合同現金流量和出售資產而持有的金融資產，如果資產的現金流量僅代表本金和利息的支付，並且不是指定為以公允價值計入損益，則以公允價值計量其他綜合收益。賬面值變動計入其他綜合收益，惟確認減值，利息收入及匯兌損益除外，該等損益，利息收入及匯兌損益以與按攤銷成本計量的金融資產相同的方式確認於損益。於終止確認時，先前於其他全面收益確認的累計收益及損失將從其他全面收益重新分類至損益。以公允價值計入其他全面收益的債務工具之利息收入採用實際利率法計入「利息收入」。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in the credit risk management section of this annual financial report. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'interest income' using the effective interest rate method. Loan origination fees and costs are considered to be adjustments to the loan yield and are recognised in credit fees over the commitment period which it is unlikely that the commitment will be called upon, otherwise, they are recognised in interest income over the term of the resulting loan.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as financial assets measured at amortised cost. On derecognition, cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss. Interest income from debt instruments at FVOCI is included in 'interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(d) 金融工具 (續)

(iv) 債務工具 (續)

以公允價值計入損益

不符合攤銷成本或以公允價值計入其他全面收益標準的金融資產以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益。以公允價值計入損益計量的債務工具的收益或損失在損益中確認，併計入其產生期間的「淨交易收入」。

(v) 金融負債

如果金融負債主要是為了近期回購而發生，或者是一起管理的已識別金融工具組合的一部分，並且有證據證明最近的實際交易模式為短期獲利模式則該金融負債是在交易組合中持有。交易組合負債按交易日確認，並按公允價值入賬，公允價值變動以及任何收益或損失在交易收入或損失中確認。交易成本於產生時支銷。利息按權責發生製確認並計入利息支出。其他金融負債最初按其公允價值確認，其後使用實際利率法按攤餘成本計量。

(vi) 權益工具

權益工具是從發行人的角度滿足股權定義的工具。即不包含合同支付義務且具證明發行人淨資產剩餘權益的工具。

除非本集團管理層在初始確認時選擇不可撤銷指定以公允價值計入其他全面收益的股權投資，否則本集團隨後計量所有股權投資按公允價值計量且其變動計入損益。本集團的政策是將股權投資指定為以公允價值計入其他全面收益，而這些投資的目的不是為了產生投資回報。使用該選擇時，公允價值損益在其他綜合收益中確認，隨後包括出售時也不會重新分類至損益。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Debt instruments (continued)

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and included in 'net trading income' in the period in which it arises.

(v) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are held within a trading portfolio if they have been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term, or form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Trading portfolio liabilities are recognised on a trade date basis and are accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value and any gains or losses recognised in trading income or expense. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred. Interest expense is recognised on an accrual basis and included in interest payable. Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(vi) Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(e) 資產減值

- (i) 按攤餘成本及以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產的減值

本集團以前瞻性方式評估按攤餘成本及以公允價值計入其他全面收益的債務工具資產相關的預期信貸損失，以及貸款承擔及財務擔保合約產生的風險。本集團於每個報告結算日為該損失確認損失準備。預期信貸損失的計量反映：

- (i) 透過評估一系列合理可能結果而釐定的公正及概率加權金額；
- (ii) 貨幣的時間價值；及
- (iii) 於報告日期有關過往事件、現時情況及未來經濟狀況預測的合理及可證明的資料。

違約風險承擔代表違約的預期餘額，經計及償還結算日至違約事件期間的本金及利息，以及信貸承諾的任何預期提取金額。違約損失率指在發生違約時的違約風險承擔，經考慮（包括其他特性）預期變現抵押品價值時的緩和影響及金錢的時間價值，違約風險承擔的預期損失。

對於源生或在購買日期執行的金融資產的3階段減值方法總結如下：

- 第1階段：本集團確認相等於12個月預期信貸損失的信貸損失準備。這代表在假設自初始確認後信貸風險未有重大上升下，預期在報告結算日12個月內的違約事件的預期年限信貸損失部份。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Impairment of assets

- (i) *Impairment of amortised cost and financial assets through other comprehensive income*

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ("ECL") associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposures arising from loan commitment and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- (i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (ii) the time value of money; and
- (iii) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions.

The exposure of default ("EAD") represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the balance sheet date to the default event together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities. The loss given default ("LGD") represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

A 3-Stages approach to impairment for financial assets that are performing at the date of origination or purchase. This approach is summarised as follows:

- Stage 1: The Group recognises a credit loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. This represents the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date, assuming that credit risk has not increased significantly after initial recognition.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(e) 資產減值 (續)

(i) 按攤餘成本及以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產的減值 (續)

- 第2階段：本集團對自初始確認後信貸風險已有重大上升的金融資產確認相等於預期年限信貸損失的信貸損失準備。在此階段的信貸損失準備會較高是因為信貸風險增加及與第1階段中12個月比較較長時段的影響。
- 第3階段：本集團確認相等於預期年限信貸損失的信貸損失準備，反映該金融資產已信貸減值且違約或然率為100%。本集團的違約定義與監管定義一致。

(ii) 非金融資產的減值

在每個結算日審查內部和外部信息來源，以確定以下資產可能發生減值或以前確認的減值損失不再存在或可能減少的跡象：

- 物業及設備（除了按重估價值列賬的物業）
- 無形資產
- 對子公司和聯營公司的投資
- 使用權資產

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Impairment of amortised cost and financial assets through other comprehensive income (continued)

- Stage 2: The Group recognises a credit loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for those financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Allowances for credit losses are higher in this stage because of an increase in credit risk and the impact of a longer time horizon being considered compared to 12 months in Stage 1.
- Stage 3: The Group recognises a credit loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, reflecting that financial assets are credit impaired with 100% probability of default. The Group's definition of default is aligned with the regulatory definition.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

- property and equipment (other than properties carried at revalued amounts)
- intangible assets
- investments in subsidiaries and associates
- right-of-use assets

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(e) 資產減值 (續)

(ii) 非金融資產的減值 (續)

如果存在任何此類跡象，則估計資產的可收回金額。

— 可收回金額的計算

資產的可收回金額是其公允價值減去處置費用和使用價值兩者中的較高者。在評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量使用稅前貼現率貼現至其現值，該貼現率反映當前市場對貨幣時間價值的評估以及資產特有的風險。如果資產不產生大量獨立於其他資產的現金流入，則可收回金額根據獨立產生現金流入的最小資產組合（即現金產生單位）確定。

— 確認減值損失

每當資產（或其所屬的現金生產單位）的賬面值高於其可收回數額時，便會在收益表內確認減值損失。就現金生產單位確認的減值損失先分配以減少任何分配至現金生產單位（或單位組別）的商譽的賬面值，然後按比例減少單位（或單位組別）內其他資產的賬面值，惟資產賬面值不會減少至低於其個別公允價值減出售成本（如可計量）或使用值（如可釐定）所得數額。

— 減值損失回撥

就資產而言，倘用以釐定可收回金額的估計出現有利變動，則會回撥減值損失（商譽減值除外）。

減值損失的回撥僅限於在以前年度未確認減值損失時已確定的資產賬面金額。減值損失的回撥在確認回撥的年度計入收益表。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Impairment of assets (continued)

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

— Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

— Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units), and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset is not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), or value in use (if determinable).

— Reversal of impairment losses

In respect of assets, an impairment loss (except for impairment on goodwill) is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the income statement in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(f) 抵銷

倘若存在可依法強制執行的權利可抵銷已確認數額，且有計劃按淨額基準結算或同時變現資產及償付負債，則金融資產及金融負債可予抵銷，淨額在財務狀況表內匯報。依法強制執行的權利必須不能是或有的未來事件，必須是在正常業務過程中，而且發生銀行或對手違約或破產等事件。

(g) 公允價值計量原則

金融工具的公允價值是於結算日根據其市場報價但未扣除將來估計出售的成本計算。金融資產以當時買入價作價，而金融負債則以當時賣出價作價。

如並無最新公開成交價，或未能從認可證券交易所獲得市場報價或從經紀／交易商獲得屬於非通過交易所買賣的金融工具價格，或如市場交投不活躍，則此工具的公允價值以估值模式估值，而該估值模式可根據市場實際交易提供可靠的估計價格。

當採用現金流量折讓價格模式，估計將來現金流量按管理層的最佳估計及採用的折現率是在結算日適用於相近工具條款及條件的市場利率計算。當採用其他定價模式，輸入項目是依據結算日的市場價格資料。

(h) 購回及反向購回交易

出售的證券如同時附有在某一較後日期以固定價格購回這些證券的協議（購回協議），會在財務報表內保留，並根據其原有計量原則計量。出售所得款項匯報為負債，並以攤銷成本列賬。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank or the counterpart.

(g) Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets are priced at current bid prices, while financial liabilities are priced at current asking prices.

If there is no publicly available latest traded price nor a quoted market price on a recognised stock exchange or a price from a broker/dealer for non-exchange-traded financial instruments, or if the market for them is not active, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using valuation techniques that provide a reliable estimate of prices which could be obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where other pricing models are used, input is based on market data at the end of the reporting period.

(h) Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Securities sold subject to a simultaneous agreement to repurchase these securities at a certain later date at a fixed price (repurchase agreements) are retained in the financial statements and measured in accordance with their original measurement principles. The proceeds from the sale received are reported as liabilities and are carried at amortised cost.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(h) 購回及反向購回交易 (續)

根據轉售協議 (反向購回協議) 購買的證券不列作購買證券，且不會在財務報表中確認，但該支付的價款則被列作應收賬項，並以攤銷成本在財務狀況表內列賬。

反向購回協議賺取的利息及購回協議產生的利息採用實際利率法，在各協議的有效期內分別確認為利息收入及利息支出。

(i) 衍生及對沖活動

內含衍生工具是一個包括衍生工具及主合約的混合 (合併) 工具的一部分，這一部分以獨立衍生工具類似的方式改變該合併工具的部分現金流量。當 (a) 內含衍生工具的經濟特質及風險與主合約並無密切關係；及 (b) 混合 (合併) 工具並非以公允價值計量而公允價值變動在收益表內確認，則內含衍生工具從主合約分開，併入賬列作衍生工具。

當內含衍生工具分開，則主合約根據金融工具的會計政策入賬 (參閱附註 2.2(d)(ii))。

對沖會計法確認對沖工具與被對沖項目的公允價值變動對損益構成的抵銷影響。本集團於開始進行對沖及持續進行對沖時，評估用於對沖交易的金融工具在抵銷與被對沖風險相關的被對沖項目的公允價值或現金流量變動上是否極具效用，並就此制定文件記錄。當 (a) 對沖工具到期或售出、終止或行使；或 (b) 對沖不再符合對沖會計法的使用條件；或 (c) 本集團撤銷對沖關係的指定，本集團將終止在往後採用對沖會計法。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions (continued)

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are reported not as purchases of the securities and not recognised on the statement of financial position, but the consideration paid is recorded as receivables, and are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost.

Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements and interest incurred on repurchase agreements are recognised as interest income or interest expense, respectively, over the life of each agreement, using the effective interest rate method.

(i) Derivatives and hedging activities

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that includes both the derivative and a host contract, with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. The embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the host contract; and (b) the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

When the embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies of financial instruments (see note 2.2(d)(ii)).

Hedge accounting recognises the offsetting effects on profit or loss of changes in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item. The Group assesses and documents whether the financial instruments that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items attributable to the hedged risks both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis. The Group discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when (a) the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; (b) the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting; or (c) the Group revokes the designation.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(i) 衍生及對沖活動 (續)

(i) 公允價值對沖

公允價值對沖尋求抵銷已確認資產或負債的公允價值變動的風險，該等風險將導致損益在收益表內確認。

對沖工具以公允價值計量，公允價值變動在收益表內確認。被對沖項目的賬面值按與被對沖風險相關的對沖工具公允價值變動的數額作出調整。此調整在收益表內確認，以抵銷損益對對沖工具構成的影響。

當對沖工具到期或被出售、終止或行使、對沖不再符合對沖會計法的使用條件或本集團撤銷指定的對沖關係時，截至當時為止對採用實際利率法計量的被對沖項目作出的任何調整，均在收益表中攤銷（作為該項目在尚餘期限內重新計算的實際利率一部分）。

(ii) 對沖效用測試

為符合資格實施對沖會計法，在開始對沖時及預計對沖期內，本集團須進行效用測試以顯示預期對沖成效極具效用（預計效用）。在對沖期內，並必須持續顯示有實際效用（追溯效用）。

有關各種對沖關係的文件載有如何評估對沖的效用。本集團採納的對沖效用評估方法將視乎其風險管理策略而定。

就公允價值對沖關係而言，本集團採用累計價值抵銷法或進取式分析作為測試效用的方法。

就預計效用而言，對沖工具必須被預期為在指定對沖期間內，能高度有效地抵銷被對沖風險的公允價值或現金流量變動。就實際效用而言，公允價值或現金流量變動抵銷額須介乎80%至125%之間才被視為有效。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Derivatives and hedging activities (continued)

(i) Fair value hedge

A fair value hedge seeks to offset the risks of changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability that will give rise to a gain or loss being recognised in the income statement.

The hedging instrument is measured at fair value, with fair value changes recognised in the income statement. The carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted by the amount of the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument attributable to the risk being hedged. This adjustment is recognised in the income statement to offset the effect of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting; or the Group revokes designation of the hedge relationship, any adjustment up to that point, to a hedged item for which the effective interest rate method is used is amortised to the income statement as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

(ii) Hedge effectiveness testing

In order to qualify for hedge accounting, the Group carries out prospective effectiveness testing to demonstrate that it expects the hedge to be highly effective (prospective effectiveness) at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life. Actual effectiveness (retrospective effectiveness) also needs to be demonstrated on an ongoing basis.

The documentation of each hedging relationship sets out how the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed. The method which the Group adopts for assessing hedge effectiveness will depend on its risk management strategy.

For fair value hedge relationships, the Group utilises the cumulative dollar offset method or regressive analysis as effectiveness testing methodologies.

For prospective effectiveness, the hedging instrument must be expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated. For actual effectiveness, the changes in fair value or cash flows must offset each other in the range of 80% to 125% for the hedge to be deemed effective.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(j) 投資物業

集團若擁有或以租約業權 (參閱附註 2.2(m)) 持有的土地及／或樓宇，以賺取租金收入及／或作資本增值的目的，列為投資物業。投資物業包括目前未確定將來用途的土地和樓宇。

投資物業按公允價值記入財務狀況表中。投資物業公允價值的變動，或報廢或出售投資物業所產生的任何收益或損失均在收益表中確認。投資物業的租金收入是按照會計政策第 2.2(a)(iv) 項所述方式入賬。

如果本集團以經營租賃持有物業權益以賺取租金收入及／或為資本增值，有關的權益會按每項物業的基準劃歸為投資物業。劃歸為投資物業的任何物業權益的入賬方式與以融資租賃 (參閱附註 2.2(m)(ii)) 持有的權益一樣，而其適用的會計政策也跟以融資租賃出租的其他投資物業相同。租賃付款的入賬方式載列於附註 2.2(a)(iii)。

(k) 其他物業及設備

這些財務報表是按照香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港會計準則》第 16 號「物業、廠房及設備」第 80A 段所載的過渡性條文編製，故並無在結算日重估在截至 1995 年 9 月 30 日期間的財務報表內以重估數額列賬的其他物業的公允價值。

下列物業及設備項目以成本減累計折舊及減值損失 (如有) (參閱附註 2.2(e)(ii)) 列賬：

- 於租賃土地中持作自用的樓宇被列作持作經營租賃 (參閱附註 2.2(m)(iii))；
- 其他設備項目。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Investment properties

Investment properties are land and/or buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest (see note 2.2(m)) to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. These include land and buildings held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are stated in the statement of financial position at fair value. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value or from the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognised in the income statement. Rental income from investment properties is accounted for as described in note 2.2(a)(iv).

When the Group holds a property interest under an operating lease to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, the interest is classified and accounted for as an investment property on a property-by-property basis. Any such property interest which has been classified as an investment property is accounted for as if it were held under a finance lease (see note 2.2(m)(ii)), and the same accounting policies are applied to that interest as are applied to other investment properties leased under finance leases. Lease payments are accounted for as described in note 2.2(a)(iii).

(k) Other premises and equipment

In preparing these financial statements, advantage has been taken of the transitional provisions set out in paragraph 80A of HKAS 16, Property, plant and equipment, issued by the HKICPA, with the effect that other premises which are carried at revalued amounts in financial statements relating to periods ended before 30 September 1995 have not been revalued to fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The following items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any (see note 2.2(e)(ii)):

- buildings held for own use which are situated on leasehold land classified as held under operating leases (see note 2.2(m)(iii));
- other items of equipment.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(k) 其他物業及設備 (續)

持有自用物業的重估變動一般計入其他全面收益內，並在權益中的物業重估儲備內分開累計。

報廢或出售物業及設備項目所產生的損益以出售所得淨額與項目的賬面值之間的差額釐定，並於報廢或出售當日在收益表內確認。任何相關的重估盈餘將由重估儲備轉入保留溢利，而非重新分類至收益表內。

物業及設備項目按以下方式在估計可用年期內以直線法計算折舊以沖銷其成本或估值（已扣除估計殘值（如有））：

- 永久業權土地不予折舊。
- 租賃物業列作融資租賃持有按照租約剩餘年折舊攤銷。
- 樓宇 — 以30年以上或土地租賃剩餘年期兩者中的較短者計算折舊。
- 傢俬、固定裝置及設備 — 3至10年。

倘若物業及設備項目部分的可用年期不同，則項目成本或估值在各部份作出合理分配，而各部分分開計算折舊。資產的可用年期及其餘值（如有）每年作出檢討。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Other premises and equipment (continued)

Changes arising in the revaluation of properties held for own use are generally dealt with in other comprehensive income and are accumulated separately in equity in the property revaluation reserve.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item, and are recognised in the income statement on the date of retirement or disposal. Any related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained profits and is not reclassified to the income statement.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of items of property and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

- Freehold land is not depreciated.
- Leasehold land classified as held under finance leases is depreciated over the unexpired term of lease.
- Buildings are depreciated over 30 years or the unexpired terms of the land leases, whichever is shorter.
- Furniture, fixtures and equipment are depreciated over a term of 3 to 10 years.

Where parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, the cost or valuation of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts, and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(I) 無形資產

無形資產包括所購買的軟件許可證和計算機軟件程序的資本化開發成本。與維護軟件程序相關的成本在發生時確認為費用。開發成本直接歸因於內部使用的可識別和軟件產品的設計和測試，作為軟件的一部份進行資本化，包括員工成本和相關部份的相關管理費用。

具有有限估計可使用年期的軟件的無形資產按成本減攤銷及累計減值損失列賬，並按其估計可使用年期（5年）按直線法攤銷。倘有任何減值跡象顯示賬面值可能無法收回，則無形資產須每年進行減值檢討。

(m) 租賃及分期付款合約

如果本集團把一項安排（包括一項交易或一系列交易）確定為在一段商定期間轉讓一項或一些特定資產的使用權，以換取一筆或多筆付款，則這項安排便包含租賃。確定時是以對有關安排的實質所作評估為準，而不管這項安排是否涉及租賃的法律形式。

(i) 租賃資產分類

本集團承受擁有權帶來的絕大部分風險及回報的資產租賃列為融資租賃。出租人沒有轉移擁有權帶來的絕大部分風險及報酬的租賃列為經營租賃。

(ii) 融資租賃

在本集團是融資租賃的出租人情況下，對在租賃中租出的資產的投資淨額視作客戶貸款及墊款，在財務狀況表列賬。有融資租賃特徵的分期付款合約以同樣方式列作融資租賃。減值損失根據附註2.2(e)(i)所載的會計政策入賬。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include the acquired software licenses and capitalised development costs of computer software programmes. Cost associated with maintaining software programme are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs, which directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and software products for internal use, are capitalised as part of the software and included employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Intangible assets for software that have a finite estimated useful life are stated at cost less amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, and are amortised over their estimated useful lives (5 years) on a straight-line basis. Intangible assets are subject to impairment review on an annual basis if there are any impairment indicators present that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

(m) Leases and hire purchase contracts

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions, is or contains a lease if the Group determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or a series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and applies regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

(i) Classification of leased assets

Assets that are held by the Group under leases and which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as operating leases.

(ii) Finance leases

Where the Group is a lessor under finance leases, an amount representing the net investment in the lease is included in the statement of financial position as loans and advances to customers. Hire purchase contracts which have the characteristics of finance leases are accounted for in the same manner as finance leases. Impairment losses are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy as set out in note 2.2(e)(i).

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(m) 租賃及分期付款合約 (續)

(iii) 經營租賃

倘若本集團根據經營租賃租出資產，則資產根據其性質計入財務狀況表，而在適用的情況下，折舊會根據附註2.2(k)所載的本集團折舊政策計算。減值損失根據附註2.2(e)(ii)所載的會計政策入賬。經營租賃的收入會根據附註2.2(a)(iv)所載的本集團收入確認政策確認。

如本集團使用根據經營租賃持有的資產，該租賃資產可供本集團使用當日確認為使用權資產及相應負債。租賃產生的資產和負債初步按現值計量。租賃負債可能包括各種租賃付款的淨現值，例如固定或可變付款，在剩餘價值擔保下預計本集團應支付的金額，如果本集團可以在租賃期內行使該選擇權而終止租賃的罰款。

租賃付款使用租賃中隱含的利率折現。如果無法輕易確定利率，則使用本集團的增量借款利率，即本集團在類似經濟環境中以具有類似條款，安全性和條件獲得與使用權資產具有類似價值的資產所必需借的資金而支付的利率。

(n) 取回抵押資產

在收回減值貸款及墊款時，本集團可透過法律程序或借款人自願交付而取回持作抵押品的資產。當本集團再不向借款人追索還款，並欲轉為透過有秩序的減值資產變現時，則取回抵押資產會在「其他資產」下匯報。本集團沒有持有取回抵押資產作自用用途。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

(iii) Operating leases

Where the Group leases out assets under operating leases, the assets are included in the statement of financial position according to their nature and, where applicable, are depreciated in accordance with the Group's depreciation policies, as set out in note 2.2(k). Impairment losses are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy as set out in note 2.2(e)(ii). Revenue arising from operating leases is recognised in accordance with the Group's revenue recognition policies, as set out in note 2.2(a)(iv).

Where the Group has the use of assets held under operating leases, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date which the lease asset is available for use by the Group. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities may include the net present value of various lease payments such as fixed or variable payments, amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees, payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the Group can exercise that option under the lease term.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

(n) Repossessed assets

In the recovery of impaired loans and advances, the Group may take possession of assets held as collateral through court proceedings or voluntary delivery of possession by the borrowers. Where it is intended to achieve an orderly realisation of the impaired assets and the Group is no longer seeking repayment from the borrower, repossessed assets are reported in "Other assets". The Group does not hold the repossessed assets for its own use.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(n) 取回抵押資產 (續)

取回資產在交易日以有關貸款及墊款的賬面值及公允價值減出售成本確認(以較低者為準)，不予折舊或攤銷。

初次分類及其後重新計量引致的減值損失在收益表內確認。

(o) 現金等值項目

現金等值項目包括短期以及流動性極高的投資，可隨時兌換為已知的現金數額，而價值變動風險並不重大，並在購入後3個月內到期。

(p) 僱員福利

(i) 僱員福利及界定供款退休計劃供款

薪金、年度花紅、有薪年假、界定供款計劃供款及非貨幣性福利成本均列入僱員提供相關服務的年度。如果有關付款或結算受到遞延，而其影響將十分重大，則這些金額將以現值列賬。

(ii) 員工退休計劃

本集團設有一項界定供款公積金計劃及一項強制性公積金計劃。有關供款在供款到期時計入收益表內。

(q) 所得稅

本年度所得稅包括本期稅項及遞延稅項資產和負債的變動。本期稅項及遞延稅項資產和負債的變動在收益表內確認，除非與其他全面收益或權益項目有關之遞延稅項變動，則分別在其他全面收益或權益項內確認。

本期稅項為本年度應課稅收入按結算日已頒佈或基本上已頒佈的稅率計算的預計應付稅項，並已包括往年應付稅項的任何調整。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Repossessed assets (continued)

Reposessed assets are recognised at the lower of the carrying amount of the related loans and advances and fair value less costs to sell at the date of exchange. They are not depreciated or amortised.

Impairment losses on initial classification and on subsequent remeasurement are recognised in the income statement.

(o) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

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

(ii) Staff retirement scheme

The Group operates a defined contribution provident fund and a Mandatory Provident Fund scheme. Contributions are charged to the income statement as and when the contributions fall due.

(q) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(q) 所得稅 (續)

遞延稅項資產及負債是因納稅基礎計算的資產及負債與其賬面值之間的差異而分別產生的可扣稅及應課稅的暫時性差異。遞延稅項資產也包括尚未使用的稅項損失及尚未使用的稅項抵免。

除了某些有限的例外情況外，所有遞延稅項負債和所有遞延稅項資產（只限於可用來抵銷日後應課稅溢利的部分）均予確認。可支持確認可扣稅暫時性差異所產生的遞延稅項資產的日後應課稅溢利包括因回撥現有應課稅暫時性差異所產生者，惟該等差異必須與同一稅務機關及同一應課稅實體有關，並預期會在預期回撥可扣稅暫時性差異的同一期間或遞延稅項資產所產生的稅務損失可向後期或前期結轉的期間內回撥。在釐定現有應課稅暫時性差異是否支持確認未使用稅務損失及抵免所產生的遞延稅項資產時，會採用同一準則，即如果差異與同一稅務機關及同一應課稅實體有關，便會計算在內，並預期會在可動用稅務損失或抵免的期間內回撥。

根據會計政策附註2.2(j)，按公允價值列賬的投資物業於報告期內出售，遞延稅項會被確認及按照稅率計算該等投資物業的賬面值，除非該投資物業是可供折舊和其商業模式目的是消耗幾乎所有投資物業的經濟利益，而不是出售財產。在所有其他情況下，另遞延稅項是以有關資產及負債賬面值的預期實現或結算金額，按結算日已頒佈或基本上已頒佈的稅率確認。遞延稅項資產及負債不予折現。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised. Future taxable profits that may support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences include those that will arise from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, provided those differences relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse either in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference or in periods into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. The same criteria are adopted when determining whether existing taxable temporary differences support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and credits; that is, those differences are taken into account if they relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse in a period, or periods, in which the tax loss or credit can be utilised.

Where investment properties are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2.2(j), the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured using the tax rates that would apply on sale of those assets at their carrying value at the reporting date unless the property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property over time, rather than through sale. In all other cases, the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(q) 所得稅 (續)

於每一結算日，本行將檢討有關的遞延稅項資產的賬面值，對不再有足夠的應課稅溢利以實現相關稅務利益的部分予以扣減。被扣減的遞延稅項資產若於將來出現足夠的應課稅溢利時，應予回撥。

除非集團有權力回撥遞延稅項負債之臨時差額及有很大可能有關臨時差額會於可預期之未來回撥，否則源於投資附屬公司的應課稅臨時差額需確認為遞延稅項負債。因源於投資於附屬公司所產生的可扣稅之臨時差額則只有很大可能在未來回撥有關臨時差額及有足夠應課稅溢利可用作抵銷臨時差額的情況下確認遞延稅項資產。

因派發股息而產生的額外所得稅在確認支付有關股息的責任時確認。

本期稅項及遞延稅項結餘和其變動會分開列示，而且不予抵銷。當本集團有合法權利並符合以下附帶條件的情況下，本期和遞延稅項資產才可分別抵銷本期和遞延稅項負債：

- 本期稅項資產和負債：本集團計劃按淨額基準結算，或在實現資產的同時清償負債；或
- 遞延稅項資產和負債：這些資產和負債必須與同一稅務機關就以下其中一項徵收的所得稅有關：
 - 同一應課稅實體；或
 - 不同的應課稅實體。這些實體計劃在預期有大額遞延稅項負債需要清償或遞延稅項資產可以收回的每一未來期間，按淨額基準實現本期稅項資產和清償本期稅項負債，或在實現資產的同時清償負債。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Income tax (continued)

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investment in subsidiaries, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets are recognised on the deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Additional income tax that arises from the distribution of dividends is recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities if, and only if, the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

- in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or
- in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - the same taxable entity; or
 - different taxable entities, which, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered, intend to realise the current tax assets and settle the current tax liabilities on a net basis or realise and settle simultaneously.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(r) 外幣換算

(i) 運作貨幣及呈列貨幣

包括在每一個集團個體的財務報表的項目，都以該個營運地區主要經濟體系所採用之貨幣來計量（「運作貨幣」）。本綜合財務報表乃以港幣千元呈列，而港幣乃本銀行之運作貨幣及本集團之呈列貨幣。

(ii) 交易及結餘

本年度內的外幣交易按交易日的匯率換算為港幣。以外幣計算的貨幣資產與負債則按結算日的匯率換算為港幣。匯兌盈虧均在收益表確認。

以歷史成本計量的外幣非貨幣資產與負債是按交易日的匯率換算為港幣。以外幣為單位並以公允價值列賬的非貨幣資產與負債按計量公允價值當日的匯率換算。

有關通過損益以反映公允價值的投資及衍生金融工具的匯兌差額，計入指定為通過損益以反映公允價值的交易用途證券或金融工具的收益減損失中。所有其他有關貨幣項目的匯兌差額在收益表外幣買賣淨盈虧項下列示。因折算以公允價值計入其他全面收益而產生的差額則於其他全面收益內確認，並分別累計在權益之投資重估儲備內。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Translation of foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of units of Hong Kong Dollars (HK\$'000), which is the Bank's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into Hong Kong dollars using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences relating to investments at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments are included in gains less losses from trading securities or financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. All other exchange differences relating to monetary items are presented as gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies in the income statement. Differences arising on the translation of fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the investment revaluation reserve.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(r) 外幣換算 (續)

(ii) 交易及結餘 (續)

海外企業的業績按交易日的匯率換算為港幣。財務狀況表項目則按結算日的匯率換算。所產生的匯兌差額在其他全面收益內確認，並分別累計在權益之匯兌儲備內。

當出售海外企業的出售收益或損失確認時，與該海外業務相關的累計匯兌差額由權益重新分類而轉入收益表。

(s) 財務擔保簽發、準備及或有負債

(i) 財務擔保簽發

財務擔保合約是指當某一指定債務人不能根據債務工具的條款支付到期債務，發行人（即擔保人）須向擔保受益人（持保人）償付有關款項。

本集團簽發給客戶之財務擔保，初始時按擔保之公允價值確認為遞延收入，列入「其他負債」項下。已簽發的財務擔保在簽發時之公允價值，如可獲取有關資料，則參照類同服務在正常交易中所收取的服務費以釐定；否則，則參照貸方提供擔保時的實際利率與未提供擔保時貸方估計的利率相比較所得的利率差以作出估計，而在該情況下對此資料作出合理估計。本行簽發給子公司之財務擔保，則估計其擔保之公允價值，分別資本化於附屬公司投資成本，及「其他負債」項下之遞延收入內。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances (continued)

The results of foreign operations are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statements of financial position items are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the exchange reserve.

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

(s) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities

(i) Financial guarantees issued

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer (i.e. the guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the beneficiary of the guarantee (the holder) for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Where the Group issues a financial guarantee to customers, the fair value of the guarantee is initially recognised as deferred income within other liabilities. The fair value of financial guarantees issued at the time of issuance is determined by reference to fees charged in an arm's length transaction for similar services when such information is obtainable, or is otherwise estimated by reference to interest rate differentials by comparing the actual rates charged by lenders when the guarantee is made available with the estimated rates that lenders would have charged had the guarantees not been available, where reliable estimates of such information can be made. Where the Bank issues a financial guarantee to its subsidiaries, the fair value of the guarantee is estimated and capitalised as the cost of investment in subsidiaries and deferred income within other liabilities.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(s) 財務擔保簽發、準備及或有負債 (續)

(i) 財務擔保簽發 (續)

遞延收入按擔保期限於收益表內攤銷，確認為財務擔保簽發收入。此外，如當(a)擔保持保人很可能就擔保合約向本集團追索；及(b)向本集團追索的金額預計超過現行就該擔保列入「其他負債」的金額，即初始確認金額減累計攤銷，會根據附註2.2(s)(ii)確認準備。

(ii) 其他準備及或有負債

倘若本集團或本行須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定義務，而履行該義務預期很可能會導致經濟效益外流，並可作出可靠的估計，便會就該時間或數額不定的負債計提準備。如果貨幣時間價值重大，則按預計履行義務支出的現值計列準備。

倘若經濟效益外流的可能性不大，或是無法對有關數額作出可靠的估計，便會將該義務披露為或有負債；但倘若經濟效益外流的可能性極低則除外。須視乎某宗或多宗未來事件是否發生而確定存在與否的潛在義務，亦會披露為或有負債；但倘若經濟效益外流的可能性極低則除外。

(t) 關聯方

(a) 個人，或與該個人關係密切的家庭成員與本集團相關聯，如果該個人：

- (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
- (ii) 對本集團具有重大影響；或
- (iii) 是本集團或本集團母公司管理人員的成員。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial guarantees issued (continued)

The deferred income is amortised in the income statement over the term of the guarantee as income from financial guarantees issued. In addition, provisions are recognised in accordance with note 2.2(s)(ii) if and when (a) it becomes probable that the holder of the guarantee will call upon the Group under the guarantee, and (b) the amount of that claim on the Group is expected to exceed the amount currently carried in other liabilities in respect of that guarantee, i.e. the amount initially recognised, less accumulated amortisation.

(ii) Other provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group or the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event. It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(t) Related parties

(a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(t) 關聯方 (續)

(b) 如果符合以下條件，則某實體與本集團相關聯：

- (i) 該實體與本集團受同一母公司控制 (這意味著任何一方的母公司、附屬公司以及同級附屬公司都與另一方相關聯)；
- (ii) 某一實體是另一實體的聯營公司或共同控制公司 (或是另一實體所屬集團的一個成員的聯營公司或共同控制公司)；
- (iii) 兩家實體都是相同第三方的共同控制公司；
- (iv) 某一實體是第三方的共同控制公司並且另一實體是該第三方的聯營公司；
- (v) 該實體是為本集團或與本集團關聯的實體的僱員福利而設的離職後福利計劃；
- (vi) 該實體受(a)項所述個人的控制或共同控制；
- (vii) (a)(i)項所述的個人對該實體實施重大影響或是該實體 (或其母公司) 的關鍵管理人員的成員；
- (viii) 該實體或是其集團中一部分之任何成員而提供主要管理人員服務予本集團或本集團之母公司。

與個人關係密切的家庭成員是指在他們與實體交易中可影響，或受該個人影響的家庭成員。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Related parties (continued)

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

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

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

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(u) 持有作出售的非流動資產

如一項非流動資產(或出售組合)的賬面值很有可能透過出售交易而非透過持續使用收回,並且該非流動資產(或出售組合)能按現況出售,則可被分類為持有作出售。出售組合是指一組資產於單一交易中一併售出,而直接與該等資產相關的負債將於交易中轉移。

當本集團進行一項出售計劃而該計劃牽涉失去一間附屬公司之控制權時,當附合上述可被分類為持有作出售條件,該附屬公司之所有資產與負債應分類為持作出售,而不論本集團於出售後是否保留附屬公司之非控股權益。

在分類為持有作出售類別前,非流動資產(及在出售組合中所有個別的資產及負債)的計量按重新分類前適用的會計政策作出更新。非流動資產(以下所述之若干資產除外)或出售組合在初始分類為持有作出售類別至售出期間,會以其賬面值及公允價值減銷售成本的較低者列賬。在本集團及本行財務報表中沒有使用此計量政策的主要項目包括遞延稅項資產、因僱員福利所產生的金融資產(於附屬公司、聯營公司及共同控制公司的投資除外)及投資物業。這些資產即使持有作出售,亦會繼續按附註2.2其他部分所載的政策計量。

持有作出售資產因初始分類或以後的重新計量而產生的減值損失於收益表內確認。只要分類為持有作出售或包括於出售組合的非流動資產則不會計算折舊或攤銷。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Non-current assets held for sale

A non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that its carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, and the asset (or disposal group) is available for sale in its present condition. A disposal group is a group of assets to be disposed of together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction.

When the Group is committed to a sales plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the above criteria for classification as held for sale are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale.

Immediately before classification as held for sale, the measurement of the non-current assets (and all individual assets and liabilities in a disposal group) is brought up to date in accordance with the accounting policies before the classification. Then, on initial classification as held for sale, and until disposal, the non-current assets (except for certain assets as explained below) or disposal groups are recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The principal exceptions to this measurement policy so far as the financial statements of the Group and the Bank are concerned are deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets (other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) and investment properties. These assets, even if held for sale, would continue to be measured in accordance with the policies set out elsewhere in note 2.2.

Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and on subsequent remeasurement while held for sale, are recognised in the income statement. As long as a non-current asset is classified as held for sale, or is included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale, the non-current asset is not depreciated or amortised.

2 主要會計政策 (續)

2.2 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(v) 分部報告

於財務報表中呈列的經營分部及各分部項目金額，是根據定期提供予本集團管理委員會用於資源分配，以及評核本集團各業務部分及區域所在地表現的財務資料辨識出來。

除非分部的經濟特性、在產品和服務性質、生產程序性質、客戶類別和等級、銷售產品和提供服務的方法、及監管環境的性質相近，個別重大的經營分部不會在財務報表內合計。如它們擁有以上大部分的標準，並且個別上不重大，則可能會被合計。

(w) 政府補助

政府補助是指本集團在過去或未來滿足某些與經營活動相關的條件而獲得政府向本集團轉移資源的協助，這種補助不包括那些無法合理作價的政府協助以及不能與正常交易分清本集團的與政府之間的交易。

與資產相關的政府補助，應在財務狀況表中列示，方法是將補助設置為遞延收益，或者在確定資產賬面價值時扣除補助。與損益表相關的補助金在損益中列示，並在上報相關費用時扣除。

3 關鍵性評估，判斷和錯誤

編製財務報表要求管理層對影響報告的資產和負債金額；披露截至本財務報表日的或有資產和負債；以及所報告的收入和支出金額作出估計和假設。管理層還需要在應用集團的會計政策時作出判斷。本集團已制定程式以確保應用會計政策的一致性，並以適當及合理的方式持續評估變更方法，釐定估計及採用新會計準則的程式。

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's management committee members for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

(w) Government Grants

Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the Group. They exclude those forms of government assistance which cannot reasonably have a value placed upon them and transactions with government which cannot be distinguished from the normal business activities of the Group.

Government grants related to assets shall be presented in the statement of financial position either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Grants related to income statement are presented as part of profit or loss and they are deducted in reporting the related expense.

3 Critical estimates, judgements and errors

The preparation of financial statements requires that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities; the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements; and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The Group has established procedures to ensure that accounting policies are applied consistently and that the processes for changing methodologies, determining estimates, and adopting new accounting standards are continually evaluated and in proper and reasonable manner.

3 關鍵性評估，判斷和錯誤 (續)

金融資產的關鍵性評估，判斷和錯誤

(i) 金融資產的分類和計量

業務模式評估

業務模式反映了集團如何管理資產以產生現金流量；也就是說，本集團的目標是否僅僅是從資產中收取合同現金流量，還是收取合同現金流量同時收集出售資產所產生的現金流。如果這些都不適用且為交易目的而持有，則金融資產按以公允價值計入損益進行分類和計量。

本集團在確定一組資產業務模式時考慮的因素包括過去收集這些資產的現金流量的經驗，如何評估資產的績效並向主要管理人員報告，如何評估和管理風險以及如何獲得補償。

僅為本金及利息款項測試

如果業務模式是持有資產以收取合約現金流量或同時收取合約現金流量及出售，則本集團會評估金融工具的現金流量是否純粹為本金及利息的支付（「純粹支付本金及利息規定測試」）。在進行評估時，本集團考慮合約現金流量是否與基本貸款安排一致，即利息僅包括考慮對金錢的時間值，信貸風險，其他基本貸款風險及與基本貸款安排一致的利潤率的考慮。

(ii) 金融資產預期信用損失

金融資產的損失準備基於對違約風險和預期損失率的假設。本集團根據本集團過往的歷史，現有市場狀況以及各報告期末的前瞻性估計，使用判斷作出該等假設及選擇減值計算的輸入數據。有關主要假設及輸入的詳情，例如信貸風險大幅增加，預期信貸損失計量，前瞻性資料，已於附註39的信貸風險管理部分披露。

3 Critical estimates, judgements and errors (continued)

Critical estimates, judgements and errors for financial assets

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Business model assessment

The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows; that is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable and they are held for trading purposes, the financial assets are classified and measured at FVPL.

Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets are collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.

Solely payments of principal and interest test

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI test"). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

(ii) Expected credit losses on financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of key assumptions and inputs such as significant increase in credit risk, measurement of expected credit loss, forward-looking information are disclosed in the credit risk management section of note 39.

3 關鍵性評估，判斷和錯誤 (續)

金融資產的關鍵性評估，判斷和錯誤 (續)

(iii) 金融工具的公允價值

公允價值估計通常是主觀的，並且是根據金融工具和相關市場信息的特徵在特定時間點進行的。本集團的金融工具的公允價值主要基於報價和可觀察的市場報價，或者基於獨立來源或來自認可的市場參數的內部開發模型。流動市場中沒有可觀察的市場價格的金融工具的公允價值可以使用估值模型確定。選擇模型需要對複雜產品做出重大判斷。

所有估值模型在用作財務報告的基礎之前都需要經過驗證。在可能的情況下，本集團將模型得出的估值與類似金融工具的報價進行比較，並與實現時的實際值進行比較，以進一步驗證和校準模型。

這些技術涉及不確定性，並受到所使用的假設以及對各種金融工具的風險特徵、貼現率、未來現金流量估計、未來預期損失經驗和其他因素的判斷的重大影響。而且當假設出現變動亦可能會對這些估計以及由此產生的公允價值產生重大影響。與獨立市場相比，衍生的公允價值估計不一定能夠得到證實，並且在許多情況下，可以通過立即出售這些工具來實現。

(iv) 確定具有續期選擇權的合約的租賃期限的判斷

本集團將租賃期限確定為不可撤銷的租賃期限，以及在合理確定行使時在選擇權所涵蓋的任何期間延長租賃，或如果有必要肯定不行使時在選擇權所涵蓋的任何期間終止租賃。

於生效日期後，本集團將作出判斷以評估是否合理行使續約選擇權。也就是說，它考慮所有相關因素，為其進行更新以創造經濟優惠。此外，倘有任何重大事件或變動影響其行使續約選擇權的能力，本集團將重新評估租賃期。

3 Critical estimates, judgements and errors (continued)

Critical estimates, judgements and errors for financial assets (continued)

(iii) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made at a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The majority of the Group's financial instruments reported at fair value are based on quoted and observable market prices or on internally developed models that are based on independently sourced or verified market parameters. The fair value of financial instruments without an observable market price in a liquid market may be determined using valuation models. The choice of model requires significant judgement for complex products.

All valuation models are validated before they are used as a basis for financial reporting. Wherever possible, the Group compares valuations derived from models with quoted prices of similar financial instruments, and with actual values when realised, in order to further validate and calibrate the models.

These techniques involve uncertainties and are materially affected by the assumptions used and judgements made regarding the risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experience and other factors. Changes in assumptions could materially affect these estimates and the resulting fair values. Derived fair value estimates cannot necessarily be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could be realised in an immediate sale of the instruments.

(iv) Judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Group determines the lease terms as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is necessary certain not to be exercised.

Subsequent to the commencement date, the Group will need to apply judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. Moreover, the Group will reassess the lease term if there is any significant event or changes that affects its ability to exercise the option to renew.

4 利息收入及利息支出**4 Interest income and interest expense****(a) 利息收入****(a) Interest income**

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
上市證券	Listed securities	1,334,070	1,276,535
非上市證券	Unlisted securities	402,904	634,645
在銀行及其他金融機構的 結存及存款	Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	501,356	1,309,440
墊款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	6,800,442	8,943,405
非按公允價值計入損益的 金融資產的利息收入	Interest income on financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss	9,038,772	12,164,025

(b) 利息支出**(b) Interest expense**

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
客戶、銀行及其他金融機構的 存款及其他	Deposits from customers, banks and other financial institutions and others	3,495,667	5,150,543
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	13,323	96,764
已發行債務證券	Debt securities issued	59,195	153,701
已發行債務資本	Loan capital issued	256,137	389,527
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	28,265	30,719
非按公允價值計入損益的 金融負債的利息支出	Interest expense on financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss	3,852,587	5,821,254

5 淨費用及佣金收入

5 Net fee and commission income

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
費用及佣金收入：	Fee and commission income:		
票據業務佣金	Bills commission	69,097	72,972
銀行服務	Banking services	135,425	128,354
信用卡相關收入	Card-related income	28,872	36,898
債務資本市場	Debt capital markets	265,267	295,792
保險	Insurance	409,820	585,153
投資及結構性投資產品	Investment and structured investment products	256,746	161,192
貸款、透支及融資費用	Loans, overdrafts and facilities fees	228,523	235,047
其他	Others	7,275	485
		1,401,025	1,515,893
費用及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	(139,207)	(115,025)
		1,261,818	1,400,868
其中：	Of which:		
淨費用及佣金收入（不包括用作 計算實際利率的金額），關於 並非按公允價值計入損益賬的 金融資產及負債：	Net fee and commission income (other than the amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) relating to financial assets and liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss:		
－ 費用及佣金收入	－ Fee and commission income	326,492	344,917
－ 費用及佣金支出	－ Fee and commission expense	(22,122)	(35,971)
		304,370	308,946

6 淨交易收入

6 Net trading income

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
買賣外幣淨收益	Net gains from dealing in foreign currencies	118,078	552,969
買賣以公允價值計入損益的金融資產淨(損失)/收益	Net (losses)/gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(80,722)	10,655
其他買賣活動淨收益/(損失)	Net gains/(losses) from other dealing activities	247,113	(47,625)
交易用途資產淨利息收入	Net interest income on trading activities		
— 上市	— Listed	122,842	77,977
— 非上市	— Unlisted	498,249	6,977
		905,560	600,953

7 淨對沖損失

7 Net hedging loss

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
公允價值對沖淨(損失)/收益	Net hedging (loss)/gain on fair value hedges		
— 對沖工具淨損失	— Net loss on hedging instruments	(57,210)	(137,321)
— 歸屬對沖風險的對沖項目淨收益	— Net gain on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	55,897	134,829
		(1,313)	(2,492)

8 出售聯營企業的淨收益

8 Gain on disposal of interest in associates

截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團並沒有出售聯營企業的收益。截至2019年12月31日止年度，本集團以港幣362,218,000元出售其於聯營企業的權益，出售收益為港幣9,226,000元。

There has been no disposal of interest in associates for the year ended 31 December 2020. During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group disposed of its interest in an associate at a consideration of HK\$362,218,000, a gain on disposal of HK\$9,226,000 was recognised.

9 其他經營收入

9 Other operating income

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
股息收入	Dividend income		
— 非上市投資	– Unlisted investments	4,330	4,630
投資物業租金收入減直接 支出：港幣277,000元 (2019年：港幣295,000元)	Rental income from investment properties less direct outgoings of HK\$227,000 (2019: HK\$295,000)	3,069	4,432
其他銀行服務收入	Other banking service income	15,405	18,553
其他	Others	14,001	3,479
		36,805	31,094

10 經營支出

10 Operating expenses

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
(a) 員工成本	(a) Staff costs		
薪金及其他員工成本(附註)	Salaries and other staff costs (Note)	1,948,422	2,150,006
退休金成本(附註36)	Retirement costs (note 36)	124,372	116,876
		2,072,794	2,266,882
(b) 折舊及攤銷	(b) Depreciation and amortisation		
物業及設備折舊(附註24)	Depreciation – property and equipment (note 24)	113,458	101,493
使用權資產折舊(附註25)	Depreciation – right-of-use assets (note 25)	291,776	297,875
無形資產攤銷(附註26)	Amortisation – intangible assets (note 26)	207,597	181,354
		612,831	580,722
(c) 其他經營支出	(c) Other operating expenses		
物業及設備支出 (不包括折舊)	Property and equipment expenses (excluding depreciation)	415,801	342,471
核數師酬金	Auditor's remuneration	8,804	8,971
廣告費	Advertising	82,727	90,247
通訊費、印刷及文儀用品	Communication, printing and stationery	146,809	125,544
電子數據處理	Electronic data processing	154,235	115,372
法律及專業費用	Legal and professional fees	65,822	83,352
其他	Others	101,975	82,801
		976,173	848,758
經營支出總額	Total operating expenses	3,661,798	3,696,362

附註：

截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團根據「保就業」計劃收到香港特別行政區政府的款項為港幣58,137,000元（2019年：無），該政府補助已從員工成本中扣除。

Note:

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group received an amount of HK\$58,137,000 (2019: Nil) from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the Employment Support Scheme and such government subsidy was deducted from the staff cost.

11 董事酬金

根據香港《公司條例》(第622章)第383條及公司「披露董事利益資料」法規而披露的董事酬金如下：

11 Directors' remuneration

The Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to section 383 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) and the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation is set out as below:

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
董事袍金	Directors' fees	4,813	4,355
薪金、津貼及實物利益(附註)	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind (Note)	20,936	25,541
酌情花紅	Discretionary bonuses	14,688	18,737
退休計劃供款	Retirement scheme contributions	1,861	1,895
		42,298	50,528

附註：

實物利益包括房屋津貼及保險。

Note:

Benefits in kind mainly include housing allowance and insurance premium.

12 金融資產預期信貸損失

12 Expected credit losses on financial assets

金融資產預期信貸損失提撥／(轉回)

Expected credit losses ("ECL") charged/(reversed) on financial assets

		2020			
		第1階段 Stage 1 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第2階段 Stage 2 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第3階段 Stage 3 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的結存	Balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	(925)	–	–	(925)
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	(303)	–	–	(303)
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	(172,720)	(1,172,053)	3,825,043	2,480,270
其他賬項	Other accounts	(697)	–	(35,373)	(36,070)
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(19,249)	–	42,102	22,853
貸款承擔及擔保(包括或有負債及承擔)	Loan commitments and guarantees (included in contingent liabilities and commitments)	55,098	892	–	55,990
		(138,796)	(1,171,161)	3,831,772	2,521,815
收回金額	Recoveries				(165,159)
					2,356,656

		2019			
		第1階段 Stage 1 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第2階段 Stage 2 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第3階段 Stage 3 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的結存	Balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	(19,037)	–	–	(19,037)
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	4,446	–	–	4,446
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	130,322	121,567	1,061,904	1,313,793
其他賬項	Other accounts	325	–	–	325
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33,410	–	(76,907)	(43,497)
貸款承擔及擔保(包括或有負債及承擔)	Loan commitments and guarantees (included in contingent liabilities and commitments)	30,512	–	–	30,512
		179,978	121,567	984,997	1,286,542
收回金額	Recoveries				(70,510)
					1,216,032

13 綜合收益表所示的所得稅

13 Income tax in the consolidated income statement

(a) 綜合收益表所示的所得稅

(a) Income tax in the consolidated income statement

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
本期稅項 – 香港利得稅	Current tax – Hong Kong Profits Tax		
年內準備	Provision for the year	30,129	505,227
過往年度稅項準備(回撥)/補提	(Over)/under-provision in respect of prior years	(23,644)	6,833
		6,485	512,060
本期稅項 – 海外稅項	Current tax – Overseas		
年內準備	Provision for the year	67,921	50,013
過往年度稅項準備回撥	Over-provision in respect of prior years	(23,877)	(1,940)
		44,044	48,073
遞延稅項	Deferred tax		
暫時性差額源生/(轉回)(附註30)	Origination/(reversal) of temporary differences (note 30)	99,742	(36,459)
		150,271	523,674

2020年度香港利得稅稅項是以年度估計應課稅溢利按稅率16.5%(2019年:16.5%)計算。海外分行及附屬公司的稅項則按照相關國家的適當現行稅率提撥準備。

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2020 is calculated at 16.5% (2019: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year. Taxation for overseas branches and subsidiaries is charged at the appropriate current rates of taxation ruling in the relevant countries.

(b) 稅項支出與會計溢利按適用稅率計算稅款的對賬表

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rates

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
稅前溢利	Profit before tax	1,306,088	3,333,975
按以有關國家適用利得稅稅率 計算稅前溢利的名義稅項	Notional tax on profit before tax, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the countries concerned	270,026	580,332
不可扣減支出的稅項影響	Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	51,355	73,258
非應課稅收入的稅項影響	Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	(51,000)	(46,483)
支付額外一級資本證券 票息的稅項影響	Tax effect of distribution payment of AT1 Capital Securities	(72,581)	(87,533)
過往年度稅項準備(回撥)/補提	(Over)/under-provision in prior years	(47,521)	4,893
其他	Others	(8)	(793)
實際稅項支出	Actual tax expense	150,271	523,674

14 其他全面收益

關於其他全面收益各組成部分的稅項影響

14 Other comprehensive income

Tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income

		2020			2019		
		稅前數額	稅項支出	除稅後淨額	稅前數額	稅項支出	除稅後淨額
		Before tax	Tax	Net-of-tax	Before tax	Tax	Net-of-tax
		amount	expense	amount	amount	expense	amount
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000
換算海外附屬公司的	Exchange differences on translation of financial						
財務報表的匯兌差額	statements of foreign operations	98,906	–	98,906	(32,073)	–	(32,073)
以公允價值計入其他	Financial assets at fair value through						
全面收益的金融資產	other comprehensive income						
– 債務證券	– debt securities						
– 以公允價值計入其他	– net movements in fair value reserve of						
全面收益的金融資產	financial assets at fair value through						
公允價值儲備淨變動	other comprehensive income	261,873	(42,036)	219,837	765,570	(126,372)	639,198
– 減值準備	– impairment loss	22,853	–	22,853	(75,490)	–	(75,490)
物業重估儲備	Property revaluation reserve						
– 物業重估儲備淨變動	– net movement in property revaluation reserve	58,686	–	58,686	–	10	10
以公允價值計入其他	Financial assets at fair value through						
全面收益的金融資產	other comprehensive income						
– 權益工具	– equity instruments						
– 以公允價值計入其他	– net movements in fair value reserve of						
全面收益的金融資產	financial assets at fair value through						
公允價值儲備淨變動	other comprehensive income	1,686	(278)	1,408	12,551	(2,071)	10,480
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income	444,004	(42,314)	401,690	670,558	(128,433)	542,125

15 分部資料

分部資料的呈報形式與可報告分部一致，分部資料定期向包括管理委員會成員在內的主要營運決策人報告，以便為各分部分配資源和評估其績效。本集團確認了以下四大主要呈報分部：

本集團於香港及海外分行營運企業銀行業務。企業銀行業務主要包括公司借貸及銀團貸款、貿易融資及現金管理。海外分行包括於海外營運的分行及其於香港管理的辦公室。

個人及商務銀行業務主要包括存款戶口服務、住宅物業按揭、其他消費借貸、信用卡服務及中小企業貸款、財富管理服務及私人銀行。

財資及環球市場業務包括提供外匯交易服務、資金市場活動、管理投資證券及中央現金管理。

其他業務主要包括未能直接歸類任何現有呈報分部的收入及支出，企業支出及於中國的銀行業務主要包括一間於中國的附屬子銀行。

就分部報告而言，經營收入的分配是根據內部轉讓價格機制反映資金的利益分配到業務分部上。成本的分配是根據各業務分部的直接成本及合理基準分配經常費用予各業務分部。使用銀行物業產生的市值租金會反映於「其他」業務下的分部間經營收入及各業務分部的分部間經營支出中。

截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團已修改其不同業務分部和未分配分部之間的分部分配和某些成本分配方法，以編製向集團高級管理層報告的資訊時達至實現業務績效評估。相應分部資料數額已重述以達致呈述的一致性。

15 Segment reporting

Segment information is prepared consistently with reportable segments. Information is regularly reported to the chief operating decision-maker, including management committee members, to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The Group has identified the following four main reportable segments:

The Group operates a wholesale banking business in Hong Kong and at overseas branches. Wholesale banking mainly comprises corporate lending and syndicated loans, trade financing deposit account services and cash management. Overseas branches include the branches operated overseas and their management office unit in Hong Kong.

Personal and business banking mainly comprises deposit account services, residential mortgages, other consumer lending, credit card services, and Small and Medium Enterprises ("SMEs") banking business, wealth management services and private banking.

Treasury and markets covers the provision of foreign exchange services, money market activities, the management of investment securities and central cash management.

Others mainly comprises unallocated revenue and expenses, corporate expenses and China banking which mainly includes a subsidiary bank in China.

For the purpose of segment reporting, the allocation of operating income reflects the benefits of funding resources allocated to the business segments based on the internal funds transfer pricing mechanism. Cost allocation is based on the direct costs incurred by the respective business segments and the apportionment of overheads on a reasonable basis to the business segments. Rental charges at the market rate for the use of bank premises are reflected as inter-segment income for the 'Others' segment and inter-segment expenses for the respective business segments.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group has revised its segment allocation and certain cost allocation methods among different operating units and unallocated unit in preparing the information reported to the Group's senior executive management for the purposes of performance assessment. Corresponding amounts have been provided on a basis consistent with the revised segment information.

15 分部資料 (續)

(a) 可呈報分部

15 Segment reporting (continued)

(a) Reportable segments

		2020				
		公司業務 Wholesale banking 港幣千元 HK\$'000	個人及 商務銀行 Personal and business banking 港幣千元 HK\$'000	財資及 環球市場 Treasury and markets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	其他 Others 港幣千元 HK\$'000	綜合 Consolidated 港幣千元 HK\$'000
淨利息收入	Net interest income	2,963,302	1,548,415	348,445	326,023	5,186,185
其他經營收入／(損失)	Other operating income/(expenses)	886,646	883,480	917,038	(484,294)	2,202,870
出售以公允價值計入其他 全面收益的金融資產淨 (損失)／收益	Net (loss)/gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,569	–	(66,103)	11,106	(33,428)
經營收入	Operating income	3,871,517	2,431,895	1,199,380	(147,165)	7,355,627
經營支出	Operating expenses	(421,591)	(964,099)	(198,349)	(2,077,759)	(3,661,798)
分部間之經營(支出)／收入	Inter-segment (expenses)/income	(11,053)	(119,553)	(16,659)	147,265	–
扣除減值準備前之經營 溢利／(損失)	Operating profit/(loss) before impairment	3,438,873	1,348,243	984,372	(2,077,659)	3,693,829
金融資產預期信貸損失	Expected credit losses on financial assets	(2,248,838)	(73,874)	(26,962)	(6,982)	(2,356,656)
其他資產減值損失轉回	Impairment losses reversed on other assets	–	–	–	4,176	4,176
經營溢利／(損失)	Operating profit/(loss)	1,190,035	1,274,369	957,410	(2,080,465)	1,341,349
出售物業及設備 及無形資產淨損失	Net loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	–	(711)	(16)	(234)	(961)
投資物業重估損失	Revaluation loss on investment properties	–	–	–	(34,300)	(34,300)
稅前溢利／(損失)	Profit/(loss) before taxation	1,190,035	1,273,658	957,394	(2,114,999)	1,306,088
所得稅	Income tax					(150,271)
本年度溢利	Profit for the year					1,155,817
其他分部項目：	Other segment items:					
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	31,376	22,153	2,609	556,693	612,831
分部資產	Segment assets	149,287,611	70,215,429	188,380,101	(14,984,453)	392,898,688
分部負債	Segment liabilities	174,208,724	163,365,046	24,777,321	(17,020,197)	345,330,894
本年度產生的資本開支	Capital expenditure incurred during the year	12,603	150,067	15,855	206,982	385,507

15 分部資料 (續)

(a) 可呈報分部 (續)

15 Segment reporting (continued)

(a) Reportable segments (continued)

		2019年(重述) 2019 (Restated)				
		公司業務 Wholesale banking 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	個人及 商務銀行 Personal and business banking 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	財資及 環球市場 Treasury and markets 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	其他 Others 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	綜合 Consolidated 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
淨利息收入	Net interest income	3,604,863	1,714,081	555,168	468,659	6,342,771
其他經營收入／(損失)	Other operating income/(expenses)	897,242	979,780	670,163	(516,762)	2,030,423
出售以公允價值計入其他全面 收益的金融資產淨(損失)／ 收益	Net (loss)/gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4)	－	(34,794)	12,858	(21,940)
經營收入	Operating income	4,502,101	2,693,861	1,190,537	(35,245)	8,351,254
經營支出	Operating expenses	(399,227)	(895,003)	(169,586)	(2,232,546)	(3,696,362)
分部間之經營(支出)／收入	Inter-segment (expenses)/income	(20,188)	(144,639)	(21,994)	186,821	－
扣除減值準備前之經營 溢利／(損失)	Operating profit/(loss) before impairment	4,082,686	1,654,219	998,957	(2,080,970)	4,654,892
金融資產預期信貸損失	Expected credit losses on financial assets	(1,195,548)	(56,454)	67,411	(31,441)	(1,216,032)
其他資產減值損失	Impairment losses on other assets	－	－	－	(51,711)	(51,711)
經營溢利／(損失)	Operating profit/(loss)	2,887,138	1,597,765	1,066,368	(2,164,122)	3,387,149
出售物業及設備 及無形資產淨損失	Net loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	(19)	(458)	－	(2,310)	(2,787)
投資物業重估損失	Revaluation loss on investment properties	－	－	－	(1,459)	(1,459)
應佔聯營企業收益	Share of profit of associates	－	－	－	841	841
出售聯營企業收益	Gain on disposal of interest in associates	－	－	－	9,226	9,226
贖回部分債務資本損失	Loss on partial redemption of loan capital	－	－	－	(58,995)	(58,995)
稅前溢利／(損失)	Profit/(loss) before taxation	2,887,119	1,597,307	1,066,368	(2,216,819)	3,333,975
所得稅	Income tax					(523,674)
本年度溢利	Profit for the year					2,810,301
其他分部項目：	Other segment items:					
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	30,460	20,510	1,478	528,274	580,722
分部資產	Segment assets	135,990,322	62,150,272	176,976,416	(13,895,508)	361,221,502
分部負債	Segment liabilities	141,279,263	167,174,705	16,103,728	(9,786,368)	314,771,328
本年度產生的資本開支	Capital expenditure incurred during the year	21,769	52,459	5,817	142,639	222,684

15 分部資料 (續)

(b) 區域資料

區域資料的分析是根據附屬公司的主要業務所在地點，或按負責報告業績或將資產及負債入賬的本行及其分行位置予以披露。

15 Segment reporting (continued)

(b) Geographical information

The geographical information analysis is based on the location of the principal operations of the subsidiaries, or in the case of the Bank itself, of the location of the branches responsible for reporting the results or booking the assets and liabilities.

		2020				
		稅前溢利／ (損失) Profit/(Loss) before taxation 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	總資產 Total assets 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	總負債 Total liabilities 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	經營收入／ (支出) Operating income/ (expenses) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	或有負債 及承擔 Contingent liabilities and commitments 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
香港	Hong Kong	1,746,615	378,296,661	331,157,516	6,755,712	92,198,530
中國內地	Mainland China	(3,513)	11,342,549	9,860,818	167,346	1,264,343
美國	United States	102,053	13,972,966	13,874,622	236,321	2,022,635
新加坡	Singapore	(595,312)	14,155,015	14,697,014	132,492	22,341,620
其他	Others	56,244	4,755,024	4,701,906	74,446	317,071
分部間項目	Inter-segment items	1	(29,623,527)	(28,960,982)	(10,690)	–
		1,306,088	392,898,688	345,330,894	7,355,627	118,144,199
		2019				
		稅前溢利／ (損失) Profit/(Loss) before taxation 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	總資產 Total assets 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	總負債 Total liabilities 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	經營收入／ (支出) Operating income/ (expenses) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	或有負債 及承擔 Contingent liabilities and commitments 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
香港	Hong Kong	3,213,613	343,007,576	296,942,701	7,645,619	80,208,797
中國內地	Mainland China	(63,271)	10,947,855	9,558,607	171,999	971,421
美國	United States	164,017	15,820,276	15,609,316	230,402	1,795,241
新加坡	Singapore	(16,516)	14,365,643	14,384,483	236,822	21,846,811
其他	Others	36,155	2,407,534	2,371,791	67,035	211,249
分部間項目	Inter-segment items	(23)	(25,327,382)	(24,095,570)	(623)	–
		3,333,975	361,221,502	314,771,328	8,351,254	105,033,519

16 現金及在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的結存

16 Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
現金	Cash in hand	212,198	472,127
在中央銀行的結存	Balances with central banks	1,460,897	8,090,649
在銀行的結存	Balances with banks	30,370,387	15,827,346
在其他金融機構的結存	Balances with other financial institutions	743,085	1,619,018
		32,786,567	26,009,140
預期信貸損失準備 – 第1階段	Expected credit losses allowances – Stage 1	(2,651)	(3,576)
		32,783,916	26,005,564

截至2020年12月31日包括在中央銀行受到監管限制的餘額是港幣604,998,000元(2019年：港幣436,310,000元)。

Included in the balances with central banks are balances subject to regulatory restrictions, amounting to HK\$604,998,000 at 31 December 2020 (2019: HK\$436,310,000).

17 在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的存款及墊款

17 Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
在銀行的存款	Placements with banks	28,434,834	54,322,011
在銀行的墊款	Advances to banks	545,965	158,158
		28,980,799	54,480,169
預期信貸損失準備 – 第1階段	Expected credit losses allowances – Stage 1	(10,969)	(11,272)
		28,969,830	54,468,897
到期日：	Maturing:		
– 1個月內	– within 1 month	28,466,136	48,321,816
– 1個月至1年內	– between 1 month and 1 year	503,694	6,147,081
		28,969,830	54,468,897

18 以公允價值計入損益的金融資產／(負債)

(a) 以公允價值計入損益的金融資產

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
債務證券	Debt securities	2,351,288	1,908,370
國庫券	Treasury bills	297,788	—
		2,649,076	1,908,370
發行機構如下：			
政府機關	Sovereigns	1,314,180	341,717
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	754,442	690,114
企業	Corporate entities	538,656	824,619
公共機構	Public entities	41,798	51,920
		2,649,076	1,908,370
上市	Listed	2,341,585	1,907,604
非上市	Unlisted	307,491	766
		2,649,076	1,908,370

(b) 以公允價值計入損益的金融負債

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
債務證券短倉	Short sales of debt securities	290,185	146,500

18 Financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

19 衍生金融工具

使用衍生工具作自營買賣和出售予客戶作為風險管理產品是本集團經營業務的一個重要部份。作為資產與負債管理流程的一環，這些工具也會用作管理本集團本身所承擔的市場風險。本集團所用的主要衍生工具為與利率和匯率相關的合約，主要為場外交易的衍生工具。本集團也會簽訂場內買賣的衍生工具合約。本集團大多為符合客戶的要求和作對沖及買賣用途而持有衍生工具倉盤。就會計目的而言，衍生工具均劃歸為持作買賣或持作對沖。

19 Derivative financial instruments

The use of derivatives for proprietary trading and sales to customers as risk management products is an integral part of the Group's business activities. These instruments are also used to manage the Group's own exposure to market risk as part of its asset and liability management process. The principal derivative instruments used by the Group are interest and foreign exchange rate-related contracts, which are primarily OTC derivatives. The Group also participates in exchange-traded derivatives. Most of the Group's derivative positions have been entered into to meet customer demand and to hedge these and other trading positions. For accounting purposes, derivatives are classified as either held for trading or held for hedging.

19 衍生金融工具 (續)

(a) 衍生工具的名義金額

衍生工具是指根據一項或多項相關資產或指數的價值來釐定其價值的財務合約。這些工具的名義數額代表未完成的交易額，並不代表風險數額。

以下是本集團各種主要衍生工具的名義金額概要：

19 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

(a) Notional amounts of derivatives

Derivatives refer to financial contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying assets or indices. The notional amounts of these investments indicate the volume of outstanding transactions and do not represent amounts at risk.

The following is a summary of the notional amounts of each significant type of derivative entered into by the Group:

		2020			2019		
		為對沖持有	其他 (包括 持作買賣)	總額	為對沖持有	其他 (包括 持作買賣)	總額
		Held for hedging	(including held for trading)	Total	Held for hedging	(including held for trading)	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
匯率衍生工具	Currency derivatives						
遠期交易	Forwards	-	60,610,924	60,610,924	-	84,167,658	84,167,658
掉期交易	Swaps	-	728,792,077	728,792,077	-	696,539,371	696,539,371
買入期權	Options purchased	-	26,329,946	26,329,946	-	34,547,603	34,547,603
賣出期權	Options written	-	29,158,079	29,158,079	-	34,563,815	34,563,815
利率衍生工具	Interest rate derivatives						
遠期及期貨交易	Forwards/Futures	-	5,488,630	5,488,630	-	3,858,214	3,858,214
掉期交易	Swaps	-	819,149,400	819,149,400	3,230,287	687,402,549	690,632,836
買入期權	Options purchased	-	3,019,001	3,019,001	-	-	-
賣出期權	Options written	-	3,019,001	3,019,001	-	-	-
		-	1,675,567,058	1,675,567,058	3,230,287	1,541,079,210	1,544,309,497

交易包括本集團的金融工具自營買賣倉盤、由執行客戶的交易指令或從事莊家活動而產生的倉盤，以及為對沖其他交易元素而持有的倉盤。

Trading includes the Group's proprietary positions in financial instruments, positions which arise from the execution of trade orders from customers and market making, and positions taken in order to hedge other elements of the trading book.

19 衍生金融工具 (續)

19 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

(b) 衍生工具的公允價值及信貸風險加權數額

(b) Fair value and credit risk-weighted amounts of derivatives

		2020			2019		
		公允價值 資產 Fair value assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	公允價值 負債 Fair value liabilities 港幣千元 HK\$'000	信貸風險 加權數額 Credit risk- weighted amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	公允價值 資產 Fair value assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	公允價值 負債 Fair value liabilities 港幣千元 HK\$'000	信貸風險 加權數額 Credit risk- weighted amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000
匯率衍生工具	Currency derivatives	10,520,010	11,463,378	9,873,251	5,271,339	5,365,547	6,333,303
利率衍生工具	Interest rate derivatives	3,858,591	3,696,905	733,781	1,012,269	997,609	200,143
		14,378,601	15,160,283	10,607,032	6,283,608	6,363,156	6,533,446

信貸風險加權數額是指按照《銀行業(資本)規則》有關資本充足的要求，並取決於交易對手的財政狀況及到期的情況下計算。用於計算匯率、利率和其他衍生工具合約的信貸風險加權數額的風險加權由0%至150%不等(2019年12月31日：0%至150%)。衍生金融工具的公允價值和信用風險加權金額均為總額，未考慮任何雙邊淨額結算安排的影響。

The credit risk-weighted amount is the amount which has been calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules on capital adequacy, and depends on the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics. The risk weights used range from 0% to 150% as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 0% to 150%) for exchange rate, interest rate and other derivatives contracts. Both of the fair values and credit risk-weighted amounts of derivative financial instruments are shown on a gross basis and do not take into account the effect of any bilateral netting arrangements.

(c) 指定為對沖工具的衍生工具的公允價值

(c) Fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments

以下是本集團持作對沖用途的衍生工具按產品類別劃分的公允價值概要：

The following is a summary of the fair value of derivatives held for hedging purposes by product type entered into by the Group:

		2020		2019	
		公允價值資產 Fair value assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	公允價值負債 Fair value liabilities 港幣千元 HK\$'000	公允價值資產 Fair value assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	公允價值負債 Fair value liabilities 港幣千元 HK\$'000
利率合約	Interest rate contracts				
— 公允價值對沖	— Fair value hedge	—	—	16,280	18,475

公允價值對沖主要包括用作保障若干固定利率資產或負債的公允價值因市場利率變動而出現變化的利率掉期。

Fair value hedges principally consist of interest rate swaps that are used to protect against changes in the fair value of certain fixed rate assets or liabilities due to movements in the market interest rates.

19 衍生金融工具 (續)

(d) 衍生工具的餘下年期

下表提供本集團根據有關到期類別 (按於結算日的餘下結算期間計算) 劃分的衍生工具名義金額分析。

19 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

(d) Remaining life of derivatives

The following tables provide an analysis of the notional amounts of derivatives of the Group by relevant maturity grouping, based on the remaining periods to settlement at the end of the reporting period:

		2020 餘下年期的名義金額 Notional amounts with remaining life of			
		總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000	1年或以下 1 year or less 港幣千元 HK\$'000	1年以上至5年 Over 1 year to 5 years 港幣千元 HK\$'000	5年以上 Over 5 years 港幣千元 HK\$'000
匯率衍生工具	Currency derivatives	844,891,026	793,757,737	49,789,135	1,344,154
利率衍生工具	Interest rate derivatives	830,676,032	493,134,131	308,706,986	28,834,915
		1,675,567,058	1,286,891,868	358,496,121	30,179,069

		2019 餘下年期的名義金額 Notional amounts with remaining life of			
		總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000	1年或以下 1 year or less 港幣千元 HK\$'000	1年以上至5年 Over 1 year to 5 years 港幣千元 HK\$'000	5年以上 Over 5 years 港幣千元 HK\$'000
匯率衍生工具	Currency derivatives	849,818,447	814,521,315	35,218,927	78,205
利率衍生工具	Interest rate derivatives	694,491,050	477,501,287	202,708,717	14,281,046
		1,544,309,497	1,292,022,602	237,927,644	14,359,251

20 客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項

(a) 客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項減預期信貸損失

20 Loans and advances to customers and other accounts

(a) Loans and advances to customers and other accounts less expected credit losses

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
客戶貸款及墊款總額	Gross loans and advances to customers	220,096,434	189,377,329
— 預期信貸損失準備	– Expected credit losses allowances	(2,440,456)	(3,596,987)
		217,655,978	185,780,342
其他賬項	Other accounts	9,385,838	7,831,244
— 預期信貸損失準備	– Expected credit losses allowances		
— 第1階段	– Stage 1	(783)	(1,480)
— 第3階段	– Stage 3	(251,075)	(37,880)
		(251,858)	(39,360)
		9,133,980	7,791,884
		226,789,958	193,572,226

20 客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項 (續)

(b) 按行業分析的客戶貸款及墊款

以下按經濟行業進行的分析是根據香港金融管理局(「金管局」)所採用的分類及定義作出。

20 Loans and advances to customers and other accounts
(continued)

(b) Loans and advances to customers analysed by industry sectors

The following economic sector analysis is based on categories and definitions used by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA").

		2020		2019	
		客戶貸款及 墊款總額 Gross loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	減值客戶 貸款及墊款 Impaired loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	客戶貸款及 墊款總額 Gross loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	減值客戶 貸款及墊款 Impaired loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
工商金融	Industrial, commercial and financial				
— 物業發展	— Property development	11,268,407	—	2,892,578	—
— 物業投資	— Property investment	13,460,635	272,556	17,394,845	1,014,756
— 金融企業	— Financial concerns	12,698,994	—	16,997,699	—
— 股票經紀	— Stockbrokers	4,044,282	—	1,929,344	—
— 批發及零售業	— Wholesale and retail trade	9,618,761	197,481	9,427,728	181,098
— 製造業	— Manufacturing	9,762,067	35,794	9,940,067	31,137
— 運輸及運輸設備	— Transport and transport equipment	3,326,439	—	1,379,288	—
— 娛樂活動	— Recreational activities	1,891,488	—	2,858,389	—
— 資訊科技	— Information technology	6,759,381	—	6,678,785	—
— 其他	— Others	12,454,426	373,936	7,154,646	578,791
個人	Individuals				
— 購買「居者有其屋計劃」、 「私人發展商參建居屋 計劃」及「租者置其屋 計劃」的樓宇貸款	— Loans for the purchase of flats under the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	25,360	175	27,410	304
— 購買其他住宅物業的貸款	— Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	21,168,747	24,858	17,848,823	7,729
— 信用卡墊款	— Credit card advances	434,591	3,207	452,680	2,837
— 其他	— Others	16,152,868	10,903	14,725,757	11,093
在香港使用的貸款及 墊款總額	Gross loans and advances for use in Hong Kong	123,066,446	918,910	109,708,039	1,827,745
貿易融資	Trade finance	5,441,544	32,771	5,442,284	37,343
在香港以外使用的 貸款及墊款總額	Gross loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	91,588,444	2,679,495	74,227,006	405,677
客戶貸款及墊款總額	Gross loans and advances to customers	220,096,434	3,631,176	189,377,329	2,270,765

20 客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項 (續)

20 Loans and advances to customers and other accounts
(continued)(c) 貸款和墊款的賬面總值和預期信貸損失準備
的對賬(c) Reconciliation of gross carrying amount and ECL allowances for
loans and advances to customers

		2020							
		第1階段 Stage 1		第2階段 Stage 2		第3階段 Stage 3		總額 Total	
		賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000
2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	175,081,473	761,692	12,025,091	1,749,793	2,270,765	1,085,502	189,377,329	3,596,987
收益表變動的影響	Movements with income statement impact								
轉移：	Transfer:								
— 轉入第1階段	— Transfer to Stage 1	7,861,124	32,347	(7,859,868)	(31,091)	(1,256)	(1,256)	—	—
— 轉入第2階段	— Transfer to Stage 2	(13,556,823)	(155,896)	14,129,235	237,231	(572,412)	(81,335)	—	—
— 轉入第3階段	— Transfer to Stage 3	(130,433)	(269)	(5,888,687)	(1,528,712)	6,019,120	1,528,981	—	—
階段轉撥產生之預期信 貸損失準備重新計量 淨額	Net remeasurement of ECL allowances arising from transfer between stage	—	(21,871)	—	371,116	—	448,163	—	797,408
金融資產產生／ (終止確認或還款)淨額	Net financial assets originated/ (derecognised or repaid)	36,714,293	392,261	(1,910,147)	(196,633)	(636,242)	(328,544)	34,167,904	(132,916)
風險參數和模型數據變動	Changes in risk parameters and model inputs	—	(419,292)	—	(23,964)	—	2,259,034	—	1,815,778
貸款減值損失折現回撥	Unwinding of discount on loan impairment losses	—	—	—	—	—	(188,002)	—	(188,002)
沖銷數額	Amounts written-off	—	—	—	—	(3,448,799)	(3,448,799)	(3,448,799)	(3,448,799)
2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	205,969,634	588,972	10,495,624	577,740	3,631,176	1,273,744	220,096,434	2,440,456

20 客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項 (續)

20 Loans and advances to customers and other accounts
(continued)(c) 貸款和墊款的賬面總值和預期信貸損失準備
的對賬 (續)(c) Reconciliation of gross carrying amount and ECL allowances for
loans and advances to customers (continued)

		2019							
		第1階段 Stage 1		第2階段 Stage 2		第3階段 Stage 3		總額 Total	
		賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000
2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	184,853,695	631,370	15,250,049	1,628,226	1,716,138	399,302	201,819,882	2,658,898
收益表變動的影響	Movements with income statement impact								
轉移：	Transfer:								
— 轉入第1階段	— Transfer to Stage 1	4,271,544	18,996	(4,271,517)	(18,969)	(27)	(27)	—	—
— 轉入第2階段	— Transfer to Stage 2	(12,958,957)	(90,799)	12,959,477	90,980	(520)	(181)	—	—
— 轉入第3階段	— Transfer to Stage 3	(265,526)	(936)	(1,977,967)	(756,476)	2,243,493	757,412	—	—
階段轉撥產生之預期信 貸損失準備重新計量 淨額	Net remeasurement of ECL allowances arising from transfer between stage	—	(14,989)	—	258,139	—	142,250	—	385,400
金融資產產生／ (終止確認或還款)淨額	Net financial assets originated/ (derecognised or repaid)	(819,283)	200,086	(9,934,951)	3,370	(1,359,013)	(124,206)	(12,113,247)	79,250
風險參數和模型數據變動	Changes in risk parameters and model inputs	—	17,964	—	544,523	—	286,656	—	849,143
貸款減值損失折現回撥	Unwinding of discount on loan impairment losses	—	—	—	—	—	(46,398)	—	(46,398)
沖銷數額	Amounts written-off	—	—	—	—	(329,306)	(329,306)	(329,306)	(329,306)
2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	175,081,473	761,692	12,025,091	1,749,793	2,270,765	1,085,502	189,377,329	3,596,987

20 客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項 (續)

20 Loans and advances to customers and other accounts
(continued)

(d) 減值客戶貸款及墊款

(d) Impaired loans and advances to customers

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
減值客戶貸款及墊款總額	Gross impaired loans and advances to customers	3,631,176	2,270,765
預期信貸損失準備 – 第3階段	Expected credit losses allowances – Stage 3	(1,273,744)	(1,085,502)
		2,357,432	1,185,263
減值貸款及墊款總額佔客戶貸款及墊款總額的百分率	Gross impaired loans and advances as a % of total loans and advances to customers	1.65%	1.20%

經減值客戶貸款及墊款的預期信貸損失準備評估已計算所持抵押品的可變現價值為港幣2,799,388,000元(2019年: 港幣1,296,240,000元)。所持抵押品主要包括住宅及商業物業按揭權益及存放於本集團的現金。

Collateral amounts of HK\$2,799,388,000 (2019: HK\$1,296,240,000) have been taken into account in respect of the assessment of the expected credit losses allowances. Collateral mainly comprises mortgages on residential or commercial properties and cash placed with the Group.

