Fubon Bank
富邦銀行
正向力量 成就可能™

Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
富邦銀行(香港)有限公司

Annual Report 2023年年報

Coordinated and produced by Corporate Communications of Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
富邦銀行(香港)有限公司企業傳訊部統籌及製作
Design, printing and production: iPRO Financial Press Limited
設計、印刷及製作：邁步財經印刷有限公司

CONTENTS 目錄

Corporate Profile and Key Milestones in 2023 公司簡介及2023里程碑	2
Awards and Recognitions 榮譽與肯定	3
Corporate Information 公司資料	4
Chairman's Statement 主席匯報	10
Chief Executive's Report 行政總裁報告	14
Corporate Social Responsibility 企業社會責任	20
Bank Network 銀行網絡	24
Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告	26
Financial Statements 財務報告	39
Members of Fubon Financial Holdings 富邦金控成員	219

CORPORATE PROFILE AND KEY MILESTONES IN 2023
公司簡介及2023里程碑

CORPORATE PROFILE

Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("Fubon Bank") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ("Fubon Financial Holdings"), one of the largest financial holding companies in Taiwan. Committed to becoming one of Asia's first-class financial institutions, Fubon Financial Holdings has built a strong lineup of financial service companies. Fubon Bank operates 15 branches, 3 SME Banking Services Centres, 1 Offshore Banking Centre and 1 Securities Services Centre in Hong Kong, providing a wide range of financial services encompassing consumer and wholesale banking, wealth management, financial markets, securities brokerage and investment services. Fubon Bank holds an A-2 short-term, BBB+ long-term rating from Standard & Poor's. The rating reflects Fubon Bank's strong capitalization, good liquidity and sound asset quality.

KEY MILESTONES IN 2023

March 2023: Fubon Bank opened a new Offshore Banking Centre.

May 2023: Fubon Bank took on the role of Co-Manager of The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited's maiden issuance of sustainable infrastructure asset-backed securities.

October 2023: Fubon Bank executed its first green repo transaction.

November 2023: S&P Global Ratings revised its outlook on the long-term issuer rating on Fubon Bank to "positive" from "stable".

December 2023: Fubon Bank opened its new Central Main Branch-cum-Wealth Management Centre.

公司簡介

富邦銀行(香港)有限公司(「富邦銀行」)是富邦金融控股股份有限公司(「富邦金控」)的全資附屬公司。富邦金控為台灣最大的金融控股公司之一,以「成為亞洲一流的金融機構」為發展願景,擁有完整多元的金融服務平台。富邦銀行於香港透過15間分行、3間中小企銀行服務中心、1間境外理財中心及1間證券投資服務中心為客戶提供全面的優質銀行服務,包括零售及商業銀行、財富管理、金融市場、證券及投資服務。富邦銀行獲標準普爾授予A-2短期及BBB+長期信貸評級。該評級反映富邦銀行資本雄厚,流動資金充裕及資產質素優良。

2023里程碑

2023年3月:富邦銀行境外理財中心開幕。

2023年5月:富邦銀行擔任香港按揭證券有限公司發行的首批可持續基建貸款抵押證券的副承銷商。

2023年10月:富邦銀行完成首宗綠色回購交易。

2023年11月:標普全球評級將富邦銀行的展望從「穩定」調升為「正向」。

2023年12月:全新富邦銀行中環總行暨財富管理中心開幕。

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS
榮譽與肯定

Sky Post

Banking & Finance Awards 2023–24
- Excellence Award for Commercial Finance Solutions

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Small and Medium Business

Best SME's Partner Award

Tiptop Consultants Ltd.

Tiptop Service Award
- Persistently Outstanding Service Company (2022–2023)
- Persistently Outstanding Service Outlet (2022–2023)

Bank of New York Mellon

Straight Through Processing Award

Business Environment Council

BEC Net-zero Carbon Charter

Environment and Ecology Bureau, HKSAR Government

Charter on External Lighting – Diamond Award

Environmental Campaign Committee

Wastewi$e Certificate/Energywi$e Certificate/Hong Kong Green Organisation

Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency

Hong Kong Green and Sustainable Finance Awards 2023
- Outstanding Award for Green and Sustainable Bond Facilitator (Infrastructure Financing and Securitisation) – Visionary Sustainability Bond Framework

The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

ESG Pledge

Employees Retraining Board

ERB Manpower Developer Award Scheme – Manpower Developer

The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers

HKIB Talent Development Award (Category I)

The Community Chest of Hong Kong

Corporate & Employee Contribution Programme – Bronze Award

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

15 Years Plus Caring Company Logo

LACP

2022 Vision Awards Annual Report Competition
- Gold Award/Top 50 Chinese Reports/ Top 80 Reports – Asia-Pacific Region

晴報

Banking & Finance Awards 2023–24
- 傑出商業金融方案大獎

香港中小型企業總商會

中小企業最佳拍檔獎

天高管理發展有限公司

天高服務獎
- 持續超卓表現機構(2022–2023)
- 持續超卓表現分店(2022–2023)

紐約梅隆銀行

直通式聯繫結算處理獎

商界環保協會

BEC零碳約章

香港特別行政區政府環境及生態局

戶外燈光約章 – 鑽石獎

環境運動委員會

減廢證書/節能證書/香港綠色機構

香港品質保證局

香港綠色和可持續金融大獎2023
- 傑出綠色和可持續債券服務機構(基建融資及證券化產品) – 卓越遠見可持續發展債券框架

香港中華廠商聯合會

ESG約章

僱員再培訓局

ERB人才企業嘉許計劃 – 人才企業

香港銀行學會

HKIB人才發展獎(第一組別)

香港公益金

「商業及僱員募捐計劃」銅獎

香港社會服務聯會

15年Plus「商界展關懷」標誌

美國傳媒專業聯盟

2022 Vision Awards年報比賽
- 金獎/最佳50本中文年報/亞太地區最佳80本年報

CORPORATE INFORMATION
公司資料

SHAREHOLDER

100% – Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

股東

100%－富邦金融控股股份有限公司

AUDITORS

KPMG

核數師

畢馬威會計師事務所

COMPANY SECRETARY

Juliana CHIU Yuk Ching

公司秘書

趙玉貞

REGISTERED OFFICE

Fubon Bank Building
38 Des Voeux Road Central
Hong Kong

註冊辦事處

香港中環
德輔道中38號
富邦銀行大廈

Daniel TSAI Ming Chung
Chairman

Aged 67. Mr. Tsai joined Fubon Group in 1981. He is currently the Chairman of the Fubon Group, Taiwan Mobile Co., Ltd., momo.com Inc. and Taiwan Fixed Network Co., Ltd. Mr. Tsai is also the Director of Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd., Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. Mr. Tsai has extensive experience in banking and telecommunication services, as well as land development, construction management and building leasing business. He holds a J.D. honoris causa (2024) from Fu Jen Catholic University, a D.B.A. honoris causa (2023) from Tunghai University, a Master of Law Degree (1979) from Georgetown University and a Bachelor of Law Degree (1978) from National Taiwan University. Mr. Tsai is the elder brother of Mr. Richard Tsai Ming Hsing. He became a Director of the Bank in February 2004.

蔡明忠
主席

六十七歲。蔡先生於一九八一年加入富邦集團，現時為富邦集團、台灣大哥大股份有限公司、富邦媒體科技股份有限公司及台灣固網股份有限公司之董事長。蔡先生現時亦擔任富邦金融控股股份有限公司、富邦人壽保險股份有限公司及富邦華一銀行有限公司的董事。蔡先生於銀行、電訊服務、土地發展、建築管理及樓宇租賃業務方面具有豐富的經驗。他持有天主教輔仁大學名譽法學博士（二零二四年）、東海大學名譽管理博士（二零二三年）、喬治城大學法律碩士學位（一九七九年）以及國立臺灣大學法律學士學位（一九七八年）。蔡先生是蔡明興先生之胞兄。他於二零零四年二月出任本行董事。

Richard TSAI Ming Hsing
Vice Chairman

Aged 66. Mr. Tsai joined the Fubon Group in 1983. He is the Chairman of Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and also serves as a board director of Taiwan Mobile Co., Ltd. and Taiwan Fixed Network Co., Ltd. Mr. Tsai has over 30 years of experience in the financial services and insurance industries. He was conferred as The Pontifical Order of Pope Saint Sylvester in January 2024. He holds a Ph.D. honoris causa (2022) from Taipei Medical University, a Ph.D. honoris causa (2022) from National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, a D.B.A honoris causa (2020) from Fu Jen Catholic University, an MBA (1981) from New York University's Stern School of Business, and a bachelor's degree in Business Administration (1979) from National Taiwan University. Mr. Tsai is the younger brother of Mr. Daniel Tsai Ming Chung. He became a Director of the Bank in February 2004.