(e) 融資租賃和租購合同的淨投資

客戶貸款和墊款包括汽車淨投資，根據融資租賃租賃給客戶的設備和租賃具有融資租賃特徵的購買合同。這些合同通常具20年或以上的初始期，並可選擇以名義價值收購租賃資產。融資租賃及租購合約應收的最低租賃付款總額及年末現值如下：

(e) Net investment in finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Loans and advances to customers include net investment in motor vehicles, and equipment leased to customers under finance leases and hire purchase contracts which have the characteristics of finance leases. These contracts usually run for an initial period of 20 years or above, with an option of acquiring the leased asset at nominal value. The total minimum lease payments receivable under finance leases and hire purchase contracts and their present values at the year end are as follows:

		2020		2019	
		最低租賃 付款的現值 Present value of the minimum lease payments 港幣千元 HK\$'000	最低租賃 付款總額 Total minimum lease payments 港幣千元 HK\$'000	最低租賃 付款的現值 Present value of the minimum lease payments 港幣千元 HK\$'000	最低租賃 付款總額 Total minimum lease payments 港幣千元 HK\$'000
1年內	Within 1 year	9,153	10,950	9,471	12,050
1年以上至5年	After 1 year but within 5 years	33,635	39,283	35,575	44,729
5年以上	After 5 years	67,228	71,968	80,960	90,263
		110,016	122,201	126,006	147,042
— 預期信貸損失準備 — 第1階段	— Expected credit losses allowances — Stage 1	(31)		(846)	
融資租賃和租購 合同的淨投資	Net investment in finance leases and hire purchase contracts	109,985		125,160	

21 以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產

21 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
債務證券	Debt securities		
持有的存款證	– Certificates of deposit held	5,179,894	5,438,918
國庫券	– Treasury bills	23,503,712	21,767,173
其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	56,157,194	49,353,873
		84,840,800	76,559,964
權益證券	Equity securities	110,068	108,336
		84,950,868	76,668,300
發行機構如下：	Issued by:		
政府機關	Sovereigns	25,390,319	23,516,040
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	42,392,498	41,724,151
企業	Corporate entities	14,846,212	11,048,234
公共機構	Public entities	2,321,839	379,875
		84,950,868	76,668,300
上市	Listed	49,755,786	43,990,382
非上市	Unlisted	35,195,082	32,677,918
		84,950,868	76,668,300

21 以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產 (續)

通過其他全面收益以公允價值計量金融資產的賬面金額和預期信貸損失準備金的對賬

就本披露而言，總賬面值是指以公允價值計量的債務證券。賬面值的變動計入其他全面收益，但確認預期信貸損失準備，利息收入以及在損益中確認的匯兌損益除外。

21 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Reconciliation of gross carrying amount and ECL allowances for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

For the purposes of this disclosure, the gross carrying amounts refer to the fair values of the debt securities measured at FVOCI. Movements in the gross carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of ECL allowances, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss.

		2020							
		第1階段 Stage 1		第2階段 Stage 2		第3階段 Stage 3		總額 Total	
		賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	76,503,924	61,963	-	-	56,040	75,408	76,559,964	137,371
收益表變動的影響	Movements with income statement impact								
階段間轉移	Transfer between Stages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
金融資產產生／ (終止確認或 還款)淨額	Net financial assets originated/ (derecognised or repaid)/ changes in fair value	8,336,876	27,599	-	-	(56,040)	(33,944)	8,280,836	(6,345)
風險參數和模型數據變動	Changes in risk parameters and model inputs	-	(46,848)	-	-	-	76,046	-	29,198
外幣轉換及其他數據 之變動	Changes in foreign translation and others	-	-	-	-	-	(1,251)	-	(1,251)
2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	84,840,800	42,714	-	-	-	116,259	84,840,800	158,973

21 以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產 (續)

通過其他全面收益以公允價值計量金融資產的賬面金額和預期信貸損失準備金的對賬 (續)

21 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Reconciliation of gross carrying amount and ECL allowances for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

		2019							
		第1階段 Stage 1		第2階段 Stage 2		第3階段 Stage 3		總額 Total	
		賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	賬面總值 Gross carrying amount 港幣千元 HK\$'000	預期信貸 損失準備 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$'000
2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	66,758,117	28,552	-	-	123,489	184,309	66,881,606	212,861
收益表變動的影響	Movements with income statement impact								
階段間轉移	Transfer between Stages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
金融資產產生/ (終止確認或 還款)淨額	Net financial assets originated/ (derecognised or repaid)/ changes in fair value	9,745,807	21,629	-	-	(67,449)	(96,333)	9,678,358	(74,704)
風險參數和模型數據變動	Changes in risk parameters and model inputs	-	11,782	-	-	-	(11,151)	-	631
外幣轉換及其他數據 之變動	Changes in foreign translation and others	-	-	-	-	-	(1,417)	-	(1,417)
2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	76,503,924	61,963	-	-	56,040	75,408	76,559,964	137,371

22 攤銷成本投資

22 Amortised cost investments

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
債務證券	Debt securities		
國庫券	Treasury bills	48,494	-
— 預期信貸損失準備	— Expected credit losses allowances		
— 第1階段	— Stage 1	(1)	-
		48,493	-
發行機構如下：	Issued by:		
政府機關	Sovereigns	48,493	-
非上市	Unlisted	48,493	-

23 附屬公司

下文列出於2020年12月31日對本集團的業績、資產或負債有重大影響的主要附屬公司詳情。除非另有註明，否則所持股份類別均為普通股。

23 Subsidiaries

The following list contains the particulars of the principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 which materially affect the results, assets or liabilities of the Group. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated.

公司名稱 Name of company	註冊成立／經營地區 Place of incorporation/ operation	法律實體種類 Kind of legal entity	主要業務 Principal activities	已發行及繳足股本 Particulars of issued share capital	本行直接持有 股份百分率 Proportion of shares directly held by the Bank	本行間接持有 股份百分率 Proportion of shares indirectly held by the Bank
啓福國際有限公司 Carford International Limited	香港 Hong Kong	有限責任公司 Limited Liability Company	物業持有 Property holding	港幣2元 HK\$2	100%	—
中信銀行國際(中國)有限公司 (「中信銀行國際(中國)」) CITIC Bank International (China) Limited ("CBI (China)")	中華人民共和國 (「中國」) People's Republic of China ("Mainland China")	有限責任公司 Limited Liability Company	銀行 Banking	人民幣1,000,000,000元 RMB1,000,000,000	100%	—
中信保險服務有限公司 CITIC Insurance Brokers Limited	香港 Hong Kong	有限責任公司 Limited Liability Company	保險經紀 Insurance broker	港幣5,000,000元 HK\$5,000,000	100%	—
信銀國際投資控股有限公司 CNCBI Investment Holdings Limited	香港 Hong Kong	有限責任公司 Limited Liability Company	投資控股 Investment holding	港幣511,000,000元 HK\$511,000,000	100%	—
香港華人財務有限公司 HKCB Finance Limited	香港 Hong Kong	有限責任公司 Limited Liability Company	消費借貸 Consumer financing	港幣200,000,000元 HK\$200,000,000	100%	—
香港華人銀行(代理人)有限公司 The Hongkong Chinese Bank (Nominees) Limited	香港 Hong Kong	有限責任公司 Limited Liability Company	代理人服務 Nominee services	港幣5,000元 HK\$5,000	100%	—
嘉華銀行(信託)有限公司 The Ka Wah Bank (Trustee) Limited	香港 Hong Kong	有限責任公司 Limited Liability Company	信託服務 Trustee services	港幣3,000,000元 HK\$3,000,000	100%	—
信銀國際資產管理有限公司 CNCBI Asset Management Limited	香港 Hong Kong	有限責任公司 Limited Liability Company	資產管理 Asset management	港幣60,000,000元 HK\$60,000,000	—	100%

24 物業及設備

24 Property and equipment

		投資物業 Investment properties 港幣千元 HK\$'000	其他物業 Other premises 港幣千元 HK\$'000	傢俬、 固定裝置 及設備 Furniture, fixtures and equipment 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000
成本或估值：	Cost or valuation:				
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	229,130	666,008	1,038,240	1,933,378
增加	Additions	–	–	127,466	127,466
重新分類	Reclassification	60,000	(60,000)	–	–
出售	Disposals	–	–	(69,243)	(69,243)
重估(損失)/盈餘	(Deficit)/surplus on revaluation	(34,300)	58,686	–	24,386
沖銷重估累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	–	(3,023)	–	(3,023)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	–	–	4,350	4,350
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	254,830	661,671	1,100,813	2,017,314
成本或估值：	Cost or valuation:				
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	241,970	666,008	946,708	1,854,686
增加	Additions	–	–	107,376	107,376
出售	Disposals	(11,381)	–	(19,106)	(30,487)
重估損失	Deficit on revaluation	(1,459)	–	–	(1,459)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	–	–	3,262	3,262
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	229,130	666,008	1,038,240	1,933,378
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	–	358,085	847,130	1,205,215
本年度折舊(附註10)	Charge for the year (note 10)	–	15,745	97,713	113,458
沖銷重估累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	–	(3,023)	–	(3,023)
因出售而回撥	Written back on disposals	–	–	(68,608)	(68,608)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	–	–	3,636	3,636
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	–	370,807	879,871	1,250,678
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	–	342,298	777,564	1,119,862
本年度折舊(附註10)	Charge for the year (note 10)	–	15,787	85,706	101,493
因出售而回撥	Written back on disposals	–	–	(18,508)	(18,508)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	–	–	2,368	2,368
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	–	358,085	847,130	1,205,215
賬面淨值：	Net book value:				
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	254,830	290,864	220,942	766,636
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	229,130	307,923	191,110	728,163

24 物業及設備 (續)

(a) 投資物業公允價值計量

(i) 公允價值層級

下表顯示於結算日，本集團按經常性基準以公允價值計量的投資物業，根據《香港財務報告準則》第13號「公允價值計量」分類為三級公允價值層級。公允價值計量的層級分類是根據用於估值模式的輸入數據的可觀察性和重要性來決定：

第1級－參考同一資產於計量日在活躍市場取得的市場報價（未經調整）。

第2級－根據可觀察的輸入數據之估值模式（未能符合第1級），及不採用主要而非可觀察的數據。若沒有市場數據提供，便利用非可觀察的數據。

第3級－公允價值以主要而非可觀察的數據來計量。

24 Property and equipment (continued)

(a) Fair value measurement of investment properties

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's investment properties measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement'. The level into which a fair value measurement classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the input used in the valuation technique as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market price in active markets for identical assets at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.

Level 3 – Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs.

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
第3級	Level 3		
經常性公允價值以主要而非可觀察計量	Recurring fair value measurement using significant unobservable input		
投資物業	Investment properties		
－ 香港	－ Held in Hong Kong	231,000	199,000
－ 香港以外地區	－ Held outside Hong Kong	23,830	30,130
		254,830	229,130

24 物業及設備 (續)

(a) 投資物業公允價值計量 (續)

(i) 公允價值層級 (續)

截至2020年和2019年12月31日，在第1級和第2級之間並無轉移及沒有從第3級轉入或轉出。本集團政策是要於報告期末確認公允價值層級間轉移的發生。

於2020年12月31日，參照獨立測量師行重估本集團的投資物業重估報告。物業估值是以公開市場價值為基準及符合《香港財務報告準則》第13號「公允價值計量」對公允價值的定義。有關本集團的重估損失為港幣34,300,000元(2019年：重估損失為港幣1,459,000元)並已計入本集團的收益表中。

(ii) 公允價值層級第3層級的公允價值對賬

第3層級的公允價值計量餘額於年度內的變動如下：

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
於1月1日	At 1 January	229,130	241,970
重新分類自其他物業及設備	Reclassification from other property and equipment	60,000	–
出售	Disposal	–	(11,381)
公允價值調整	Fair value adjustment	(34,300)	(1,459)
於12月31日	At 31 December	254,830	229,130

(iii) 第3層級的公允價值計量資料

	估值模式 Valuation technique	非可觀察的數據 Unobservable input	範圍 Range
投資物業 Investment properties	市場比較法 Market comparison approach	物業質量的溢價(折讓) Premium (discount) on quality of properties	-15% to 15%

在香港或香港以外地區的投資物業的公允價值是採用市場比較法釐定，以參考最近相關物業的每平方呎銷售價格為基準，比較近期的銷售價格，從而調整本集團物業質量的溢價或折讓。投資性房地產的賬面價值將按每平方呎的價格而轉變。

24 Property and equipment (continued)

(a) Fair value measurement of investment properties (continued)

(i) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfer into or out of Level 3. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

All investment properties of the Group were revalued and assessed by the management of the Group at 31 December 2020 with reference to the property valuation report conducted by an independent firm of surveyors. The basis of the property valuation was market value, which is consistent with the definition of fair value under HKFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement'. The revaluation deficit of HK\$34,300,000 (2019: a revaluation deficit of HK\$1,459,000) was recognised by the Group and has been charged to the income statement.

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The movements during the year in the balance of these Level 3 fair value measurements are as follows:

	2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
於1月1日	229,130	241,970
重新分類自其他物業及設備	60,000	–
出售	–	(11,381)
公允價值調整	(34,300)	(1,459)
於12月31日	254,830	229,130

(iii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

	估值模式 Valuation technique	非可觀察的數據 Unobservable input	範圍 Range
投資物業 Investment properties	市場比較法 Market comparison approach	物業質量的溢價(折讓) Premium (discount) on quality of properties	-15% to 15%

The fair value of investment properties located in or outside Hong Kong is determined by using the market comparison approach by reference to the recent sales price of comparable properties on a price per-square-foot basis, adjusted for a premium or a discount specific to the quality of the Group's or the Bank's properties compared to the recent sales. The carrying amount of the investment properties would be changed according to the price per-square-foot.

24 物業及設備 (續)**(b) 投資物業及其他物業的賬面淨值分析如下：**

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
租賃	Leasehold		
香港	Held in Hong Kong		
— 長期租賃 (超過50年未屆滿)	— Long-term leases (over 50 years unexpired)	116,862	127,479
— 中期租賃 (10年至50年未屆滿)	— Medium-term leases (10 to 50 years unexpired)	405,002	379,444
香港以外地區	Held outside Hong Kong		
— 中期租賃 (10年至50年未屆滿)	— Medium-term leases (10 to 50 years unexpired)	23,830	30,130
		545,694	537,053

投資物業產生的租金收入總額為港幣3,296,000元 (2019年：港幣4,727,000元)。

The gross rental income arising from investment properties is HK\$3,296,000 (2019: HK\$4,727,000).

截至2020年12月31日止年度，沒有出售投資物業損益 (2019年：出售損失為港幣2,600,000元)。

During the year ended 31 December 2020, no disposal gain or loss (2019: a disposal loss of HK\$2,600,000) on investment properties was recognised to the income statement.

本集團若干其他物業曾於過往年度進行重估。如果這些物業是以成本減累計折舊入賬，本集團於2020年12月31日的其他物業賬面淨值應為港幣4,014,000元 (2019年：港幣4,722,000元)。

Some of the other premises of the Group were revalued in previous years. The net book value of such other premises of the Group at 31 December 2020 would have been HK\$4,014,000 (2019: HK\$4,722,000) had they been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation.

(c) 通過經營租賃租出的物業及設備

本集團通過經營租賃的方式租出投資物業。有關物業的最初租賃期一般為2至3年，其後可選擇在該日期之後續約，屆時將重新協商所有條款。

(c) Property and equipment leased out under operating leases

The Group leases out investment properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of two to three years, with an option to renew the leases after that date, at which time all terms are renegotiated.

本集團按不可解除的投資及分租物業的經營租賃應收的未來最低租金總額如下：

The Group's total future minimum lease receivable under non-cancellable operating leases for investment and subletting properties are as follows:

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
1年內	Within 1 year	3,363	3,260
1年以上至5年	After 1 year but within 5 years	322	3,541
		3,685	6,801

25 使用權資產

25 Right-of-use assets

		租賃樓宇 Leased premises 港幣千元 HK\$'000	設備及其他 Equipment and others 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000
成本：	Cost:			
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	975,837	1,152	976,989
增加	Additions	304,936	–	304,936
本期減少	Reductions	(105,908)	–	(105,908)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	7,432	18	7,450
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	1,182,297	1,170	1,183,467
成本：	Cost:			
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	937,093	37	937,130
增加	Additions	40,029	1,093	41,122
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	(1,285)	22	(1,263)
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	975,837	1,152	976,989
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:			
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	297,168	314	297,482
本年度折舊(附註10)	Charge for the year (note 10)	291,148	628	291,776
本期減少	Reductions	(105,908)	–	(105,908)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	3,451	13	3,464
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	485,859	955	486,814
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:			
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	–	–	–
本年度折舊(附註10)	Charge for the year (note 10)	297,563	312	297,875
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	(395)	2	(393)
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	297,168	314	297,482
賬面淨值：	Net book value:			
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	696,438	215	696,653
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	678,669	838	679,507

26 無形資產

26 Intangible assets

電腦軟件
Software
港幣千元
HK\$'000

成本：	Cost:	
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	1,380,991
增加	Additions	258,041
出售	Disposals	(5,215)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	2,403
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	1,636,220
成本：	Cost:	
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	1,270,593
增加	Additions	115,308
出售	Disposals	(100)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	(4,810)
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	1,380,991
累計攤銷：	Accumulated amortisation:	
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	796,182
本年度攤銷(附註10)	Charge for the year (note 10)	207,597
出售	Disposals	(4,863)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	2,203
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	1,001,119
累計攤銷：	Accumulated amortisation:	
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	618,383
本年度攤銷(附註10)	Charge for the year (note 10)	181,354
出售	Disposals	(100)
匯兌調整	Exchange adjustments	(3,455)
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	796,182
賬面淨值：	Net book value:	
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	635,101
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	584,809

27 客戶存款

27 Deposits from customers

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
活期及往來賬戶存款	Demand deposits and current deposits	39,341,433	24,280,861
儲蓄存款	Savings deposits	61,272,117	52,480,417
定期、即期及短期通知存款	Time, call and notice deposits	209,263,466	200,111,402
		309,877,016	276,872,680

28 已發行存款證

28 Certificates of deposit issued

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
按攤銷成本計算	At amortised cost	–	3,112,919

29 已發行債務證券

29 Debt securities issued

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
按攤銷成本計算	At amortised cost	–	3,346,067

債務證券於2017年由本行發行，票息利率為年息率4.4%，並已於2020年年內到期。

The debt securities was issued by the Bank in 2017 and bore a coupon interest rate at 4.4% per annum. The debt securities matured during the year ended 31 December 2020.

30 綜合財務狀況表所示的所得稅

30 Income tax in the consolidated statement of financial position

(a) 財務狀況表所示的本期稅項為：

(a) Current taxation in the statement of financial position represents:

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
香港利得稅	Hong Kong Profits Tax	(42,982)	698,549
海外稅項	Overseas Taxation	7,189	446
		(35,793)	698,995
其中：	Of which:		
可收回稅項	Tax recoverable	(55,449)	(6,842)
本期稅項	Current taxation	19,656	705,837
		(35,793)	698,995

30 綜合財務狀況表所示的所得稅 (續)

(b) 已確認的遞延稅項資產及負債

已於財務狀況表確認的遞延稅項(資產)/
負債的組合及本年度內的變動如下：

30 Income tax in the consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised

The components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position and the movements during the year are as follows:

		折舊免稅額 超過有關折舊 Depreciation allowances in excess of related depreciation 港幣千元 HK\$'000	貸款及墊款 減值準備 Impairment allowances for loans and advances 港幣千元 HK\$'000	物業重估調整 Revaluation adjustments for properties 港幣千元 HK\$'000	以公允價值計入 其他全面收益的 金融資產的 減值準備和 重估調整 Impairment allowances and revaluation adjustments for FVOCI 港幣千元 HK\$'000	稅項損失 Tax losses 港幣千元 HK\$'000	其他 Others 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000
遞延稅項源自：	Deferred tax arising from:							
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	107,026	(454,177)	1,965	43,755	-	(11,594)	(313,025)
綜合收益表內撇銷/ (回撥)(附註13)	Charged/(credited) to income statement (note 13)	10,350	224,631	(1,061)	-	(136,306)	2,128	99,742
儲備內撇銷	Charged to reserves	-	-	-	42,314	-	-	42,314
匯兌及其他調整	Exchange and other adjustments	(54)	144	-	-	(2,110)	(214)	(2,234)
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	117,322	(229,402)	904	86,069	(138,416)	(9,680)	(173,203)
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	118,357	(438,235)	7,951	(84,688)	-	(8,804)	(405,419)
綜合收益表內回撥 (附註13)	Credited to income statement (note 13)	(11,525)	(16,168)	(5,976)	-	-	(2,790)	(36,459)
儲備內撇銷/(回撥)	Charged/(credited) to reserves	-	-	(10)	128,443	-	-	128,433
匯兌及其他調整	Exchange and other adjustments	194	226	-	-	-	-	420
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	107,026	(454,177)	1,965	43,755	-	(11,594)	(313,025)

30 綜合財務狀況表所示的所得稅 (續)**30 Income tax in the consolidated statement of financial position (continued)****(b) 已確認的遞延稅項資產及負債 (續)****(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised (continued)**

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
在綜合財務狀況表確認的 淨遞延稅項資產	Net deferred tax assets recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position	(174,107)	(315,216)
在綜合財務狀況表確認的 淨遞延稅項負債	Net deferred tax liabilities recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position	904	2,191
		(173,203)	(313,025)

(c) 未確認的遞延稅項資產

由於未來可能沒有適用於有關稅務機關的應課稅溢利以彌補有關損失，本集團並未確認累計稅項損失的遞延稅項資產為港幣636,000元（2019年：港幣761,000元）。根據現時稅務條例，這些稅項損失沒有到期日。

(c) Deferred tax assets not recognised

The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of HK\$636,000 (2019: HK\$761,000), as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdiction and entity. The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

31 其他負債**31 Other liabilities**

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
應計及其他應付賬項及準備	Accruals and other payables and provisions	7,796,058	8,739,592
直接控股公司存款	Deposit from an immediate holding company	2,282,116	1,415,701
		10,078,174	10,155,293

於2020年12月31日，以上賬項包含對貸款承擔及擔保的第1階段及第2階段預期信貸損失準備合計分別為港幣125,762,000元及892,000元（2019年第1階段：港幣70,663,000元）。

At 31 December 2020, included above is the expected credit losses allowances on loan commitments and guarantees for Stages 1 and 2 amounted to HK\$125,762,000 and HK\$892,000, respectively (2019: Stage 1: HK\$70,663,000).

32 債務資本

32 Loan capital

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
後償票據，按攤銷成本包括	Subordinated notes, at amortised cost		
公允價值套期調整：	with fair value hedge adjustments:		
於2020年到期年息率為6.875%，	US\$500 million Subordinated Fixed Rate Notes at		
面值500,000,000美元的後償票據*	6.875%, due 2020*	–	2,384,710
於2029年到期年息率為4.625%，	US\$500 million Subordinated Fixed Rate Notes at		
面值500,000,000美元的後償票據**	4.625%, due 2029**	3,855,374	3,864,472
		3,855,374	6,249,182

* 根據於2007年12月發行的2,000,000,000美元中期票據計劃（「中期票據計劃」）及於2010年6月頒佈的發售通函，本行於2010年6月24日發行每半年派息年息率為6.875%及面值500,000,000美元（等值港幣3,888,900,000元）的後償票據。這些票據在新加坡交易所有限公司上市。這些票據部分由本行贖回，面值為195,616,000美元，代價為204,548,000美元（相當於港幣1,605,959,000元），截至2019年12月31日止於收益表確認的贖回部分債務資本的損失為港幣58,995,000元。這些票據已於2020年6月24日到期。

** 本行根據以上的中期票據計劃及於2019年2月發出的補充發售通函，於2019年2月28日發行面值500,000,000美元（等值港幣3,925,600,000元）的後償票據，該後償票據符合《巴塞爾協定三》的二級資本要求。後償票據的票面年利率定於4.625%，每半年派息至2024年2月28日止，若屆時未有行使贖回權，票據的票面利率將根據當時5年期美國國庫債券孳息率加2.25%年利率重新釐定。這些票據在香港聯合交易所有限公司上市，並將於2029年2月28日到期，及於2024年2月28日可選擇提前贖回。

* Under a US\$2 billion Medium Term Note Programme ("the Programme") issued in December 2007 and the Offering Circular issued in June 2010, the Bank issued subordinated fixed rate notes on 24 June 2010 with a face value of US\$500 million (equivalent to HK\$3,888.9 million). The notes carried an interest rate of 6.875% per annum, payable semi-annually. The notes were listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. The notes were redeemed partially by the Bank with a face value of US\$195,616,000 at a consideration of US\$204,548,000 (equivalent to HK\$1,605,959,000). A loss from partial redemption of HK\$58,995,000 was recognised in the income statement accordingly for the year ended 31 December 2019. The remainder of the notes matured on 24 June 2020.

** Under the Programme and supplemental offering circulars released in February 2019, the Bank issued subordinated notes on 28 February 2019 with a face value of US\$500 million (equivalent to HK\$3,925.6 million) and which qualified as Basel III-compliant Tier-2 capital. The notes carry interest at a fixed rate of 4.625% per annum, payable semi-annually until 28 February 2024, and thereafter fixed at the interest rate of the prevailing five-year US Treasury bonds yield plus 2.25% per annum if the notes are not redeemed on the call date. The notes are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and mature on 28 February 2029 with an optional redemption date falling on 28 February 2024.

33 資本及儲備**(a) 股本**

- (i) 已發行及繳足普通股：

		2020		2019	
		股本數目	股本	股本數目	股本
		Number	Share capital	Number	Share capital
		of shares	港幣千元	of shares	港幣千元
			HK\$'000		HK\$'000
於1月1日／12月31日	At 1 January/31 December	12,111,121,568	18,404,013	12,111,121,568	18,404,013

- (ii) 年內發行的股份

截至2020年12月31日止年度，本行並無發行任何股份（2019年：無）。

(b) 股息

普通股持有人有權收取不時宣派的股息，亦有權於本行的股東大會上按每股一票的方式投票。所有普通股均有同等地位享有本行的剩餘資產。

(c) 儲備性質及目的

- (i) 資本儲備

資本儲備乃不可分派予股東。

- (ii) 一般儲備

一般儲備是從保留溢利轉出一部份來設立，並且可分派予股東。

- (iii) 匯兌差額儲備

匯兌差額儲備包括所有因換算海外業務的財務報表而產生的匯兌差額，並根據附註2.2(r)所載的會計政策處理。

- (iv) 物業重估儲備

物業重估儲備是根據附註2.2(k)所載的會計政策處理，並且不可分派予股東，因為根據新的香港《公司條例》（第622章）第6部的定義，這些儲備不屬於已實現溢利。

33 Capital and reserves**(a) Share capital**

- (i) Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid:

		2020		2019	
		股本數目	股本	股本數目	股本
		Number	Share capital	Number	Share capital
		of shares	港幣千元	of shares	港幣千元
			HK\$'000		HK\$'000
於1月1日／12月31日	At 1 January/31 December	12,111,121,568	18,404,013	12,111,121,568	18,404,013

- (ii) Shares issued during the year

The Bank did not issue any shares during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

(b) Dividend

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings of the Bank. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Bank's residual assets.

(c) Nature and purpose of components of reserves

- (i) Capital reserve

The capital reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

- (ii) General reserve

The general reserve was set up from the transfer of retained earnings, and is available for distribution to shareholders.

- (iii) Exchange differences reserve

The exchange differences reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statement of foreign operations. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2.2(r).

- (iv) Property revaluation reserve

The property revaluation reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2.2(k) and is not available for distribution to shareholders because it does not constitute realised profits within the meaning of Part 6 of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).

33 資本及儲備 (續)**(c) 儲備性質及目的 (續)****(v) 投資重估儲備**

投資重估儲備包括於結算日持有的以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產／可供出售證券的累計淨公允價值變動，並根據附註2.2(d)(iv)所載的會計政策處理。

(vi) 法定盈餘公積

根據中國相關法例規定，中信銀行國際(中國)需要從其每年的稅後溢利中轉撥10%作為不能分派予股東的法定盈餘公積，直至法定盈餘公積達至法定股本之50%的水平。

(vii) 法定一般儲備

根據中國銀行法規，中信銀行國際(中國)需設法定一般儲備，透過從當年度的利潤分配，直接轉撥提取一般準備以彌補未被認定的潛在損失風險，提取的考慮是基於風險資產在結算日的總賬面值的1%計算。法定一般準備是組成本集團權益的其中一部分。

(viii) 保留溢利

為符合香港《銀行業條例》有關審慎監管的規定，本行需在規管儲備中維持超過已經確認減值損失的將會或可能產生的貸款及墊款的減值損失金額。經諮詢金管局後，儲備的變動已直接在保留溢利內劃定。於2020年12月31日，保留溢利中包括與此有關並屬可派發予本行股東的金額為港幣1,926,768,000元(2019年：港幣243,313,000元)。但於派發前本行須諮詢金管局。

33 Capital and reserves (continued)**(c) Nature and purpose of components of reserves (continued)****(v) Investment revaluation reserve**

The investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held at the end of the reporting period and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies in note 2.2(d)(iv).

(vi) Statutory reserve

Under the relevant legislation of Mainland China, the Bank's wholly-owned PRC subsidiary, CBI (China) is required to transfer 10% of its profit after taxation to a non-distributable statutory reserve until such reserve has reached 50% of its registered share capital.

(vii) Regulatory general reserve

Pursuant to the banking regulations of Mainland China, CBI (China) is required to set up a regulatory general reserve through a direct appropriation from the current year profit, as determined based on the 1% of the total risk assets at the end of the reporting period to cover its unidentified potential loss exposures. The regulatory general reserve forms part of the equity of the Group.

(viii) Retained profits

A regulatory reserve is maintained to satisfy the provisions of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance for prudential supervision purposes by earmarking amounts in respect of impairment losses recognised which the Bank will or may incur on loans and advances. Movements in the reserve are earmarked directly through retained profits and in consultation with the HKMA. At 31 December 2020, HK\$1,926,768,000 (2019: HK\$243,313,000) was included in the retained profits in this respect, which is distributable to equity holders of the Bank subject to consultation with the HKMA.

33 資本及儲備 (續)**(d) 儲備的可分派性**

於2020年12月31日，根據新的香港《公司條例》(第622章)第6部的規定作為計算，可供分派予本行股東的儲備總額為港幣17,405,628,000元(2019年：港幣18,467,461,000元)。以上可供分派的儲備港幣17,405,628,000元(2019年：港幣18,467,461,000元)與根據附註45(b)所報告本行的保留溢利港幣19,390,645,000元(2019年：港幣18,797,023,000元)之間的差額主要是包含一般儲備及剔除投資物業的未實現重估收益及上述的本行監管儲備。可分配儲備總額包括監管儲備港幣1,926,768,000元(2019年：港幣243,313,000元)，該金額於派發前本行須諮詢金管局。

34 其他權益工具**33 Capital and reserves (continued)****(d) Distributability of reserve**

At 31 December 2020, the aggregate amount of reserves available for distribution to equity shareholders of the Bank, as calculated under the provision of Part 6 of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), was HK\$17,405,628,000 (2019: HK\$18,467,461,000). The difference between the aggregate distributable reserves of HK\$17,405,628,000 (2019: HK\$18,467,461,000) and the Bank's retained profits of HK\$19,390,645,000 (2019: HK\$18,797,023,000) as reported in note 45(b) mainly represents the inclusion of general reserves and the exclusion of unrealised revaluation gains on investment properties and the above regulatory reserve of the Bank. Included in the Bank's retained profits was an amount of HK\$1,926,768,000 (2019: HK\$243,313,000), which was regulatory reserve and the distribution is subject to consultation with the HKMA.

34 Other equity instruments

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
面值500,000,000美元的永續型 非累積後償資本證券*	Undated non-cumulative subordinated capital securities with US\$500 million*	3,863,084	3,863,084
面值500,000,000美元的永續型 非累積後償資本證券**	Undated non-cumulative subordinated capital securities with US\$500 million**	3,907,328	3,907,328
		7,770,412	7,770,412

* 根據中期票據計劃和於2016年8月及9月各自頒佈的發售通函和補充通函，本行於2016年9月29日為符合《巴塞爾協定三》價值500,000,000美元的永續型非累積後償額外一級資本證券進行定價，並簽署具有法律約束力的認購協議。此面值及本金500,000,000美元(等值港幣3,877,860,000元)額外一級資本證券於香港聯合交易所有限公司上市及無固定到期日，由發行日至2021年10月11日首個提前贖回日期前的分派息率為年利率4.25%。若屆時未有行使贖回權，此分派息率的年利率將按當時5年期美國國庫債券息率加年利率3.107%每五年一次重新釐訂。

* Under the Programme and the new and supplemental offering circulars release in August and September 2016, respectively, the Bank priced its US\$500 million Basel III compliant Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities with the legal binding subscription agreements signed on 29 September 2016. The AT1 Capital Securities with a face value and principal amount of US\$500 million (equivalent to HK\$3,877.86 million) are perpetual and listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, and bear a coupon of 4.25% per annum for the first 5 years from the date of issue to the optional redemption date falling on 11 October 2021. The distribution rate will be reset every five years if the AT1 Capital Securities are not called by the Bank at a fixed rate equivalent to the then-prevailing five-year US Treasury rate plus 3.107% per annum.

34 其他權益工具(續)

根據條款及條件，額外一級資本賦予持有人按本金收取非累計分派(每次分派)的權利，包括自發行日的適用分派率，及於每年的4月11日和10月11日派半年息一次。本行可以自行決定，選擇取消分派付款或贖回額外一級資本，但需得到金管局的事先書面同意。本行可根據既定的非可行性情況出現時及所載條款及條件減值未償還額外一級資本證券的總額。根據香港《金融機構(處置機制)條例》(第628章)中賦予自救權力，當非可行性事件發生時，香港處置機制當局可行使相關香港處置機制當局權決定調整未償還額外一級資本證券總額。截至2020年12月31日年內的分派付款的支付為21,250,000美元(等值港幣164,700,000元)(2019年：21,250,000美元，等值港幣166,745,000元)。

** 根據2018年10月發佈的計劃和補充發行通函，本行於2018年11月6日為符合《巴塞爾協定三》發行了定價為500,000,000美元的永續型非累積後償額外一級資本證券。此面值及本金500,000,000美元(等值港幣3,916,900,000元)額外一級資本證券於香港聯合交易所有限公司上市及無固定到期日，於2023年11月6日首個提前贖回日期前的分派息率為年利率7.10%。若屆時未有行使贖回權，此分派息率的年利率將按當時5年期美國國庫債券息率加年利率4.151%每五年一次重新釐訂。

根據條款及條件，額外一級資本證券賦予持有人按本金收取非累計分派(每次分派)的權利，包括自發行日的適用分派率，及於每年的5月6日和11月6日派半年息一次。本行可以自行決定，選擇取消分派付款或贖回額外一級資本，但需得到金管局的事先書面同意。本行可根據既定的非可行性情況出現時及所載條款及條件減值未償還額外一級資本證券的總額。根據香港《金融機構(處置機制)條例》(第628章)中賦予自救權力，當非可行性事件發生時，香港處置機制當局可行使相關香港處置機制當局權決定調整未償還額外一級資本證券總額。截至2020年12月31日年內的分派付款的支付為35,500,000美元(等值港幣275,187,000元)(2019年：35,500,000美元，等值港幣278,390,000元)。

34 Other equity instruments (continued)

According to the terms and conditions, the AT1 Capital Securities confer a right to the holders to receive non-cumulative distributions on the principal amount from, and including, the issue date at the applicable distribution rate, payable semi-annually in arrears on 11 April and 11 October in each year. The Bank may, at its sole discretion, elect to cancel the distribution payment or redeem the AT1 Capital Securities subject to prior written consent of the HKMA. The outstanding amount of AT1 Capital Securities can be written down by the Bank following the occurrence of a non-viability event as defined and set out in the terms and conditions. At the sole discretion of the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority following a non-viability event, the outstanding amount of AT1 Capital Securities can be adjusted upon the exercise of Hong Kong Resolution Authority Power in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance (Cap.628). A distribution payment of US\$21,250,000 (equivalent to HK\$164,700,000) was paid during the year ended 31 December 2020. (2019: US\$21,250,000, equivalent to HK\$166,745,000).

** Under the Programme and supplemental offering circulars released in October 2018, the Bank issued the US\$500 million Basel III compliant Undated Non-Cumulative Subordinated Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities on 6 November 2018. The AT1 Capital Securities with a face value and principal amount of US\$500 million (equivalent to HK\$3,916.90 million) are perpetual and listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, and bear a coupon of 7.10% per annum distribution rate until the first call date on 6 November 2023. The distribution rate will be reset every five years if the AT1 Capital Securities are not called by the Bank to a fixed rate equivalent to the then-prevailing five-year US Treasury rate plus 4.151% per annum.

According to the terms and conditions, the AT1 Capital Securities confer a right to the holders to receive non-cumulative distributions on the principal amount from, and including, the issue date at the applicable distribution rate, payable semi-annually in arrear on 6 May and 6 November in each year. The Bank may, at its sole discretion, elect to cancel the distribution payment or redeem the AT1 Capital Securities subject to prior written consent of the HKMA. The outstanding amount of AT1 Capital Securities can be written down by the Bank following the occurrence of a non-viability event as defined and set out in the terms and conditions. At the sole discretion of the relevant Hong Kong Resolution Authority following a non-viability event, the outstanding amount of AT1 Capital Securities can be adjusted upon the exercise of Hong Kong Resolution Authority Power in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance (Cap.628). A distribution payment of US\$35,500,000 (equivalent to HK\$275,187,000) was paid during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: US\$35,500,000, equivalent to HK\$278,390,000).