蔡明興
副主席

六十六歲。蔡先生於一九八三年加入富邦集團，是富邦金融控股股份有限公司及台北富邦商業銀行股份有限公司的董事長。蔡先生現時亦為台灣大哥大股份有限公司及台灣固網股份有限公司的董事。蔡先生於金融及保險業擁有超過三十年的經驗。他於二零二四年一月獲冊封「聖西爾維斯特團爵士」。他持有台北醫學大學名譽醫學博士（二零二二年）、陽明交通大學名譽工學博士（二零二二年）、天主教輔仁大學名譽商學博士（二零二零年）、紐約大學財務金融碩士學位（一九八一年）及國立臺灣大學工商管理學士學位（一九七九年）。蔡先生是蔡明忠先生的胞弟。他於二零零四年二月出任本行董事。

Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung
Executive Director

Aged 61. Mr. Chung was appointed Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Bank in July 2021. Mr. Chung is the Chairman of Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited and a director of Fubon Life Insurance (Hong Kong) Company Limited. Mr. Chung is a veteran banker with over 30 years of extensive experience in the banking industry. Prior to joining the Bank, he was the Head of Banking & Corporate Finance, Asia Pacific of Banco Santander since October 2014. Before joining Banco Santander, Mr. Chung had a long career with Citi since 1988. From 2007 to 2014, he had served as a director for Citibank Taiwan Limited. Mr. Chung graduated from The University of Hong Kong with a major in Geography and Geology and has an MBA from York University, Canada. He was elected an associate of the Chartered Institute of Bankers (England) in 1990. As part of his volunteering effort, Mr. Chung is a member of the Council and ex-officio member of the Court of Lingnan University, Hong Kong.

鍾國強
執行董事

六十一歲。鍾先生於二零二一年七月獲委任為本行行政總裁兼董事總經理。鍾先生現時亦為富邦財務（香港）有限公司董事長及富邦人壽保險（香港）有限公司的董事。鍾先生是位資深銀行家，在銀行業擁有超過三十年的深厚資歷。自二零一四年十月至加入本行期間，鍾先生曾出任桑坦德亞太區環球銀行及企業融資部總監。加入桑坦德銀行之前，鍾先生自一九八八年起在美商花旗銀行工作。在二零零七年至二零一四年間，鍾先生擔任花旗銀行台灣有限公司的董事。鍾先生畢業於香港大學，主修地理及地質學，並擁有加拿大約克大學工商管理碩士學位。鍾先生在一九九零年成為英國特許銀行家協會會員。鍾先生熱心志願服務工作，包括出任香港嶺南大學校董會成員及諮議會當然成員。

Jerry HARN Wey Ting
Non-Executive Director

Aged 62. Mr. Harn joined the Fubon Group in 2005 and currently serves as President and Director of Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Mr. Harn is also the Vice Chairman of Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and a Director of Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. He has over 30 years of experience in the financial services sector, having previously served as Executive Vice President of Chinatrust Commercial Bank and Senior Vice President of Citibank Taiwan. Mr. Harn holds a Master of Business Administration Degree from Ohio State University. He became a Director of the Bank in January 2014.

韓蔚廷
非執行董事

六十二歲。韓先生於二零零五年加入富邦集團，現為富邦金融控股股份有限公司總經理兼董事。韓先生亦為台北富邦商業銀行股份有限公司之副董事長及富邦華一銀行有限公司董事。他於金融業有超過三十年經驗。在此之前，他曾擔任中國信託商業銀行資深副總經理及花旗銀行台北分行副總裁。韓先生持有俄亥俄州立大學企管碩士學位。他於二零一四年一月出任本行董事。

Tim KUO Pei Ting
Non-Executive Director

Aged 59. Mr. Kuo is President and a Standing Director of Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. He is also the Chairman of Fubon AMC Co., Ltd. and a Director of Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. Prior to that, Mr. Kuo was the Chairman and President of JihSun International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Director of Investment Banking, Citigroup Taiwan, Vice President of Investment Banking, Morgan Stanley Taiwan and Deputy Head of Corporate Banking Group, Chinatrust Commercial Bank. Mr. Kuo holds a Master Degree in Business Administration from the National Sun Yet-sen University and a Bachelor Degree in Business Administration from the Fu Jen Catholic University. He became a Director of the Bank in April 2023.

郭倍廷
非執行董事

五十九歲。郭先生現為台北富邦商業銀行股份有限公司總經理及常務董事。他亦為富邦資產管理股份有限公司董事長及富邦華一銀行有限公司董事。在此之前，郭先生曾為日盛國際商業銀行股份有限公司董事長及總經理、台灣花旗集團投資銀行總監、台灣摩根士丹利投資銀行副總裁及中國信託商業銀行企業銀行部副主管。郭先生持有國立中山大學工商管理碩士學位及天主教輔仁大學工商管理學士學位。他於二零二三年四月出任本行董事。

Douglas TSAI Cheng Tao
Non-Executive Director

Aged 33. Mr. Tsai joined the Fubon Group in 2020 and currently serves as the Head of Fintech Division of Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd, Deputy Head of Digital Banking Division of Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and Chairman of Fubon Sports & Entertainment Co., Ltd. He is also the Director of Fubon Insurance Co., Ltd., Fubon Securities Co., Ltd., momo.com Inc. and Hyundai Card Co., Ltd. Before joining Fubon Group, Mr. Tsai worked in management consulting and Fintech companies in United States and China. Mr. Tsai holds a Master Degree in Business Administration from the University of Pennsylvania and a Bachelor Degree in Economics from University of Southern California. Mr. Tsai is the son of Mr. Daniel Tsai Ming Chung. He became a Director of the Bank in December 2023.

蔡承道
非執行董事

三十三歲。蔡先生於二零二零年加入富邦集團，現任富邦金融控股股份有限公司創新科技處處長、台北富邦銀行股份有限公司數位金融總處副總處長及富邦育樂股份有限公司董事長。彼亦為富邦產物保險股份有限公司、富邦綜合證券股份有限公司、富邦媒體科技股份有限公司及韓國現代信用卡（Hyundai Card Co., Ltd）之董事。在加入富邦集團之前，蔡先生曾任職於美國和中國的管理諮詢和金融科技公司。蔡先生持有賓夕法尼亞大學工商管理碩士學位及南加州大學經濟學學士學位。蔡先生為蔡明忠先生之子。他於二零二三年十二月出任本行董事。

Peter PANG Sing Tong
Independent Non-Executive Director

Aged 68. Mr. Pang joined the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") as Executive Director (Banking Policy) in 1994 and was appointed as Executive Director (Monetary Policy and Markets) in 1996. Mr. Pang was seconded to the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation and assumed the position of the Chief Executive Officer in 1997 till 2004. He was appointed as Deputy Chief Executive of the HKMA from July 2004 to February 2016. Mr. Pang is also an Independent Non-Executive Director of Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited. Mr. Pang holds a Bachelor Degree of Social Science from The University of Hong Kong and a Master Degree in Management from the Stanford University. He became a Director of the Bank in April 2018.

彭醒棠
獨立非執行董事

六十八歲。彭先生於一九九四年加入香港金融管理局(「金管局」)擔任助理總裁(銀行政策)及於一九九六年被委任為助理總裁(金融政策及市場)。彭先生於一九九七年至二零零四年期間借調至香港按揭證券有限公司出任該公司之總裁，並於二零零四年七月至二零一六年二月期間出任金管局之副總裁。彭先生現時亦為富邦財務(香港)有限公司的獨立非執行董事。彭先生持有香港大學社會科學學士學位及史丹福大學管理碩士學位。他於二零一八年四月出任本行董事。

John Keith BALL
Independent Non-Executive Director

Aged 69. Mr. Ball is a career banker with over 40 years of extensive experience in financial services. He was the Managing Director and Global Head of Sales for Cash Management Financial Institutions for Deutsche Bank from 2011 to 2014 based in London. Prior to relocating to London, Mr. Ball was Managing Director and Asia Head of Cash Management Financial Institutions from 1999 to 2011 based in Hong Kong. Mr. Ball worked for Bankers Trust Company in London, New York and Hong Kong for 25 years before Deutsche Bank acquired Bankers Trust Company in 1999. He became a Director of the Bank in July 2020.

卜約翰
獨立非執行董事

六十九歲。卜先生是一位資深銀行家，在金融服務領域擁有40多年的豐富經驗。於二零一一年至二零一四年期間，他曾在倫敦擔任德意志銀行現金管理金融機構的董事總經理兼全球銷售總監。在移居倫敦之前，卜先生於一九九九年至二零一一年期間在香港擔任德意志銀行現金管理金融機構的董事總經理兼亞洲區負責人。卜先生在德意志銀行於一九九九年收購Bankers Trust Company之前曾在倫敦、紐約和香港的Bankers Trust Company工作了二十五年。他於二零二零年七月出任本行董事。

Elizabeth LAM Tyng Yih
Independent Non-Executive Director

Aged 59. Ms. Lam is an Independent Non-Executive Director of China Pacific Insurance (Group) Co., Ltd., and is a Director and the Honorary Treasurer of Agency for Volunteer Service. Ms. Lam was a consultant and a partner of Ernst & Young. She holds a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree and a Master of Science Degree in Accounting from University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA, and is a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. She became a Director of the Bank in July 2021.