35 綜合現金流量表附註

35 Notes to consolidated cash flow statement

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
(a) 經營溢利與經營業務之現金淨額的對賬	(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash flow from operating activities		
經營業務	Operating activities		
稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	1,306,088	3,333,975
非現金項目調整：	Adjustments for non-cash items:		
金融資產預期信貸損失	Expected credit losses on financial assets	2,356,656	1,216,032
其他資產減值損失(轉回)/提撥	Impairment losses (reversed)/charged on other assets	(4,176)	51,711
出售以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產淨損失	Net loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33,428	21,940
出售物業及設備淨損失	Net loss on disposal of property and equipment	961	2,787
投資物業重估損失	Revaluation loss on investment properties	34,300	1,459
應佔聯營企業收益	Share of profit of associates	–	(841)
出售聯營企業收益	Gain on disposal of interest in associates	–	(9,226)
贖回部分債務資本損失	Loss on partial redemption of loan capital	–	58,995
遞延支出攤銷	Amortisation of deferred expenses	89,954	48,274
無形資產攤銷	Amortisation of intangible assets	207,597	181,354
物業及設備折舊	Depreciation on property and equipment	113,458	101,493
使用權資產折舊	Depreciation on right-of-use assets	291,776	297,875
權益證券股息收入	Dividend income from equity securities	(4,330)	(4,630)
債務資本及已發行債務證券利息支出	Interest expense on loan capital and debt securities issued	315,332	543,228
匯兌差額	Foreign exchange differences	(650,433)	196,307
營運資金變動前的經營溢利	Operating profit before changes in working capital	4,090,611	6,040,733
經營資產淨減少/(增加)	Net decrease/(increase) in operating assets		
原到期日超過3個月的在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions with original maturity beyond 3 months	4,203,829	(3,976,052)
原到期日超過3個月的國庫券	Treasury bills with original maturity beyond 3 months	(403,416)	(863,149)
原到期日超過3個月的持有存款證	Certificates of deposit held with original maturity beyond 3 months	797,370	8,726,213
以公允價值計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(740,706)	(467,838)
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	(8,094,993)	(255,775)
客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項	Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	(35,549,178)	8,882,524
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,573,671)	(12,163,713)
		(46,360,765)	(117,790)

35 綜合現金流量表附註 (續)

35 Notes to consolidated cash flow statement (continued)

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
(a) 經營溢利與經營業務之 現金淨額的對賬 (續)	(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash flow from operating activities (continued)		
經營負債淨 (減少)/ 增加	Net (decrease)/increase in operating liabilities		
銀行及其他金融機構的 存款及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	(1,795,225)	4,272,258
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	32,993,142	(8,620,362)
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	8,797,128	(180,195)
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	(3,107,444)	1,848
其他負債	Other liabilities	23,703	1,669,777
		36,911,304	(2,856,674)
(用於)/ 來自經營業務的現金額	Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(5,358,850)	3,066,269
已付所得稅	Income tax paid		
已付香港利得稅	Hong Kong Profits Tax paid	(730,888)	(366,897)
已付海外稅項	Overseas tax paid	(37,747)	(60,846)
(用於)/ 來自經營業務的現金淨額	Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities	(6,127,485)	2,638,526
經營業務產生的現金包括：	Cash flows from operating activities included:		
已收利息	Interest received	8,585,922	11,862,060
已付利息	Interest paid	(4,036,553)	(5,239,643)
(b) 現金及現金等值項目的結存分析	(b) Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents		
現金及在銀行、中央銀行及 其他金融機構的結存	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	32,181,569	25,572,830
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構 的存款及墊款 (原於3個月內到期)	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within 3 months	17,336,484	49,913,849
國庫券及持有的存款證 (原於3個月內到期)	Treasury bills and certificates of deposit held with original maturity within 3 months:		
— 以公允價值計入其他全面收益 的金融資產	— Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28,786,996	15,416,520
		78,305,049	90,903,199

35 綜合現金流量表附註(續)

(c) 融資業務產生的負債變化

		2020		2019	
		已發行 債務證券 Debt securities issued	貸款資金 Loan capital	已發行 債務證券 Debt securities issued	貸款資金 Loan capital
		港幣千元 HK\$' 000	港幣千元 HK\$' 000	港幣千元 HK\$' 000	港幣千元 HK\$' 000
融資業務的負債	Liabilities from financing activities				
於1月1日	At 1 January	3,346,067	6,249,182	3,408,077	6,283,542
於本年度內新發行	New issue during the year	–	–	–	3,908,552
贖回	Redemption	(3,252,833)	(2,359,017)	–	(3,902,486)
匯兌差額	Foreign exchange differences	(94,911)	(23,025)	(66,364)	(39,742)
其他非現金調整	Other non-cash adjustments	1,677	(11,766)	4,354	(684)
於12月31日	At 31 December	–	3,855,374	3,346,067	6,249,182

35 Notes to consolidated cash flow statement (continued)

(c) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

36 僱員退休計劃

本集團設有一項界定供款公積金計劃(「該退休計劃」)；據此，本集團須作出相當於僱員基本薪金10%的供款。該退休計劃是一個強積金豁免計劃，涵蓋範圍遍及本集團的所有全職僱員。僱員毋須作出任何供款。如果僱員在獲得全數供款前離職，本集團不得將僱員所放棄的供款用作減少現時的供款額，而需將有關供款撥入一個獨立的福利基金，作為該退休計劃成員的福利金。

除了該退休計劃外，本集團自2000年12月1日起，也參與一項認可強積金計劃，為現有及新聘的僱員提供計劃選擇。本集團已根據強積金計劃提供等同強制部分的福利。

本年度內，本集團就這些計劃作出的供款約為港幣124,372,000元(2019年：港幣116,876,000元)(附註10)。

36 Staff retirement scheme

The Group has a defined contribution provident fund scheme ("the Retirement Scheme") under which it contributes 10% of the employees' basic salaries. The Retirement Scheme is a Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") exempted scheme and covers all permanent full-time employees of the Group. No employee contributions are required. Contributions forfeited by leavers prior to vesting fully may not be used by the Group to reduce the existing level of contribution, but are transferred to a separate welfare fund which shall be applied for the welfare of the Retirement Scheme's members.

In addition to the Retirement Scheme, the Group has also participated in an approved MPF scheme effective from 1 December 2000 to provide a choice of schemes to both existing and new employees. Mandatory benefits are provided under the MPF Scheme.

During the year, the Group contributed approximately HK\$124,372,000 (2019: HK\$116,876,000) (note 10) to these schemes.

37 用作抵押的資產

37 Assets pledged as security

		2020年 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019年 港幣千元 HK\$'000
用作抵押的資產	Assets pledged as security		
以公允價值計入其他 全面收益的金融資產的 法定存款(附註)	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as statutory deposits (Note)	92,980	202,408

附註：

用作抵押的資產是指本行的海外分行抵押予美國貨幣監理處的法定存款。

Note:

The assets pledged represented statutory deposits pledged by the overseas branches of the Bank to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in the United States.

38 重大關聯方交易

38 Material related party transactions

除在本財務報表其他部份披露的交易及結餘外，本集團進行了以下重大關聯方交易。

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group entered into the following material related party transactions.

(a) 與集團公司的交易

本年度內，本集團在其日常銀行業務過程中與關聯方進行了多項交易，其中特別包括借貸、接受及存放同業存款、參與銀團貸款、往來銀行交易和外匯交易。這些交易的合約定價是按照每次進行交易時的相關市場利率而定，並與提供給本集團其他交易方及客戶的條款相同。董事會認為，這些交易是按正常商業條款進行。

(a) Transactions with group companies

During the year, the Group entered into a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of its banking business; including, inter alia, lending, acceptance and placement of interbank deposits, participation in loan syndicates, correspondent banking transactions and foreign exchange transactions. The transactions were priced based on relevant market rates at the time of each transaction, and were under the same terms as those available to other counterparties and customers of the Group. In the opinion of the Directors, these transactions were conducted on normal commercial terms.

38 重大關聯方交易 (續)

(a) 與集團公司的交易 (續)

本年度內，關聯方交易的數額及於結算日的結欠如下：

		最終控股及 中間控股母公司		直接控股母公司		同系附屬公司		聯營公司 (附註(i))		關聯公司 (附註(ii))	
		Ultimate holding and intermediate parents		Immediate parent		Fellow subsidiaries		Associates (note (i))		Related companies (note (ii))	
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
利息收入	Interest income	66,095	69,534	-	-	25,206	27,199	41,743	24,978	-	96,364
利息支出	Interest expense	(12,433)	(47,883)	(16,958)	(20,394)	(33,251)	(91,762)	(68,551)	(65,326)	(41)	(5,922)
費用及佣金收入／ (支出)	Fee and commission income/ (expenses)	271	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
交易用衍生收益／(損失)	Trading gain/(loss) on derivatives	610,433	60,058	-	-	(9,714)	(10,946)	(3,813)	(7,488)	450	749
經營收入	Other operating income	-	-	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
經營支出	Other operating expenses	(2,454)	(1)	(4,200)	-	(24,351)	(19,391)	(760)	(40)	(1,488)	-
資產	Assets										
以公允價值計入其他全面 收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	117,038	119,037	956,092	-	-	-
以公允價值計入損益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,522	-	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	775,480	157,696	-	-	6,621	3,416	13,822	11,197	-	-
其他應收賬項	Other receivables	262,443	86,401	-	-	4,609	3,897	11,175	2,265	1,137	311
負債	Liabilities										
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	363,927	163,006	-	-	27,922	44,965	3,202	-	-	-
其他應付賬項	Other payables	64,996	56,086	-	-	10,355	12,515	4,945	6,895	-	140
貸款活動：	Lending activities										
於12月31日	At 31 December	1,111,479	6,631,306	-	-	1,387,936	869,691	78,523	359,981	1,216	2,200,000
本年度平均金額	Average for the year	4,467,183	3,866,934	-	-	963,090	592,714	1,029,184	590,446	880,243	2,200,000
接受存款：	Acceptance of deposits										
於12月31日	At 31 December	5,165,421	417,758	2,271,114	1,404,767	3,726,340	6,579,461	6,812,972	3,277,237	133,863	578,447
本年度平均金額	Average for the year	1,500,471	2,810,036	1,933,359	1,097,447	5,134,930	5,326,533	3,952,402	3,553,411	384,047	738,046
財務狀況表外項目	Off-statement of financial position items										
承兌匯票、擔保及信用證	Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit										
一應付合約金額	- contract amounts payable	-	-	-	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	-	-	-	-
其他承擔	Other commitments	-	-	-	-	-	311,465	759,000	1,167,021	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments										
一名義金額	- notional amounts	83,480,959	65,959,440	-	-	2,029,090	1,892,832	5,789,552	192,964	-	-

38 Material related party transactions (continued)

(a) Transactions with group companies (continued)

The amount of related party transactions during the year and outstanding balances at the end of the year are set out below:

38 重大關聯方交易 (續)**(a) 與集團公司的交易 (續)**

並無就上述關聯方貸款及存款作出減值準備。

附註：

- (i) 本集團的聯營公司包括屬於最終控股公司及直接控股母公司的聯營公司。
- (ii) 關聯公司是指與中間控股母公司擁有共同股東。以及中間控股母公司股東的子公司。

(b) 與主要管理人員的交易

本集團主要管理人員酬金總額包括附註11所披露已付予本行董事的款項，詳情如下：

38 Material related party transactions (continued)**(a) Transactions with group companies (continued)**

No impairment allowances were made in respect of the above loans to and placements with related parties.

Note:

- (i) Associates of the Group include the associates of the ultimate controlling party and immediate parent respectively.
- (ii) Related companies refers to companies which are common shareholder, and subsidiaries of shareholders of the intermediate parent.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

The aggregate amount of remuneration of key management personnel of the Group, including the amount paid to the Bank's Directors as disclosed in note 11, are as follows:

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
短期僱員福利	Short-term employee benefits	66,508	96,505
離職後福利	Post-employment benefits	3,461	4,241
		69,969	100,746

酬金總額已計入「員工成本」(附註10)。

Total remuneration is included in 'staff costs' (note 10).

本年度內，本行向本行內部及其控股公司的主要管理人員和他們的近親及由他們控制或受他們重大影響的公司提供信貸融資。信貸融資是在日常業務過程中提供，並與身份類似人士或(如適用)與其他僱員進行可比較交易的條款大致相同。

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

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
於1月1日的結餘	At 1 January	12,832	16,247
於12月31日的結餘	At 31 December	17,122	12,832
年內最高結欠總額	Maximum amount during the year	23,410	18,003

38 重大關聯方交易 (續)**(b) 與主要管理人員的交易 (續)**

本集團沒有就主要管理人員於年內的結欠額確認任何減值虧損，也沒有就主要管理人員和他們的近親於年末的結欠額提撥個別評估的減值準備。

(c) 行政人員貸款

根據《香港公司條例》(第622G章)第17條「披露董事利益資料」，披露截至2020和2019年12月31日行政人員的貸款資料如下。

38 Material related party transactions (continued)**(b) Transactions with key management personnel (continued)**

No impairment losses were recorded against outstanding balances with key management personnel during the year, and no individually assessed impairment allowance was made on balances with key management personnel and their immediate relatives at the year end.

(c) Loans to directors

Particulars of loans to directors disclosed pursuant to Section 17 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation (Cap.622G) for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are shown as below.

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
於12月31日本行提供的有關 貸款結欠總額	Aggregate amount of relevant loans made by the Bank at 31 December		
— 發放貸款及墊款	— Loans and advances	12,712	7,218
— 承諾信貸額	— Committed facility	23,070	19,593
本年度內本行提供的有關貸款 最高結欠總額	Maximum aggregate amount of relevant loans made by the Bank during the year		
— 發放貸款及墊款	— Loans and advances	15,170	12,507

於2020年及2019年12月31日，本集團沒有為這些貸款提撥準備。

There were no impairment allowances made against these loans at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

39 金融風險管理

本集團透過董事會及其授權的委員會密切監督以管理各類型的風險。本集團的風險管理部獲授權擔當持續的管理職責，推動和執行集團的風險管理框架和管治，包括識別、量化、監測、報告和緩解風險。

39 Financial risk management

The Group manages its risks under the oversight of the Board of Directors and its delegated committees. The Risk Management Group ("RMG") has been entrusted with the ongoing responsibilities of driving and implementing the Group's risk management framework and governance encompassing the identification, quantification, monitoring, reporting, and mitigation of the risks to which the Group is exposed.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

本集團採用「標準方法」計算信貸及市場風險，而業務操作風險則採用「基本指標法」。本集團已制定了政策、程序和流程以識別和建立適當的風險限額來分析、控制和監測這些風險。本集團不斷提升其風險管理框架和基礎設施，以緊貼市場、產品提供和國際最佳風險管理程序。本集團的內部審計亦會定期進行獨立審核，以確保遵守內部政策和監管要求。

本集團管理的風險主要包括以下各類：

(a) 信貸風險管理

信貸風險是客戶或交易對手不能履行其合約責任所招致財務損失的風險。信貸風險主要來自貸款及墊款、債務證券、國庫券、交易衍生產品及資產負債表外業務，如貸款承諾。本集團已建立一系列標準、政策及程序以量度、監控及減低借貸業務的風險。本集團會按要求而評估有關政策及程序，以便能夠在急速轉變的市場環境下作快速的回應以更有效反映在信貸考慮中的風險因素。

為積極加強風險基礎設施及應對持續加劇的監管要求，本集團通過鞏固三道防線並實施了多個風險管理監管的增強項目並提高其主動性。自2020年以來，本集團啟動了各種監管專案以全面符合新規則和監管標準，包括初始保證金標準、交易對手信用風險的標準化方法，對巴塞爾協議III的計算法改革和香港財務報告準則第9號模型驗證。此外，本集團繼續加強對其風險框架和指標的現有管治、風險限額控制流程、報告、披露和差異分析。

信貸風險管理及監控集中於信貸委員會轄下之風險管理部，並每季在董事會向信貸及風險管理委員會匯報。該委員會對本集團的風險管理程序提供合適的監察，確定集團的政策及風險取態，並為風險管理部提供方法以執行措施來減低因集團已採納的策略而產生的信貸風險。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

The Group adopts the Standardised Approach for credit and market risk measurement, and the Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk measurement. The Group has established policies, procedures and processes to identify and set appropriate risk limits, as well as to analyse, control and monitor these risks. The Group continually strives to enhance its risk management framework and infrastructure in keeping with the market, product offerings and international best practices. The Group's internal auditor performs regular independent audits to ensure due compliance with internal policies and regulatory requirements.

The Group manages the following main types of risk:

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss due to the failure of a customer or counterparty to fulfill its contractual obligations. Credit exposure principally arises in loans and advances, debt securities, treasury bills and trading derivatives, as well as in the credit risk from financial arrangements in off-balance sheet financial positions such as loan commitments. The Group has developed standards, policies and procedures to measure, monitor and mitigate the risk of its lending business. The policies and procedures are reviewed as required, to respond quickly to the changing market environment and to better reflect the risk factors for the Group's credit considerations.

Throughout the full year of 2020, the Group continues to enhance its risk management framework and internal control practices by solidifying its three lines of defence, promoting risk culture and reviewing its risk appetite and policies to ensure its compliance with regulatory requirements. Various risk management enhancement projects and initiatives are underway to keep pace with the evolving regulatory landscape and increasingly stringent regulatory requirements. These projects included Initial Margin Standard for non-centrally cleared over-the-counter derivatives, Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk, Basel III reform on the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk, and HKFRS-9 model validation. Furthermore, the Group continues to enhance the existing risk governance, risk limit control process, reporting, disclosure and variance analysis on its risk framework and metrics.

Credit risk is controlled and managed by the Risk Management Group ("RMG") under the oversight of the Credit Committee, and is reported to the Credit & Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") at the board level on a quarterly basis. These committees provide appropriate oversight of the Group's risk management practices by defining the Group's policies and risk appetite, and providing the RMG with the means to implement measures to mitigate credit risk arising from the Group's adopted strategy.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

產品的信貸風險會在產品計劃以及正在進行的審查和評估過程中得以識別及計量。各交易對手的信貸風險由信貸人員根據本集團內部之風險評級模型以識別及計量。信貸申請之批核會因情況而定，並由指定職權的信貸人員或信貸委員會負責。

本集團通過取得抵押品和與借款人或交易對手訂立可依法執行的可抵銷或按淨額基準結算的協議，以減低信貸風險，只要這些條款和協議在法律上可以確立並執行。

當地理、經濟或行業因素的變動對各交易對手團體產生類似影響，而這些團體的信貸風險合計起來對本集團的總體風險而言屬重大時，便會產生信貸風險集中的問題。本集團的金融工具組合分散在不同的地區、行業和產品類別。

財資交易信貸風險的管理方式，與本集團管理企業風險的方式相同，並根據各債券發行人和交易對手的風險評級，設定個別風險額度。

有關國家及金融機構的信貸及交易對手風險會根據本集團的國家風險及金融機構風險政策作出評估及定期監察。這些政策的共同實施對處於同一國家風險額度涵蓋底下的各國相關金融機構能作出有效的評估及控制信貸額度和期限。

本集團對或有負債採用與財務狀況報表內記錄的金融工具相同的信貸政策，根據貸款審批程序，使用限額以減低風險及進行監察。信貸風險亦因透過向借款人及第三者取得以抵押資產形式的抵押品及擔保而減低。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

Credit risk embedded in products is identified and measured in product programmes and on-going review and assessment process. Credit risk pertaining to individual customers is identified and measured by credit officers utilising internal risk rating models. Credit applications are approved by credit officers under delegated authorities or by the Credit Committee.

The Group mitigates credit risk by taking collateral and entering into offsetting or netting agreements with borrowers and counterparties, as the case may be, should such clauses and agreements be legally established and enforceable.

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Group's total exposures. The Group's portfolio of financial instruments is diversified among geographic, industry and product sectors.

Credit risk for treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Group manages its corporate risk. Risk grading is applied to the debt issuers and the counterparties, with individual credit limits set.

Credit and counterparty risks related to countries and financial institutions are assessed and monitored regularly according to the Group's Country Risks and Financial Institution Risks policies. The policies are implemented together to effectively assess and control credit limits and tenors made available to the respective financial institutions under an umbrella country risk limit for each country.

The Group applies the same credit policy in respect of contingent liabilities as in respect of financial instruments recorded on the statement of financial position, based on loan approval procedures, use of limits to reduce risk and monitoring. Credit risk is also mitigated by obtaining collateral in the form of pledged assets and guarantees from borrowers and third parties.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(i) 信貸質量

本集團已採用一套對應外部信貸評級機構主要級別的24級內部風險評級系統(其中G01至G21級為正常金融資產，G22至G24級為不良金融資產)。這系統與本集團匯報架構的整合能確保信貸風險報告更為細化，從而提升本行的內部管理水平。風險評級工具均按照不同客戶行業(製造業、貿易業、物業發展／投資等)作分配，確保本集團能為每位客戶的信貸素質評級，並決定本行對個別客戶或交易對手的信貸敞口。

每位客戶的風險評級均會作定期檢討，並按需要作及時修改，尤其在波動的市場情況下，本集團亦有委員會負責定期監察較弱的信貸(即風險評級為G19至G21級)以鞏固本集團貸款組合的質素。下表列示本集團的評級基準相對應的外部信貸機構評級：

債務人級別 Obligor Grade	參考ECAI評級 Reference ECAI Rating			評級說明 Rating Description
	穆迪 Moody's	標準普爾 S&P	惠譽國際 Fitch	
G01	Aaa	AAA	AAA	債務被認為本身具有最高的獨立財務實力，即使可能在沒有任何附屬機構或政府的特殊支持的情況下，所承受的信用風險水平為最低。 Obligations are judged to have the highest intrinsic, or standalone, financial strength, and thus subject to the lowest level of credit risk absent any possibility of extraordinary support from an affiliate or government.
G02 – G04	Aa1/Aa2/Aa3	AA+/AA/AA-	AA+/AA/AA-	債務被認為本身具有較高的獨立財務實力，即使可能沒有任何附屬公司或政府提供特別支持的情況下，所承受的信用風險非常低。 Obligations are judged to have high intrinsic, or standalone, financial strength, and thus subject to very low credit risk absent any possibility of extraordinary support from an affiliate or government.

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(i) Credit quality

The Group has adopted a granular 24-grade internal risk rating system (Grades G01-G21 for performing financial assets and Grades G22-G24 for non-performing financial assets) that maps to external credit rating agencies' rating scales. The integration of this framework into the Group's reporting structure has enabled more granular credit risk reporting, thus enhancing the internal management. The risk rating are assigned according to differing customer segments (manufacturing, trading, property development/investment, etc.) which enables the ranking of the credit quality of each customer and the governing of the credit exposure for individual customers or counterparties.

Customers' risk ratings are reviewed regularly and amendments, where necessary, are implemented promptly, particularly in times of fluctuating market conditions. The Group also maintains a committee to regularly oversee weaker credits (which have lower risk ratings of G19-G21) to preserve the Group's quality portfolio. The table below outlines the Group's rating scale benchmarked against external credit agencies:

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(i) 信貸質量 (續)

債務人級別 Obligor Grade	參考ECAI評級 Reference ECAI Rating			評級說明 Rating Description
	穆迪 Moody's	標準普爾 S&P	惠譽國際 Fitch	
G05 – G07	A1/A2/A3	A+/A/A-	A+/A/A-	債務被認為本身具有中高等級別的獨立財務實力，即使可能沒有任何附屬公司或政府的特別支持的情況下，所承受的信用風險為低風險。 Obligations are judged to have upper-medium-grade intrinsic, or standalone, financial strength, and thus subject to low credit risk absent any possibility of extraordinary support from an affiliate or government.
G08 – G10	Baa1/Baa2/Baa3	BBB+/BBB/BBB-	BBB+/BBB/BBB-	債務被認為本身具有中等或獨立的財務實力，即使可能擁有某些投機性信貸因素，而沒有任何附屬機構或政府提供特別支持的情況下所承受的信用風險為適度。 Obligations are judged to have medium-grade intrinsic, or standalone, financial strength, and thus subject to moderate credit risk and, as such, may possess certain speculative credit elements absent any possibility of extraordinary support from an affiliate or government.
G11 – G13	Ba1/Ba2/Ba3	BB+/BB/BB-	BB+/BB/BB-	債務被認為本身具有投機性或獨立的財務實力，即使可能沒有任何附屬機構或政府提供特別支持的情況下，將會面臨較大的信用風險。 Obligations are judged to have speculative intrinsic, or standalone, financial strength, and are subject to substantial credit risk absent any possibility of extraordinary support from an affiliate or government.
G14 – G16	B1/B2/B3	B+/B/B-	B+/B/B-	債務被認為本身具有投機性或獨立的財務實力，但可能在沒有任何附屬機構或政府提供特別支持的的情況下，會承受高信用風險。 Obligations are judged to have speculative intrinsic, or standalone, financial strength, and are subject to high credit risk absent any possibility of extraordinary support from an affiliate or government.

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(i) Credit quality (continued)

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(i) 信貸質量 (續)

債務人級別 Obligor Grade	參考ECAI評級 Reference ECAI Rating			評級說明 Rating Description
	穆迪 Moody's	標準普爾 S&P	惠譽國際 Fitch	
G17 – G18	Caa1/Caa2	CCC+/CCC	CCC+/CCC	債務被認為本身具有投機性或獨立的財務實力，但可能沒有來自附屬公司或政府的任何特別支持的情況下，會承受非常高的信用風險。 Obligations are judged to have speculative intrinsic, or standalone, financial strength, and are subject to very high credit risk absent any possibility of extraordinary support from an affiliate or government.
G19 需要關注 Special Mention	Caa3	CCC-	CCC-	債務被認為本身具有高度的投機性，並且很可能處於或接近違約，但仍有一定的本金和利息回收的前景。 Obligations are judged to have highly speculative intrinsic, and are likely in, or near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
G20 需要關注 Special Mention	Ca	CC	CC	債務被認為本身具有高度投機性，並且很可能處於違約或非常接近違約的狀態，但仍有一定的本金和利息回收的前景。 Obligations are judged to have highly speculative intrinsic, and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
G21 需要關注 Special Mention	C	C	C	債務評級為最低，通常達致違約，回收本金或利息的可能性很小。 Obligations are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.
G22 次級 Substandard	D	D	D	次級。根據資產質量分類政策。 Substandard. In accordance with the Asset Quality Classification Policy.
G23 呆滯 Doubtful	D	D	D	呆滯。根據資產質量分類政策。 Doubtful. In accordance with the Asset Quality Classification Policy.
G24 損失 Loss	D	D	D	損失。根據資產質量分類政策。 Loss. In accordance with the Asset Quality Classification Policy.

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(i) Credit quality (continued)

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(ii) 信貸風險上限

於結算日承受的信貸風險上限，未計及任何持有的抵押品或其他信用提升，為財務狀況表中每項金融資產於扣除任何減值準備後的賬面金額。信貸風險上限概述如下：

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
現金及在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的結存	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	32,571,718	25,533,437
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	28,969,830	54,468,897
以公允價值計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,649,076	1,908,370
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	14,378,601	6,283,608
客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項	Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	226,169,265	193,065,725
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	84,840,800	76,559,964
攤銷成本投資	Amortised cost investments	48,493	—
財務擔保及其他與信貸有關的或有負債	Financial guarantees and other credit-related contingent liabilities	20,252,337	18,340,871
貸款承擔及其他與信貸有關的承擔	Loan commitments and other credit-related commitments	97,891,862	86,692,648
		507,771,982	462,853,520

按信貸質量及階段分佈的金融資產的進一步分析呈列於財務報表附註39(a)(vii)。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(ii) Exposure of credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements, is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position after deducting any impairment allowances. A summary of the maximum exposure is as follows:

Further detailed analyses of the credit quality of financial assets by credit quality and stage distribution are provided in the note 39(a)(vii) of the financial statements.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(iii) 主要淨額結算協議

本集團與其他交易方訂下主要淨額結算協議。假如發生違約，所有與其他交易方未完成的交易將被終止及所有未償還款項將以按淨額基準結算。除了違約情況，所有與其他交易方未完成的交易是按總額結算，及一般不會在財務狀況表的資產和負債抵銷。本集團披露信息是為了讓財務報告使用者評估淨額結算協議於本集團的財務狀況的潛在影響，其中包括抵銷本集團已確認金融資產和金融負債的相關權利。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iii) Master netting arrangement

The Group enters into enforceable master netting arrangements with counterparties. If an event of default occurs, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty are terminated and all amounts outstanding are settled on a net basis. Except for the event of default, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty are settled on a gross basis and generally do not result in offsetting the assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. The Group discloses information for financial statement users to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including the rights of set-off associated with the Group's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the Group's financial position.

		2020			
		在財務狀況表內 沒有抵銷的相關數額			
		Related amounts that are not offset in the statement of financial position			
		在財務狀況表內 匯報的衍生 金融工具淨額	持有 現金抵押		
		Derivative financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position	金融工具 Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	淨額 Net amount
		港幣千元 HK\$' 000	港幣千元 HK\$' 000	港幣千元 HK\$' 000	港幣千元 HK\$' 000
金融資產	Financial assets				
— 衍生金融工具 (附註19(b))	– Derivative financial instruments (note 19(b))	14,378,601	(7,335,314)	(1,648,722)	5,394,565
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
— 衍生金融工具 (附註19(b))	– Derivative financial instruments (note 19(b))	15,160,283	(7,335,314)	–	7,824,969

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(iii) 主要淨額結算協議 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iii) Master netting arrangement (continued)

		2019			
		在財務狀況表內 匯報的衍生 金融工具淨額 Derivative financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	在財務狀況表內 沒有抵銷的相關數額 Related amounts that are not offset in the statement of financial position	持有 現金抵押 Cash collateral received 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	淨額 Net amount 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
金融資產	Financial assets				
－ 衍生金融工具 (附註19(b))	－ Derivative financial instruments (note 19(b))	6,283,608	(4,103,014)	(1,644,063)	536,531
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
－ 衍生金融工具 (附註19(b))	－ Derivative financial instruments (note 19(b))	6,363,156	(4,103,014)	－	2,260,142

(iv) 緩減信貸風險 – 抵押品及其他信用提升

本集團致力投放資源以不同方式減緩信貸風險。一般而言，本集團以抵押品及其它信用提升以減緩最終信貸敞口的風險。本集團將繼續提升減緩信貸風險的水平。

本集團用作貸款及墊款而持有的抵押品主要包括按揭、現金抵押、於主要指數或認可的交易所上市的股權、應收賬款賦值、備用信用證及上市的債務證券。在一些情況下，本集團將視乎客戶的狀況和申請的信貸產品類別，批核由企業或個人作擔保的無抵押貸款。

(iv) Mitigation of credit risk – Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group is dedicated to mitigating credit risk, and this takes many forms. In general, risk to the Group's ultimate credit exposure is mitigated by recognised collateral and credit risk enhancement. The Group continuously seeks to enhance its level of credit risk mitigation.

The principal collateral received to secure loans and advances includes mortgages, cash collateral, equities listed on a main index/recognised exchanges, accounts receivable assignments, standby letters of credit and listed debt securities acceptable to the Group. In some cases, depending on the customer's position and the types of credit products, some loans may be granted and backed by corporate or personal guarantees only.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(iv) 緩減信貸風險 – 抵押品及其他信用提升 (續)

本集團有一套特定的準則以評核特定級別的抵押品及信用提升的可接受度及其估值參數。該估值參數傾向保守並會作定期檢討。本集團對結構性證券及契約 (財務及非財務) 作定期檢討以確保它們均能符合有關協定情況。儘管抵押品在減緩信貸風險上十分重要，本集團政策以評估個人客戶或交易對手的還款能力為本而並非單純依靠抵押品。

本集團於2020年及2019年12月31日含抵押品的信貸風險分佈 (扣除減值的風險承擔後) 如下：

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
貸款及墊款總額及持有作抵押 金融資產之抵押品及其他 信用提升的公允價值兩者 之較低者為：	Lower of gross loans and advances and fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets that are:		
– 沒有逾期或減值	– neither past due nor impaired	98,874,080	87,080,130
– 逾期但沒有減值	– past due but not impaired	1,866,376	1,554,412
		100,740,456	88,634,542

(v) 貸款組合管理及風險集中度
貸款組合管理

本集團採用以風險為本的定價制度模型作為貸款組合管理的其中一組措施。本集團希望透過採用這個模型，考慮客戶信用額的風險亦就是用來支持貸款敞口及其它成本所需資本，務求改善銀行的整體回報。本集團定期進行風險壓力測試。測試結果由相關委員會批准，並由董事會透過信貸及風險管理委員會認可。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iv) Mitigation of credit risk – Collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

The Group has guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk enhancements accompanied by the determination of valuation parameters. Such parameters are expected to be conservative and reviewed regularly. Security structures and covenants (financial and non-financial) are subject to regular review to ensure they comply with the stipulated conditions. The collateral is important to mitigate credit risk, but it is the Group's policy to assess the repayment ability of individual customers or counterparties rather than just solely relying on securities.

The Group's collateralised credit risk at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, excluding impaired exposure, is broken down as follows:

(v) Portfolio management and risk concentration
Portfolio management

As part of the Group's portfolio management practices, a Risk-based Pricing Model has been adopted with the aim of improving the overall return for the Group, after taking into account the risks of the customers and facilities, and thus the capital required to support the loan exposure and other costs. Stress tests on the Group's credit risk are conducted regularly. The result is approved by the relevant committees and is endorsed by the Board through the CRMC.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(v) 貸款組合管理及風險集中度 (續)

風險集中度

本集團建立適當的風險限額來控制和監測貸款敞口在客戶、國家、行業、集團內部和貸款組合上有關信貸集中的風險。

當一組交易對手同時受相同地區、經濟或行業因素影響，而該組別之信貸風險承擔對本集團的總體風險承擔至關重要時，便會產生信貸風險集中的問題。本集團的金融工具組合分散在不同的地區、行業和產品類別。

(vi) 預期信貸損失計量

所有分類為按攤餘成本或以公允價值計入其他全面收益的債務工具金融資產及不以公允價值計入損益的貸款承擔及財務擔保都需要確認預期信貸損失。預期信貸損失準備的釐定是基於無偏頗的情況並已考慮一系列可能結果、時間值及有關聯的過往事件、現時狀況及預測未來經濟狀況的合理預測。而前瞻性資料和其相關的專業判斷更是預期信貸損失準備模型的一個重要因素。

預期信貸損失的計量

預期信貸損失準備的計量是：(i) 12個月預期信貸損失；或(ii) 自初始確認後經歷信貸風險重大上升的金融工具以預期年限信貸損失計算。預期信貸損失準備的計算是基於上行、基礎及下行情景的概率加權情景的預期數值以計量預期現金短缺，並以實際利率折現。現金短缺是到期的合約現金流及本集團預期收到的現金流間的差異。第3階段的預期信貸損失準備之計算是基於已考慮一系列可能結果及時間值，並由已減值金融資產產生的概率加權回收金額。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(v) Portfolio management and risk concentration (continued)

Risk concentration

The Group sets various risk limits to control and monitor its exposure to individual counterparties, countries, industries, intragroup exposures and loan portfolios to avoid excessive risk concentration.

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors affect groups of linked counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Group's total exposures. The Group's portfolio of financial instrument is diversified along geographical, industry and product sectors.

(vi) Expected credit losses measurement

ECL allowances are recognised on all financial assets that are debt instruments classified either as amortised or fair value through other comprehensive income and for loan commitments and financial guarantees that are not measured at fair value through profit and loss. The ECL allowances represent an unbiased scenario that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions. Forward-looking information is explicitly incorporated into the estimation of ECL allowances and expert judgement on economic forecasts becomes one of the important factors to the ECL.

Measurement of ECL

ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either: (i) 12-month ECL; or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition. The calculation of ECL allowances is based on the expected value of probability-weighted scenarios with a combination of upside, base and downside scenario(s) to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at the effective interest rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The calculation of ECL allowances for Stage 3 is based on probability-weighted recovery amount from an impaired financial asset and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and time value of money.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)

預期信貸損失計量 (續)

計量第1階段及第2階段的預期信貸損失準備的主要數據如下：

- 違約或然率是於特定時間範圍內預期違約之可能性；
- 違約損失率是於特定時間內如發生違約預期的損失；及
- 違約風險承擔是於未來違約日的預期風險承擔。

階段轉移

第1階段包括所有自初始確認後沒有觸發信貸風險大幅上升的非已減值金融資產。通過於報告結算日金融工具發生違約的風險及於初始確認時金融工具發生違約的風險作出比較，本集團持續監察此等資產的信貸風險及評估信貸風險是否有重大上升。

第2階段包括所有自初始確認後已發生信貸風險大幅上升的非已減值金融資產。本集團為第2階段金融資產確認預算期限信貸損失。在其後的報告期內，如金融資產的信貸風險改善並非是自初始確認後發生信貸風險重大上升，由於金融資產已轉回第1階段，本集團返回確認12個月預期信貸損失。

第3階段金融資產是本集團已分類為信貸減值的資產。本集團為所有第3階段金融資產確認預期年限貸款損失。自金融資產初始確認後發生一項或多項對金融資產的估計未來現金流產生不利影響的事件時，本集團將金融資產分類為已減值。減值的證據包括借款人發生重大財務困難，或已發生違約或拖欠。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

The key inputs in the measurement of ECL allowances for Stage 1 and Stage 2 are as follows:

- The probability of default ("PD") is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon;
- The loss given default ("LGD") is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time; and
- The exposure at default ("EAD") is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

Stage transfer

Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial assets which have not triggered a SICR since initial recognition. Their credit risk continuously monitored by the Group and in assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instruments as at the reporting date, with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of its initial recognition.

Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial assets which have triggered a SICR since initial recognition. The Group recognises lifetime ECL for stage 2 financial assets. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial assets improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, then the Group reverts to recognising 12 months of ECL as the financial assets have transferred back stage 1.

Stage 3 financial assets are those that the Group has classified as credit-impaired. The Group recognises lifetime ECL for all stage 3 financial assets. The Group classifies financial assets as impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred after its initial recognition. Evidence of impairment includes indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulties, or a default or delinquency has occurred.

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)****(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)****階段轉移 (續)**

對於在初始確認時受到信貸減值的已購買或來源的信貸受損金融資產，其預期信貸損失按年限計量。

如以上披露，除了在對信用風險沒有大幅增加的金融資產運用最高（即12個月）的違約或然率的情況外，從風險管理角度，本集團有權考慮於計算預期信貸損失時，應用比利剩餘合約時間更長時間的信貸風險。

預期信貸損失對賬摘要分析了在報告期內推動預期信貸損失和相關損益表變動的關鍵因素。以下是包括的關鍵要素：

對賬匯總中列示的金融資產包括與銀行，中央銀行和其他金融機構的結存，銀行，中央銀行和其他金融機構的存款和墊款，客戶貸款及墊款，攤銷成本的其他資產，以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產－債務證券。就本披露而言，總賬面值是指以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產－債務證券的公允價值。總賬面值的變動是通過其他綜合收益進行，但確認預期信貸損失準備，利息收入以及匯兌損益是在損益中確認。

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(a) Credit risk management (continued)****(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)****Stage transfer (continued)**

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition, their ECL allowances are always measured on a lifetime basis.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Group measures ECL considering the risk of default over the remaining life of the financial instrument, even if, for risk management purposes, the Group has the right to consider a longer period.

The ECL reconciliation summary analyse the key elements that drive the movement of ECL and related income statement over the reporting period. The key elements included below are:

Financial assets presented in the reconciliation summary comprise balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions, placement with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers, other assets at amortised cost, FVOCI – debt securities and amortised cost investments. For the purposes of this disclosure, the gross carrying amounts refer to the fair values of the FVOCI – debt securities. Movements in the gross carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of ECL allowances, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)

		2020							
		第1階段		第2階段		第3階段		總額	
		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
		預期信貸 金融資產 損失準備		預期信貸 金融資產 損失準備		預期信貸 金融資產 損失準備		預期信貸 金融資產 損失準備	
		Financial ECL		Financial ECL		Financial ECL		Financial ECL	
		assets allowances		assets allowances		assets allowances		assets allowances	
		港幣千元		港幣千元		港幣千元		港幣千元	
		HK\$' 000		HK\$' 000		HK\$' 000		HK\$' 000	
2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	333,851,300	839,983	12,025,091	1,749,793	2,368,525	1,198,790	348,244,916	3,788,566
收益表變動的影響	Movements with income statement impact								
轉移：	Transfer:								
— 轉入第1階段	— Transfer to Stage 1	7,861,124	32,347	(7,859,868)	(31,091)	(1,256)	(1,256)	-	-
— 轉入第2階段	— Transfer to Stage 2	(13,556,823)	(155,896)	14,129,235	237,231	(572,412)	(81,335)	-	-
— 轉入第3階段	— Transfer to Stage 3	(130,433)	(269)	(5,888,687)	(1,528,712)	6,019,120	1,528,981	-	-
階段轉移產生之預期 信貸損失準備重新 計量淨額	Net remeasurement of ECL allowances arising from transfer between stage	-	(21,872)	-	371,116	-	448,163	-	797,407
金融資產產生/ (終止確認或還款)/ 公允價值變動淨額	Net financial assets originated/(derecognised or repaid)/ changes in fair value	25,792,747	436,687	(1,910,147)	(196,633)	(700,058)	(362,488)	23,182,542	(122,434)
風險參數變動及 模型數據	Changes in risk parameters and model inputs	-	(484,891)	-	(23,964)	-	2,331,144	-	1,822,289
貸款減值損失折現回撥	Unwinding of discount on loan impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	(189,253)	-	(189,253)
沖銷數額	Amounts written-off	-	-	-	-	(3,482,743)	(3,482,743)	(3,482,743)	(3,482,743)
外幣轉換及其他數據之變動	Changes in foreign translation and others	-	-	-	-	251,075	251,075	251,075	251,075
2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	353,817,915	646,089	10,495,624	577,740	3,882,251	1,641,078	368,195,790	2,864,907

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)

		2019							
		第1階段		第2階段		第3階段		總額	
		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
		預期信貸 賬面總值 損失準備		預期信貸 賬面總值 損失準備		預期信貸 賬面總值 損失準備		預期信貸 賬面總值 損失準備	
		Financial assets ECL allowances		Financial assets ECL allowances		Financial assets ECL allowances		Financial assets ECL allowances	
		港幣千元 HK\$'000		港幣千元 HK\$'000		港幣千元 HK\$'000		港幣千元 HK\$'000	
2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	338,516,632	690,518	15,251,563	1,628,226	1,881,346	621,491	355,649,541	2,940,235
收益表變動的影響	Movements with income statement impact								
轉移：	Transfer:								
— 轉入第1階段	— Transfer to Stage 1	4,271,544	18,996	(4,271,517)	(18,969)	(27)	(27)	—	—
— 轉入第2階段	— Transfer to Stage 2	(12,962,586)	(90,800)	12,963,106	90,981	(520)	(181)	—	—
— 轉入第3階段	— Transfer to Stage 3	(265,526)	(936)	(1,977,967)	(756,476)	2,243,493	757,412	—	—
階段轉撥產生之預期 信貸損失準備重新 計量淨額	Net remeasurement of ECL allowances arising from transfer between stage	—	(14,989)	—	258,159	—	142,250	—	385,420
金融資產源生／ (終止確認或還款)／ 公允價值變動淨額	Net financial assets originated/(derecognised or repaid)/changes in fair value	4,444,549	230,145	(9,940,094)	3,349	(1,395,476)	(138,690)	(6,891,021)	94,804
風險參數變動及 模型數據	Changes in risk parameters and model inputs	—	7,093	—	544,523	—	224,232	—	775,848
貸款減值損失折現回撥	Unwinding of discount on loan impairment losses	—	—	—	—	—	(47,406)	—	(47,406)
沖銷數額	Amounts written-off	—	—	—	—	(360,291)	(360,291)	(360,291)	(360,291)
外幣轉換及其他數據之 變動	Changes in foreign translation and others	(153,313)	(44)	—	—	—	—	(153,313)	(44)
2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	333,851,300	839,983	12,025,091	1,749,793	2,368,525	1,198,790	348,244,916	3,788,566

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)****(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)****信貸風險重大上升**

在每個財務報告期間，通過考慮在金融工具剩餘合約期間發生的違約風險的變化來評估自初始確認以來金融工具是否經歷了信貸風險重大上升。評估是建基於規範化的、公正的和前瞻性的，並考慮到所有合理和可支援的資訊，包括關於過去事件、現狀和未來經濟狀況。

在以下情況下，金融工具將被視為信用風險重大增加：

- (a) 票據的合同付款逾期30天以上；或
- (b) 自最初確認以來，金融工具的信用評級下降5個級別；或
- (c) 金融工具被列為需要注意。

在預期信貸損失計算所用到的前瞻性資料

評估信貸風險重大上升及預期信貸損失計算時已包含前瞻性資料。本集團已就不同金融資產作出歷史分析並識別影響信貸風險及預期信貸損失的重要經濟變數。

此等經濟變數及其對違約或然率，違約風險承擔及違約損失率的相關影響因應金融工具而改變。在此過程中需要應用專業判斷。至於此等經濟變數（基準經濟情景）的預測則由本集團經濟師提供並已考慮到實際數據、內部及外部預測。此外，本集團制定了一個對有關經濟變數未來方向的基準情景觀點以及具代表性的可能預測情景（包括1個上行及3個下行預測情景）。

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(a) Credit risk management (continued)****(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)****Significant increase in credit risk**

An assessment of whether the financial instruments have experienced SICR since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The assessment is rule-based, unbiased and forward-looking, and considers all reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions.