林婷懿
獨立非執行董事

五十九歲。林女士現為中國太平洋保險(集團)股份有限公司之獨立非執行董事及義務工作發展局之董事及義務司庫。林女士曾任安永會計師事務所顧問及合夥人。林女士持有美國麻省大學阿默斯特分校工商管理學士學位及會計理學碩士學位，現為香港會計師公會會員。她於二零二一年七月出任本行董事。

SENIOR MANAGEMENT
高級管理層

(From left)
Rockson Hsu, Executive Vice President, Chief Strategy Officer and Chief Risk Officer; Vivian Young, Executive Vice President and Head of Human Resources Management Group; Henry Wang, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; Simon Chung, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director; Carmen Yip, Executive Vice President and Head of Retail Banking Group; Liza Leung, Executive Vice President and Head of Operations Group

（左起）
執行副總裁兼首席策略官及風險總監許洛聖、執行副總裁兼人力資源管理部主管楊黎孝修、執行副總裁兼財務長王浩人、行政總裁兼董事總經理鍾國強、執行副總裁兼零售銀行部主管葉嘉敏及執行副總裁兼營運部主管梁運嫦

Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung

Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

(Biographical details are set out on page 5)

Henry WANG Hao Jen

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Wang joined the Bank in April 2009. He currently oversees the Bank's financial control, legal and corporate communications functions. He also acts as Alternate Chief Executive of the Bank as well as Chief Executive Officer of its wholly owned subsidiary Fubon Credit (Hong Kong). Mr. Wang is an experienced professional with over 30 years of related work experience. Before joining the Bank, Mr. Wang held various senior positions in marketing and finance in The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Banque Nationale de Paris, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Taiwan Mobile Co., Ltd. and Primax Electronics Co., Ltd. Mr. Wang obtained an MBA degree from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, U.S.A. and a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Finance from National Taiwan University.

Carmen YIP Ka Man

Executive Vice President and Head of Retail Banking Group

Ms. Yip joined the Bank in January 2000. She leads the Bank's Retail Banking Group, including Channel and Wealth Management, Consumer Finance and Securities Services, and acts as Alternate Chief Executive of the Bank. Ms. Yip has held management positions in local and foreign banks, gaining expertise in retail banking. She obtained a Bachelor of Social Sciences Degree from The University of Hong Kong.

Rockson HSU

Executive Vice President, Chief Strategy Officer and Chief Risk Officer

Mr. Hsu joined the Bank in March 2023 as Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer. In addition to his role as Chief Strategy Officer, he was appointed as Chief Risk Officer in February 2024 and oversees the Bank's Group Risk Management. Mr. Hsu has over 30 years of banking experience, and possesses solid frontline and control experience from local and foreign banks including Citibank, Barclays Bank, Chong Hing Bank, Deutsche Bank and Hang Seng Bank. Prior to joining the Bank, he was CEO of ZA Bank. Mr. Hsu graduated from New York University with B.S. Finance & International Business.

Liza LEUNG Wan Sheung

Executive Vice President and Head of Operations Group

Ms. Leung joined the Bank in September 1980 and currently oversees the Bank's Operations. Before that, she worked in various departments of the Bank including Retail Banking, Training and Operations. Ms. Leung obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree and a Master of Business Administration Degree from DePaul University, U.S.A.

Vivian YOUNG Lai Hau Sau

Executive Vice President and Head of Human Resources Management Group

Mrs. Young joined the Bank in 2005. Before that, she was the Regional Head of Human Resources Greater China of Deutsche Bank AG. Mrs. Young obtained a Master of Business Administration Degree from the University of Wales, U.K.

鍾國強

行政總裁兼董事總經理

（資料詳情見第5頁）

王浩人

執行副總裁兼財務長

王先生於二零零九年四月加盟本行，現監管本行之財務管理、法務及企業傳訊等範疇，並擔任本行替任行政總裁與本行全資附屬公司富邦財務（香港）之行政總裁。王先生在銀行界及商業界已累積了逾三十年的專業經驗。在加入本行前，王先生曾於多家主要國際性銀行及台資機構擔任業務與財務相關要職，其中包括美商大通銀行、法國國家巴黎銀行、台灣積體電路製造（股）公司、台灣大哥大（股）公司及致伸科技公司。王先生擁有美國羅格斯大學企管碩士及國立臺灣大學財務金融學士學位。

葉嘉敏

執行副總裁兼零售銀行部主管

葉女士在二零零零年一月加盟本行，現掌管本行的零售銀行業務，包括通路及財富管理、消費金融及證券投資服務，並擔任本行替任行政總裁。葉女士曾任多間本地及外資銀行管理要員，在零售銀行服務方面擁有豐富的經驗。葉女士持有香港大學社會科學學士學位。

許洛聖

執行副總裁兼首席策略官及風險總監

許先生於二零二三年三月加盟本行出任執行副總裁兼首席策略官。於二零二四年二月獲委派兼任風險總監，掌管本行風險管理及合規監控等部門。許先生具三十多年豐富銀行經驗，並先後在多家外資及本地銀行擔任管理要職。加入本行前，許先生為眾安銀行行政總裁。許先生持有紐約大學財務及國際商業學位。

梁運嫦

執行副總裁兼營運部主管

梁女士於一九八零年九月加盟本行，現專責管理本行營運部。梁女士曾先後於本行零售銀行部、培訓部及營運部工作。梁女士持有美國DePaul University文學士學位及工商管理碩士學位。

楊黎孝修

執行副總裁兼人力資源管理部主管

楊太於二零零五年加盟本行，現主管人力資源管理。加入本行前，楊太曾任職德意志銀行大中華區人力資源部主管。楊太持有英國威爾斯大學工商管理碩士學位。

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT
主席匯報

Following the ending of the pandemic in 2023, the global economy continued to recover. Hong Kong's economy grew by 3.2% over the year, driven mainly by inbound tourism and private consumption. Visitors numbers rose to 34 million in 2023 – about 60% of the 2019 pre-COVID level – while retail sales rose by 16% after falling 0.9% in 2022. Total exports dropped by nearly 8% in 2023 when compared with 2022, as external demand remained weak in the face of uncertainties over rising interest rates and global geopolitical tensions.

全球經濟於2023年疫情結束後繼續復甦。受入境旅遊和個人消費帶動，香港經濟全年增長3.2%。2023年訪港旅客人數上升至3,400萬人次，約為2019年新冠疫情前的60%，零售業銷貨額則繼2022年下跌0.9%後上升16%。面對升息的不確定性以及全球地緣政治局勢緊張，外部需求依然疲軟，2023年出口總額較2022年下跌近8%。

In spite of the challenging market environment, Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("the Bank") delivered a strong financial performance, achieving a net profit of HK$784 million for the year ended 31 December 2023. We remain committed to promoting digital transformation and financial inclusion, and have made strides forward in fintech development in line with our digitalization roadmap. Having launched our revamped Mobile Banking App Fubon+ and our new FB Invest+ Securities Trading Mobile App in late 2022, we introduced mobile account opening for corporate customers in 2023. In December, we launched the FPS x PromptPay QR payment service via Fubon+, providing customers with a more convenient and efficient retail payment service when they travel to Thailand. Meanwhile, the opening of our new Central Main Branch-cum-Wealth Management Centre underscored our commitment to continuously enhancing the customer experience and strengthening our wealth management services.

儘管市場環境充滿挑戰，富邦銀行(香港)有限公司(「本行」)仍錄得強勁的財務表現，截至2023年12月31日止的全年淨溢利為7.84億港元。我們一直致力推動數碼轉型和普及金融，並按本行的數碼化路線圖，在金融科技發展方面取得良好進展。我們於2022年底推出升級版Fubon+手機銀行應用程式及全新富邦投資+證券交易手機應用程式後，更於2023年為企業客戶推出手機開戶服務。2023年12月，我們透過Fubon+推出轉數快x PromptPay二維碼支付服務，讓客戶於泰國旅遊時可體驗更便捷高效的零售支付服務。此外，全新中環總行暨財富管理中心開幕，彰顯我們持續提升客戶體驗及強化財富管理服務的承諾。

In recognition of our customer-first innovation, we garnered the "Banking & Finance Awards 2023-24 – Excellence Award for Commercial Finance Solutions" from Sky Post; the "Best SME's Partner Award" from The Hong Kong General Chamber of Small and Medium Business; and the "Tiptop Service Award" for both "Persistently Outstanding Service Company" and "Persistently Outstanding Service Outlet" from Tiptop Consultants Ltd.

為表彰我們以客戶為先的創新精神，我們榮獲由《晴報》頒發之「Banking & Finance Awards 2023–24 — 傑出商業金融方案大獎」、香港中小型企業總商會頒發的「中小企業最佳拍檔獎」，以及天高管理發展有限公司頒發的「天高服務獎 — 持續超卓表現機構及持續超卓表現分店」。

Climate change has become the most critical investment and risk management topic for investors, regulators and the financial sector across the globe. Aligned with the sustainability vision of Fubon Financial Holdings, we developed our first climate strategy and holistic roadmap to strengthen our leadership and to support Hong Kong's development as a leading sustainable finance hub. We also released our first Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report in 2023, showcasing our robust management framework and comprehensive approach to climate risk management, with high transparency on climate data. We will further develop our capabilities and provide sustainable finance solutions to support our customers to deliver their energy transition initiatives.