The financial instruments will be considered to have significant increase in credit risk when:

- a) The contractual payments of the instruments are with more than 30 days past due; or
- b) The credit rating of the financial instrument has been gone down by 5 notches since initial recognition; or
- c) The financial instruments have been classified as special mention.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for financial assets.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgement has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the 'base economic scenario') are provided by the Group's economists and include consideration of a variety of actual and forecast information from internal and external sources. The Group formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios including 1 upside and 3 downside forecast scenarios.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)

在預期信貸損失計算所用到的前瞻性資料 (續)

特別是，基準情境代表了繼續當前經濟形勢的最可能情境；權重（在任何管理層調整之前）為55%（2019：55%）；上行情境（即良性情境）代表了改善當前經濟狀況的可能性；權重為10%（2019：10%）；不利的情況是輕度，中度和嚴重情境代表不同嚴重程度的經濟下滑的可能性，分別（在任何管理層調整之前）佔10%（2019：10%），20%（2019：20%）和5%（2019：5%）的權重。本集團定期檢閱經濟預測，以反映最新的經濟狀況。財務報表中確認的預期信用損失反映了上述一系列可能情況的概率加權結果，並且管理層在考慮了這些信息的情況下，不斷評估了有關借款人撥備的適當性。如果認為有必要對準備金進行任何調整，則將採用管理層調整確保保守性。

於2019年，本集團透過管理層調整將適用於香港預期信貸損失計算模型的投資組合的25%權重從基準情境暫時轉移至嚴重情境。在預期信貸損失計算，以反映當前的市場狀況。相較2019年現時的市場經濟數據已大致反映了當前的市場現況，因此在2020年移除了管理層的調整。

基準情景

集團的基本情景的特徵是在2021年至2025年的預測期內全球範圍內將逐步增長。預計在這五年中，隨著實際需求的反彈，全球經濟增長將逐步恢復，各國之間的經貿緊張局勢將緩解，尤其是在各國之間，美國和中國以及有效接種疫苗可以減弱新冠病毒大流行的逆境。

由於中美衝突的改善，經濟逐步回升，政府對貨幣政策的持續支持，以及由於新冠病毒疫情得到緩解，中國大陸的國內生產總值增長預計將在預測期內進一步增長。有效接種。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

In particular, the base scenario represents the most likely scenario of continuing the current economic situation; carrying a weight (before any management overlay) of 55% (2019: 55%); the upside scenario, namely benign, represents likelihood of improvements to the current economic situation; carrying a weight of 10% (2019: 10%); and the downside scenarios, namely, mild, medium and severe represents the likelihood of economic downturn of different severities, carrying a weight (before any management overlay) of 10% (2019: 10%), 20% (2019: 20%) and 5% (2019: 5%) respectively. The economic forecasts are reviewed regularly to reflect the latest economic conditions. The ECL recognised in the financial statements reflect the probability weighted outcomes of a range of possible scenarios above and management continuously assess the appropriateness of the provision made against the borrowers concerned taking these information into consideration. If any adjustment in provision is deemed necessary, management overlay(s) would be applied to ensure conservativeness.

In 2019, the Group applied a management overlay on the ECL model by temporarily shifting 25% of the weight from the Base Scenario to the Severe Scenario for portfolios applicable to the Hong Kong ECL model in order to reflect the prevailing market conditions. The management overlay was removed in 2020 as the market economic data reflected, most if not all, of the prevailing market conditions compared to 2019.

The Base scenario

The Group's Base Scenario is characterised a gradual growth across the globe over the forecast period of 2021 – 2025. Global economic growth is expected to gradually recover in these five years with rebound in real demand, economic and trade tensions relieve among countries, particularly between the US and China and effective inoculation of vaccines to weaken the adversities of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mainland China GDP growth is forecast to strengthen further over the forecast period, as a result of gradual economic rebound from the improvement of China – US conflicts, continuing support from government over monetary policy and the relief of the COVID-19 pandemic as a result of effective inoculation.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)

在預期信貸損失計算所用到的前瞻性資料 (續)

基準情景 (續)

預計香港經濟將逐步復甦，這是由於政府支持逐漸減少的綜合結果，有效疫苗的廣泛接種以及政府對病毒遏制措施的緩解，導致在預測期內增長有所增強。

由於新型冠狀病毒大流行和經濟下滑，今年包括中國大陸和香港在內的大多數經濟體的失業率都在上升。預計失業率將逐步回落，但在預測期內不久將不可能恢復到正常水平。

2021年預測

		香港 Hong Kong			中國內地 Mainland China		
		較差／ 中性／嚴重 Mild/ Medium/ Severe ^(note)			較差／ 中性／嚴重 Mild/ Medium/ Severe ^(note)		
2021年至2025年平均	Average 2021-2025	較好 Benign	基準 Base	Medium/ Severe ^(note)	較好 Benign	基準 Base	Medium/ Severe ^(note)
國內生產總值增長率(%)	GDP growth rate (%)	3.2	2.7	-1.8	6.5	6.3	4.0
通脹率(%)	Inflation (%)	2.5	2.3	0.0	2.1	1.8	-0.3
失業率(%)	Unemployment (%)	4.6	4.7	6.2	3.6	3.6	4.2
物業價格指數	Property price index	429	422	357			
真實匯率	Real exchange rate	124	123	117			
6個月之結算率(%)	Settlement rate in 6 months (%)	0.6	0.6	0.5			
12個月之結算率(%)	Settlement rate in 12 months (%)	0.9	0.9	0.7			

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

The Base scenario (continued)

Hong Kong economy is expected to recover gradually, as a mixed result of government support lessen gradually, effective vaccines widely inoculated and relief of government's virus-containment measures, resulting growth strengthen over the forecast period.

Unemployment rates have risen in most economies including Mainland China and Hong Kong this year, as a result of gradual recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn. The unemployment rates are expected to fall gradually but unlikely return to normal levels any time soon over the forecast period.

Forecast for 2021

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)

在預期信貸損失計算所用到的前瞻性
資料 (續)

基準情景 (續)

2020年預測

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models
(continued)

The Base scenario (continued)

Forecast for 2020

		香港 Hong Kong			中國內地 Mainland China		
		較差／ 中性／嚴重 ^(註) Mild/ Medium/ Severe ^(note)			較差／ 中性／嚴重 ^(註) Mild/ Medium/ Severe ^(note)		
2020年至2024年平均	Average 2020-2024	較好 Benign	基準 Base	Medium/ Severe ^(note)	較好 Benign	基準 Base	Medium/ Severe ^(note)
國內生產總值增長率 (%)	GDP growth rate (%)	2.0	1.6	-2.2	6.0	5.8	4.8
通脹率 (%)	Inflation (%)	2.2	2.0	0.3	2.2	2.2	1.4
失業率 (%)	Unemployment (%)	3.3	3.4	4.4	3.5	3.6	4.0
物業價格指數	Property price index	392	381	326			
真實匯率	Real exchange rate	125	124	119			
6個月之結算率 (%)	Settlement rate in 6 months (%)	2.4	2.3	1.8			
12個月之結算率 (%)	Settlement rate in 12 months (%)	2.4	2.4	1.9			

註：表示三種情景的平均比重。

Note: Represent the weighted average of the three scenarios.

良性情景

良性情景在基本方向上與基本情景略有偏離，全球經濟以略快於預期的速度擴張，而其他主要經濟指標則顯示出略好於預期的改善。

The Benign Scenario

The Benign Scenario is a slight deviation from the Base Scenario in the positive direction, with the global economy expanding at a slightly faster-than-expected pace and other key economic indicators displaying slightly better-than-expected improvements.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)

在預期信貸損失計算所用到的前瞻性資料 (續)

較差情景

較差情景從基準情景略向負面方向偏離，全球經濟以略低於基準預期的速度擴張，其他主要經濟指標表現略差於預期。

中性情景

中性情景處於基準情景和嚴重情景之間，全球經濟增長速度和其他主要經濟指標均處於兩種情景之間的中間點。

嚴重情景

在嚴峻形勢下，新型冠狀病毒持續大流行使全球經濟陷入衰退，接種結果無效，政府沒有足夠的支持以振興內需，加劇中美和全球經濟和貿易衝突，中美急劇下滑經濟，主要經濟體政府的貨幣政策失靈以及地緣政治緊張局勢加劇。預計包括香港在內的大多數先進經濟體的GDP增長將變得非常負增長，並且中國大陸的經濟將逐漸放緩。結果，股票市場經歷了劇烈的調整，大宗商品價格因而通貨膨脹率急劇下降，失業率顯示出相當大的上升。

預期信貸損失計算的敏感性分析

本集團針對經濟情境對預期信貸損失的影響進行了一系列敏感性分析：

- (i) 將2020年底基準情境下的預期信貸損失與5個情境的概率加權結果的差異進行比較，基準情境下的預期信貸損失約為15% (4.02億港元) 低於目前在綜合財務報告中報告的5個經濟情境的加權結果。
- (ii) 通過假設於2020年底從基準情境向上下方向偏離10%，其預期信貸損失將減少約3.26億港元或增加約3.66億港元。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

The Mild Scenario

The Mild Scenario is a slight deviation from the Base Scenario in the negative direction, with the global economy expanding at a slightly slower-than-expected pace and other key economic indicators displaying slightly worse-than-expected improvements.

The Medium Scenario

The Medium Scenario is in between the Base Scenario and the Severe Scenario, with the global GDP growth rate and other key economic indicators standing at the medium points between those of the two scenarios.

The Severe Scenario

Under the Severe Scenario, the global economy falls into recession hit by persistent COVID-19 pandemic with inoculation results ineffective, insufficient support from government to revive domestic demand, escalating China – US and global economic and trade conflicts, sharp downturn in the US and China economies, failure in monetary policy by governments in major economies, and intensified geopolitical tensions. GDP growth is forecast to become deeply negative in most of the advanced economies, including Hong Kong, and see a gradual slowdown in Mainland China. Consequently, equity markets experience sharp corrections, commodity prices and hence inflation witness deep declines, and unemployment rates show considerable rises.

Sensitivity analyses of expected credit loss calculation

The Group has conducted a series of sensitivity analyses for the impacts of economic scenarios on expected credit loss:

- (i) Comparing the difference of expected credit loss under the Base Scenario against the probability weighted outcomes of 5 scenarios at the year ended of 2020, the expected credit loss under the base scenario would be approximately 15% (HK\$402 million) lower than the weighted outcomes of the 5 economic scenarios currently reported in the consolidated financial statements.
- (ii) By assuming 10% scenario weight shift from Base scenario to upside or to the most severe downside scenario at the year end of 2020, there would be a decrease in credit loss by approximately HK\$326 million or an increase in credit loss by approximately HK\$366 million, respectively.

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)***(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)**違約及信貸減值資產定義*

當合同的本金償還或利息支付逾期超過90天或滿足資產質量分類政策中定義的某些評估標準時，本集團將金融資產定義為違約。

在評估借款人是否違約時，本集團考慮的因素包括：(i)定性方面－例如違反財務限制條款、身故、破產或長期暫緩還款；(ii)定量方面－例如逾期情況及同一發行人未能向本集團償還其他債務。此等條件已應用到所有本集團持有的金融資產及與內部信貸風險管理中的違約定義一致。此違約定義已應用於本集團計算預期損失中使用的違約或然率、違約風險承擔及違約損失率。當本金或利息的合約還款出現逾期超過90天時，本集團認為該金融資產出現違約。

當所有包括利息的逾期數額已收回，其本金及利息已根據原有或已修訂合約條款被確定應可全數收回，或所有分類為已減值的條件已糾正時，該資產不再是違約。

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(a) Credit risk management (continued)***(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)**Definition of default and credit-impaired assets*

The Group defines a financial asset as in default when contractual repayment of principal or payment of interest is past due more than 90 days or fulfill certain assessment criteria as defined in the Asset Quality Classification Policy.

Moreover, in assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group considers various indicators comprising: (i) qualitative – such as in breach of financial covenant(s), deceased, insolvent or in long-term forbearance; (ii) quantitative – such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group. These criteria have been applied to all financial assets held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the PD, EAD and LGD throughout the Group's expected loss calculations. The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when contractual repayment of principal or payment of interest is past due more than 90 days.

A financial asset is no longer considered in default when all past due amounts, including interest, have been recovered, and it is determined that the principal and interest are fully collectible in accordance with the original or revised contractual terms of the financial assets with all criteria for the impaired classification having been remedied.

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)****(vi) 預期信貸損失計量 (續)****沖銷**

當本集團無合理期望整體或部分收回該金融資產時，沖銷全部或部分金融資產。沒有合理預期恢復的指標包括：(i)停止執法活動；(ii)當本集團的追索方法是強制執行抵押品且抵押品的價值使得沒有合理的期望全額收回時；(iii)處於破產狀態的債務人。預期信貸虧損撥備由2019年12月31日的3,788.6百萬港元減少為截至2020年12月31日的2,864.9百萬港元，主要是由於本集團核銷了一些無合理預期會全額收回的貸款。本集團將繼續根據香港財務報告準則第9號客觀及及時地評估預期信貸虧損撥備，以確保其充裕。

(vii) 金融資產的信貸質量

本集團致力管理及監控其風險並已推行審慎的貸款分類政策及減值評估政策為這範疇作有效管治。本集團擁有專業團隊處理追收不良貸款的工作，包括貸款重組，採取法律行動，收回資產及出售抵押品等。

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(a) Credit risk management (continued)****(vi) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)****Write-off**

The Group writes off a financial asset in whole or in part, when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include: (i) ceasing enforcement activity; (ii) where the Group's recovery method is enforcing collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full; and (iii) debtors in state of insolvency. The ECL allowances changed from HKD3,788.6 million as of 31 December 2019 to HKD2,864.9 million as of 31 December 2020. It was mainly as a result of the Group writing off certain loans that have no reasonable expectation of full recovery. The Group will continue to objectively and timely assess the ECL allowances according to HKFRS 9 to ensure its sufficiency.

(vii) Credit quality of financial assets

The Group manages and monitors its risks, and has an Asset Quality Classification Policy and Impairment Assessment Policy in place to govern this aspect. The Group has a professional team dedicated to handling recovery of non-performing loans, which include loan restructuring, taking legal action, repossession and disposal of collateral, etc.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vii) 金融資產的信貸質量 (續)

按信貸質量及階段分佈列示已應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號減值規定的金融工具分佈。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vii) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Distribution of financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in HKFRS 9 are applied, by credit quality and stage distribution.

		2020						
		賬面／名義總額						
		Gross carrying/notional amount					預期信貸 損失準備	賬面淨額
		優質	滿意	較高風險	已減值	總額	ECL	Net carrying
		Strong	Satisfactory	Higher risk	Credit	Total	allowances	amount
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構 的結存按攤銷成本	Balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions at amortised cost	32,574,369	-	-	-	32,574,369	(2,651)	32,571,718
— 第1階段	- Stage 1	32,574,369	-	-	-	32,574,369	(2,651)	32,571,718
— 第2階段	- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— 第3階段	- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構 的存款及墊款按攤銷成本	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions at amortised cost	28,689,080	291,719	-	-	28,980,799	(10,969)	28,969,830
— 第1階段	- Stage 1	28,689,080	291,719	-	-	28,980,799	(10,969)	28,969,830
— 第2階段	- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— 第3階段	- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
客戶貸款及墊款按攤銷成本	Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	131,869,106	74,118,463	10,477,689	3,631,176	220,096,434	(2,440,456)	217,655,978
— 第1階段	- Stage 1	131,186,164	73,405,689	1,377,781	-	205,969,634	(588,972)	205,380,662
— 第2階段	- Stage 2	682,942	712,774	9,099,908	-	10,495,624	(577,740)	9,917,884
— 第3階段	- Stage 3	-	-	-	3,631,176	3,631,176	(1,273,744)	2,357,432
其他金融資產按攤銷成本	Other financial assets at amortised cost	887,072	516,747	-	251,075	1,654,894	(251,858)	1,403,036
— 第1階段	- Stage 1	887,072	516,747	-	-	1,403,819	(783)	1,403,036
— 第2階段	- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— 第3階段	- Stage 3	-	-	-	251,075	251,075	(251,075)	-
攤銷成本投資	Amortised cost investments	48,494	-	-	-	48,494	(1)	48,493
— 第1階段	- Stage 1	48,494	-	-	-	48,494	(1)	48,493
— 第2階段	- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— 第3階段	- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
貸款承擔和財務擔保合約 (附註1)	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (Note 1)	102,279,249	1,400	-	-	102,280,649	(126,654)	102,153,995
— 第1階段	- Stage 1	102,259,344	1,400	-	-	102,260,744	(125,762)	102,134,982
— 第2階段	- Stage 2	19,905	-	-	-	19,905	(892)	19,013
— 第3階段	- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
總額	Total	296,347,370	74,928,329	10,477,689	3,882,251	385,635,639	(2,832,589)	382,803,050
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
— 債務證券 (附註2)	- Debt securities (Note 2)	82,647,079	2,193,721	-	-	84,840,800	(158,972)	
— 第1階段	- Stage 1	82,647,079	2,193,721	-	-	84,840,800	(42,713)	
— 第2階段	- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
— 第3階段	- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	(116,259)	
總額	Total	82,647,079	2,193,721	-	-	84,840,800	(158,972)	

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(vii) 金融資產的信貸質量 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vii) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

2019

		賬面／名義總額 Gross carrying/notional amount					預期信貸 損失準備 ECL	賬面淨額 Net carrying amount
		優質 Strong 港幣千元 HK\$'000	滿意 Satisfactory 港幣千元 HK\$'000	較高風險 Higher risk 港幣千元 HK\$'000	已減值 Credit impaired 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構 的結存按攤銷成本	Balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions at amortised cost	25,519,378	17,635	–	–	25,537,013	(3,576)	25,533,437
– 第1階段	– Stage 1	25,519,378	17,635	–	–	25,537,013	(3,576)	25,533,437
– 第2階段	– Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– 第3階段	– Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構 的存款及墊款按攤銷成本	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions at amortised cost	54,084,307	395,862	–	–	54,480,169	(11,272)	54,468,897
– 第1階段	– Stage 1	54,084,307	395,862	–	–	54,480,169	(11,272)	54,468,897
– 第2階段	– Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– 第3階段	– Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
客戶貸款及墊款按攤銷成本	Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	110,205,539	66,396,611	10,504,414	2,270,765	189,377,329	(3,596,987)	185,780,342
– 第1階段	– Stage 1	108,193,871	65,441,247	1,446,355	–	175,081,473	(761,692)	174,319,781
– 第2階段	– Stage 2	2,011,668	955,364	9,058,059	–	12,025,091	(1,749,793)	10,275,298
– 第3階段	– Stage 3	–	–	–	2,270,765	2,270,765	(1,085,502)	1,185,263
其他金融資產按攤銷成本	Other financial assets at amortised cost	425,535	1,823,186	–	41,719	2,290,440	(39,360)	2,251,080
– 第1階段	– Stage 1	425,535	1,823,186	–	–	2,248,721	(1,480)	2,247,241
– 第2階段	– Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– 第3階段	– Stage 3	–	–	–	41,719	41,719	(37,880)	3,839
貸款承擔和財務擔保合約 (附註1)	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (Note 1)	92,138,084	22,400	–	–	92,160,484	(70,663)	92,089,821
– 第1階段	– Stage 1	92,138,084	22,400	–	–	92,160,484	(70,663)	92,089,821
– 第2階段	– Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– 第3階段	– Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
總額	Total	282,372,843	68,655,694	10,504,414	2,312,484	363,845,435	(3,721,858)	360,123,577
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
– 債務證券 (附註2)	– Debt securities (Note 2)	74,203,301	2,300,623	–	56,040	76,559,964	(137,371)	
– 第1階段	– Stage 1	74,203,301	2,300,623	–	–	76,503,924	(61,963)	
– 第2階段	– Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– 第3階段	– Stage 3	–	–	–	56,040	56,040	(75,408)	
總額	Total	74,203,301	2,300,623	–	56,040	76,559,964	(137,371)	

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)****(vii) 金融資產的信貸質量 (續)**

附註：

- (1) 承擔和財務擔保合約的名義金額是指需應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號減值規定的承擔和財務擔保合約。因此以上列示的數字與財務報告附註41(a)有所不同。
- (2) 於2020年12月31日，以公允價值計入其他全面收益的債務證券以公允價值列示。以公允價值計入其他全面收益的債務證券的預期信貸損失準備於儲備中反映。
- (3) 信貸質量分類

本集團採用以下內部風險評級以決定金融資產的信貸質量。

信貸質量說明	Credit quality description	內部評級 Internal ratings
優質	Strong	G01-G12
滿意	Satisfactory	G13-G16
較高風險	Higher risk	G17-G21
已減值	Credit impaired	G22-G24

(viii) 以公允價值計入損益和以公允價值計入其他全面收益的債務證券金融資產的信貸質量

在使用債務證券的信貸評級時，如外部評級機構對該等發行具有指定評級，該等指定發行評級將作為信貸風險評級分配的參考。如該等發行並沒有指定發行評級，但具有發行人評級，該等發行人評級將作為信貸風險評級分配的參考。下表呈列在結算日債務證券的投資之信貸質量分析。

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(a) Credit risk management (continued)****(vii) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)**

Note:

- (1) The notional amount of commitments and financial guarantee contracts refer to those commitments and financial guarantees which subject to impairment requirements under HKFRS 9. Therefore, figures disclosed in the above do not agree with the figures disclosed in note 41(a) of the annual financial statements.
- (2) Debt securities measured at FVOCI are held at fair value at 31 December 2020. The expected credit losses allowances in respect of debt securities measured at FVOCI are held within reserves.
- (3) Classification of credit quality

The Group adopts the following internal risk ratings to determine the credit quality for financial assets.

(viii) Credit quality of financial assets at debt securities measured at FVPL and FVOCI

For the application of credit rating to debt securities, primarily the issue specific rating would be taken as reference for credit risk rating assignment. Where this is not available, the issuer rating would be adopted. When the issuer rating is not available, the rating of the guarantor of that debt securities (if applicable) would be adopted, otherwise it would be treated as unrated. The following table presents an analysis of the credit quality of investments in debt securities at the end of the reporting period.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(a) 信貸風險管理 (續)

(viii) 以公允價值計入損益和以公允價值計入其他全面收益的債務證券金融資產的信貸質量 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(viii) Credit quality of financial assets at debt securities measured at FVPL and FVOCI (continued)

		2020			
		以公允價值計入 損益的金融資產 — 債務證券 Debt securities measured at FVPL 港幣千元 HK\$'000	以公允價值計入 其他全面收益 的金融資產 — 債務證券 Debt securities measured at FVOCI 港幣千元 HK\$'000	攤銷成本投資 — 債務證券 Debt securities measured at amortised cost investments 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000
Aaa	Aaa	–	4,615,014	–	4,615,014
Aa3至Aa1	Aa3 to Aa1	558,314	22,225,056	48,493	22,831,863
A3至A1	A3 to A1	1,258,890	49,291,171	–	50,550,061
低於A3	Lower than A3	627,756	8,003,915	–	8,631,671
		2,444,960	84,135,156	48,493	86,628,609
未評級	Unrated	204,116	705,644	–	909,760
總額	Total	2,649,076	84,840,800	48,493	87,538,369

		2019			
		以公允價值計入 損益的金融資產 — 債務證券 Debt securities measured at FVPL 港幣千元 HK\$'000	以公允價值計入 其他全面收益 的金融資產 — 債務證券 Debt securities measured at FVOCI 港幣千元 HK\$'000	攤銷成本投資 — 債務證券 Debt securities measured at amortised cost investments 港幣千元 HK\$'000	總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000
Aaa	Aaa	–	4,446,128	–	4,446,128
Aa3至Aa1	Aa3 to Aa1	304,817	20,691,330	–	20,996,147
A3至A1	A3 to A1	315,173	39,714,114	–	40,029,287
低於A3	Lower than A3	936,797	10,055,043	–	10,991,840
		1,556,787	74,906,615	–	76,463,402
未評級	Unrated	351,583	1,653,349	–	2,004,932
總額	Total	1,908,370	76,559,964	–	78,468,334

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(b) 市場風險管理

市場風險是指持有的好倉或淡倉因不利的估值變動所造成的損失風險。風險的成因源自從事利率、外匯、股權、信貸和商品市場及其相關衍生工具的莊家、包銷、自營持倉和資產／負債管理的活動。本集團主要通過其交易和資金業務管理其市場風險敞口。交易業務是為了促進客戶的活動，但亦導致自營持倉。財資業務執行資產／負債管理職能，包括流動性風險管理，並特意透過非交易組合（以公允價值計入其他全面收益的債務證券）進行流動性資金管理和投資的目的。

市場風險管理的目標是要及時，公正並貫徹地衡量和監測市場風險，以便更好地管理投資組合，從而優化其財務業績。業務部是負責管理市場風險，並在市場風險限額參數內達致公司業績目標。風險管理部負責獨立監測和報告所有市場風險。

市場風險的框架

本集團董事會通過限額審批流程分配資金或風險偏好。董事會授權信貸風險管理委員會建立不同業務的限額。信貸風險管理委員會進一步將市場風險限額委託給市場風險委員會，市場風險委員會再委託給風險管理部落實。風險管理部負責設計和起草市場風險限額和框架，並定期進行審查和更新限額。市場風險限額須經市場風險委員會批准並獲得信貸風險管理委員會認可。此外，董事會還根據風險偏好聲明書建立了一系列風險指標以計量不同類型的風險，包括市場風險。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management

Market risk is the risk of loss caused by an adverse change in valuation associated with holding either long or short market positions. The risk arises as a result of market making, underwriting, principal position taking and asset/liability management in interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, credit and commodity markets and their associated derivatives instruments. The Group manages its market risk exposures mainly through its trading and treasury business. The trading business is to facilitate customer activities, but as a result, takes on principal positions. The treasury business performs asset/liability management function including liquidity risk management, with securities positions intended for liquidity management and investment purposes under non-trading portfolio (debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income).

The objective of market risk management is to consistently measure and monitor market risk on a timely and unbiased basis in order to better manage the portfolios and, by doing so, optimise financial performance. The business is responsible for managing market risks to meet corporate performance objectives within the market risk limit parameters. The Risk Management Group ("RMG") is responsible to independently monitor and report all market risks.

Market risk framework

The Board of the Group allocates capital or risk appetite through the limit process. The Board delegates Credit & Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") to establish limits for the different businesses. CRMC further delegates market risk limit establishment to the Market Risk Committee ("MRC") and then to RMG. RMG is responsible for designing and drafting the market risk limits and framework and reviewing and updating the limits on a regular basis. The market risk limits are to be approved by MRC and endorsed by CRMC. In addition, the Board also establishes a set of risk indicators under the risk appetite statement ("RAS") in measuring different types of risks including market risk.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(b) 市場風險管理 (續)

市場風險的框架 (續)

風險管理部是一個獨立職能部門並向風險管理總監進行匯報。風險管理部同時採用定量和定性措施分析市場風險。分析包括但不限於風險值、壓力測試、風險敏感度、市場事件、產品流動性和波動性、質素、對沖策略、績效包括損益、估值的準確性和資產負債表以及資本消耗等。這些分析結果需定期向高級管理層、風險管理總監、市場風險委員會和信貸風險管理委員作出匯報。

市場風險模型的方法和特點

風險值

風險值是一種用於估計因市場利率和價格在特定時段內所引致的波動及其產生的潛在損失的技巧。設計該模型是為了涵蓋不同的風險類型，包括利率風險，外匯風險，信貸利差風險，股權風險，商品風險和波動風險。

本集團所用的風險值模型是根據歷史模擬方法。該方法是通過模擬或建立持倉回報隨著時間推移因利率、外匯、股票、信貸和商品市場的利率和價格的歷史變化來預測風險值。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

Market risk framework (continued)

RMG is an independent function reporting to the Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"). RMG uses both quantitative and qualitative measures in analysing market risk. The analysis includes, but not limited to, Value-at-Risk ("VaR"), stress testing, risk sensitivities, market events, product liquidity and volatility, underlying quality, hedging strategy, performance including profit and loss, accuracy of valuations and balance sheet and capital consumptions. The results are regularly reported to senior management and CRO and to MRC and CRMC.

Methodology and characteristics of market risk model

Value-at-risk ("VaR")

VaR is a technique in estimating the potential losses that could occur on market risk-taking positions due to market rates and prices movement under normal market conditions over a specified time horizon. The model is designed to capture different types of risk including interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit spread risk, equity risk, commodity risk and volatility risk.

The VaR model used by the Group is based on the historical simulation technique. The technique predicts the value at risk by simulating or constructing position returns over time arise from the historical changes in rates and prices in the interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, credit and commodity markets.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

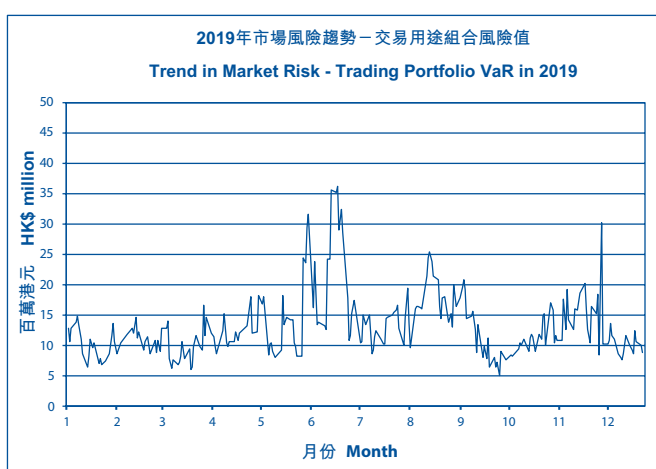
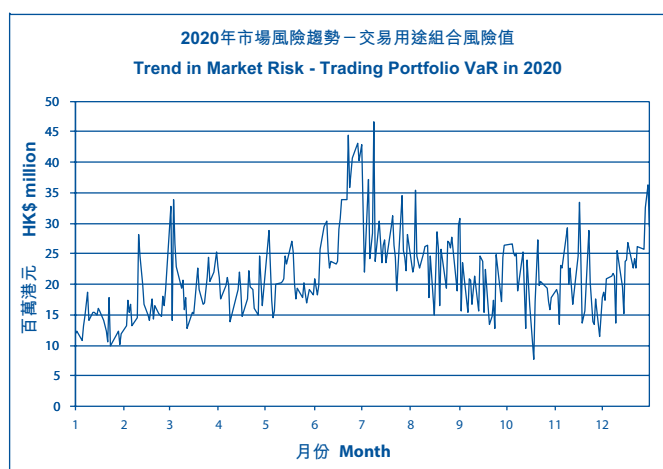
(b) 市場風險管理 (續)

市場風險模型的方法和特點 (續)

風險值 (續)

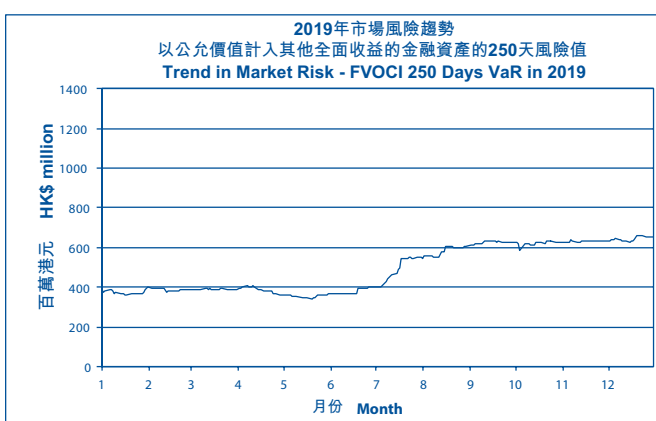
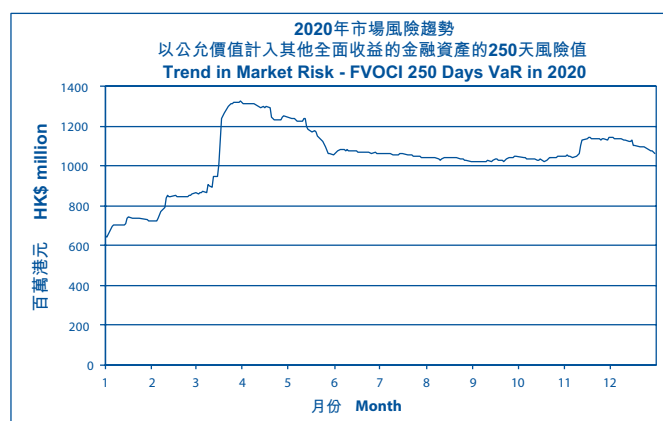
對於風險值的計算，本集團使用最近兩年的歷史市場利率，價格和相關的波幅作基礎。

- 對交易盤持倉，風險值是以1天持有期來計算。



- 對以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產，風險值以250天的持有期來計算。

- For the FVOCI debt securities and related positions, VaR is calculated for 250-day holding period.



39 金融風險管理 (續)

(b) 市場風險管理 (續)

市場風險模型的方法和特點 (續)

風險值 (續)

- 本集團比較實際和假設每日損益結果及調整項目包括服務費和佣金，對照相應的風險值的數字，用以驗證風險值模型的準確性。於2020年1月1日至2020年12月31日期間，回顧測試有三次例外發生(2019年1月1日至2019年12月31日：有兩次例外發生)，它相當於由香港金融管理局和國際巴塞爾原則所指定的綠色區域內。

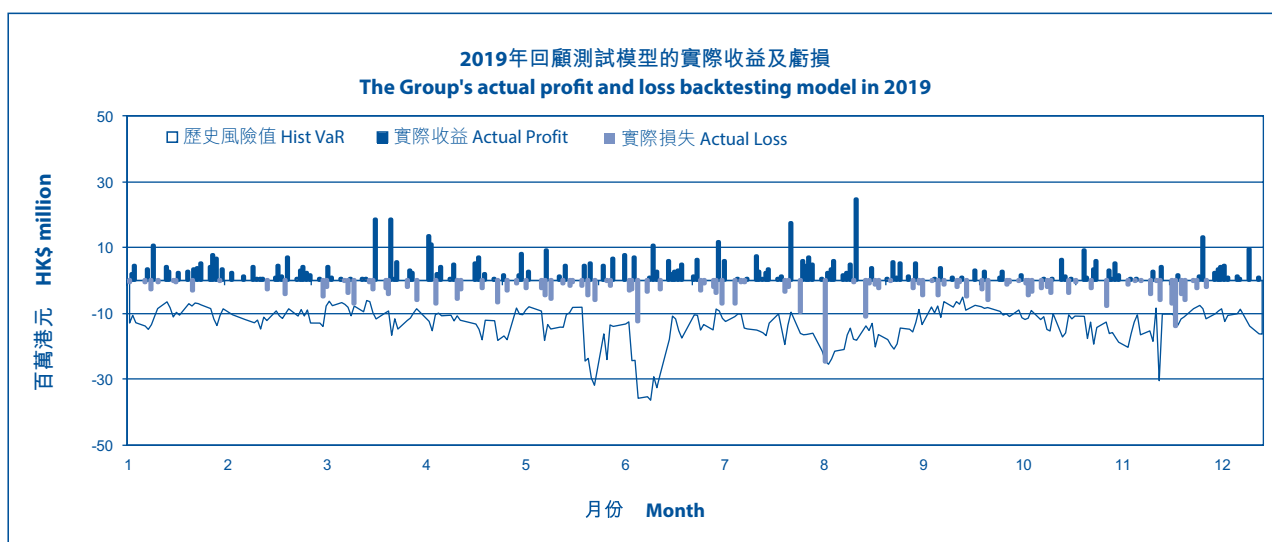
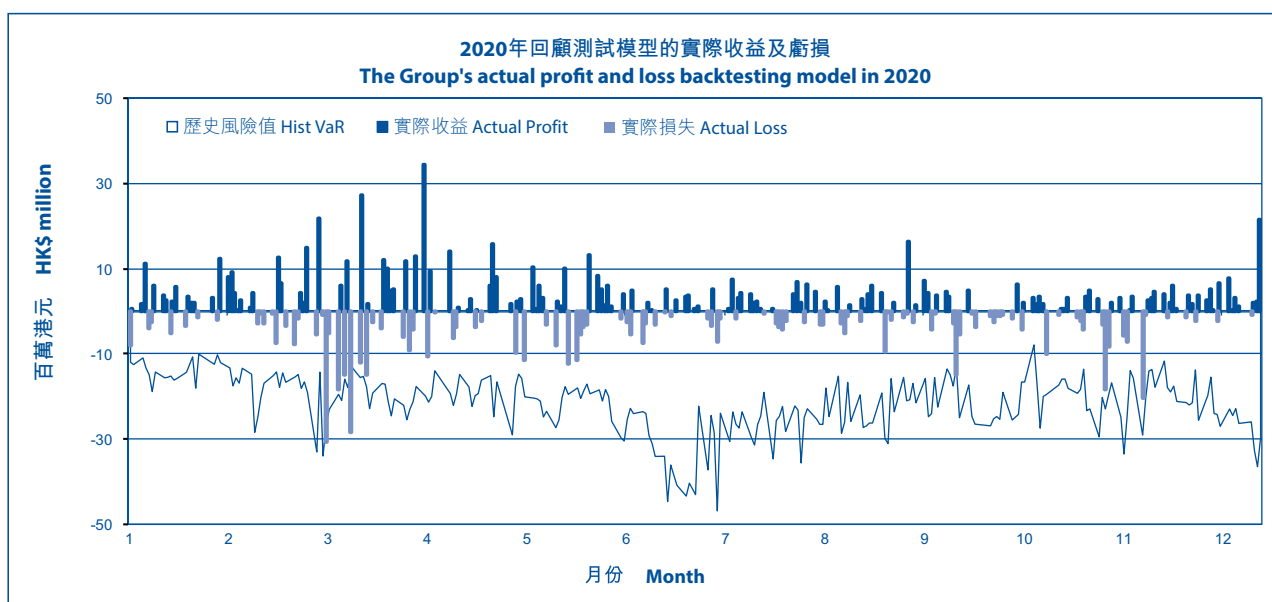
39 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

Methodology and characteristics of market risk model (continued)

Value-at-risk ("VaR") (continued)

- The Group back-tests the accuracy of its VaR model by comparing the actual and hypothetical daily profit and loss, adjusted for items including fees and commissions, against the corresponding VaR figures. For the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, there were 3 exceptions in the back-testing results (for the period of 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, there were 2 exceptions), which corresponds to the green zone specified by the HKMA and the international Basel principles.



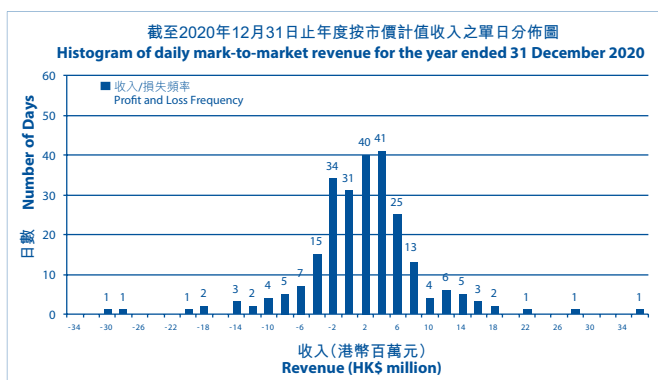
39 金融風險管理 (續)

(b) 市場風險管理 (續)

市場風險模型的方法和特點 (續)

風險值 (續)

截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團持倉交易盤之單日平均收益為港幣638,000元（2019年：收益為港幣1,426,000元），單日平均收入標準誤差為港幣7,165,000元（2019年：港幣4,786,000元）。下圖顯示截至2020年及2019年12月31日止年度本集團按市價計值收入之單日分佈圖。



39 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

Methodology and characteristics of market risk model (continued)

Value-at-risk ("VaR") (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the average daily mark-to-market revenue from the Group's trading portfolio was a gain of HK\$638,000 (31 December 2019: a gain of HK\$1,426,000). The standard deviation of the daily revenue was HK\$7,165,000 (31 December 2019: HK\$4,786,000). The graphs below show the histograms of the Group's daily mark-to-market revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.



39 金融風險管理 (續)

(b) 市場風險管理 (續)

市場風險模型的方法和特點 (續)

風險值 (續)

下表顯示了交易盤持倉和與以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產債務證券有關的持倉之風險值統計數字。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

Methodology and characteristics of market risk model (continued)

Value-at-risk ("VaR") (continued)

The tables below decomposes VaR by risk factors for the trading positions and the debt securities measured at FVOCI related positions.

交易盤持倉 – 1天風險值

1-day VaR for the trading positions

		2020				2019			
		約計 Approximate			截至12月31日 At 31 December	約計 Approximate			截至12月31日 At 31 December
		最高 Maximum	最低 Minimum	平均 Mean		最高 Maximum	最低 Minimum	平均 Mean	
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
外匯風險	Foreign exchange risk	31,032	1,678	9,807	5,136	19,630	1,993	8,131	13,963
利率風險及 信貸利差風險	Interest rate risk and credit spread risk	29,563	8,513	18,165	27,398	36,081	4,462	10,152	8,059
風險值總額	Total VaR	46,682	7,744	21,440	29,447	36,124	5,021	13,211	16,177

以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產債務證券有關的持倉 – 250天風險值

250-day VaR for the debt securities measured at FVOCI related position

		2020				2019			
		約計 Approximate			截至12月31日 At 31 December	約計 Approximate			截至12月31日 At 31 December
		最高 Maximum	最低 Minimum	平均 Mean		最高 Maximum	最低 Minimum	平均 Mean	
		港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
利率風險	Interest rate risk	1,188,548	752,505	1,076,732	814,616	775,966	410,965	610,970	760,531
信貸利差風險	Credit spread risk	1,381,528	780,097	1,161,481	1,259,418	801,164	423,341	578,619	790,477
250天風險值總額	Total 250-day VaR	1,324,028	641,417	1,042,057	1,064,716	662,981	340,157	491,228	654,085

壓力測試

壓力測試的實施是作為對風險值模型的補充，目的在於涵蓋遙遠但可能發生的事件。本集團同時基於敏感度和歷史情景進行市場風險壓力測試。測試結果需向高級管理層、市場風險委員會和信貸及風險管理委員會作出匯報。

Stress testing

Stress testing is implemented as a compliment of the VaR model in order to capture remote, but plausible events. The Group uses both sensitivity-based and historical-based scenarios for market risk stress testing. The results are reported to senior management, MRC and CRMC.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(b) 市場風險管理 (續)

外匯風險

本集團的外匯風險源自本集團及海外分行和附屬公司的商業交易、外匯證券投資及營運的外匯買賣盤。本集團的外匯買賣盤限額均須經由市場風險委員會核准。用以量度外匯風險的指標包括個別貨幣和整體持倉金額以及敏感度如希臘指標 (適用於外匯期權)。截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團的外匯買賣盤的平均單日損益為損失港幣1,796,000元 (2019年：溢利港幣1,135,000元) 及其標準誤差為港幣13,750,000元 (2019年：港幣5,094,000元)。

於結算日的重大外匯風險如下：

		2020				2019			
相等於港幣千元	Equivalent in HK\$'000	美金 USD	人民幣 RMB	其他貨幣 Others	總額 Total	美金 USD	人民幣 RMB	其他貨幣 Others	總額 Total
現貨資產	Spot assets	164,369,879	22,409,162	26,200,137	212,979,178	155,397,093	21,679,191	26,317,487	203,393,771
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(120,232,212)	(20,069,718)	(14,058,439)	(154,360,369)	(111,503,584)	(21,591,724)	(15,393,598)	(148,488,906)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	362,454,488	194,205,562	71,795,914	628,455,964	366,026,392	122,622,627	79,498,934	568,147,953
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(402,141,228)	(199,504,087)	(83,411,374)	(685,056,689)	(406,919,637)	(122,158,607)	(89,612,241)	(618,690,485)
期權盤淨額	Net options position	(3,634,671)	4,018,861	(359,109)	25,081	(1,720,295)	1,521,451	235,996	37,152
長／(短) 盤淨額	Net long/(short) position	816,256	1,059,780	167,129	2,043,165	1,279,969	2,072,938	1,046,578	4,399,485
結構盤淨額	Net structural position	-	714,898	48,542	763,440	-	669,549	48,518	718,067

期權盤淨額是按照金管局所核准的模式使用者法計算。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

Currency risk

The Group's foreign exchange risk stems from taking foreign exchange positions from commercial dealings, investments in foreign currency securities, and operations of the Group and its overseas branches and subsidiaries. The Group's foreign exchange positions are subject to exposure limits approved by the MRC. Methods adopted to measure foreign currency risk exposure against corresponding limits include individual currency positions, overall foreign exchange positions and sensitivities such as Greeks (for foreign exchange options). For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's average daily trading profit and loss from foreign exchange positions was a loss of HK\$1,796,000 (2019: a profit of HK\$1,135,000) with a standard deviation of HK\$13,750,000 (2019: HK\$5,094,000).

Significant foreign currency exposures at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

The net option position is calculated using the Model User Approach, which has been approved by the HKMA.

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(b) 市場風險管理 (續)****外匯風險 (續)****外匯風險敏感度分析**

- (i) 於2020年12月31日，如港幣兌美元以外的其他貨幣貶值10%並假設其他所有參數不變，本年度本集團之除稅後溢利將增加港幣102,447,000元（2019年：增加港幣260,480,000元），主要由於非港幣計值的金融資產之匯兌溢利補償了非港幣計值的金融負債之匯兌虧損。

相反地，如港幣兌美元以外的其他貨幣升值10%並假設所有其他參數不變，本年度本集團之除稅後溢利將減少港幣102,447,000元（2019年：減少港幣260,480,000元）。

- (ii) 本集團所承受之貨幣風險主要源自以美元計值的財務工具（不包括人民幣600,000,000元及澳門幣50,000,000元的結構性外匯持倉）。由於美元與港幣掛鈎，本集團認為美元與港幣匯率變動而引致的貨幣風險對本集團沒有重大的影響。

利率風險

本集團的利率風險承擔主要來自銀行賬冊及交易賬冊。對於銀行賬冊，資產負債管理委員會和風險管理委員會負責監督來自資產及負債管理所產生的利率風險。而財資部的職能負責利用不同的金融產品包括利率衍生工具配合對沖會計準則來管理利率風險。利率風險包括重新定價風險，基礎風險，收益率曲線風險和潛在期權風險，並受銀行賬冊的利率風險管理政策所約束。

對於交易賬冊，市場風險委員會和風險管理委員會負責監督其交易組合的利率風險。環球市場部負責使用不同金融產品包括衍生工具來管理利率風險，這些衍生工具的價值基於市值來估算。利率風險包括基礎風險，收益率曲線風險和潛在期權風險，並受市場風險政策所約束。

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk management (continued)****Currency risk (continued)****Sensitivity analysis on foreign exchange exposures**

- (i) At 31 December 2020, if the HKD had weakened by 10% against other currencies (other than the USD) with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit after tax for the year would have been higher by HK\$102,447,000 (2019: higher by HK\$260,480,000), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains on the translation of non-HKD denominated financial assets compensated by foreign exchange losses on the translation of non-HKD denominated financial liabilities.

Conversely, if the HKD had strengthened by 10% against other currencies (other than the USD) with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit after tax for the year would have been lower by HK\$102,447,000 (2019: lower by HK\$260,480,000).

- (ii) The Group is exposed to currency risks arising from financial instruments that are denominated in USD, excluding structural foreign exchange positions of RMB600,000,000 and MOP 50,000,000. As the USD is pegged to the HKD, the Group considers the risk of movements in exchange rates between the HKD and the USD to be insignificant.

Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arise from its banking and trading book. For the banking book, ALCO and RMG are responsible in overseeing the interest rate exposure arising from its assets and liabilities management. The function of central treasury units is responsible in managing the interest rate risk using different financial products including interest rate derivatives, under which hedge accounting treatment is adopted. The interest rate risk includes repricing risks, basis risks, yield curve risks and embedded option risks, and are governed by the Interest Rate Risk Management Policy for the Banking Book.

For the trading book, MRC and RMG are responsible in overseeing the interest rate exposure from its trading portfolio. Global Markets is responsible in managing the interest rate risk using different financial products including derivatives, under which mark-to-market treatment is adopted. The interest rate risk includes basis risks, yield curve risks and embedded option risks, and are governed by the Market Risk Policy.

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(b) 市場風險管理 (續)****利率風險 (續)**

截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團與利率及固定收益交易策略相關的平均每日交易損益為盈利港幣2,443,000元（2019年：盈利港幣290,000元）及其標準誤差為港幣14,618,000元（2019年：港幣4,483,000元）。

利率風險敏感度分析

本集團每季均採用利率風險承擔敏感度分析來量度銀行賬冊之利率風險。於敏感度分析中，利率變動對本集團盈利之潛在影響的評估是基於香港金管局SPM IR-1定義的多套新利率方案和利率波動要求且最嚴格方案並已採納如下。

相等於港幣千元	Equivalent in HK\$'000	2020			2019		
		港元 HKD	人民幣 RMB	美元 USD	港元 HKD	人民幣 RMB	美元 USD
對未來12個月的盈利影響	Impact on earnings over the next 12 months	(1,273,241)	(423,767)	(58,250)	(1,235,713)	(102,261)	(250,600)
對經濟價值的影響	Impact on economic value	(1,817,966)	(218,278)	(2,372,587)	(909,911)	(200,446)	(106,289)

這利率敏感度是依據資產及負債的利率風險的狀況而計算僅用於風險管理目的，有關分析乃根據以下假設進行：

- (i) 該分析是根據金管局SPM IR-1定義的多套利率方案和利率波幅方案而作出。
- (ii) 投資組合沒有其他變化。

利率上調而導致本集團淨利息收入及經濟價值的實際變動與該敏感度分析的結果可能有所不同。

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk management (continued)****Interest rate risk (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's average daily trading profit and loss related to interest rate and fixed income trading strategy was a gain of HK\$2,443,000 (31 December 2019: a gain of HK\$290,000), with a standard deviation of HK\$14,618,000 (31 December 2019: HK\$4,483,000).

Sensitivity analysis on interest rate exposures

The Group measures the interest rate risk of the banking book by conducting a sensitivity analysis of the interest rate exposure on a quarterly basis. The sensitivity analysis on the potential impacts of movements in interest rates on the Group's earnings and economic value are assessed based on the HKMA SPM IR-1 defined multi-sets of new interest rate scenario and interest rate volatility scenario requirements and the most stressed scenarios are selected below.

This sensitivity analysis, which is based on an interest rate risk profile of assets and liabilities, is used for risk management purposes only. The analysis is based on the following assumptions:

- (i) The analysis is based on the requirements under HKMA SPM IR-1 defined multi-sets of interest rate scenario and interest rate volatility scenario.
- (ii) There are no other changes to the portfolio.

Actual changes in the Group's net interest income and the economic value resulting from the change in interest rates may differ from the results of this sensitivity analysis.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(b) 市場風險管理 (續)

利率風險 (續)

下表總結本集團於結算日的計息資產及負債的利率風險承擔(合同重定價日或到期日，以較早者為準)。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

The following tables summarise the Group's exposures to interest rate risks for the interest bearing assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period as referred to earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

		2020					
		3個月內 (包括逾期) 3 months or less 總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000	3個月以上 至1年 Over 3 months to 1 year 港幣千元 HK\$'000	1年以上 至5年 Over 1 year to 5 years 港幣千元 HK\$'000	5年以上 Over 5 years 港幣千元 HK\$'000	非計息 Non- interest bearing 港幣千元 HK\$'000	
資產	Assets						
現金及在銀行、中央銀行及 其他金融機構的結存	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	32,783,916	32,571,718	-	-	-	212,198
在銀行、中央銀行及其他 金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	28,969,830	28,969,830	-	-	-	-
以公允價值計入損益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,649,076	13,145	312,044	877,964	998,551	447,372
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	14,378,601	-	-	-	-	14,378,601
客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項	Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	226,789,958	206,014,661	9,586,948	509,811	18,099	10,660,439
以公允價值計入其他全面 收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	84,950,868	37,716,914	17,023,195	29,843,774	252,917	114,068
攤餘成本投資	Amortised cost investments	48,493	48,493	-	-	-	-
非計息資產	Non-interest bearing assets	2,327,946	-	-	-	-	2,327,946
資產總額	Total assets	392,898,688	305,334,761	26,922,187	31,231,549	1,269,567	28,140,624
負債	Liabilities						
銀行及其他金融機構的 存款及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	5,326,408	4,382,785	705,323	238,300	-	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	309,877,016	267,897,342	26,371,061	797,045	-	14,811,568
以公允價值計入損益的 金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	290,185	-	-	111,597	178,588	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	15,160,283	-	-	-	-	15,160,283
債務資本	Loan capital	3,855,374	-	-	3,855,374	-	-
其他負債	Other liabilities	10,078,174	2,281,192	-	-	-	7,796,982
非計息負債	Non-interest bearing liabilities	743,454	-	-	-	-	743,454
負債總額	Total liabilities	345,330,894	274,561,319	27,076,384	5,002,316	178,588	38,512,287
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap		30,773,442	(154,197)	26,229,233	1,090,979	

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(b) 市場風險管理 (續)
利率風險 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)
Interest rate risk (continued)

2019

		3個月內 (包括逾期) 3 months or less 總額 Total 港幣千元 HK\$'000					3個月以上 至1年 Over 3 months to 1 year 港幣千元 HK\$'000	1年以上 至5年 Over 1 year to 5 years 港幣千元 HK\$'000	5年以上 5 years Over 5 years 港幣千元 HK\$'000	非計息 Non- interest bearing 港幣千元 HK\$'000
資產	Assets									
現金及在銀行、中央銀行及 其他金融機構的結存	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	26,005,564	25,533,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	472,127
在銀行、中央銀行及其他 金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	54,468,897	50,904,096	3,564,801	-	-	-	-	-	-
以公允價值計入損益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,908,370	674,182	41,143	794,234	398,811	-	-	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	6,283,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,283,608
客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項	Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	193,572,226	172,177,383	11,881,205	757,303	6,828	8,749,507	-	-	-
以公允價值計入其他全面 收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	76,668,300	31,664,961	19,801,314	24,045,911	1,043,778	112,336	-	-	-
非計息資產	Non-interest bearing assets	2,314,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,314,537
資產總額	Total assets	361,221,502	280,954,059	35,288,463	25,597,448	1,449,417	17,932,115	-	-	-
負債	Liabilities									
銀行及其他金融機構的 存款及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	7,121,633	6,046,036	629,231	446,366	-	-	-	-	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	276,872,680	226,807,678	36,896,138	423,941	-	12,744,923	-	-	-
以公允價值計入損益的 金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	146,500	146,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	6,363,156	-	-	-	-	6,363,156	-	-	-
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	3,112,919	3,112,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
債務證券	Debt securities issued	3,346,067	-	3,346,067	-	-	-	-	-	-
債務資本	Loan capital	6,249,182	-	2,384,710	3,864,472	-	-	-	-	-
非計息負債	Non-interest bearing liabilities	11,559,191	-	-	-	-	11,559,191	-	-	-
負債總額	Total liabilities	314,771,328	236,113,133	43,256,146	4,734,779	-	30,667,270	-	-	-
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap									
			44,840,926	(7,967,683)	20,862,669	1,449,417	-	-	-	-

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(c) 流動資金風險管理

流動性風險乃指本集團不可能在提供資金以應付資產增加或履行到期債務時而不須承受不可接受之損失的風險。流動資金的融資風險是由於本集團管理的資產和負債的期限出現錯配。市場流動性風險是指於異常或受壓的市場情況下出售持倉而產生額外費用的風險。在這條件下，其買入及賣出價範圍比在正常的市場條件下相差甚遠和極端地缺乏買家，本行將需支付額外費用以出售持倉。

流動資金風險管理框架如下：

- 本集團的流動資金風險管理，乃受資產負債委員會及信貸及風險管理委員會認可，並經董事會批准的流動資金風險管理政策監管。
- 信貸及風險管理委員會獲董事會授權，負責監察本集團的流動資金風險管理，其主要責任在於檢討及批核政策、制定策略、界定風險取向及可接受的風險水平限額。
- 資產負債委員會由行政總裁成立並獲信貸及風險管理委員會授權，負責制定及執行政策、策略、指引及限額架構。此外，亦負責識別、計量及監管流動性風險狀況，以確保能應付現在及將來之資金需求。資產負債委員會監控一套風險指標以管理流動性風險。風險管理部會每日進行流動性壓力測試，其中包括整體市場、銀行特定組合和合併（整體市場和銀行特定）壓力情景，並由資產負債委員會審閱，以評估風險承受能力水平和流動性緩衝水平。此外，建立了一項資金應變計劃，為此列明解決流動性風險情況下的策略。該計劃包括一系列的政策，程序及行動計劃，以及明確責任分工，調用和升級程序。該計劃並由資產負債委員會定期審閱及批核。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not be able to fund an increase in assets or meet obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses. Such funding liquidity risk arises from the maturity mismatch of the assets and liabilities that the Group manages. Market liquidity risk is a risk that occurs when additional costs are involved in disposing of a position in the market under abnormal or stressed market conditions. Under these conditions, the bid-ask spreads for the position are much wider than usual or there could even be an extreme lack of buyers. As a result, the Bank will incur extra costs to dispose of the position.

The liquidity risk management framework is as follows:

- The management of the Group's liquidity risk is governed by the Liquidity Management Policy, concurred by the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") and the CRMC, and approved by the Board of Directors.
- The CRMC is delegated by the Board of Directors to oversee the Group's liquidity risk management. Its main responsibilities are to review and approve policies, set strategies, and define risk appetite and tolerance limits.
- The ALCO is established by the Chief Executive Officer and ratified by the CRMC as the governing body responsible for formulating and implementing policies, strategies, guidelines and limit structures. It also identifies, measures and monitors the Group's liquidity risk profile to ensure current and future funding requirements are met. In addition, the ALCO monitors a set of risk indicators for liquidity risk. Daily liquidity stress testing, which includes market general, bank-specific and combined (market general and bank-specific) stress scenarios, is conducted by the Risk Management Group, and the stress results are regularly reviewed by the ALCO to assess the current risk tolerance level and the level of the liquidity cushion. A Contingency Funding Plan is established which sets out the strategies for addressing liquidity stress situations. The plan contains a set of policies, procedures and action plans, with clearly established lines of responsibility, as well as invocation and escalation procedures. This plan is reviewed and approved by the ALCO on a regular basis.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)

- 日常流動性管理由資金營運中心負責，監控資金需求，並由包括財務管理部和風險管理部在內的其他相關部門協助監管流動性風險和定期向管理層，委員會和地方監管機構提供報告。在壓力情景下的不同時段設置現金流量淨額限制，以確保有足夠資金和流動資產能滿足資金流動性需求。此外，其他流動性風險指標亦設有限制、觸發水平或警報，例如法定流動性比率、貸存比率、貨幣錯配比率和期限錯配比率。數量化和素質化計算方式均被採用以衡量和確定市場流動性風險。財務管理部或風險管理部負責監察及定期報告相關於市場和資金流動風險的限制和警報水平，並由資產負債委員會作出審查和批准。內部審計部門會定期作出檢討，確保流動性風險管理功能得以有效執行。

流動性管理於本集團及銀行層面、各海外分行及附屬公司進行。財務附屬公司及海外分行會按照資產負債委員會已考慮各不同流動資金風險特性後訂立之框架及當地監管機構之要求，執行其流動性管理政策。資產負債委員會亦會一併監控其流動性情況。對於提供資金予海外分行及附屬公司，本集團亦設立政策和交易對手限額。本集團期望各部門透過與存款人、客戶、銀行同業、關聯公司及金管局建立並維持良好的關係，為銀行無論在正常和緊急情況下均能夠成功、有效地管理流動資金而作出貢獻。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

- Daily liquidity management is managed by the Central Treasury Unit to monitor funding requirements. This unit is supported by other functional departments including the Financial Management Group and Risk Management Group, which monitor the liquidity risk and provide regular reports to the management, committees and local regulatory bodies. Limits for net cash flow per different time bucket under stress scenarios have been set to ensure that adequate funding and liquid assets are available to meet liquidity needs. Moreover, limits, triggers or alerts are set for other liquidity risk indicators such as the statutory liquidity ratios, the loan-to-deposit ratio, the currency mismatch ratio and the maturity mismatch ratio. Both quantitative and qualitative measures are employed to identify and measure market liquidity risk. Limits and alert levels related to market and funding liquidity risk are monitored and reported by the Financial Management Group or Risk Management Group to the ALCO to review and approve on a regular basis. The Audit Department performs periodic reviews to ensure liquidity risk management functions are carried out effectively.

Liquidity management is conducted at the Group and the Bank levels, and at individual overseas branches and subsidiaries. Financial subsidiaries and overseas branches are responsible for implementing their own liquidity management policies under the framework established by the ALCO and local regulatory requirements, taking into account their different liquidity risk characteristics. The liquidity situation of overseas branches and subsidiaries falls under the overall supervision of the ALCO. Policy and respective counterparty limits are set for overseas branches and subsidiaries in respect of the funding support extended from the head office. The Group expects all business units to contribute to the success of managing liquidity under normal and contingency situations by maintaining a rapport with depositors, customers, interbank counterparties, related companies and the HKMA.

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)**

流動資金管理之目標為履行於正常及緊急情況下到期之債務，提供資金以應付資產增長與及符合法定之流動性要求。為此，本集團有以下之流動資金管理程序：

- 在正常及壓力情景下估算現金流量，利用資產負債錯配淨缺口評估預期資金需求；
- 在正常及壓力情景下計入潛在不可撤銷的信貸承諾提取，以應付或有流動性風險；
- 按照內部及／或監管機構的規定，監控法定流動性比率、貸存比率、貨幣及期限錯配比率；
- 藉監控存款組合之結構及穩定性，以確保穩健及多元化之資金來源；
- 定期預測短期至中期之法定流動性比率，以至能及早察覺流動性問題，並確保比率在法定要求及內部預警之內；
- 於每年預算過程中，預測資金需求及資金結構，以確保充足資金及適當資金組合；
- 在新產品業務推出前，須先進行潛在的流動性風險評估程序；
- 為應付無法預測之資金需求，本集團持有優質流動資產，包括現金及具投資評級之證券。另外，本集團參照法定要求和流動性壓力測試結果，而決定持有優質流動資產的數量；
- 持續使用同業拆借市場；
- 定期維持各項融資計劃以支持債務融資；

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)**

The objective of liquidity management is to meet obligations payable under normal and emergency circumstances, to fund asset growth and to comply with the statutory liquidity requirements. To achieve this, the following liquidity management processes are in place:

- Projecting cash flows in normal and various stress scenarios, using the net mismatch gap between assets and liabilities to estimate the prospective net funding requirement;
- Factoring potential drawdown on irrevocable committed facilities into our normal and stress scenarios to cater for contingent liquidity risk;
- Monitoring the statutory liquidity ratios, the loan-to-deposit ratio, the currency mismatch ratio and the maturity mismatch ratio against internal and/or regulatory requirements;
- Ensuring a sound and diversified range of funding sources, through monitoring the structure and the stability of the deposit portfolio;
- Projecting the statutory liquidity ratios regularly for the short to medium term to permit early detection of liquidity issues and to ensure the ratios are within statutory requirements and internal triggers;
- Projecting a high-level funding requirement and funding structure during the annual budget process to ensure sufficient funding and an appropriate funding mix;
- Conducting liquidity risk assessment before launching a new product;
- Maintaining High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA") comprising cash and investment grade securities as a cushion against unexpected funding needs. The amount of HQLA that the Group maintains is determined with reference to the statutory requirement and the results of the liquidity stress tests;
- Maintaining access to the interbank money market;
- Maintaining a funding programme to tap debt funding on a regular basis;

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)

- 維持本集團的抵押品要求。定期評估和審查於衍生工具合約及信用降級時所需的額外抵押品。按2020年12月31日的狀況，在評級遭降2個級別的情況下，對本集團需要額外抵押品要求的影響輕微；及
- 維持應變融資計劃，其中集合壓力測試的情景和假設的結果，包括設定預警指標（包括內部及市場指標），並且描述若出現危機時應採取之相應行動，以將業務所受的任何長遠負面影響減至最低。

集團業務所需的資金來自多元化資金來源，主要來自其零售及企業客戶的存款。與此同時，本集團亦積極從事批發融資業務，透過發行存款證來取得另一個資金來源及確保資金來源的多元化。本集團並定期監察存款之期限組合及債務到期日，以確保一個適當之資金到期組合。

根據《銀行業（流動性）規則》，本集團作為第1類機構必須保持高於法定最低要求的流動性覆蓋率及淨穩定資金比率。

本集團維持適當的優質流動資產水平及其貨幣組合，以確保本集團於金管局監管框架下有能力應付不利或無法預計的經濟事故所引致突然性市場流動資金流失。除此之外，本集團同時監察及定期向資產負債管理委員會報告各個別主要幣種的流動性覆蓋比率以控制貨幣錯配。2020年下半年平均流動性覆蓋比率的變化主要由於現金流出壓力的變化所引致。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

- Monitoring the Group's collateral requirement. Periodically assess and review the additional collateral required under derivative contracts and credit downgrade events. Based on the position at 31 December 2020, in the event of a 2-notch downgrade, the impact on the Group's additional collateral requirement is minimal; and
- Maintaining a Contingency Funding Plan, which integrates with the results of the scenarios and assumptions used in the stress test, including setting early warning indicators (including internal and market indicators), and describing actions to be taken in the event of a stress crisis, so as to minimise adverse long-term implications for business.

The Group funds its operations through a diversified funding source, primarily from the retail and corporate customer deposits. At the same time, it also participates in the wholesale funding market through the issuance of certificates of deposit ("CDs") to secure another source of term funding and to enable diversification of funding sources. Deposit tenor mix and debt maturities are regularly monitored to ensure there is an appropriate funding maturity mix.

Under the Banking (Liquidity) Rules, the Group being a Category 1 institution is required to maintain a Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") and Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") above the statutory minimum requirements.

An appropriate level and currency mix of HQLA has been maintained to ensure that the Group could handle sudden drains in market liquidity due to adverse or unexpected economic events under the HKMA's regulatory framework. Besides, the Group also monitors and reports the LCR for each individual significant currency to ALCO regularly to control the currency mismatch in the LCR. The changes in average LCR in the second half of 2020 was mainly driven by the changes in the cash outflow pressure.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

		加權數額 (平均值) Weighted amount (average value)				
		2020年 12月31日 止之季度 For quarter ended 31 December 2020	2020年 9月30日 止之季度 For quarter ended 30 September 2020	2020年 6月30日 止之季度 For quarter ended 30 June 2020	2020年 3月31日 止之季度 For quarter ended 31 March 2020	2019年 12月31日 止之季度 For quarter ended 31 December 2019
平均流動性覆蓋比率	Average LCR	217%	240%	224%	272%	226%

本集團經常持有充足現金和流動資金及優質流動資產作為於緊急情景下可獲得之緩衝資金。流動性覆蓋比率中所包含的優質流動資產佔大多數為根據《銀行業(流動性)規則》定義之一級資產。下表載列流動性覆蓋比率框架中本集團優質流動資產的組成。

The Group always maintains sufficient cash and liquid positions as well as a pool of HQLA as a liquidity cushion that can be liquidated in stress scenarios. The majority of HQLA included in the LCR is Level 1 assets as defined in Banking (Liquidity) Rules. The below table shows the composition of the Group's HQLA in the LCR framework:

		加權數額 (平均值) Weighted amount (average value)				
		2020年 12月31日 止之季度 For quarter ended 31 December 2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2020年 9月30日 止之季度 For quarter ended 30 September 2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2020年 6月30日 止之季度 For quarter ended 30 June 2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2020年 3月31日 止之季度 For quarter ended 31 March 2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019年 12月31日 止之季度 For quarter ended 31 December 2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
一級資產	Level 1 assets	42,607,213	36,145,061	34,012,891	38,613,525	28,625,081
二級資產	Level 2 assets	10,836,099	9,278,291	8,373,110	8,398,230	6,840,970
總額	Total	53,443,312	45,423,352	42,386,001	47,011,755	35,466,051

39 金融風險管理 (續)**(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)**

本集團同時維持足夠可用的穩定資金以支持其長期資產以滿足穩定資金淨額比率法定要求。2020年下半年穩定資金淨額比率的減少主要源自客戶貸款的增加，惟部份增長因客戶存款上升而抵銷。此外，本集團並無根據《銀行業（流動性）規則》定義為互有關連的資產及負債。

	2020年 12月31日 止之季度 Quarter ended 31 December 2020	2020年 9月30日 止之季度 Quarter ended 30 September 2020	2020年 6月30日 止之季度 Quarter ended 30 June 2020	2020年 3月31日 止之季度 Quarter ended 31 March 2020	2019年 12月31日 止之季度 Quarter ended 31 December 2019
穩定資金淨額比率 NSFR	128%	134%	139%	138%	145%

根據《銀行業（披露）規則》，本集團採用金管局指定的標準披露模板披露有關本集團流動資金的資料，並可在本行的網站 www.cncbinternational.com 內「監管披露」部份進行查閱。

39 Financial risk management (continued)**(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)**

The Group also maintains sufficient available stable funding in support of its longer-term assets to meet the statutory NSFR requirements. The decrease in the NSFR in the second half of 2020 was mainly driven by the increases in the customer loans, partly offset by the increases in the customer deposits. There is no interdependent asset and liability as defined in the Banking (Liquidity) Rules in the Group.

For the purposes of compliance with Banking (Disclosure) Rules, information relating to the Group's liquidity are published by using standard disclosure templates as specified by the HKMA and they can be viewed in the Regulatory Disclosures section of our Bank's corporate website at www.cncbinternational.com.

39 金融風險管理(續)

(c) 流動資金風險管理(續)

- (i) 根據餘下期間作出的資產及負債分析
以下到期日分析是以結算日至合約到期日的餘下期間為準。

由於交易用途資產組合可能在到期前出售，而客戶存款則可能在沒有提取的情況下到期，因此，合約到期日並不代表預計獲得未來現金流量的日期。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

- (i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity
The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period date to the contractual maturity date.

As the trading portfolios may be sold before maturity, or deposits from customers may mature without being withdrawn, the contractual maturity dates do not represent the expected dates of future cash flows.

		2020							
		總額	即時償還	1個月內	1個月以上至3個月	3個月以上至1年	1年以上至5年	5年以上	無註明日期
		Total	Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	3 months or less but over 1 month	1 year or less but over 3 months	5 years or less but over 1 year	Over 5 years	Undated
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
資產	Assets								
現金及在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的結存	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	32,783,916	32,178,918	-	-	-	-	-	604,998
在銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	28,969,830	-	28,466,136	503,694	-	-	-	-
以公允價值計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,649,076	-	13,145	20,290	392,042	1,093,636	1,129,963	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	14,378,601	-	3,018,141	2,772,946	4,525,456	3,338,373	723,685	-
客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項	Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	226,789,958	1,171,785	24,798,400	17,970,865	70,376,044	77,763,961	25,876,401	8,832,502
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	84,950,868	-	7,858,746	16,214,941	22,557,650	37,952,546	256,917	110,068
攤銷成本投資	Amortised cost investments	48,493	-	-	48,493	-	-	-	-
可回收稅項	Tax recoverable	55,449	-	-	-	55,449	-	-	-
無註明日期資產	Undated assets	2,272,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,272,497
資產總額	Total assets	392,898,688	33,350,703	64,154,568	37,531,229	97,906,641	120,148,516	27,986,966	11,820,065
負債	Liabilities								
銀行及其他金融機構的存款及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	5,326,408	847,661	1,491,891	2,043,233	705,324	238,299	-	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	309,877,016	100,613,550	78,002,580	103,879,111	26,577,924	803,851	-	-
以公允價值計入損益的金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	290,185	-	-	-	-	111,119	179,066	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	15,160,283	-	3,712,221	2,911,671	4,618,205	3,016,940	901,246	-
本期稅項	Current taxation	19,656	-	-	-	19,656	-	-	-
其他負債	Other liabilities	10,078,174	406,513	1,976,112	2,315,199	240,554	-	-	5,139,796
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	722,894	-	21,290	44,872	202,223	438,188	16,321	-
債務資本	Loan capital	3,855,374	-	-	-	-	3,855,374	-	-
無註明日期負債	Undated liabilities	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	904
負債總額	Total liabilities	345,330,894	101,867,724	85,204,094	111,194,086	32,363,886	8,463,771	1,096,633	5,140,700
資產 - 負債差距	Asset-liability gap		(68,517,021)	(21,049,526)	(73,662,857)	65,542,755	111,684,745	26,890,333	

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)

(i) 根據餘下期間作出的資產及負債分析 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)

		2020						
		總額	即時償還	1個月內	1個月以上 至3個月	3個月以上 至1年	1年以上 至5年	5年以上
		Total	Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	3 months or less but over 1 month	1 year or less but over 3 months	5 years or less but over 1 year	Over 5 years
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000
其中：	Of which:							
持有的存款證	Certificates of deposit held							
– 已計入以公允價值計入 其他全面收益的 金融資產	– included in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,179,894	–	248,080	1,555,254	3,062,850	313,710	–
債務證券	Debt securities held							
– 已計入以公允價值計入 損益的金融資產	– included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,351,288	–	13,144	20,290	94,255	1,093,636	1,129,963
– 已計入以公允價值計入 其他全面收益的 金融資產	– included in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	56,157,194	–	1,483,111	2,390,078	14,388,252	37,638,836	256,917
		58,508,482	–	1,496,255	2,410,368	14,482,507	38,732,472	1,386,880

39 金融風險管理 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) 根據餘下期間作出的資產及負債分析 (續)

(i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)

		2019							
		總額	即時償還	1個月內	1個月以上 至3個月	3個月以上 至1年	1年以上 至5年	5年以上	無註明 日期
		Total	Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	or less but over 1 month	or less but over 3 months	or less but over 1 year	Over 5 years	Undated
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
資產	Assets								
現金及在銀行、中央銀行及 其他金融機構的結存	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	26,005,564	25,569,254	-	-	-	-	-	436,310
在銀行、中央銀行及其他 金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	54,468,897	-	48,321,816	2,589,985	3,557,096	-	-	-
以公允價值計入損益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,908,370	-	54,447	45,635	104,364	1,285,935	417,989	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	6,283,608	-	1,082,916	1,155,376	2,905,078	974,180	166,058	-
客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項	Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	193,572,226	2,541,515	14,520,736	22,517,544	68,074,411	52,853,070	24,876,730	8,188,220
以公允價值計入其他全面 收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	76,668,300	-	9,110,858	11,379,512	21,352,466	33,673,351	1,043,777	108,336
可回收稅項	Tax recoverable	6,842	-	-	-	6,842	-	-	-
無註明日期資產	Undated assets	2,307,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,307,695
資產總額	Total assets	361,221,502	28,110,769	73,090,773	37,688,052	96,000,257	88,786,536	26,504,554	11,040,561
負債	Liabilities								
銀行及其他金融機構的存款 及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	7,121,633	438,601	2,283,723	3,323,713	629,231	446,365	-	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	276,872,680	76,761,278	71,250,565	91,542,452	36,894,443	423,942	-	-
以公允價值計入損益的 金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	146,500	-	-	-	-	23,393	123,107	-
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	6,363,156	-	1,105,055	1,157,591	2,921,560	970,738	208,212	-
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	3,112,919	-	-	3,112,919	-	-	-	-
債務證券	Debt securities issued	3,346,067	-	-	-	3,346,067	-	-	-
本期稅項	Current taxation	705,837	-	-	-	705,837	-	-	-
其他負債	Other liabilities	10,155,293	-	1,689,963	584,638	641,529	609,294	-	6,629,869
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	695,870	-	20,315	40,042	173,201	462,312	-	-
債務資本	Loan capital	6,249,182	-	-	-	2,384,710	3,864,472	-	-
無註明日期負債	Undated liabilities	2,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,191
負債總額	Total liabilities	314,771,328	77,199,879	76,349,621	99,761,355	47,696,578	6,800,516	331,319	6,632,060
資產－負債差距	Asset-liability gap		(49,089,110)	(3,258,848)	(62,073,303)	48,303,679	81,986,020	26,173,235	

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)

(i) 根據餘下期間作出的資產及負債分析 (續)

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)

		2019							
		總額	即時償還	1個月內	1個月以上 至3個月	3個月以上 至1年	1年以上 至5年	5年以上	無註明 日期
		Total	Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	or less but over 1 month	or less but over 3 months	or less but over 1 year	Over 5 years	Undated
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
其中：	Of which:								
持有的存款證	Certificates of deposit held								
– 已計入以公允價值計入 其他全面收益的 金融資產	– included in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,438,918	–	922,239	1,403,298	1,842,949	1,270,432	–	–
債務證券	Debt securities held								
– 已計入以公允價值計入 損益的金融資產	– included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,908,370	–	54,447	45,635	104,364	1,285,935	417,989	–
– 已計入以公允價值計入 其他全面收益的 金融資產	– included in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	49,353,873	–	299,728	1,924,523	13,682,821	32,403,024	1,043,777	–
		51,262,243	–	354,175	1,970,158	13,787,185	33,688,959	1,461,766	–
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	3,112,919	–	–	3,112,919	–	–	–	–

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(c) 流動資金風險管理 (續)

(ii) 金融負債剩餘期限分析

以下的剩餘期限分析顯示本集團的金融負債的最早可能的合約到期日之餘下期間為準的未折現現金流量。衍生金融工具的合同未折現現金流量僅包括利息支付按合同利率計算的利率衍生工具。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(ii) Analysis of the residual contractual maturities of financial liabilities

The following maturity profile shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Group's financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The contractual undiscounted cashflows for derivative financial instruments only included interest rates derivatives with interest payments computed using contractual rates.