氣候變化已成為全球投資者、監管機構及金融業最關注的投資及風險管理議題。秉持富邦金控的永續發展願景，我們已制定首個氣候策略和整體路線圖，以加強我們的領導能力及支持香港成為領先的可持續金融樞紐。我們於2023年發布首份《氣候相關財務披露工作小組報告》，以高透明度之氣候數據展示我們穩健的管理框架和全面的氣候風險管理方法。我們將進一步提升本行的能力及提供可持續金融方案，協助客戶實踐其能源轉型項目。

Our commitment to sustainability was recognized by a range of local industry associations. We took part in the "ESG Pledge" Scheme organized by The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, and the "BEC Net-zero Carbon Charter" launched by the Business Environment Council, underlining our determination to promote corporate sustainability transformation and support Hong Kong's long-term decarbonization journey. The Bank was also honored with the "Outstanding Award for Green and Sustainable Bond Facilitator (Infrastructure Financing and Securitisation) – Visionary Sustainability Bond Framework" at the "Hong Kong Green and Sustainable Finance Awards 2023", which was organized by Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency. We will continue to support our customers on their sustainability journeys by enhancing our approach to client engagement and exploring more opportunities to collaborate with strategic partners.

我們對可持續發展的承諾得到多間本地行業協會的認可。我們參加了由香港中華廠商聯合會主辦的「ESG約章」及由商界環保協會推出的「BEC零碳約章」，彰顯我們推動企業可持續發展轉型以及為香港的長遠脱碳歷程作出貢獻的決心。此外，本行於香港品質保證局舉辦的「香港綠色和可持續金融大獎2023」中榮獲「傑出綠色和可持續債券服務機構（基建融資及證券化產品）— 卓越遠見可持續發展債券框架」。我們將深化與客戶的關係，並探索更多與策略夥伴的合作機遇，以繼續支援客戶的可持續發展。

As always, our people are the engine driving the Bank forward. In line with our sustainability vision, ESG-related training remains a core focus of our talent development programmes. We continue to give our colleagues rewarding career progression opportunities to maximize and unleash their potential, and we were proud that this deep commitment won industry recognition. The Bank was named "Manpower Developer" by the Employees Retraining Board ("ERB") under the "ERB Manpower Developer Award Scheme", and we received the "HKIB Talent Development Award (Category I)" from The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers.

員工一直是推動本行前進的動能。配合我們的可持續發展願景，ESG相關培訓仍是我們人才發展項目的重中之重。我們將繼續為員工提供事業發展機會，讓他們發揮及釋放潛能。我們在人才發展方面的努力獲得業界認同。本行獲僱員再培訓局頒發「ERB人才企業嘉許計劃 — 人才企業」及香港銀行學會頒發「HKIB人才發展獎（第一組別）」。

The lingering geopolitical tensions may continue to disrupt global economic recovery, and inhibit Hong Kong's export performance and investment sentiment this year. At the same time, the predicted end of the rising interest rate cycle in the United States, combined with stimulating economic policies from Mainland China, will gradually boost domestic and global business confidence. Against this challenging backdrop, we will continue to adopt our growth-yet-prudent strategy in pursuit of sustainable business growth, with effective risk management remaining a key focus. As digitalization continues to move forward at pace, we have accelerated our efforts to elevate customer protection, as well as operational and cyber resilience.

As we mark the 20th anniversary of the Bank joining the Fubon Group, we find ourselves looking back at two decades of change and turmoil in the global economy. We are proud to have grown stronger and delivered a solid performance during those volatile times. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our management team and staff for their invaluable contributions, and extend my thanks to our customers for their continued support. Their trust and loyalty are vital to our success. We will continue to bring expertise, innovation and positive energy to everything we do, in order to remain our customers' preferred banking partner. We will also continue to work closely with our customers, colleagues and business partners to turn our shared vision of a sustainable future into reality.

持續的地緣政治緊張局勢或會繼續擾亂全球經濟的復甦，並影響香港今年的出口表現和投資情緒。同時，美國加息週期料將結束，加上中國內地實施刺激經濟的政策，將逐步改善本地及全球的營商氣氛。在充滿挑戰的環境下，我們將繼續採取穩中求進的策略，追求可持續的業務增長，有效的風險管理仍然是我們關注的重點。隨着數碼化步伐不斷加快，我們將加強客戶保護、營運和網絡防衛的力度。

在本行加入富邦集團20周年之際，回顧過去20年來全球經濟的變遷和動盪，我們為在此期間茁壯成長且錄得穩健表現而深感自豪。本人謹此衷心感謝管理團隊及全體員工作出的寶貴貢獻，並感謝客戶對我們一如既往的支持。他們的信任和忠誠對我們的成功至關重要。我們將繼續把專業知識、創新和正向力量融入我們所做的每一件事，繼續成為客戶首選的銀行夥伴。我們亦將繼續與客戶、員工及業務夥伴緊密合作，實現我們對可持續未來的共同願景。

Daniel M. Tsai
Chairman
April 2024

蔡明忠
主席
2024年4月

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT
行政總裁報告

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

In the face of a complex and challenging operating environment, Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") registered a net profit of HK$784 million for the year ended 31 December 2023. This represents a year-on-year increase of 44% as compared with 2022, mainly due to a 25% rise in operating income, which was partially offset by a 23% increase in impairment losses. Return on average equity and return on average assets were 5.02% and 0.58%, respectively, compared with 3.62% and 0.44% last year.

Our net interest income increased by 32% to HK$2,115 million, underpinned by the improved net interest margin and an expansion of interest-earning assets. Market interest rates remained high throughout 2023, leading to an increase in the asset yield upon repricing. The improvement in overall asset yield outweighed the increase in deposit costs, resulting in the widening of the net interest margin by 30 basis points to 1.71%. Average interest-earning assets grew by 9%, driven by the increases in debt securities investment portfolios and advances to banks, while average customer deposits grew by 13% year-on-year.

Non-interest income dropped by 4% to HK$355 million. Owing to weak market sentiment in 2023, securities brokerage and investment services income, and credit related services income decreased by 28% and 27%, respectively. At the same time, insurance services income and credit card services income both recorded an encouraging growth of 24%. Non-interest income-to-total operating income ratio was 14.4%.

Operating expenses amounted to HK$1,175 million, an increase of 12% year-on-year. This growth was mainly due to higher staff costs and professional consultancy costs for risk management and regulatory needs. We continued to implement effective cost control measures, while investing in talent acquisition and people development to support our long-term business growth. The cost-to-income ratio declined to 47.6%, compared with 52.9% in 2022.

財務概況

面對複雜艱難的營運環境，富邦銀行(香港)有限公司(「本行」)及其附屬公司(「本集團」)截至2023年12月31日止的全年淨溢利為7.84億港元，較2022年同比增長44%。淨溢利增長，主要是由於營運收入上升25%，惟部分增長被減值虧損上升23%所抵銷。平均股本回報率及平均資產回報率分別為5.02%及0.58%，而去年則為3.62%及0.44%。

受淨息差改善及生息資產增長帶動，淨利息收入增加32%至21.15億港元。市場利率於2023年維持高位，令資產收益率於重新定價後上升。整體資產收益率的改善抵銷了存款成本的增加，淨息差因而擴大30個基點至1.71%。債務證券投資組合和銀行同業貸款增長，令平均生息資產上升9%，而平均客戶存款同比上升13%。

非利息收入下跌4%至3.55億港元。由於2023年市場氣氛疲弱，證券經紀和投資服務收入及信貸業務收入分別減少28%及27%。另一方面，保險業務收入及信用卡業務收入皆錄得24%的升幅，成績令人鼓舞。非利息收入對總營運收入比率為14.4%。

營運支出為11.75億港元，同比增長12%。營運支出增加，主要是由於僱員成本上升以及為應對風險管理和監管要求而衍生的專業諮詢服務費用。我們在貫徹執行有效的成本控制措施的同時，在吸納人才和人才發展上亦作出投資，以支持長期業務增長。成本對收入比率從2022年的52.9%下降至2023年的47.6%。

Total impairment losses increased by 23% to HK$368 million. Stage 3 impairment losses for loans (net of bad debt recovery) and for other assets were HK$427 million and HK$16 million, respectively. We recorded a write back of stages 1 and 2 impairment losses of HK$57 million for loans and HK$18 million for other financial instruments. The impaired loan ratio, including that of trade bills and advances to banks, was 0.53% and the coverage ratio was 84.3% as at 31 December 2023.

減值虧損總額上升23%至3.68億港元。第三階段的貸款減值虧損(扣除壞賬收回後)及其他資產減值虧損分別為4.27億港元及1,600萬港元。我們第一及第二階段的貸款減值虧損之回撥及其他金融工具減值虧損之回撥分別為5,700萬港元及1,800萬港元。於2023年12月31日,計及商業票據和銀行同業貸款的減值貸款比率為0.53%,減值貸款覆蓋率則為84.3%。

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's total assets amounted to HK$141.0 billion, an increase of HK$11.4 billion or 9% compared with last year. Debt securities investment portfolios grew by 12% to HK$49.0 billion as we increased our investments in high-quality public sector entities and government-related bonds. Advances to banks tripled to HK$3.3 billion. Customer deposits grew by 11% to HK$109.1 billion. Taking into account the trade bills and advances to banks, the loan-to-deposit ratio decreased from 67.9% at 31 December 2022 to 62.9% at 31 December 2023.