		2020						
					1個月以上 至3個月 3 months or less but over 1 month	3個月以上 至1年 1 year or less but over 3 months	1年以上 至5年 5 years or less but over 1 year	5年以上 Over 5 years
		現金流量總額 Gross cash flows 港幣千元 HK\$'000	即時償還 Repayable on demand 港幣千元 HK\$'000	1個月內 Within 1 month 港幣千元 HK\$'000				
銀行及其他金融機構的存款及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	5,401,433	847,661	1,491,987	2,056,588	748,778	256,419	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	310,619,467	100,613,550	78,136,565	104,167,003	26,814,388	887,961	-
以公允價值計入損益的金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	348,935	-	479	1,961	10,650	140,686	195,159
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	6,668,940	-	313,829	513,979	1,877,131	3,409,719	554,282
債務資本	Loan capital	4,503,601	-	-	89,636	89,636	4,324,329	-
		327,542,376	101,461,211	79,942,860	106,829,167	29,540,583	9,019,114	749,441
		2019						
					1個月以上 至3個月 3 months or less but over 1 month	3個月以上 至1年 1 year or less but over 3 months	1年以上 至5年 5 years or less but over 1 year	5年以上 Over 5 years
		現金流量總額 Gross cash flows 港幣千元 HK\$'000	即時償還 Repayable on demand 港幣千元 HK\$'000	1個月內 Within 1 month 港幣千元 HK\$'000				
銀行及其他金融機構的存款及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	7,191,403	438,601	2,290,043	3,337,231	641,679	483,849	-
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	278,559,116	76,761,278	71,606,292	92,199,747	37,562,828	428,971	-
以公允價值計入損益的金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	185,562	-	-	1,010	3,638	41,941	138,973
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	4,317,876	-	218,643	416,741	1,313,496	1,971,204	397,792
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	3,210,797	-	-	3,210,797	-	-	-
已發行債務證券	Debt securities issued	3,495,044	-	-	-	3,495,044	-	-
債務資本	Loan capital	7,152,216	-	-	89,995	2,540,568	4,521,653	-
		304,112,014	77,199,879	74,114,978	99,255,521	45,557,253	7,447,618	536,765

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(d) 資本管理

本集團管理資本有以下主要目的：

- 於本集團有營運業務之所在國家中，符合有關銀行監管機構的資本監管要求；
- 維持雄厚的資本基礎以支持其業務發展；及
- 維護本集團持續經營的能力，以持續為股東提供回報及為其他相關持份者提供效益。

金管局設定及監控本集團整體的資本要求，而各經營銀行業務的子公司則直接受其當地銀行監管機構所監管。金管局要求本集團須維持三個最低風險加權資本比率，包括普通股權一級資本比率、一級資本比率及總資本比率。《2014年銀行業（資本）（修訂）規則》於2015年1月1日開始實施《巴塞爾協定三》下的緩衝資本要求，包括防護緩衝資本（「CCB」）其目的是確保銀行於受壓期以外建立風險加權數額的2.5%之資本，以及逆週期緩衝資本（「CCyB」）由個別司法管轄區設置，其目的用以在信貸過度增長時期積存資本。此兩項要求於2019年1月1日起全面實施。金管局並已宣佈香港地區適用的CCyB，由2019年1月1日起為風險加權數額的2.5%及由2019年10月14日起降低至2.0%，其後於2020年3月16日起再降低至1.0%。《巴塞爾協定三》框架下還引入了槓桿比率作為非以風險為基礎的後備限額，以補充以風險為基礎的資本要求。《2017年銀行業（資本）（修訂）規則》於2018年1月1日正式實施並立法規定最低槓桿比率為3%。

本集團採用標準計算法以計算其在持倉交易盤的市場風險及信貸風險的風險權重，並採用基本指標計算法以計算業務操作風險。銀行業務以交易賬或銀行賬區分，而風險加權數額則按各資產及表外資產風險承擔所反映的不同程度風險之相關要求來釐定。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Capital management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the capital requirements set by the banking regulators in the markets where the entities within the Group operate;
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business; and
- to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The HKMA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group as a whole. An individual banking subsidiary is directly regulated by its local banking supervisor. The HKMA requires that the Group maintain three prescribed minimum risk-weighted capital ratios: Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio and total capital ratio. In accordance with the Banking (Capital) (Amendment) Rules 2014 which came into effect on 1 January 2015, the Basel III capital buffers, namely capital conservation buffer ("CCB") which is designed to ensure that banks build up capital outside periods of stress of 2.5% of risk-weighted amounts and countercyclical capital buffer ("CCyB") which is set on an individual country basis and is built up during periods of excessive credit growth, came into operation. Both have been fully implemented on 1 January 2019. The HKMA announced the CCyB ratio for Hong Kong is 2.5% of risk-weighted amounts effective from 1 January 2019, reduced to 2.0% effective from 14 October 2019 and is further reduced to 1.0% effective from 16 March 2020. Basel III framework also introduced a leverage ratio as a non-risk-based backstop limit, to supplement risk-based capital requirements. On 1 January 2018, the Banking (Capital) (Amendment) Rules 2017 came into operation and prescribed the statutory minimum leverage ratio of 3%.

The Group adopts the standardised approach of calculating market risk in its trading portfolios and risk weightings for credit risk, and the basic indicator approach for operational risk. Banking operations are categorised as either trading or banking book, and risk-weighted amounts are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-balance sheet exposures.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(d) 資本管理 (續)

本集團積極及定期檢討和管理其資本結構，以在較高槓桿效益可能為股東帶來可觀回報與穩健的資本狀況所帶來的優點和安穩兩者之間取得平衡，並因應不同的經濟狀況調整資本結構。為符合金管局規定以風險為基礎的資本充足要求，本集團進行內部資本充足評估程序以評估第二支柱風險的資本需求，因而計算於第一支柱及第二支柱下的資本要求。此外，作為資本管理政策其中的一部份以及確保本集團有充足資本基礎，本集團每年均進行資本規劃，當中考慮銀行整體策略重點、未來業務增長、風險偏好及監管要求。資本規劃亦包括按需要發行之資本工具，以確保本集團的資本充足比率遠高於內部的監控水平及監管要求。本集團並定期進行壓力測試，以確保在極端但有可能出現的壓力情景下，對風險和資本狀況的影響已被考慮。壓力測試同時為本集團提供了重大不利事件的潛在影響之見解，以及所需之相關補救措施。

按照行業慣常做法，本集團以資本充足比率監控其資本結構。於年內，本集團的資本管理政策並無重大變動。

於2020年12月31日的資本充足比率乃是本集團根據金管局監管規定須包括若干附屬公司於綜合基準上所計算，並符合香港《銀行業條例》下《銀行業（資本）規則》的規定。

截至2020年12月31日及2019年12月31日止年度，本集團及其個別受監管的業務均一直遵守所有外部施加的資本要求，且有關資本比率遠高於金管局要求的最低比率水平。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Capital management (continued)

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might otherwise be possible with greater gearing, and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to comply with the risk-based supervisory framework of capital adequacy stipulated by the HKMA, the Group conducts the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process, which assesses the capital requirement for Pillar 2 risks and hence the capital requirement for Pillar 1 and 2 is derived. Moreover, as part of the capital management policy and to ensure capital adequacy, the Group conducts capital planning annually, which takes into account the strategic focus, future business growth, risk appetite and regulatory requirement. The plan covers the issuance of capital instruments, if required, to ensure the Group's capital ratios are well above their respective internal monitoring levels and regulatory requirement. Regular stress testing is performed to ensure that the impact of extreme but plausible scenarios on the risk profile and capital position is considered. Stress testing also gives an insight into the potential impact of significant adverse events and how these could be mitigated.

Consistent with industry practice, the Group monitors its capital structure on the basis of the capital adequacy ratio. There have been no material changes in the Group's policy on the management of capital during the year.

The capital adequacy ratios at 31 December 2020 were computed on the consolidated basis of the Group and some subsidiaries as specified by the HKMA for its regulatory purposes, and are in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, and the Group's capital ratios are well above the minimum required ratios set by the HKMA.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(e) 新產品風險管治

新產品風險的定義

新產品的風險涵蓋因現有產品和服務的變更和因推出新產品和服務相關的風險，包括信貸、市場、利率、流動性、操作、聲譽、策略、法律和合規等風險。

管治架構

本集團已建立了一個以提升的產品管治框架以便在產品發佈前進行更嚴格和更全面的評估和審批流程。該框架是由董事會審批並受新產品委員會和信貸及風險管理委員會所監督的新產品審批政策約束。風險管理小組下屬的新產品專職團隊在其他風險管理職能部門和特定風險領域的專家包括監控及合規部、財務管理部、營運管理部、資訊科技部和行政總裁辦公室支援下負責有效地實施控制和監測措施。

(f) 操作風險管理

操作風險管理的定義

操作風險是因內部流程、人員、系統的不足或失誤，或其他外部事件，所造成損失的風險。

管治架構

本集團已建立操作風險管理架構以識辨、評估、緩減、控制、監測及報告操作風險。操作風險管理架構涵蓋本集團中的所有成員，並透過政策及指引規定最低要求，以確保操作風險管理方式的一致性。操作風險管理委員會由行政總裁設立，並由董事會授權之信貸及風險管理委員會監管有關操作風險管理事項。推行操作風險管理計劃及工具則由集團操作風險管理部門負責，並由各操作風險領域主題專家提供支援。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) New Product Risk Governance

Definition of New Product Risk

New Product Risk comprise the risks associated with launch of new products and services (including changes to existing products and services), encompassing credit, market, interest rate, liquidity, operational, reputation, strategic, legal and compliance risks.

Governance Framework

The Group has established an enhanced product governance framework to instill more stringent and comprehensive assessment and approval processes prior to launch. The framework is governed by the New Product Approval Policy, which is approved by the Board and under the oversight of the New Product Committee ("NPC") and the CRMC. The effective implementation of the controls and monitoring measures is driven by the dedicated New Product Governance team under the Risk Management Group, with the support from other risk management functions and subject matter experts on specific risk areas, including the Controls & Compliance Group, Financial Management Group, Operations Management Group, Information Technology Group and CEO Office.

(f) Operational risk management

Definition of operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Governance framework

The Group has established an Operational Risk Governance Framework ("ORGF") to identify, assess, mitigate, control, monitor and report operational risk. The ORGF encompasses every member within the Group and is governed by policies and guidelines which define the minimum requirements to ensure a consistent approach to manage operational risks. The Operational Risk Management Committee ("ORMC") is established by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and ratified by the Credit & Risk Management Committee ("CRMC"), which is a Board delegated Committee to oversee Operational Risk Management ("ORM") and relevant matters. Implementation of ORM plans and tools is driven by a Group-level ORM department with the support from other key participants and subject matter experts in ORM.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(f) 操作風險管理 (續)

操作風險的管理

為了確保有效管理整個集團的運營風險，治理結構提出了三道防線，如下所示：

第一道防線 — 日常操作風險相關事項由各業務部門、支援部門及其業務操作風險主任協助各部門主管執行。各業務部門及支援部門根據其所屬範圍負責識別、評估、管理和監察相關的操作風險及主要風險指標。

第二道防線 — 操作風險管理部門協助管理層理解及管理操作風險，並確保本集團的操作風險政策、流程及程序能一致地應用於集團各部門。操作風險管理部門與第一道防線緊密合作，通過提供指導和職能監督支援來加強集團的操作風險管理、監察本集團的整體操作風險水平及確保所有重大風險都能及時並準確地向操作風險管理委員會、信貸及風險管理委員會及集團的高級管理層匯報，提請作出關注。

第三道防線 — 審計部定期對操作風險管治架構作出審查以確保管治架構持續恰當有效。

所有外判活動、新產品及大型項目均需進行風險評估。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Operational risk management (continued)

Management of operational risk

To ensure effective management of operational risk across the Group, the Governance Structure presents three lines of defense as depicted below:-

First Line of Defence – Day-to-day operational risk management lies with our business units, support units and the Business Operational Risk Officer (“BORO”) of each unit assists the respective unit heads in this regard. Business and support units are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring operational risks and tracking Key Risk Indicators in their areas.

Second Line of Defence – ORM department assists management in meeting their responsibility of understanding and managing operational risk and ensures the development and consistent application of operational risk policies, processes and procedures throughout the Group. The ORM department works closely with the first Line of Defence (1LOD) to strengthen the Group’s operational risk management by offering guidance and functional oversight support, monitors the Group’s overall operational risk exposures and ensures that all material risks are promptly and appropriately escalated to the ORMC, CRMC and senior management of the Group for their attention.

Third Line of Defence – The Internal Audit Group examines and evaluates the adequacy and control effectiveness of the ORGF on an ongoing basis.

Risk assessments are conducted on all outsourced activities, new products and large projects.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(f) 操作風險管理 (續)

工具及方法

本集團透過以下不同的工具和系統作識別、評估、監察及報告操作風險：

- 操作風險自我評估是用作識別及評估各風險級別及其控制措施有效性的一種工具。在操作風險管理部門的指引下，該工具已應用於所有業務及支援部門。各部門的管理層委任負責人需從日常業務運作中識別主要的風險因素，按各風險因素估計損失及分析發生頻率，從而量化該因素帶來的財務影響。除評估財務影響，亦需考慮其他非財務影響，包括受影響客戶人數、監管及聲譽影響等的可能性及嚴重性。
- 主要風險指標是一項透過分析不同的風險因素，提供風險警報訊號予管理層作監察及行動的統計性測量工具。透過定期的主要風險指標監察，本集團能及早識別及應對潛在的業務監控弱點。主要風險指標分為兩個層面，即集團層面及部門層面。部門層面的主要風險指標由各部門制定，以持續監測相關改善計劃的進度及完成情況。部門層面的主要風險指標門檻值參照本集團的風險偏好或各部門於每個風險因素下可承受的風險程度而設定。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Operational risk management (continued)

Tools and methodologies

The Group identifies, assesses, monitors and reports on operational risk through the ORM tools and systems as set out below:

- Operational Risk & Control Self-Assessment ("RCSA") is a tool to identify and assess the level of operational risk and effectiveness of control. RCSA has been rolled out across the business and support units under the guidance of the OR&C. RCSA leaders are nominated by the management of each business and support unit to conduct self-assessments and identify key risk factors in their daily business and support functions. Each key risk factor is assessed and quantified for financial impact, in terms of the estimated loss impact of each occurrence and estimated number of occurrences. In addition to the financial impact assessment, non-financial impacts including customer, regulatory and reputation impacts are also assessed taking into considerations of both likelihood of risk materializing and severity of impact.
- Key Risk Indicators ("KRIs") are statistical metrics that take various risk factors into consideration and serve to provide early warning signals for management's monitoring and action. Through regular monitoring of these KRIs, areas of potential operational control weaknesses can be identified at an early stage and addressed promptly. KRIs are developed at two levels, namely the group and the unit level. Unit level KRIs are developed by the respective units, and are monitored and tracked for progress towards completion of applicable mitigation plans. Thresholds are established for each business unit and support unit with reference to the risk appetite of the Group or the acceptable risk level for the unit under each risk factor.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(f) 操作風險管理 (續)

工具及方法 (續)

- 所有操作風險事件均記錄於操作風險損失數據資料庫內。操作風險管理部門確保所有重要事件均已妥為匯報及調查，並確保相關的糾正及預防措施已如期執行。作為中央數據資料庫，操作風險損失數據會用於編製定期報告，呈交高級管理層、操作風險管理委員會、信貸及風險管理委員會，協助檢討重大的操作風險事件，及監察操作風險損失趨勢。另有匯報機制確保操作風險重大事故能按需要迅速通報監管機構；影響較小的操作風險事件則整合趨勢分析，以提供更具前瞻性的啟示，確保潛在的風險問題得到關注。
- 操作風險管理儀表板為管理層就主要操作風險事項提供概覽，其中包括但不限於操作風險自我評估進度及主要風險指標。此儀表板每季呈交操作風險管理委員會及信貸及風險管理委員會，作為集團風險管理報告的一部分。集團風險管理報告亦涵蓋操作風險措施的執行情況、描述操作風險事件及分析損失的走勢，並扼要論述重大事故。

本集團會不斷優化及提升操作風險管治架構，與市場同步發展。所有新入職員工必須完成操作風險網上培訓課程，在職員工亦必須進行年度的操作風險架構重溫。操作風險管理部門亦為各業務部門及支援部門舉辦培訓班，以提高員工對操作風險的防範意識及熟習風險管理工具的運用，使在職員工更了解操作風險管理架構及其角色和責任。管理層的支持進一步加強了操作風險的認受性和推動員工達致卓越的營運水平。

本集團的長遠目標為推動一個具前瞻性、有承擔和負責任的操作風險管理文化，持續穩健地管理業務操作風險，以達致卓越營運的目的。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Operational risk management (continued)

Tools and methodologies (continued)

- Operational risk incidents are reported into a centralized operational loss database. The OR&C ensures all material operational risk incidents are registered in the database, and are properly investigated, with corrective and preventive actions promptly executed according to agreed timelines. The loss data serves as a centralized database to produce regular reports for senior management, ORMC and CRMC review on the impact of significant incidents and monitoring of the operational risk loss trends. An escalation protocol is in place to ensure that operational risk incidents with significant impact are reported to the regulatory authorities, if deemed necessary. Lower impact operational risk events are also collected to assist trend analysis and provide a more forward looking perspective of potential risk issues that warrant for closer attention.
- Operational Risk Dashboard ("ORD") provides management with an overview of the key operational risk issues including but not limited to the progress of the RCSA reviews and KRI evaluation results. This information is submitted to the ORMC and relevant summarized information is submitted to the CRMC quarterly as part of the Group-wide Risk Status Update Report. The Group-wide Risk Status Update Report captures the implementation status of ORM initiatives, contains analyses on the trend of operational losses, highlights operational risk incidents that have a material impact on the Group.

The Group will continuously fine-tune and enhance its operational risk governance framework to progress with industrial developments. A web-based learning programme on operational risk is required for all new joiners and an annual refresher training on ORGF is compulsory for all staff. Training workshops led by the ORM department are offered to business and support units with the objectives to raise operational risk awareness among staff, familiarize them with the ORM tools and enhance understanding of the ORGF along with their roles, responsibilities and accountabilities. This is further reinforced by strong management support which encourages staff to embrace and pursue operational excellence.

The Group's long-term goal is to cultivate a proactive, responsible and accountable culture on ORM, and achieve operational excellence through robust and continuous operational risk management.

39 金融風險管理 (續)

(g) 法律風險管理

本集團緊貼所有適用於其管治及營運的最新法律和監管規定，不斷致力培育員工，提升系統和程序，按需要推行必要的變動及建立對這些要求的警覺意識。本集團定時進行檢討，以確保本集團的政策和程序符合相關最新的法律和監管的規定。若發佈新的或大幅修改政策和程序，相關培訓通常會隨之進行。本集團亦設立了一項有力的程序以確保有效地認定，監測及緩解法律風險。如有發生任何重大而相關於風險的未合規事件，法律或合規部門會匯報予本集團的信貸及風險管理委員會及高級管理層。

本集團的法律部及合規部在本集團的運作中扮演著極為重要的角色，並為各部門提供法律與合規的意見及支援，並支援單位的合作，以確保維持相關的控制措施。在2020年，法律部及合規部積極參與新產品的推出及新業務的創立，重要的策略性交易及商業合約、外判合約、以及為本集團處理其遍及不同地域及範疇商業活動的日常事務。與此同時，法律部及合規部亦積極參與監察和確保符合急速變化的監管規定對本集團各方面的影響。而且將繼續就本集團的需要提供意見及支援以應對未來的法律升和法規所帶來的挑戰。

(h) 策略性及聲譽風險管理

策略性風險管理是源自本集團為建立、支持及推行有關長期增長及發展的策略性決定所付出的努力。聲譽風險管理則源自本集團致力保護其品牌及業務經營權免除由有關本集團經營慣例、行為或財務狀況的負面公眾消息所導致的潛在損害。

本集團的信貸及風險管理委員會定期開會，監察和管理本集團的策略性及聲譽風險。本集團高級管理層認為當前要務是確保能妥善制定及執行業務和營運策略，並以專業手法及按合適時機進行。此等策略會定時作出檢討以使本集團能與不斷變化的營運及監管環境同步並進。本集團以銀行整體基礎為業務重點，連同一些能清楚配合支持本集團策略的個別業務及支援部門，可計量的目標會分配到不同單位以確保能完善執行。本集團亦非常關注保護本集團的聲譽及加強其品牌效應達至最大效益，此需要持續致力監管及確保客戶的滿意度、營運的效率、法律與監管的合規性、與公眾的溝通及發佈的管理等方面能維持高水平。

39 Financial risk management (continued)

(g) Legal risk management

The Group remains abreast of all legal and regulatory requirements applicable to its governance and operations, and continuously seeks to develop its people, enhance its systems and processes, and implement changes as necessary to meet the demands and create awareness of such requirements. Regular reviews are conducted with respect to the Group's policies and procedures to ensure the same reflect the latest legal and regulatory requirements. Issuance of new or substantially revised policies and procedures are often accompanied by relevant training. There is a strong process in place to ensure legal and regulatory risks are identified, monitored and mitigated. Any significant matters that arise relating to such risks are reported as appropriate by the Legal and Compliance function to the Group's CRMC or senior management.

The Legal and Compliance Department has been one of the key partners in the business, providing legal and compliance advice and support to all parts of the Group and working with business and support units to ensure relevant controls are in place. In 2020, the Legal and Compliance Department had actively involved in new product launches and new business initiatives, strategically important transactions and commercial agreements, outsourcing arrangements as well as day-to-day matters arising from the Group's business. The Legal and Compliance Department will remain heavily involved in monitoring and ensuring compliance with changing regulatory requirements in various areas impacting the Group, and will continue to advise and support the Group in meeting the legal and regulatory challenges that lay ahead.

(h) Strategic and reputation risk management

Strategic risk management refers to the Group's efforts to develop, uphold and implement strategic decisions related to its long-term growth and development. Reputation risk management refers to the Group's efforts to protect its brand name and business franchise from any potential damages arising from negative publicity and information about its business practices, conduct or financial condition.

The CRMC of the Group meets regularly to monitor and oversee the Group's strategic and reputation risks. Senior management places high priority on ensuring that the Group's business and operational strategies are appropriately defined and are executed professionally and promptly. Such strategies are reviewed regularly to enable the Group to respond efficiently to changes in its operating and regulatory environment. Business priorities, set on a bank-wide basis, as well as for individual business and functional units, are aligned to support the Group's strategies, and measurable targets are assigned to ensure execution excellence. Great care is also taken to protect the Group's reputation and to maximise its brand equity. This includes ongoing efforts to monitor and ensure high standards of customer satisfaction, operational efficiency, legal and regulatory compliance, public communication and issues management.

40 公允價值計量的金融工具

(a) 以公允價值計量的金融工具

(i) 層級計算公允價值

公允價值估計是根據金融工具的特性和相關市場資料於某一特定時間作出，因此一般是主觀的。公允價值根據下列公允價值層級釐定：

40 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made at a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. Fair value is determined according to the following fair value hierarchy:

於2020年12月31日的公允價值計量
Fair value measurements at 31 December 2020 using

		截至12月31日 公允價值 (總額) Fair value at 31 December (Total) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	相同資產在 活躍市場報價 (第1層級) Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (Level 1) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	其他主要 可觀察的數據 (第2層級) Significant other observable input (Level 2) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	主要而 非可觀察的數據 (第3層級) Significant unobservable input (Level 3) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
經常性公允價值計量	Recurring fair value measurements				
資產	Assets				
以公允價值計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
— 債務證券	— Debt securities	2,351,288	2,279,919	71,369	—
— 國庫券	— Treasury bills	297,788	297,788	—	—
		2,649,076	2,577,707	71,369	—
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments				
— 衍生工具的正公允價值	— Positive fair value of derivatives	14,378,601	615	14,377,986	—
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
— 持有的存款證	— Certificates of deposit held	5,179,894	475,947	4,703,947	—
— 國庫券	— Treasury bills	23,503,712	23,503,712	—	—
— 債務證券	— Debt securities	56,157,194	48,308,026	7,845,168	4,000
— 權益證券	— Equity securities	110,068	—	—	110,068
		84,950,868	72,287,685	12,549,115	114,068
		101,978,545	74,866,007	26,998,470	114,068
負債	Liabilities				
以公允價值計入損益的 金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
— 債務證券短倉	— Short sales of debt securities	290,185	288,627	1,558	—
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments				
— 衍生工具的負公允價值	— Negative fair value of derivatives	15,160,283	1,034	15,159,249	—

40 公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

40 Fair value measurement of financial instruments
(continued)

(a) 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(i) 層級計算公允價值 (續)

(i) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

於2019年12月31日的公允價值計量
Fair value measurements at 31 December 2019 using

		截至12月31日 公允價值 (總額) Fair value at 31 December (Total) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	相同資產在 活躍市場報價 (第1層級) Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (Level 1) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	其他主要 可觀察的數據 (第2層級) Significant other observable input (Level 2) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	主要而 非可觀察的數據 (第3層級) Significant unobservable input (Level 3) 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
經常性公允價值計量	Recurring fair value measurements				
資產	Assets				
以公允價值計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
– 債務證券	– Debt securities	1,908,370	1,724,403	183,967	–
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments				
– 衍生工具的正公允價值	– Positive fair value of derivatives	6,283,608	2,261	6,281,347	–
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
– 持有的存款證	– Certificates of deposit held	5,438,918	403,526	5,035,392	–
– 國庫券	– Treasury bills	21,767,173	21,488,349	278,824	–
– 債務證券	– Debt securities	49,353,873	46,012,472	3,337,401	4,000
– 權益證券	– Equity securities	108,336	–	–	108,336
		76,668,300	67,904,347	8,651,617	112,336
		84,860,278	69,631,011	15,116,931	112,336
負債	Liabilities				
以公允價值計入損益的 金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
– 債務證券短倉	– Short sales of debt securities	146,500	146,500	–	–
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments				
– 衍生工具的負公允價值	– Negative fair value of derivatives	6,363,156	152	6,363,004	–

截至2020年及2019年12月31日止年度，公允價值層級第1層級和第2層級之間並沒有重大的金融工具的轉移。以第3層級計量的轉入及轉出於以下附註40(a)(iii)中披露。

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, there were no significant transfers of financial instruments between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. For transfer in and out of Level 3 measurements see the note 40(a)(iii) below.

40 公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(a) 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(ii) 公允價值的釐定

本集團以下列的層級計算公允價值以反映輸入的數據對量度公允價值的重要性：

第1層級 — 參考同一工具於計量日在活躍市場取得的市場報價(未經調整)。

第2層級 —

(i) 參考同一或類似非活躍工具的市場報價；

(ii) 根據可觀察的數據之估值模式。輸入的數據是直接或間接可從市場觀察所得的數據。此層級估值的工具，包括金融工具：就相若工具在活躍市場取得的市場報價或就相同或相若工具在非活躍市場取得的市場報價。

第3層級 — 根據重要而非可觀察得到的輸入數據之估值模式。其估值模式包括一個或多個重要的輸入數據是非可觀察的數據。此層級包括金融工具其估值按相若金融工具的市場報價，惟當中需要作出非可觀察之調整或假設，以反映不同金融工具之間的差別。

於活躍市場上進行交易的金融資產及金融負債根據市場報價或經銷商報價以釐定其公允價值。而對於所有其他金融工具的公允價值本集團則採用估值模式。估值模式包括淨現值和現金流量折現模型和其他估價模型。用於估值模式的假設和輸入數據包括無風險利率及基準利率，信用差價和其他變數用以估計折現率，債券價格和外匯匯率。

40 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(ii) Determination of fair value

The Group measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market price in active markets for identical instruments at the measurement date.

Level 2 –

(i) Quoted market price for identical or similar instruments that are not active;

(ii) Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly or indirectly, where all significant inputs are observable from market data. This category includes financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; or quoted prices in markets that are considered less than active for identical or similar instruments.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs where the valuation techniques include one or more significant inputs that are unobservable. This category includes financial instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect the differences between the instruments.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Group determines fair value using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value, discounted cash flow models and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other parameters used in estimating discount rates, bond price and foreign currency exchange rates.

40 公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(a) 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(ii) 公允價值的釐定 (續)

本集團就釐定金融工具的公允價值採用最常見的估值方法如利率和貨幣掉期，這是可靠性高的可觀察市場數據，並不需要管理層耗時判斷與估計。觀察價格和模型的輸入數據通常可見於市場內上市的債券及股份證券，外匯買賣的衍生工具和簡單的場外交易衍生工具如利率掉期。然而，可否取得可觀察市場價格和輸入數據取決於不同的產品和市場，並會因金融市場個別事件和一般情況而有不同變化。

某些金融工具的估價模式需要一個或多個非可觀察的主要輸入數據，這些金融工具包括結構性投資，例如場外交易結構性衍生工具，及一些沒有活躍市場的證券。該等需利用主要而非可觀察的數據的估值模式，需要管理層深入判斷或估計始能揀選適當的估值模式，並為估值的金融工具決定其預期的未來現金流量，交易對手違約和還款的或然率，以及選擇適當的折現率等。

(iii) 第3層級的公允價值計量資料

	估值模式 Valuation techniques
債務證券 Debt securities	現金流量折現模型 Discounted cash flow model

權益證券 Equity securities	股利增長模型 Dividend growth model
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註：

於第3層級公允價值計量的債務及權益證券一般歸類為以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產，且並非於活躍市場進行買賣。由於缺乏交投活躍的市場，其公允價值的估算是參照共同市場估值模型。

40 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(ii) Determination of fair value (continued)

The most common valuation techniques applied by the Group to determine the fair value of financial instruments are from interest rates and currency swaps, which are observable market data with high reliability, and do not require the significant involvement of management's judgement and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange-traded derivatives and simple over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives like interest rate swaps. However, the availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets, and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

Certain financial instruments need to be employed with valuation techniques where one or more significant market inputs involved are not observable. Examples of these financial instruments are structured investments, OTC structured derivatives and certain securities for which there is no active market. For valuation models involving significant unobservable inputs, a high degree of management judgement or estimation is required to select the appropriate valuation model, determine the expected future cash flows on the financial instruments being valued, determine the probability of counterparty default and prepayments, and select the appropriate discount rates.

(iii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

	估值模式 Valuation techniques	主要而非可觀察的數據 Significant unobservable inputs	非可觀察的數據的 公允價值計量之敏感度 Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
債務證券 Debt securities	現金流量折現模型 Discounted cash flow model	預計現金流及估計無風險利率 Forecasted cash flows and estimated risk-free rate	無風險利率顯著上升 引致較低的公允價值 Significant increase in the estimated risk-free rate would result in a lower fair value
權益證券 Equity securities	股利增長模型 Dividend growth model	預計股息和估計的無風險利率 Forecasted dividend and estimated risk-free rate	參考附註40(a)(iv)中的敏感性分析 Refer to sensitivity analysis in note 40(a)(iv)

註：

Note:

Both of debt and equity securities under level 3 fair value measurements are generally classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and are not traded in the active market, accordingly, the fair value is estimated by reference to common market valuation models.

40 公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(a) 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(iii) 第3層級的公允價值計量資料 (續)

下表顯示第3層級的公允價值層級期初及期末餘額的變動情況：

		以公允價值計入 其他全面收益的金融資產		總額
		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Total
		債務證券	權益證券	
		Debt securities	Equity securities	
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
資產	Assets	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	4,000	108,336	112,336
由第2層級轉入	Transfer from Level 2	40,843	–	40,843
於損益表確認的收益	Gains recognised in the income statement	–	46	46
於其他綜合收益中確認的收益／(損失)	Gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(40,843)	1,686	(39,157)
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	4,000	110,068	114,068
於結算日仍持有的資產於年內的 損益表中確認的收益總額：	Total gains for the year included in the income statement for assets held at the end of the reporting period recorded in:			
– 買賣外幣收益	– Gains from dealing in foreign currencies	–	46	46
於其他綜合收益中確認的(損失)／收益	Total (losses)/gains recognised in other comprehensive income	(40,843)	1,686	(39,157)

40 Fair value measurement of financial instruments
(continued)

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(iii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements (continued)

The following table shows a reconciliation between the opening and the closing balance of fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

40 公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(a) 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(iii) 第3層級的公允價值計量資料 (續)

資產	Assets	以公允價值計入 損益的金融資產 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	以公允價值計入 其他全面收益的金融資產 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		總額 Total
		投資基金 Investment funds 港幣千元 HK\$'000	債務證券 Debt securities 港幣千元 HK\$'000	權益證券 Equity securities 港幣千元 HK\$'000	港幣千元 HK\$'000
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	513	13,837	95,801	110,151
買入	Sales	(514)	–	–	(514)
結算	Repayment	–	(87,521)	–	(87,521)
於損益表確認的收益／(損失)	Gains/(losses) recognised in the income statement	1	77,684	(16)	77,669
於其他綜合收益中確認的 收益／(損失)	Gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	12,551	12,551
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	–	4,000	108,336	112,336
於結算日仍持有的資產於年內的 損益表中確認的損失總額：	Total losses for the year included in the income statement for assets held at the end of the reporting period recorded in:				
— 買賣外幣損失	– Losses from dealing in foreign currencies	–	–	(16)	(16)
於其他綜合收益中確認的 收益總額	Total gains recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	12,551	12,551

40 公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(a) 以公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)

(iv) 公允價值的敏感度改變合理可行的另類假設

第3層級以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產(權益證券)，其公允價值是通過使用估值模型並基於可觀察市場數據的假設來計量。下表顯示出以公允價值計入其他全面收益的第3層級公允價值的敏感度。於合理可行的另類假設中10%的變動確定公允價值計量的有利和不利變化。

40 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(iv) Sensitivity of fair values to reasonably possible alternative assumptions

For the level 3 financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity securities), its fair value is measured by using a valuation model to incorporate assumptions that are not based on observable market data. The following table shows the sensitivity of level 3 fair value measurements on the equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The basis of 10% change in reasonably possible alternative assumptions on risk-free rate will determine the favourable and unfavourable changes on the fair value measurements.

		2020年12月31日 31 December 2020			
		於收益表中反映 Effect on income statement		於其他全面收益反映 Effect on other comprehensive income	
		有利 Favourable 港幣千元 HK\$'000	(不利) (Unfavourable) 港幣千元 HK\$'000	有利 Favourable 港幣千元 HK\$'000	(不利) (Unfavourable) 港幣千元 HK\$'000
資產	Assets				
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
— 權益證券	— Equity securities	-	-	8,618	(7,835)

		2019年12月31日 31 December 2019			
		於收益表中反映 Effect on income statement		於其他全面收益反映 Effect on other comprehensive income	
		有利 Favourable 港幣千元 HK\$'000	(不利) (Unfavourable) 港幣千元 HK\$'000	有利 Favourable 港幣千元 HK\$'000	(不利) (Unfavourable) 港幣千元 HK\$'000
資產	Assets				
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
— 權益證券	— Equity securities	-	-	5,364	(4,785)

40 公允價值計量的金融工具 (續)**(b) 以公允價值以外列賬的金融工具的公允價值**

除另有說明外，所有金融工具均以公允價值列賬，或以與截至2020年及2019年12月31日的公允價值差別不大的賬面值列賬。

(i) 金融資產

本集團的金融資產主要包括現金、銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構存款、客戶貸款及墊款、投資及金融衍生工具。

銀行、中央銀行及其他金融機構存款的公允價值主要按照市場利率定價，並於1年內到期。因此，賬面值與公允價值相若。

客戶貸款及墊款的公允價值已經考慮有關市場利率及按照接近市場利率的浮動利率定價，並經常於3個月內重新定價，故相等於其賬面值。

40 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)**(b) Fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value**

All financial instruments are stated at fair value or carried at amounts not materially different from their fair value at 31 December 2020 and 2019 unless otherwise stated.

(i) Financial assets

The Group's financial assets mainly include cash; placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions; loans and advances to customers; investments; and financial derivative instruments.

The fair values of placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions are mainly priced at market interest rates, and mature within one year. Accordingly, the carrying values approximate the fair value.

The fair values of loans and advances to customers, taking into account the relevant market interest rates and being mostly priced at floating rates close to the market interest rate which are mainly repriced within 3 months, approximately equals their carrying amount.

40 公允價值計量的金融工具(續)

(b) 以公允價值以外列賬的金融工具的公允價值(續)

(ii) 金融負債

除下述者外，所有金融負債均以公允價值呈列或按照與其截至2020年及2019年12月31日的公允價值分別不大的賬面值入賬：

40 Fair value measurement of financial instruments
(continued)(b) Fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value
(continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are stated at fair value or carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, except the following:

		2020				
		賬面金額	公允價值	第1層級	第2層級	第3層級
		Carrying	Fair	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		amount	value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
金融負債	Financial liabilities					
債務資本	Loan capital	3,855,374	4,116,794	4,116,794	–	–
		2019				
		賬面金額	公允價值	第1層級	第2層級	第3層級
		Carrying	Fair	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		amount	value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
金融負債	Financial liabilities					
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	3,112,919	3,116,629	–	3,116,629	–
已發行債務證券	Debt securities issued	3,346,067	3,366,484	–	3,366,484	–
債務資本	Loan capital	6,249,182	6,469,575	6,469,575	–	–
		12,708,168	12,952,688	6,469,575	6,483,113	–

41 或有資產、負債及承擔

(a) 提供信貸的或有負債及承擔

以下是每類主要或有負債及承擔的合約金額概要：

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
直接信貸代替品	Direct credit substitutes	482,575	1,972,142
與交易有關的或有項目	Transaction-related contingencies	977,663	435,981
與貿易有關的或有項目	Trade-related contingencies	5,871,861	3,059,713
遠期有期存款	Forward forward deposits placed	12,920,238	12,873,035
其他承擔：	Other commitments:		
— 銀行可無條件取消或 在借款人的信貸狀況轉壞 時可自動取消	— which are unconditionally cancellable or automatically cancellable due to deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower	89,362,475	80,912,845
— 原到期日在1年或以下	— with an original maturity of not more than 1 year	4,017,915	1,967,519
— 原到期日在1年以上	— with an original maturity of more than 1 year	4,511,472	3,812,284
		118,144,199	105,033,519
信貸風險加權數額	Credit risk-weighted amounts	7,254,665	7,599,154

或有負債及承擔是與信貸相關的工具，包括遠期有期存款、信用證和提供信貸的擔保及承擔。涉及的風險基本上與向客戶提供貸款融資額涉及的信貸風險相同。合約金額是指在合約全數提取後發生客戶拖欠而需承擔風險的金額。由於融資額可能在到期時仍未動用，故合約金額並非預期未來現金流量。

用於計算信貸風險加權數額的風險加權由0%至150% (2019年：0%至150%) 不等。

41 Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit

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

Contingent liabilities and commitments are credit-related instruments which include forward forward deposits placed, letters of credit, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The risk involved is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client default. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the contract amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

The risk weights used in the computation of credit risk-weighted amounts range from 0% to 150% (2019: 0% to 150%).

41 或有資產、負債及承擔 (續)**(b) 資本承擔**

於2020年12月31日，主要因用於項目及購入設備未償付而又未在財務報表內提撥準備的資本承擔如下：

	2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
已授權及訂約： Authorised and contracted for	177,150	134,027

本集團通過經營租賃的方式租借多項物業及設備。有關物業及設備的最初租賃期一般為1至9年，可於續期時重新商定所有條款。以上租賃均不涉及或有租金。

41 Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments (continued)**(b) Capital commitments**

Capital commitments mainly for projects and the purchase of equipment outstanding at 31 December 2020 not provided for in the financial statements are as follows:

The Group leases a number of properties and items of equipment under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of one to nine years, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

(c) 有關法律申索的或有負債

於2020及2019年12月31日，本集團並沒有牽涉任何可能對其財政狀況構成重大影響的法律行動。

(c) Contingent liability in respect of legal claim

The Group was not involved in any legal action that would be significant to the financial position of the Group at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

42 信託活動

本集團通常擔任受託人及以其他受信人身份，代表個別人士、信託、退休福利計劃及其他機構持有或存放資產。由於這些資產並非本集團的資產，故這些資產及其產生的收入不包括在本財務報表內。

42 Trust activities

The Group commonly acts as a trustee and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising therefrom are excluded from these financial statements as they are not assets of the Group.

43 直接母公司及最終控權方

董事會認為，本集團於2020年12月31日的直接母公司為在香港註冊成立的中信國際金融控股有限公司，而本集團最終控權方為在中華人民共和國註冊成立的中國中信集團有限公司。

43 Immediate parent and ultimate controlling party

At 31 December 2020, the Directors considered the immediate parent of the Group to be CITIC International Financial Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in Hong Kong, and the ultimate controlling party of the Group to be CITIC Group Corporation, which is incorporated in Mainland China.

44 比較數值

與使用權資產(附註25)，合併現金流量表和分部資料(附註15)有關的某些比較數字已重述，以符合本年度的列報方式。

44 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures relating to the right-of-use assets (note 25), consolidated cash flow statement and segment reporting (note 15) have been restated in order to conform with current year's presentation.