於2023年12月31日,本集團的總資產為1,410億港元,較2022年增加114億港元或9%。隨着我們增加對優質公營單位和政府相關債券的投資,債務證券投資組合增長12%至490億港元。銀行同業貸款增長三倍至33億港元。客戶存款上升11%至1,091億港元。計及商業票據及銀行同業貸款,貸款對存款比率由2022年12月31日的67.9%下降至2023年12月31日的62.9%。

Our capital and liquidity position stayed strong and healthy. As at 31 December 2023, our Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio and Tier 1 Capital Ratio were both 16.28%, and our Total Capital Ratio was 17.89% – well above the statutory requirements. The Average Liquidity Maintenance Ratio stood at a comfortable level of 86.88%. In view of our improving funding profile and financial performance, S&P Global Ratings affirmed the Bank's BBB+ long-term and A-2 short-term issuer credit ratings, and revised the Bank's rating outlook to "positive" from "stable" on 29 November 2023.

我們的資本和流動資金狀況仍然雄厚穩健。於2023年12月31日,我們的普通股權一級資本比率和一級資本比率皆為16.28%,總資本比率為17.89%,遠高於相關之法定要求。平均流動性維持比率處於86.88%的穩健水平。鑑於本行資金狀況及財務表現持續改善,標普全球評級確認本行BBB+長期及A-2短期信貸評級,並於2023年11月29日將本行的展望從「穩定」調升為「正向」。

BUSINESS REVIEW

In what was once again a challenging year, we rode the waves of change in a turbulent operating environment. Our solid financial performance is a testament to our growth-yet-prudent strategy, driven by our commitment to digital innovation and an inclusive customer experience. Demonstrating our business agility, we made the most out of opportunities arising from the welcome upturn in tourism, private consumption and economic activity.

業務回顧

今年又是充滿挑戰的一年,但我們在動盪的營運環境下仍能乘風破浪。我們致力推動數碼創新及包容性的客戶體驗,本行穩健的財務表現亦印證了我們穩中求進的策略卓有成效。我們充分把握旅遊業、私人消費及經濟活動復甦所帶來的機遇,展現了本行業務的靈活性。

We strengthened our suite of consumer loan offerings across all customer demographics. For high net worth customers, we launched the Fubon Visa Infinite Card, giving them access to a wide range of exclusive privileges. And early this year we rewarded our credit card customers with a new overseas spending promotion programme, bringing them an array of fabulous travel benefits. In the meantime, we continued to support the growth and development of small-and-medium enterprise merchants, and saw Merchant Receivables Financing grow by 40%.

我們提升了對所有客戶群的消費金融服務，為高淨值客戶推出富邦Visa Infinite卡，讓他們享受多種尊屬禮遇。此外，我們於今年年初為信用卡客戶提供全新海外簽賬推廣計劃，為他們帶來多項精彩的旅遊優惠。同時，我們繼續支持中小企商戶拓展業務，本行「先享錢」信用卡商戶貸款錄得40%的增幅。

Digitalization is the engine of our business, and the Fubon+ Mobile Banking ("Fubon+") enjoyed significant transaction growth of 83% in 2023. In December 2023, we launched FPS x PromptPay QR payment service via Fubon+, enabling customers to make fast, secure QR payments when they travel to Thailand. Also, we launched mobile corporate account opening through the Fubon GO App, an enriched digital experience for corporate customers.

數碼化是我們業務的增長引擎。2023年，Fubon+手機銀行（「Fubon+」）的交易量大幅增長83%。2023年12月，我們透過Fubon+推出了轉數快x PromptPay二維碼支付服務，讓客戶於泰國旅行時能夠進行快捷、安全的二維碼支付。此外，我們亦透過Fubon GO手機應用程式為企業客戶提供手機開戶服務，提升了他們的數碼體驗。

Sustainability is the burning issue of our times; the keystone of our collective efforts to ensuring a healthy planet. We are embedding net-zero focused sustainability into our DNA: across the Bank's core values, management decision-making, business operations and investment strategies.

可持續發展是現今的熱門議題，也是我們共同努力確保地球健康的基石。我們以淨零排放為可持續發展目標並融入我們的基因：貫徹本行的核心價值、管理決策、業務運營及投資策略。

In October 2023, we executed our first green repo transaction, a milestone on our journey to becoming a leader in sustainability. Five months before that, the Bank acted as the Co-Manager of The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited's first issuance of sustainable infrastructure asset-backed securities. This groundbreaking initiative spans 35 projects and infrastructure loans across 12 countries, showcasing our expertise in structuring complex financial transactions while contributing to the development of Hong Kong's infrastructure financing hub.

本行於2023年10月完成首筆綠色回購交易，標誌着本行致力成為具領先地位的可持續發展機構的里程碑。在此之前五個月，本行擔任香港按揭證券有限公司發行的首批可持續基建貸款抵押證券的副承銷商。這項創新的計劃橫跨12個國家的35個項目及基建貸款，彰顯了本行在執行複雜金融交易方面的專業知識，同時也為香港基建融資中心的發展作出貢獻。

During the year, we issued our first Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report, detailing our climate mitigation actions and targets. Having drawn up our first climate strategy and holistic roadmap, we are developing the first phase of our net-zero transition plan for high carbon emission sectors, supporting customers to accelerate their transition to the low carbon economy.

年內，我們發布了首份《氣候相關財務披露工作小組報告》，披露我們的氣候緩解行動與目標。於制定首個氣候策略與整體路線圖後，我們正為高碳排放行業制定第一階段淨零轉型計劃，以協助客戶加速低碳轉型。

Our focus for the coming year is establishing ESG Banking in order to offer sustainable financing solutions to our corporate clients. This is a key strategic initiative that reflects a growing recognition of the importance of environmental, social and governance factors in the global business landscape. Overall, we made great strides forward in sustainable investment in 2023, with our green bond investment amount exceeding target by 13%.

我們明年的工作重點是建立ESG銀行業務，以為企業客戶提供可持續的融資方案。這項重要的策略舉措亦反映了環境、社會及管治因素在全球營商環境中的重要性。整體而言，我們於2023年在可持續投資方面取得了重大進展，本行的綠色債券投資額超出目標13%。

Following the establishment of our Offshore Banking Centre in March 2023, we opened our new Central Main Branch-cum-Wealth Management Centre in December 2023, demonstrating our drive to capture customers' growing demand in wealth preservation and succession planning. We plan to open a new Wealth Management Centre in Tsim Sha Tsui in the first half of 2024, and will continue to review our physical network to ensure it enhances the banking experience for customers and measures up to their latest requirements.

繼2023年3月開設境外理財中心後，本行的全新中環總行暨財富管理中心於2023年12月開幕，彰顯我們抓緊客戶對保障和傳承財富日益增長的需求。我們計劃於2024年上半年在尖沙咀開設新的財富管理中心，並將持續檢視我們的分行網絡，以提升銀行體驗，滿足客戶不斷變化的需要。

Meanwhile, we continued to foster closer collaboration with other affiliated companies of Fubon Financial Holdings to explore mutually beneficial business opportunities.

與此同時，我們繼續與富邦金控旗下的其他公司加強合作，發掘互惠互利的商機。

THINKING BEYOND, GOING FURTHER

想像無邊，走得更遠

Looking ahead, our core priority remains steadfast: the delivery of innovative, customer-centric services, underpinned by our growth-yet-prudent strategy. We will continue to expand and enhance our range of financial solutions by strengthening our delivery channels and capabilities, and by giving our colleagues the skills they need to help us stay ahead of an ever-changing market environment.

展望未來，我們的核心要務依然不變：採取穩中求進的策略，為客戶提供創新、以客為本的服務。我們將強化本行的服務渠道和交付能力，並提高員工的技能，以便我們在瞬息萬變的市場環境中保持領先地位，繼續拓展及提升我們的金融服務。

Consumer Finance business will be one of our key focus areas for 2024, and will see us prioritizing the youth segment, launching new products and services as the year progresses. Moreover, we will be repositioning Fubon Credit (Hong Kong)'s full suite of personal loan products and services under a new brand, BONI, with target launch in the first half of 2024.

消費金融業務將是本行2024年重點關注的領域之一，我們將優先針對年輕客戶群，推出新的產品和服務。此外，我們將以新品牌BONI重新定位富邦財務（香港）的個人貸款產品和服務，並計劃於2024年上半年推出。

This year marks the Bank's 20th anniversary of our joining the Fubon Group. Leveraging the strengths of Fubon Financial Holdings, we have built a solid platform for sustainable growth. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to our colleagues for their dedication and hard work, and to our customers for their loyalty.

We will continue to make investments to enhance the customer experience, improve our operational efficiency and strengthen our operational resilience to build a sustainable franchise. And in our pursuit of supporting the global transition to a low carbon economy, we will champion sustainable business opportunities across Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area, and work with our customers towards a greener future. Through the seamless integration of our physical and virtual channels, our drive for innovation and deep commitment to sustainability, we will stay at the forefront of fast-moving markets and remain the preferred choice of banking services for our customers.

今年是本行加入富邦集團的20周年。憑藉富邦金控的雄厚實力，我們建立了一個可持續發展的堅實平台。本人衷心感謝全體員工的貢獻和努力，亦感謝客戶對本行一直以來的支持。

我們將繼續作出投資以優化客戶體驗、提升營運效率及運作穩健性，建立可持續業務。在全球低碳轉型的過程中，我們將在香港及大灣區開拓可持續發展的商機，與客戶攜手共創更綠色的未來。透過實體與虛擬服務的無縫結合、不斷創新及對可持續發展的堅定承諾，我們將在迅速發展的市場環境中保持優勢，繼續成為客戶的首選銀行。

Simon Chung
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
April 2024

鍾國強
行政總裁兼董事總經理
2024年4月

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
企業社會責任

At Fubon Bank, we are deeply committed to making a positive impact on the people we work with, the places we operate in, and the planet that is home to us all. In line with the ambitious sustainability vision of our parent company, Fubon Financial Holdings, we aim to become one of Hong Kong's leading sustainable banks. With this in mind, we have developed a pioneering Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") strategy and mechanism built on four pillars: Empowerment, Digitalization, Decarbonization and Connection.

富邦銀行一直致力為我們的合作夥伴、我們的營運所在地以及賴以生存的地球帶來正面的影響。秉承母公司富邦金控的可持續發展願景，我們旨在成為香港具領先地位的可持續發展銀行之一。有鑑於此，我們以激勵、數位、低碳和影響四大支柱為基礎，制定本行的環境、社會及管治(「ESG」)策略和機制。

EMPOWERMENT

激勵

Our people are our greatest asset. Their hard work, inspiration and loyalty underpin the Bank's success. To support their health and wellbeing, we strive to foster a workplace that is positive, inclusive and family-friendly, while giving everyone the opportunity to be the best they can be.

員工是我們最寶貴的資產。員工的努力、創意及忠誠是本行成功的支柱。為保障員工的健康和福祉，我們致力營造一個正向、共融及家庭友善的工作環境，讓每個人都有機會成就自我。

Advancing ESG capacity lies at the heart of our talent development strategy. In 2023, we launched the Fubon ESG Talent+ Programme, a holistic capacity building and upskilling programme with a focus on green and sustainable finance. Through a series of targeted training activities, personal engagement and attractive incentives, we are unlocking the potential of our people. During the year, our senior management team completed the ESG Executive Leadership Programme on net-zero strategy development and implementation, and found it a powerfully positive learning experience.

提升ESG方面的能力是我們人才發展策略的核心。2023年，我們推出以綠色和可持續金融為重點的綜合技能發展及提升計劃 — 富邦ESG人才+計劃。透過一系列具針對性的培訓活動、個人參與及具吸引力的獎勵，讓員工得以發揮所長。年內，本行高級管理層亦完成了有關制定及實行淨零策略的「ESG高級管理培訓課程」，並取得豐碩成果。

In recognition of the vital role our people play in our success, we launched the CEO Award, which encourages employees to contribute innovative proposals for enhancing various areas of the business. In collaboration with the Asia Pacific Institute of Business – the Business School of The Chinese University of Hong Kong – we ran a Mini-MBA Programme for selected colleagues from March to November 2023.

為表彰員工對我們的成功所發揮的關鍵作用，我們推出了「CEO Award」，鼓勵員工為優化不同業務範疇提出創新建議。2023年3月至11月，我們與香港中文大學商學院亞太工商研究所合作，為個別員工開設Mini-MBA課程。

All these initiatives earned the Bank recognition in human resources excellence. For the 12th consecutive year, we were named "Manpower Developer" by the Employees Retraining Board, and also received the "HKIB Talent Development Award (Category I)" from The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers.

以上舉措讓本行在人力資源方面獲得認可。我們連續第12年獲僱員再培訓局嘉許為「人才企業」，並獲香港銀行學會頒發「HKIB人才發展獎(第一組別)」。

The beneficial measures we have been implementing to support our employees' wellbeing included work-from-home, flexible hours and additional time-off each month. This year, we enhanced our employee benefits by introducing childbirth subsidy for each new born baby and establishing education award to honour employee's children with excellent academic performance. Meanwhile, our Staff Recreation Committee regularly organizes a wide range of recreational and sports activities that boost happiness and a positive mindset among our employees.

為保障員工福祉，我們推行在家工作、彈性上班時間及每月額外休假安排。今年，我們更提升了員工福利，包括為每位新生嬰兒提供生育補助，並設立獎學金表彰學業成績優異的員工子女。同時，我們的員工康樂委員會定期舉辦各種康體活動，以提高員工的幸福感和正向心態。

We will continually enhance employee benefits to nurture our colleagues' wellbeing and accommodate their different life stage needs, enabling them to enjoy a healthy work-life balance and meet their family commitment. Of course, employee happiness pays dividends in productivity, retention and morale. It's a win-win situation: our people are empowered to perform at their best, which in turn allows the Bank to build sustainable success.

我們將持續提升員工福利，以促進員工的身心健康和顧及他們在人生不同階段的需要，讓員工享受工作與生活平衡，履行對家庭的承諾，而員工的幸福感亦會提高生產力、留任率和士氣。當我們激勵員工發揮最佳水平的同時，亦為本行創造可持續的成功，締造雙贏局面。

DIGITALIZATION

數位

We continue to build on our reputation for advanced technology, continually introducing digital tools to meet our customers' ever-changing needs. During the year, we rolled out various initiatives for our retail and corporate customers, bringing them more powerful and convenient digital banking services and experiences. Capitalizing on our digital capabilities, we are committed to enabling greater financial inclusion in the community by enhancing financial accessibility and literacy.

憑藉本行在先進技術方面的信譽，我們持續推出數位工具以滿足客戶不斷變化的需要。年內，我們為零售及企業客戶推出多項服務，為他們帶來更具效益及便捷的數碼銀行服務和體驗。我們充分利用本行的數位化能力，提高金融服務可及性和知識，於社區積極推廣普及金融。

One highly visible initiative was the installation of an outdoor LED video wall at our headquarters in Central. This bold new promotional channel enables us to enhance our brand image and promote new products and services. As part of our commitment to supporting the communities where we do business, we plan to offer this platform to Non-governmental Organizations ("NGOs") to highlight their community work. With the aim of deepening our client relationships, we gifted our customers and business partners complimentary advertising space during Chinese New Year this year.

我們於中環總部安裝了戶外LED電視牆。這個新的宣傳渠道不但讓我們提升品牌形象，亦能推廣新產品和服務。我們計劃對非政府機構開放這個平台，以彰顯我們支援營運所在地的承諾。為深化客戶關係，我們已於今年春節期間向客戶和業務夥伴免費提供這個戶外LED電視牆的廣告位。

DECARBONIZATION

Decarbonization is crucial, both to the success of our business and the future of our planet. In 2023, we formulated our first climate strategy and developed a holistic roadmap for the Bank. We aim to strengthen our leadership to support the Bank to be Hong Kong's leading sustainable financial institution across three key areas of focus: climate resilience, green economy and net-zero transition. To build climate resilience, we will develop robust capacity building and infrastructure tools; to accelerate the green economy, we will capture more green finance opportunities to create shared value with customers; and to support Fubon Group's journey to net-zero by 2050, we will put in place science-based carbon reduction targets.

One of our key objectives is to prioritize sustainable finance solutions for our corporate customers. The Bank has already set ambitious green lending and investment financing targets for 2030, with the aim of making sustainable finance our core business segment. Significantly, our green financing achievements increased by 20% in 2023 over the same period last year. We were proud to execute our first green repo transaction, and acted as the Co-Manager in The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited's maiden issuance of sustainable infrastructure asset-backed securities. These were two great strides forward, both in terms of our own decarbonization pathway to net-zero, and supporting Hong Kong to be a leading sustainable finance hub.

As part of our promotion of a low carbon business model, we have placed sustainability front and centre in our branch renovation projects. Our Central Main Branch-cum-Wealth Management Centre and Taikoo Shing Branch are furnished with natural green walls, equipped with paperless operation system, and feature energy-saving lighting. As well as reducing carbon emissions, this will improve operational efficiency, and create a green environment for the enjoyment of our customers and colleagues alike.

We continued to support a diverse array of green initiatives with our employees in 2023. These included Earth Hour organized by the World Wildlife Fund, Green Low Carbon Day organized by The Community Chest of Hong Kong ("The Community Chest"), the Lai See Reuse and Recycle Programme organized by Greeners Action, and the Green Power Hike organized by Green Power Limited, to name just a few.