45 本行之財務狀況表及儲備變動

45 Statement of financial position and reserve movement of the Bank

(a) 本行財務狀況表
於2020年12月31日
(以港幣為單位)(a) Statement of financial position of the Bank
At 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
資產	ASSETS		
現金及在銀行、中央銀行及 其他金融機構的結存	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	32,367,615	25,301,762
在銀行、中央銀行及 其他金融機構的存款及墊款	Placements with and advances to banks, central banks and other financial institutions	28,596,665	54,468,897
以公允價值計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,201,704	1,283,753
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	14,368,120	6,276,544
客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項	Loans and advances to customers and other accounts	212,048,355	180,283,668
以公允價值計入其他全面收益的 金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	83,990,154	73,689,116
應收附屬公司款項	Amounts due from subsidiaries	7,717,699	10,182,040
附屬公司投資	Investments in subsidiaries	1,756,418	1,756,418
攤銷成本投資	Amortised cost investments	48,493	–
物業及設備	Property and equipment		
– 投資物業	– Investment properties	231,000	199,000
– 其他物業及設備	– Other property and equipment	478,517	477,362
使用權資產	Right-of-use assets	643,895	634,740
無形資產	Intangible assets	629,446	579,846
可收回稅項	Tax recoverable	40,426	–
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	143,782	297,202
資產總額	Total assets	385,262,289	355,430,348
負債及權益	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
負債	Liabilities		
銀行及其他金融機構的存款及結存	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	3,831,330	6,218,455
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	304,984,316	273,597,652
以公允價值計入損益的金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	290,185	146,500
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	15,159,575	6,350,932
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	–	3,112,919
已發行債務證券	Debt securities issued	–	3,346,067
本期稅項	Current tax liabilities	3,133	663,648
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	–	227
其他負債	Other liabilities	9,387,650	9,123,731
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	666,593	649,599
應付附屬公司款項	Amounts due to subsidiaries	693,486	486,170
債務資本	Loan capital	3,855,374	6,249,182
負債總額	Total liabilities	338,871,642	309,945,082
權益	EQUITY		
股本	Share capital	33(a) 18,404,013	18,404,013
儲備	Reserves	45(b) 20,216,222	19,310,841
股東權益總額	Total shareholders' equity	38,620,235	37,714,854
額外權益工具	Other equity instruments	34 7,770,412	7,770,412
權益總額	Total Equity	46,390,647	45,485,266
權益及負債總額	Total Equity and Liabilities	385,262,289	355,430,348

本財務報表已於2021年3月24日獲董事會核准並授權發佈。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Director on 24 March 2021.

畢明強

BI Mingqiang

執行董事、行長兼行政總裁

Executive Director, President and
Chief Executive Officer

簡吳秋玉

KAN NG Chau Yuk Helen

執行董事兼替任行政總裁

Executive Director and
Alternate Chief Executive Officer

45 本行之財務狀況表及儲備變動(續)

(b) 本行權益各組成部份的變動

本行的個別權益組成部分於年初及年終結餘變動則詳列如下：

45 Statement of financial position and reserve movement of the Bank (continued)

(b) Movement in components of equity of the Bank

Details of the changes in the Bank's individual components of equity between the beginning and the end of the year are set out below:

		本行 The Bank								
		股本 Share capital 港幣千元 HK\$'000	資本儲備 Capital reserve 港幣千元 HK\$'000	一般儲備 General reserve 港幣千元 HK\$'000	物業 重估儲備 Property revaluation reserve 港幣千元 HK\$'000	投資 重估儲備 Investment revaluation reserve 港幣千元 HK\$'000	保留溢利 Retained profits 港幣千元 HK\$'000	儲備總額 Total reserves 港幣千元 HK\$'000	其他權益工具 (附註34) Other equity instruments (note 34) 港幣千元 HK\$'000	權益總額 Total equity 港幣千元 HK\$'000
於2020年1月1日	At 1 January 2020	18,404,013	2,903	100,000	76,245	334,670	18,797,023	19,310,841	7,770,412	45,485,266
截至2020年的權益變動：	Changes in equity for 2020:									
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,033,509	1,033,509	-	1,033,509
本年度其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	58,686	253,073	-	311,759	-	311,759
本年度全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	58,686	253,073	1,033,509	1,345,268	-	1,345,268
轉自保留溢利	Transfer from retained profits	-	-	-	-	-	(439,887)	(439,887)	439,887	-
支付額外一級資本證券 票息	Distribution payment for AT1 Capital Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(439,887)	(439,887)
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020	18,404,013	2,903	100,000	134,931	587,743	19,390,645	20,216,222	7,770,412	46,390,647
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	18,404,013	2,903	100,000	76,300	(239,532)	16,621,868	16,561,539	10,080,580	45,046,132
截至2019年的權益變動：	Changes in equity for 2019:									
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,748,250	2,748,250	-	2,748,250
本年度其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	10	574,202	-	574,212	-	574,212
本年度全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	10	574,202	2,748,250	3,322,462	-	3,322,462
出售物業時轉自重估儲備	Release of reserve upon disposal of property	-	-	-	(65)	-	65	-	-	-
轉自保留溢利	Transfer from retained profits	-	-	-	-	-	(530,500)	(530,500)	530,500	-
支付額外一級資本證券 票息	Distribution payment for AT1 Capital Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(530,500)	(530,500)
贖回額外一級資本證券	Redemption of AT1 Capital Securities	-	-	-	-	-	(42,660)	(42,660)	(2,310,168)	(2,352,828)
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	18,404,013	2,903	100,000	76,245	334,670	18,797,023	19,310,841	7,770,412	45,485,266

46 財務報表核准

本財務報表已於2021年3月24日獲董事會核准並授權發佈。

46 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2021.

未經審核補充財務資料

(除特別列明外，均以港幣為單位)

(A) 銀行網站提供的監管披露報表

本集團的監管披露信息採用金管局規定的標準披露模板發佈的「監管披露報表」，相關披露可以在本行的網站 www.cncbinternational.com 內「監管披露」一節中查看。本行的監管披露報表以及年報中的披露包含了金管局發佈的《銀行業（披露）規則》要求的所有披露。

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(A) Regulatory disclosure statements available on the Bank's corporate website

The Group's regulatory disclosure information is published by using standard disclosure templates as specified by the HKMA ('Regulatory Disclosure Statement') and that can be viewed in the Regulatory Disclosures section of our Bank's corporate website www.cncbinternational.com. The Bank's Regulatory Disclosure Statement, together with the disclosures in the annual report, contained all the disclosures required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules issued by the HKMA.

(B) 資本充足**(i) 資本基礎**

資本充足比率是根據金管局發出的《銀行業（資本）規則》的規定，並按金管局要求的本行及其若干附屬公司的綜合基準計算。本行採用「標準方法」計算信貸風險及市場風險的風險加權數額，而業務操作風險則採用「基本指標法」。

(B) Capital adequacy**(i) Capital base**

Capital adequacy ratios ("CARs") are complied in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the HKMA. The CARs are computed on a consolidated basis covering the Bank and some of its subsidiaries as required by the HKMA. The Bank has adopted the "standardised approach" for calculating the risk-weighted amount for credit risk and market risk and the "basic indicator approach" for calculating operational risk.

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
普通股權一級資本工具及儲備	Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital instruments and reserves		
直接發行合資格的普通股權 一級資本工具及相關股份溢價	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	18,404,013	18,404,013
保留溢利	Retained earnings	20,416,204	19,681,132
披露儲備	Disclosed reserves	1,050,761	646,882
扣法定減項前普通股權一級資本	CET1 capital before regulatory deductions	39,870,978	38,732,027
普通股權一級資本：法定減項	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
遞延稅項資產減遞延稅項負債淨額	Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities	174,107	315,216
其他無形資產（相關遞延稅項負債淨額）	Other intangible assets (net of related deferred tax liability)	635,101	584,809
因價值重估土地及建築物而產生的 累計公允價值溢利（涵蓋自用及 投資物業）	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own use and investment properties)	173,822	149,436
一般銀行風險監管儲備	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	1,926,768	243,313
估值調整	Valuation adjustments	26,117	6,409
有關衍生工具合約的債務證券估值調整	Debt valuation adjustments in respect of derivative contracts	2,330	2,512
普通股權一級資本法定減項後總額	Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital	2,938,245	1,301,695
普通股權一級資本	CET1 capital	36,932,733	37,430,332
額外一級資本	Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital		
額外一級資本	AT1 capital	7,772,060	7,772,060
一級資本	Tier 1 capital	44,704,793	45,202,392
二級資本工具及撥備	Tier 2 capital instruments and provisions		
合資格二級資本及相關股份溢價	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	3,876,149	4,365,474
持有的土地及建築物因價值重估而 產生的公允價值溢利的重估儲備	Reserve attributable to fair value gains on revaluation of holdings of land and buildings	78,220	67,246
包括於二級資本一般銀行風險綜合 減值準備及監管儲備	Collective impairment allowances and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	3,234,537	2,841,791
扣除減項前的二級資本	Tier 2 capital base before deductions	7,188,906	7,274,511
二級資本：法定減項	Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions		
二級資本的法定減項	Regulatory deductions to Tier 2 capital	–	–
二級資本	Tier 2 capital	7,188,906	7,274,511
資本總額	Total capital	51,893,699	52,476,903

(B) 資本充足 (續)**(B) Capital adequacy (continued)****(ii) 風險加權數額****(ii) Risk-weighted assets**

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
— 信貸風險	– Credit risk	268,859,749	234,172,753
— 市場風險	– Market risk	15,406,250	12,866,425
— 營運風險	– Operational risk	15,050,538	15,393,163
		299,316,537	262,432,341

(iii) 資本充足比率**(iii) Capital adequacy ratios**

		2020	2019
— 普通股權一級資本比率	– CET1 capital ratio	12.3%	14.3%
— 一級資本比率	– Tier 1 capital ratio	14.9%	17.2%
— 總資本比率	– Total capital ratio	17.3%	20.0%

(iv) 資本工具

本集團的普通股權一級資本、額外一級資本證券及二級資本工具總結如下：

(iv) Capital instruments

The following is a summary of the Group's CET1, Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities and Tier 2 capital instruments.

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
本行發行的普通股權一級資本工具	CET 1 capital instruments issued by the Bank		
普通股：	Ordinary shares:		
已發行及繳足普通股12,111,121,568股	12,111,121,568 issued and fully paid ordinary shares	18,404,013	18,404,013

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
額外一級資本證券	Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities		
面值500,000,000美元的 永續型非累積後償資本證券 (於2016年發行日)	Undated non-cumulative subordinated capital securities with US\$500 million (issued in 2016)	3,863,084	3,863,084
面值500,000,000美元的 永續型非累積後償資本證券 (於2018年發行日)	Undated non-cumulative subordinated capital securities with US\$500 million (issued in 2018)	3,907,328	3,907,328
		7,770,412	7,770,412

(B) 資本充足 (續)

(B) Capital adequacy (continued)

(iv) 資本工具 (續)

(iv) Capital instruments (continued)

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
二級資本工具	Tier 2 capital instruments		
本行發行	Issued by the Bank		
一年息率為6.875%，面值500,000,000美元的後償票據（於2020年到期）	– US\$500 million Subordinated Fixed Rate Notes at 6.875% (due in 2020)	–	2,384,710
一年息率為4.625%，面值500,000,000美元的後償票據（於2029年到期）	– US\$500 million Subordinated Fixed Rate Notes at 4.625% (due in 2029)	3,855,374	3,864,472
		3,855,374	6,249,182

(v) 綜合基礎

除特別列明外，本年度財務報告的所有財務資料均以就會計而言的綜合基礎編製。綜合基礎就會計而言與就監管而言的主要分別在於前者包括本行及本行所有附屬公司，而後者則只包括本行及本行若干附屬公司，詳情如下：

本行須根據《銀行業（資本）條例》第3C(1)條，就下列附屬公司以綜合基礎計算其總資本：

(v) Basis of consolidation

Unless otherwise stated, all financial information contained in the annual financial report is prepared according to the consolidation basis for accounting purposes. The main difference between the consolidation basis for accounting and regulatory purposes is that the former includes the Bank and all its subsidiaries whereas the latter includes the Bank and only some of the Group's subsidiaries, which are disclosed as follows:

The Bank is required under section 3C(1) of the Banking (Capital) Rules to calculate its total capital on a consolidated basis in respect of the following subsidiaries:

				2020年12月31日 At 31 December 2020	
				資產總額 Total assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	權益總額 Total equity 港幣千元 HK\$'000
附屬公司名稱	Names of subsidiary	主要業務	Principal activities		
啟福國際有限公司	Carford International Limited	— 物業持有	– Property holding	34,482	12,175
中信銀行國際（中國）有限公司	CITIC Bank International (China) Limited	— 銀行	– Banking	11,024,342	1,583,885
中信保險服務有限公司	CITIC Insurance Brokers Limited	— 保險經紀	– Insurance broker	409,263	409,122
香港華人財務有限公司	HKCB Finance Limited	— 消費借貸	– Consumer financing	6,149,644	600,908
嘉華國際財務有限公司	Ka Wah International Merchant Finance Limited	— 沒有業務	– Inactive	2,199	2,199
嘉華銀行（信託）有限公司	The Ka Wah Bank (Trustee) Limited	— 信託服務	– Trustee services	5,402	5,387
恒康香港有限公司	Viewcon Hong Kong Limited	— 按揭融資	– Mortgage financing	–	–

(B) 資本充足 (續)**(v) 綜合基礎 (續)**

從事代理人服務的附屬公司均由自身行業的監管機構批准及監管，而該等監管安排與《銀行業(資本)規則》及香港《銀行業條例》闡述有關維持充足資本以支持業務活動之條例相近，故此，根據《銀行業(資本)規則》第3部分，本行以綜合基礎計算其總資本時並不包括以下附屬公司：

(B) Capital adequacy (continued)**(v) Basis of consolidation (continued)**

Subsidiaries not included in consolidation for regulatory purposes are mainly nominee services companies that are authorised and supervised by a regulator and are subject to supervisory arrangements regarding the maintenance of adequate capital to support business activities comparable to those prescribed for authorised institutions under the Banking (Capital) Rules and the Banking Ordinance. The following subsidiaries are deducted from the Bank's capital base under Part 3 of the Banking (Capital) Rules:

				2020年12月31日 At 31 December 2020	
				資產總額 Total assets 港幣千元 HK\$'000	權益總額 Total equity 港幣千元 HK\$'000
附屬公司名稱	Names of subsidiary	主要業務	Principal activities		
香港華人銀行(代理人)有限公司	The Hongkong Chinese Bank (Nominees) Limited	— 代理人服務	– Nominee services	4	4
嘉華銀行(代理)有限公司	The Ka Wah Bank (Nominees) Limited	— 代理人服務	– Nominee services	3,766	–
Security Nominees Limited	Security Nominees Limited	— 代理人服務	– Nominee services	–	–
中華聯合發展有限公司	Sino-Allied Development Limited	— 沒有業務	– Inactive	10	10
信銀國際投資控股有限公司	CNCBI Investment Holdings Limited	— 投資控股	– Investment holding	589,806	478,199
信銀國際資產管理有限公司	CNCBI Asset Management Limited	— 資產管理	– Asset management	30,094	28,706
信銀國際財務顧問有限公司	CNCBI Financial Consultant Limited	— 未開始營業	– Not yet commenced business	1,069	(4,686)
Prosperous Century Global Investment Fund SPC	Prosperous Century Global Investment Fund SPC	— 投資基金	– Investment fund	541,992	524,282
信銀投(深圳)股權投資管理有限公司	China CITIC Bank International Asset Management (Shenzhen) Limited	— 資產管理	– Asset management	11,997	11,997

於2020年12月31日，本集團並沒有附屬公司在會計及監管而言均被包含在綜合範圍內，但兩者的綜合方法有所差別。

此外，本集團沒有任何附屬公司只包含在就監管而言的綜合範圍內，而不包括在會計而言的綜合範圍內。

At 31 December 2020, no subsidiaries were included within both the accounting scope of consolidation and the regulatory scope of consolidation but for which the method of consolidation differs.

There are also no subsidiaries which are included within the regulatory scope of consolidation but not included within the accounting scope of consolidation.

(C) 業務操作風險的資本支出

於結算日，本集團就使用基本指標計算法計算業務操作風險的資本要求為：

(C) Capital charge for operational risk

The capital charge for operational risk of the Group calculated in accordance with the basic indicator approach at the end of the reporting period is:

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
業務操作風險的資本支出	Capital charge for operational risk	1,204,043	1,231,453

(D) 進一步分析客戶貸款及墊款

客戶貸款及墊款是按抵押品、逾期金額及減值準備的覆蓋面作出分析。按經濟行業進行的分析是以金管局所採用的分類及定義為準。

(D) Further analysis on loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers analysed by the coverage of collateral, overdue amount and the impairment allowance is as follows. The economic sector analysis is based on the categories and definitions used by the HKMA.

		2020		2019	
		客戶貸款及 墊款總額 Gross loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$'000	佔有抵押的 客戶貸款及 墊款總額 百分率 % of gross loans and advances to customers covered by collateral	客戶貸款及 墊款總額 Gross loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$'000	佔有抵押的 客戶貸款及 墊款總額 百分率 % of gross loans and advances to customers covered by collateral
工商金融	Industrial, commercial and financial				
— 物業發展	— Property development	11,268,407	70	2,892,578	31
— 物業投資	— Property investment	13,460,635	97	17,394,845	94
— 金融企業	— Financial concerns	12,698,994	31	16,997,699	40
— 股票經紀	— Stockbrokers	4,044,282	24	1,929,344	26
— 批發及零售業	— Wholesale and retail trade	9,618,761	81	9,427,728	77
— 製造業	— Manufacturing	9,762,067	18	9,940,067	32
— 運輸及運輸設備	— Transport and transport equipment	3,326,439	15	1,379,288	32
— 娛樂活動	— Recreational activities	1,891,488	3	2,858,389	6
— 資訊科技	— Information technology	6,759,381	5	6,678,785	6
— 其他	— Others	12,454,426	54	7,154,646	81
個人	Individuals				
— 購買「居者有其屋計劃」、 「私人發展商參建居屋計 劃」及「租者置其屋計 劃」的樓宇貸款	— Loans for the purchase of flats under the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	25,360	100	27,410	100
— 購買其他住宅物業的貸款	— Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	21,168,747	100	17,848,823	100
— 信用咭墊款	— Credit card advances	434,591	—	452,680	—
— 其他	— Others	16,152,868	94	14,725,757	93
在香港使用的貸款及墊款總額	Gross loans and advances for use in Hong Kong	123,066,446	64	109,708,039	67
貿易融資	Trade finance	5,441,544	30	5,442,284	28
在香港以外使用的貸款及 墊款總額	Gross loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	91,588,444	25	74,227,006	20
客戶貸款及墊款總額	Gross loans and advances to customers	220,096,434	47	189,377,329	47

(D) 進一步分析客戶貸款及墊款(續)

佔客戶貸款及墊款總額10%或以上，並按個別貸款用途分類的減值客戶貸款及墊款分析如下：

(D) Further analysis on loans and advances to customers (continued)

The analysis of impaired loans and advances to customers of the individual loan usage category, which accounted for 10% or more of the gross loans and advances to customers, is as follows:

		2020					年內在收益表 撥備的預期 信貸損失 Expected credit losses on income statement during the year
		逾期客戶 貸款及墊款 Overdue loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	減值客戶 貸款及墊款 Impaired loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第1階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 1 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第2階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 2 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第3階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 3 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	港幣千元 HK\$' 000
在香港以外使用的 貸款及墊款總額	Gross loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	2,687,898	2,679,495	382,154	429,761	981,748	1,804,363
		2019					年內在收益表 撥備的預期 信貸損失 Expected credit losses on income statement during the year
		逾期客戶 貸款及墊款 Overdue loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	減值客戶 貸款及墊款 Impaired loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第1階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 1 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第2階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 2 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第3階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 3 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	港幣千元 HK\$' 000
在香港以外使用的 貸款及墊款總額	Gross loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	213,257	405,677	422,424	1,520,150	145,667	845,373

(D) 進一步分析客戶貸款及墊款 (續)

(D) Further analysis on loans and advances to customers
(continued)

按地區分析

By geographical areas

		2020					
		客戶貸款 及墊款 Loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	逾期客戶 貸款及墊款 Overdue loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	減值客戶 貸款及墊款 Impaired loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第1階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 1 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第2階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 2 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第3階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 3 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
香港	Hong Kong	134,762,429	2,796,234	2,910,148	246,920	52,691	996,222
中國內地	Mainland China	56,988,621	595,434	595,434	218,086	524,840	191,534
美國	United States	9,265,895	-	-	26,765	-	-
新加坡	Singapore	5,333,136	-	-	29,220	-	-
其他	Others	13,746,353	125,594	125,594	67,981	209	85,988
		220,096,434	3,517,262	3,631,176	588,972	577,740	1,273,744

		2019					
		客戶貸款 及墊款 Loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	逾期客戶 貸款及墊款 Overdue loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	減值客戶 貸款及墊款 Impaired loans and advances to customers 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第1階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 1 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第2階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 2 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000	第3階段 預期信貸 損失準備 Stage 3 ECL allowances 港幣千元 HK\$' 000
香港	Hong Kong	112,057,703	256,698	314,262	329,070	1,594,234	38,488
中國內地	Mainland China	54,737,559	1,520,887	1,553,281	294,806	148,190	913,919
美國	United States	7,812,490	164,436	323,273	11,770	299	85,989
新加坡	Singapore	2,305,334	-	-	27,211	-	-
其他	Others	12,464,243	79,949	79,949	98,835	7,070	47,106
		189,377,329	2,021,970	2,270,765	761,692	1,749,793	1,085,502

上述地區分析已按交易對手的所在地劃分，並已考慮風險轉移。由與交易對手處於不同國家的一方作出擔保的債權風險將轉至擔保方的國家賬項中。

逾期貸款及墊款是指逾期超過3個月的貸款。

減值貸款及墊款是指按個別基準出現客觀減值證據而需個別評估的貸款。

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor.

Overdue loans and advances are loans that have been overdue for more than three months.

Impaired loans and advances are individually assessed loans which exhibit objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis.

(E) 逾期資產

(E) Overdue assets

逾期客戶貸款及墊款

Overdue loans and advances to customers

		2020		2019	
		佔客戶貸款及墊款總額 百分率 % of total loans and advances to customers		佔客戶貸款及墊款總額 百分率 % of total loans and advances to customers	
		港幣千元 HK\$'000		港幣千元 HK\$'000	
貸款及墊款總額	The gross amount of loans and advances				
已逾期達：	has been overdue for periods of:				
– 3個月以上至6個月	– 6 months or less but over 3 months	66,950	0.03	1,273,990	0.67
– 6個月以上至1年	– 1 year or less but over 6 months	2,610,339	1.19	113,496	0.06
– 1年以上	– over 1 year	839,973	0.38	634,484	0.34
		3,517,262	1.60	2,021,970	1.07
有抵押逾期貸款及墊款	Secured overdue loans and advances	2,729,091		866,415	
無抵押逾期貸款及墊款	Unsecured overdue loans and advances	788,171		1,155,555	
		3,517,262		2,021,970	
持有有抵押逾期貸款及墊款之抵押品市值	Market value of collateral held against the secured overdue loans and advances	2,995,913		1,031,977	
預期信貸損失準備	Expected credit losses allowances	1,244,814		1,045,362	

有明確還款日之貸款及墊款，若其本金或利息已逾期，並於年結日仍未償還，則列作逾期處理。即時到期之貸款，若已向借款人送達還款通知，但借款人仍未按指示還款，及／或貸款已超出借款人獲通知的批准限額，而此情況持續超過上述逾期期限，亦列作逾期處理。

Loans and advances with specific repayment dates are classified as overdue when the principal or interest is overdue and remains unpaid at the year end. Loans repayable on demand are classified as overdue either when a demand for repayment has been served on the borrower but repayment has not been made in accordance with the demand notice, and/or when the loans have remained continuously outside the approved limit advised to the borrower for more than the overdue period in question.

(E) 逾期資產 (續)**逾期客戶貸款及墊款 (續)**

對於逾期貸款及墊款，本行持有的合格實質抵押品主要包括房地產物業。合格抵押品須符合下列條件：

- (a) 該資產的市值是可即時決定或可合理地確定及證實。
- (b) 該資產可於市場出售及有二手市場可即時將該資產出售。
- (c) 本行擁有可在沒有障礙的情況下按法律行使收回資產的權利。
- (d) 本行在有需要時可對該資產行使控制權。

於2020年及2019年12月31日，本集團並無逾期超過3個月的銀行及其他金融機構墊款。

(E) Overdue assets (continued)**Overdue loans and advances to customers (continued)**

Eligible collateral, which is held in respect of the overdue loans and advances, is 'Eligible Physical Collateral' which mainly comprises real estate properties. The eligible collateral should generally satisfy the following:

- (a) The market value of the asset is readily determinable or can be reasonably established and verified.
- (b) The asset is marketable and there exists a readily available secondary market for disposal of the asset.
- (c) The Bank's right to repossess the asset is legally enforceable and without impediment.
- (d) The Bank is able to secure control over the asset if necessary.

There were no advances to banks and other financial institutions which were overdue for over three months at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

(F) 經重組貸款

(F) Rescheduled loans

		2020		2019	
		佔客戶貸款 及墊款總額 百分率 % of total loans and advances to customers		佔客戶貸款 及墊款總額 百分率 % of total loans and advances to customers	
		港幣千元 HK\$'000		港幣千元 HK\$'000	
經重組貸款	Rescheduled loans	4,903	0.002	36,160	0.019

經重組貸款是指借款人因為財政困難或無能力如期還款而經雙方同意達成重組還款計劃的墊款，這些經修訂的還款條件對本集團而言並非一般商業條款。客戶重組貸款已扣除其後逾期超過3個月並已於附註(E)匯報的逾期墊款。

Rescheduled loans are those advances which have been restructured or renegotiated because of a deterioration in the financial position of the borrower, or the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule and for which the revised repayment terms are non-commercial to the Group. Rescheduled loans to customers are stated net of any advances that have subsequently become overdue for over three months and are reported as overdue advances in note (E).

於2020年及2019年12月31日，本集團並無已重組的銀行及其他金融機構墊款。

There were no advances to banks and other financial institutions which were rescheduled at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

(G) 取回資產

(G) Repossessed assets

		2020 港幣千元 HK\$'000	2019 港幣千元 HK\$'000
已計入客戶貸款及墊款及其他賬項中	Included in loans and advances to customers and other accounts	54,166	118,334

以上數額為2020年及2019年12月31日取回資產的估計市場價值。

The amount represents the estimated market value of the repossessed assets at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

(H) 國際債權

國際債權指所有貨幣之跨境債權和本地之外幣債權的總和並參照香港金融管理局有關國際銀行業務統計報表指定的方法計算。國際債權包含資產負債表內呈示的按交易對手所在國家或地區分部的風險承擔轉移後佔國際債權總額不少於10%的國家或地區分部如下：

(H) International claims

International claim refers to the sum of cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims in foreign currencies determined as based on the calculation methodology specified in the HKMA's Return of International Banking Statistics. International claims are on-balance sheet exposures of counterparties which attributable to the country or segment, after taking into account risk recognised transfer, constitute to not less than 10% of the aggregate claims are disclosed as follows.

		2020				
		非銀行私人機構				
		Non-bank private sector				
		非銀行		非金融		總額
		金融機構	Non-bank	私人機構	Non-financial	
		Banks	Official Sector	institutions	private sector	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000
已發展國家	Developed countries	39,453,287	12,547	1,881,172	3,940,096	45,287,102
離岸中心	Offshore centres	6,601,830	57,092	11,815,208	49,912,640	68,386,770
其中香港	of which Hong Kong	2,299,845	56,694	11,061,809	36,818,921	50,237,269
發展中亞太區	Developing Asia-Pacific	31,866,827	6,025,006	11,336,385	58,151,874	107,380,092
其中中國內地	of which Mainland China	27,800,973	6,012,021	10,813,919	55,408,772	100,035,685

		2019				
		非銀行私人機構				
		Non-bank private sector				
		非銀行		非金融		總額
		金融機構	Non-bank	私人機構	Non-financial	
		Banks	Official Sector	institutions	private sector	Total
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000	HK\$' 000
已發展國家	Developed countries	32,246,182	33,691	2,628,932	4,531,552	39,440,357
離岸中心	Offshore centres	13,106,799	32,505	9,613,134	41,823,801	64,576,239
其中香港	of which Hong Kong	6,293,883	32,003	9,203,500	30,860,173	46,389,559
發展中亞太區	Developing Asia-Pacific	46,644,129	2,400,773	8,683,970	53,873,468	111,602,340
其中中國內地	of which Mainland China	42,891,517	2,400,110	8,683,970	52,313,249	106,288,846

(I) 內地業務

內地業務是指本集團對非銀行交易對手的中國內地風險承擔。此乃根據金管局《內地業務報表》所列示之機構類別及直接風險之類別作分類。

(I) Mainland Activities

Mainland Activities are Mainland China exposures to non-bank counterparties and their categories and the type of direct exposures defined by the HKMA's Return of Mainland Activities.

		2020		
		財務狀況表內的風險承擔	財務狀況表外的風險承擔	總額
		On-statement of financial position	Off-statement of financial position	Total
		exposure	exposure	exposure
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
(1) 中央政府、中央政府控股的機構及其附屬公司和合資企業	(1) Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures ("JVs")	49,751,958	1,625,825	51,377,783
(2) 地方政府、地方政府控股的機構及其附屬公司和合資企業	(2) Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	13,632,994	1,137,829	14,770,823
(3) 境內中國公民或在中國內地成立的其他機構及其附屬公司和合資企業	(3) PRC national residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	61,898,135	6,897,396	68,795,531
(4) 不包括上述第1項的其他中央政府機構	(4) Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	7,711,206	49,608	7,760,814
(5) 不包括上述第2項的其他地方政府機構	(5) Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	1,006,014	25,591	1,031,605
(6) 信貸額用於中國內地的境外中國公民或對中國境外成立的機構	(6) PRC national residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	17,250,211	1,058,969	18,309,180
(7) 其他被申報機構視為中國內地非銀行交易對手之風險承擔	(7) Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	10,094,457	56,884	10,151,341
總額	Total	161,344,975	10,852,101	172,197,076
已扣減準備金的資產總額	Total assets after provision	392,898,688		
資產負債表內風險承擔佔總資產百分率	On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	41.1%		

(I) 內地業務 (續)

(I) Mainland Activities (continued)

		2019		
		財務狀況表內的風險承擔	財務狀況表外的風險承擔	總額
		On-statement of financial position	Off-statement of financial position	Total
		exposure	exposure	exposure
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
(1) 中央政府、中央政府控股的機構及其附屬公司和合資企業	(1) Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures ("JVs")	38,930,094	1,047,110	39,977,204
(2) 地方政府、地方政府控股的機構及其附屬公司和合資企業	(2) Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	12,837,141	713,237	13,550,378
(3) 境內中國公民或在中國內地成立的其他機構及其附屬公司和合資企業	(3) PRC national residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	59,852,632	3,776,776	63,629,408
(4) 不包括上述第1項的其他中央政府機構	(4) Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	5,695,927	491,794	6,187,721
(5) 不包括上述第2項的其他地方政府機構	(5) Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	299,800	10,295	310,095
(6) 信貸額用於中國內地的境外中國公民或對中國境外成立的機構	(6) PRC national residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	19,289,655	2,767,733	22,057,388
(7) 其他被申報機構視為中國內地非銀行交易對手之風險承擔	(7) Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	9,120,511	144,720	9,265,231
總額	Total	146,025,760	8,951,665	154,977,425
已扣減準備金的資產總額	Total assets after provision	361,221,502		
資產負債表內風險承擔佔總資產百分率	On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	40.4%		

(J) 企業管治

(J) Corporate governance

本集團致力於保持高企業管治水平，在本年度內及在所有重要的事項上均符合金管局頒佈的監管政策手冊內「本地註冊認可機構的企業管治」及「穩健薪酬制度指引」所載的規定。本行董事會已設立以下委員會包括審計委員會、信貸及風險管理委員會、提名委員會及薪酬委員會。該等委員會的構成和職能將會詳載於「企業管治及其他資料」並包括在本集團之印刷本報告內。

The Group is committed to high standards of corporate governance and has complied, in all material respects, throughout the year with the modules on 'Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions' and 'Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System' issued by the HKMA. The Board of Directors of the Bank has established a number of committees including the Audit Committee, the Credit & Risk Management Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee. Their composition and functions are explained in detail in "Corporate Information" and "Corporate Governance and Other Information", which will be included in the printed version of the Group's annual report.

企業管治及其他資料

本集團致力於保持高企業管治水平，在本年度內及在所有重要的事項上均符合金管局頒佈的監管政策手冊內「本地註冊認可機構的企業管治」及「穩健的薪酬制度指引」所載的規定。

董事委員會

本行董事會已設立以下委員會：

(i) 審計委員會

審計委員會為獨立機構，協助董事會獨立檢討及監察本行的財務匯報流程及內部控制制度的有效性。

該委員會由四名委員組成，當中大部份委員（包括委員會主席）為獨立非執行董事。委員名單和簡介載於「企業資料」和「董事簡介」章節內。

審計委員會於每季度最少召開一次會議，外聘核數師、本行行政總裁、財務總監、審計總監、風險管理總監和合規及營運總監等高管人員，會獲邀請出席該等會議。截至2020年12月31日止年度，審計委員會共召開四次會議。

Corporate Governance and Other Information

The Group is committed to high standards of corporate governance and has complied, in all material respects, throughout the year with the modules on “Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions” and “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System” issued by the HKMA.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors of the Bank has established the following committees:

(i) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, being an independent body, assists the Board of Directors of the Bank in providing independent review of, and monitoring, the effectiveness of the Bank’s financial reporting process and internal control systems.

It comprises four members, majority of whom (including the chairman) are Independent Non-executive Directors. Their names and biographies are set out in the sections of “Corporate Information” and “Biographies of Directors”.

Meetings of the Audit Committee shall be held not less than once in each quarter. Representatives of the external auditor and senior management including Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Auditor, Chief Risk Officer and Chief Compliance and Operations Officer of the Bank are invited to attend these meetings. During the year ended 31 December 2020, a total of four meetings of the Audit Committee were held.

董事委員會 (續)**(ii) 信貸及風險管理委員會**

信貸及風險管理委員會監察及管理本行的風險相關事宜，包括但不限於風險戰略、偏好／承受能力、狀況、政策（包括主要風險程序）、公允價值實踐、資本充足和風險文化、系統及各項風險相關項目，並確保本行的風險管理職能和合規職能可在充足權限、規範、獨立性、管理層支持和資源下履行。有關的風險主要包括信貸風險、市場風險、利率風險、流動性風險、操作風險（包括欺詐風險）、信譽風險、法律風險、合規風險、戰略風險和有關進入新市場、新業務範疇和經營新產品或服務所涉及的風險。該委員會亦負責審批與內部資本充足評估程序有關事宜、反向壓力測試方法及結果，以及審議每年度需提呈董事會審批的恢復規劃文件。信貸及風險管理委員會通過本行管理層面的多個委員會監督本行的風險管理工作，包括信貸委員會、不良貸款委員會、投資審議委員會、市場風險委員會、資產及負債委員會、操作風險管理委員會、合規及反洗錢委員會、新產品委員會以及管理委員會。

該委員會由五名委員組成，當中大部份委員（包括委員會主席）為獨立非執行董事。委員名單和簡介載於「企業資料」和「董事簡介」章節內。

信貸及風險管理委員會於每季度最少召開一次會議，本行的風險管理總監、財務總監、人力資源總監、資訊科技總監、合規及營運總監、審計總監、個人及商務銀行業務總監和公司業務兼財資及環球市場總監等高管人員，會獲邀請出席該等會議。截至2020年12月31日止年度，信貸及風險管理委員會共召開四次會議。

Board Committees (continued)**(ii) Credit & Risk Management Committee**

The Credit & Risk Management Committee oversees and manages the Bank's risk related matters including, but not limited to, the risk strategy, appetite/tolerance, profile, policies (including key risk procedures), fair value practices, capital adequacy and risk cultural, systems and various risk-related initiatives and projects. It has to ensure that the risk management function and the compliance function of the Bank have adequate authority, stature, independence, management support and resources to perform its duties. The risks concerned primarily include credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, operational risk (including fraud risk), reputation risk, legal risk, compliance risk, strategic risk and any risks associated with entering new markets, new areas of business, or dealing in new products or services. It is also responsible for approving matters relating to Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the Reverse Stress Testing (RST) methodology and results, and endorsing the recovery planning document before reporting to the Board for approval on an annual basis. The committee carries out its oversight function on the Bank's risk management through various committees at the Bank's management level, including the Credit Committee, the Non-Performing Loans Committee, the Investment Review Committee, the Market Risk Committee, the Asset and Liability Committee, the Operational Risk Management Committee, the Compliance and AML Committee, the New Product Committee and the Management Committee.

It comprises five members, majority of whom (including the chairman) are Independent Non-executive Directors. Their names and biographies are set out in the sections of "Corporate Information" and "Biographies of Directors".

Meetings of the Credit & Risk Management Committee shall be held not less than once in each quarter. Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Compliance and Operations Officer, Chief Auditor, Head of Personal & Business Banking Group and Head of Wholesale Banking and Treasury & Global Markets Group of the Bank are invited to attend these meetings. During the year ended 31 December 2020, a total of four meetings of the Credit & Risk Management Committee were held.

董事委員會 (續)**(iii) 提名委員會**

提名委員會協助本行董事會評估董事會和董事會層面的多個委員會的架構、規模和組成，並在需要作出修訂時提出意見。該委員會亦協助董事會物色合適人選出任董事、行政總裁、副行政總裁及替任行政總裁，並就本行董事、董事長和行政總裁的繼任計劃向董事會提出意見。

該委員會由五名委員組成，當中大部份委員（包括委員會主席）為獨立非執行董事。委員名單和簡介載於「企業資料」和「董事簡介」章節內。

提名委員會於每年度最少召開一次會議，本行的人力資源總監會獲邀請出席該等會議。截至2020年12月31日止年度，提名委員會召開了三次會議。

(iv) 薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會負責審批本行薪酬相關的制度和架構，以及按照現行浮動薪酬計劃而釐定花紅資金池。該委員會亦負責董事長和按照總薪酬制度所指的高級管理人員及關鍵員工的具體薪酬安排和被解僱及免職的董事的賠償安排。該委員會亦需確保本行對薪酬制度及其運作（包括其合法合規性），有進行年度獨立審閱。

該委員會由五名委員組成，當中大部份委員（包括委員會主席）為獨立非執行董事。委員名單和簡介載於「企業資料」和「董事簡介」章節內。

薪酬委員會於每年度最少召開一次會議，本行的人力資源總監會獲邀請出席該等會議。截至2020年12月31日止年度，薪酬委員會共召開四次會議。

Board Committees (continued)**(iii) Nomination Committee**

The Nomination Committee assists the Board of Directors of the Bank to review the structure, size and composition of the Board and of the committees at the Board's level, and to make recommendations on any proposed changes if necessary. It also assists in identifying suitable candidates qualified to become Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Alternate Chief Executive Officer, and making recommendations to the Board on succession planning for Directors, Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank.

It comprises five members, majority of whom (including the chairman) are Independent Non-executive Directors. Their names and biographies are set out in the sections of "Corporate Information" and "Biographies of Directors".

Meetings of the Nomination Committee shall be held not less than once in each year. Chief Human Resources Officer of the Bank is invited to attend these meetings. Three meetings were held during the year ended 31 December 2020.

(iv) Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving the remuneration-related policies and structure of the Bank, and also the bonus pool proposed pursuant to the prevailing variable compensation schemes. It is also responsible for approving the remuneration packages of the Chairman of the Board, senior management and key personnel as defined in the Master Remuneration Policy, and compensation arrangements relating to the dismissal or removal of Directors. The committee has to ensure that an annual review of the Bank's remuneration system and its operations, which includes an assessment of consistency with the relevant regulatory rules or guidelines, is conducted independently of management.

It comprises five members, majority of whom (including the chairman) are Independent Non-executive Directors. Their names and biographies are set out in the sections of "Corporate Information" and "Biographies of Directors".

Meetings of the Remuneration Committee shall be held not less than once in each year. Chief Human Resources Officer of the Bank is invited to attend these meetings. Four meetings were held during the year ended 31 December 2020.

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