低碳

低碳對我們業務的成功和地球的未來至關重要。2023年，我們已制定首個氣候策略及整體路線圖，旨在加強我們在氣候韌性、綠色經濟及淨零轉型三大重點領域的領導能力，令本行成為香港具領先地位的可持續發展金融機構。為建立氣候韌性，我們將增強人才培訓和基礎設施；為加速綠色經濟發展，我們將把握更多綠色金融機遇，與客戶創造共同價值觀；為支持富邦集團於2050年實現淨零轉型，我們將設定以科學為基礎之低碳目標。

我們其中一個重要目標是為我們的企業客戶優先提供可持續金融方案。本行已制定2030年綠色貸款及投資目標，旨在把可持續金融成為我們的核心業務。2023年，我們的綠色融資項目較去年同期增長20%。我們為能夠完成首宗綠色回購交易及擔任香港按揭證券有限公司發行的首批可持續基建貸款抵押證券的副承銷商而深感自豪。此等成果彰顯我們在實現淨零的低碳之路及支持香港成為領先的可持續金融樞紐方面取得了重大進展。

我們致力推動低碳商業模式，於分行的翻新工程中投入可持續發展的元素。我們的中環總行暨財富管理中心及太古城分行均採用天然植物牆裝飾，並配備無紙化運作系統和節能照明系統。除減少碳排放外，此舉亦能提高營運效率，並為客戶和員工營造愉悅的綠色環境。

2023年，我們繼續與員工一起支持各項綠色活動，其中包括世界自然基金會的「地球一小時」、香港公益金的「綠色低碳日」、綠領行動的「利是封回收重用大行動」，以及綠色力量有限公司的「綠色力量環島行」等。

2024 will see us developing the first phase of our net-zero transition roadmap. This will include the vital task of formulating a long-term, science-based decarbonization target and green transition framework, to support our customers' transition to a low carbon economy, and create a positive impact on our communities and our world.

2024年，我們將發展第一階段的淨零轉型路線圖，包括制定長期以科學為基礎的低碳目標及綠色轉型框架，以支持我們的客戶過渡到低碳型經濟，並對我們的社區和世界產生正面影響。

CONNECTION

影響

We always champion our employees to engage with the community and make a positive impact on society by channelling their knowledge and passion into volunteering. Our support of the underprivileged spans many community activities, including donations, sponsorships, partnerships and volunteer work with NGOs and charitable organizations such as Po Leung Kuk, The Community Chest, Windshield Charitable Foundation, and Foodlink Foundation Limited.

我們一直倡導員工參與社區活動，把知識和熱情帶進義務工作，從而對社會產生正面影響。我們對弱勢社群的支持涵蓋不同的社區活動，包括捐贈、贊助及與非政府機構和慈善團體合作開展義務工作，例如保良局、香港公益金、宏施慈善基金及膳心連等。

One of many standout examples was our support of the Strive and Rise Programme, which aims to build a caring, inclusive society and enhance upward mobility by fostering the development of underprivileged junior secondary school students. Meanwhile, our support of art and cultural development through various charitable initiatives included sponsoring the "Classics of the classical" Charity Fundraising Concert, which was co-organized by Inheritage Artistic Cultural Education Development and Inheritage Philharmonic.

其中一個我們支持的項目 — 共創明Teen計劃，旨在建立一個關愛和共融的社會，鼓勵來自弱勢群體的初中學生為自己未來定下目標、力爭上游。同時，我們透過多項慈善活動推動藝術和文化發展，包括贊助由傳承藝術文化教育發展與傳承愛樂合辦的《經典 • 古典》慈善籌款音樂會。

In recognition of our unwavering contribution to a more inclusive society, we were awarded the 15 Years Plus Caring Company Logo under The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Caring Company Scheme, and the Corporate and Employee Contribution Programme – Bronze Award from The Community Chest.

為表揚本行在建立共融社會所作出的貢獻，我們獲頒香港社會服務聯會「商界展關懷」計劃的15年Plus「商界展關懷」標誌，並獲香港公益金頒發「商業及僱員募捐計劃」銅獎。

To ensure we continue to meet our customers' needs and exceed their expectations, we have proactively been seeking customer feedback via surveys, suggestion forms and hotlines. This will give us a 360° understanding of how they experience our products and services, enabling us to continuously improve across the entire customer journey in our mission to put customers first.

為滿足客戶的需求甚至超越他們的期望，我們積極地透過客戶意見調查、意見書及熱線收集客戶的反饋，讓我們全方位了解客戶對我們產品和服務的體驗，以持續優化整個客戶旅程，實現我們以客為先的使命。

In 2024, we will continue to bring our unflagging energy to our ESG activities, as we forge ahead on our sustainability journey and create value for our customers, business partners, employees, stakeholders and the communities we serve.

2024年，我們將繼續在可持續發展的道路上砥礪前行，為客戶、業務夥伴、員工、持份者及我們所服務的社區創造價值，並為ESG的相關活動注入源源不斷的活力。

BANK NETWORK
銀行網絡

Head Office 總辦事處

Fubon Bank Building, 38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
香港中環德輔道中38號富邦銀行大廈
Tel 電話 : (852) 2842 6222
Fax 傳真 : (852) 2810 1483
Website 網址 : www.fubonbank.com.hk

Branches 分行

Hong Kong 香港

Central Main Branch 中環總行
Fubon Bank Building
38 Des Voeux Road Central
德輔道中38號富邦銀行大廈

Causeway Bay 銅鑼灣
G/F, Shing Wah Mansion
455–457 Hennessy Road
軒尼詩道455–457號勝華樓地下

North Point 北角
Shop 2, G/F, Tsing Wan Building
334–336 King's Road
英皇道334–336號青雲大廈地下2號舖

Queen's Road East 皇后大道東 iBranch
Shop 2, G/F, Wu Chung House
213 Queen's Road East
皇后大道東213號胡忠大廈地下2號舖

Taikoo Shing 太古城
Shop 061 and 062, G/F, Cityplaza
18 Taikoo Shing Road
太古城道18號太古城中心地下061及062號舖

Western District 西環 iBranch
Shop 1, LG/F, 44A–46 Belcher's Street
Lexington Hill, Kennedy Town
堅尼地城卑路乍街44A–46號低層地下1號舖

Kowloon 九龍

Hung Hom 紅磡
Shop A3, G/F, 13 Tak Man Street
Wong Po Sun Tsuen
黃埔新邨德民街13號地下A3號舖

Kowloon 九龍

Kwun Tong 觀塘
Unit No. 1503–05A, Level 15 Millennium City 6
392 Kwun Tong Road
觀塘道392號創紀之城第6期15樓1503至05A室

Mei Foo 美孚
G/F, 26B Nassau Street
蘭秀道26號B地下

Mong Kok 旺角
G/F, President Commercial Centre, 602 Nathan Road
彌敦道602號總統商業中心地下

Tsim Sha Tsui 尖沙咀
G/F & 1/F, Grand Right Centre, 10–10A Cameron Road
金馬倫道10–10A宏威中心地下及1樓

New Territories 新界

Sha Tin 沙田 iBranch
Shops Nos. 15 B, C, D & E, Level 1
Shatin Lucky Plaza, Nos. 1–15 Wang Pok Street
橫壆街1–15號沙田好運中心商場15 B、C、D及E號舖

Tai Po 大埔
Shop 28, G/F, Jade Plaza, On Chee Road
安慈路翠屏花園地下28號舖

Tsuen Wan 荃灣
G/F & 1/F, Wing On Mansion, 22–28 Tai Ho Road
大河道22–28號榮安大廈地下及1樓

Yuen Long 元朗
Shop 6, G/F, Hing Fat House, 9–13 Kau Yuk Road
教育路9–13號興發大廈地下6號舖

Branch Tel 分行電話: (852) 2566 8181

Offshore Banking Centre
境外理財中心

Unit 6601B, 66/F International Commerce Centre
1 Austin Road West
柯士甸道西1號環球貿易廣場66樓6601B室
Tel 電話: (852) 2842 6116

Securities Services Centre
證券投資服務中心

Tsuen Wan 荃灣
Shops D & E, G/F, Wing On Mansion, 22–28 Tai Ho Road
大河道22–28號榮安大廈地下D及E舖
Tel 電話: (852) 2842 1628

SME Banking Services Centre
中小企銀行服務中心

Kwun Tong 觀塘
Unit No. 1503–05A, Level 15, Millennium City 6
392 Kwun Tong Road
觀塘道392號創紀之城第6期15樓1503至05A室
Tel 電話: (852) 3767 6800

Tsim Sha Tsui 尖沙咀
1/F, Grand Right Centre, 10–10A Cameron Road
金馬倫道10–10A宏威中心1樓
Tel 電話: (852) 3767 6814

Tsuen Wan 荃灣
2/F, Wing On Mansion, 22–28 Tai Ho Road
大河道22–28號榮安大廈2樓
Tel 電話: (852) 3767 6806 / 3767 6874

Credit Card Centre 信用卡中心

23/F, Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road
North Point, Hong Kong
香港北角英皇道250號北角城中心23樓

Operations Centre 營運中心

9/F, Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road
North Point, Hong Kong
香港北角英皇道250號北角城中心9樓

Principal Subsidiaries 主要附屬公司

Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited
富邦財務(香港)有限公司
Unit 08, 7/F, Cheung Sha Wan Plaza Tower 2
833 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Cheung Sha Wan
Kowloon
九龍長沙灣長沙灣道833號長沙灣廣場第2期
7樓08室
Tel 電話: (852) 3767 6668 Fax 傳真: (852) 2854 4844

FB Securities (Hong Kong) Limited
富銀證券(香港)有限公司
1/F, Fubon Bank Building
38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
香港中環德輔道中38號富邦銀行大廈1樓
Tel 電話: (852) 3767 6067 Fax 傳真: (852) 2840 0742

Fubon Insurance Brokers Limited
富邦保險顧問有限公司
17/F, Fubon Bank Building
38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
香港中環德輔道中38號富邦銀行大廈17樓
Tel 電話: (852) 2842 6528 Fax 傳真: (852) 2526 6010

Fubon Nominees (Hong Kong) Limited
1/F, Fubon Bank Building
38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
香港中環德輔道中38號富邦銀行大廈1樓
Tel 電話: (852) 3767 6067 Fax 傳真: (852) 2840 0742

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
企業管治報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") has issued a statutory guideline on Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions ("CG") under section 7(3) of the Banking Ordinance, which the HKMA expects all Authorized Institutions to adopt.

Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("the Bank") belongs to Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ("the Group"), which is highly esteemed for its corporate governance, and regards corporate governance as an essential discipline for its operations and businesses. Thus, the Bank has in place an effective framework which is consistent with the principles and best practices in corporate governance as set forth in the CG guideline.

From time to time, the Bank will review its corporate governance practices to ensure that they are consistent with the latest requirements of international and local corporate governance best practices.

企業管治常規

香港金融管理局(「金管局」)已根據《銀行業條例》第7(3)條發出有關「本地註冊認可機構之企業管治」法定指引(「企業管治指引」),而金管局希望所有本地註冊認可機構均予以採納。

富邦銀行(香港)有限公司(「本行」)屬於富邦金融控股股份有限公司(「集團」),一個高度重視企業管治的集團,並視企業管治為其經營及業務的必要原則。因此,本行已制定符合企業管治指引內所載的企業管治原則及最佳常規的有效架構。

本行不時對所採用的企業管治常規作出檢討,並力求符合國際和本地有關企業管治最佳常規的最新要求。

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board Composition

The Board of Directors ("the Board") of the Bank currently comprises nine members: one Executive Director, five Non-Executive Directors and three Independent Non-Executive Directors. All Directors possess appropriate experience, competence and personal and professional integrity to discharge their responsibilities effectively.

As structured, the Board is sufficiently independent and possesses collective expertise for effective and objective decision-making and oversight of the Bank in the pursuit of its business objectives and control of the associated risks.

Details of the members of the Board may be found in the Corporate Information section of this Annual Report.

Board Practices

Full Board meetings are held at least four times a year, with one in each quarter. Notice of each Board meeting is given to all Directors at least 14 days in advance and the agenda is sent to the Directors at least 7 days before the date of each Board meeting.

董事會

董事會成員

本行董事會(「董事會」)現有九名董事,包括一名執行董事、五名非執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事。所有董事均擁有適當的經驗、才能與個人及專業操守以充份及有效地履行其責任。

董事會在架構上已具備足夠的獨立性及整體專業知識,以確保有效及客觀的決策過程及對銀行在追求其業務目標及控管相關風險的同時施以適當的監管。

本年報「公司資料」一節載列有董事會成員詳情。

董事會會議常規

本行每年至少舉行四次董事會會議,每季度一次。每次董事會會議通知會於董事會會議日期至少十四天前發給全體董事,而會議議程會於各董事會會議日期至少七天前發給全體董事。

Pursuant to the Articles of Association of the Bank, a Director shall not be entitled to vote or be counted in the quorum in respect of any contract or arrangement in which the Director or any of the Director's associates has a material interest.

本行之組織章程細則規定，就任何合約或安排而言，倘董事或董事之聯繫人士於其擁有重大權益，則該董事無權投票或計入法定人數。

Minutes of each Board meeting are circulated to all Directors for their comments prior to confirmation of the minutes at the following Board meeting. Minutes of Board meetings are kept by the Company Secretary and are available for inspection by Directors.

每次董事會會議之記錄會於下次董事會會議確認前交由全體董事傳閱及提出意見。董事會會議之記錄會交由公司秘書保存並供董事查閱。

Directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary with a view to ensuring that Board procedures and all applicable rules and regulations are followed.

董事於確保遵守董事會程序及所有適用規則及條例上，可取得公司秘書的意見及服務。

Board Responsibilities

董事會責任

In meeting its overall responsibilities to shareholders, depositors, creditors, employees and other stakeholders, the Board has to ensure that there is a competent executive management capable of running the Bank in a sound, efficient and profitable manner.

董事會有責任確保行政管理層有能力以合理、有效及可盈利的方式經營本行，以履行其對股東、存戶、債權人、僱員及其他相關人士之整體責任。

The responsibilities of the Board include:

董事會之責任包括：

- Establishing the business objectives of the Bank and approving and reviewing the corresponding business strategies and plans (including annual budgets);
- 制定本行之業務目標，並批核及檢討相應之業務策略及計劃(包括年度財政預算)；
- Ensuring that the operations of the Bank are conducted prudently within the laws and regulations of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and as such, reviews and approves policies, codes of conduct and systems of the Bank as and when it is necessary and appropriate;
- 確保本行謹慎營運並遵守香港特別行政區之法例及法規，並在董事會認為有需要及適當時審核及批准銀行的政策、行為守則及制度；
- Ensuring that the Bank observes a high standard of integrity in the conduct of its businesses and complies with all applicable laws and regulatory guidelines issued by the HKMA, the Securities and Futures Commission, and other relevant regulatory authorities;
- 確保本行於進行其業務時遵循高標準的誠信準則，並遵守由金管局、證券及期貨事務監察委員會及其他相關監管機構頒布之法例及規管指引；
- Establishing, approving and reviewing risk management strategies and policies of the Bank to ensure that the various types of risk inherent in the Bank's operations and businesses (including credit, market, interest rate, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal and strategic) are regularly identified, measured, monitored and controlled;
- 制定、批准及審核本行之風險管理策略及政策，以確保定期識別、估量、監察及控制本行營運及業務上(包括信貸、市場、利率、流動資金、營運、聲譽、法律及策略)固有的各類風險；

- Overseeing the businesses of the Bank and managing the Bank by delegating duties and responsibilities to the Chief Executive Officer or through the appointment of Directors to specialized Board committees with all decisions and approvals being reported to the Board regularly.

- 監察本行之業務及透過委派職責及責任予行政總裁，或委任董事加入專責董事委員會以管理本行。專責董事委員會會定時向董事會匯報。

Roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO")

Information on the Chairman, Daniel Tsai Ming-Chung, and the CEO, Simon Chung Kwok Keung, may be found in the Corporate Information section of this Annual Report.

The Chairman and the CEO are not related, and their roles are segregated with a clear division of responsibilities.

The Chairman is a Non-Executive Director and is responsible to lead and run the Board effectively, ensuring that all key and appropriate issues are discussed by the Board in a timely and constructive manner.

The CEO is an Executive Director and is appointed by the Board under its authority. He is responsible for the day-to-day general management and control of the businesses and operations of the Bank. The CEO may consult and/or seek guidance from other Directors of the Board when he considers it necessary.

主席及行政總裁的角色

本年報「公司資料」一節載有主席蔡明忠與行政總裁鍾國強之詳細資料。

主席與行政總裁並無關連，其職能有明確的分工。

主席為非執行董事，負責領導及有效率地管理董事會，並確保所有重大及需要處理的事務得以有效及有建設性地進行商議。

行政總裁為執行董事，由董事會在其權力下委任負責日常管理及控管本行之業務及營運。行政總裁可於必要時向其他董事或董事會進行諮詢及／或尋求指引。

Appointment and Re-election of Directors

The Board, or its Nomination and Remuneration Committee, identifies, assesses and selects qualified and experienced individuals for appointment as Directors. The proposed appointment will be reviewed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, taking into account the candidate's experience, knowledge, skills, track record, independence of mind (particularly in the case of Non-Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors), and other relevant factors as may be determined by the Board.

The appointment of Directors will be considered and approved by the full Board or Shareholders in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank. Approval from the HKMA will also be obtained in accordance with the Banking Ordinance.

All Directors are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

The Directors appointed by the Board during the year shall hold office only until the next AGM and shall then be eligible for re-election.

委任及重選董事

董事會或其提名及薪酬委員會會確定、評估並選擇合資格且有經驗的人選擔任董事。提名及薪酬委員會會審閱提名人的經驗、知識、專業、記錄、獨立性（特別是對於非執行董事和獨立非執行董事）以及其他由董事會決定的相關條件。

根據本行組織章程細則，董事之委任將由全體董事會成員或股東審核及批准。根據《銀行業條例》，亦須獲得金管局之審批。

根據本行組織章程細則，所有董事均須於股東週年常會上輪值告退及膺選連任。

董事會於年度內所委任之董事只任職至下屆股東週年常會，並有資格再度膺選連任。

BOARD-LEVEL COMMITTEES

The Board has established five Board-level committees to assist in carrying out its responsibilities, comprising the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Audit Committee, Risk Committee, Executive Committee, and Executive Credit Committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director and comprises the Non-Executive Chairman, Non-Executive Vice Chairman and all the Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Bank. The Committee meets periodically and as required and provides oversight of the management of the Bank's human resources function including the appointment of Directors (both Executive and Non-Executive), senior management, and Management Committee Members. The Committee approves the Bank's overall human resources management framework to ensure that the Bank is compliant with applicable government regulations and follows the market best practices wherever feasible. The Committee is also responsible for ensuring that Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, and Management Committee Members possess the necessary and appropriate qualifications to perform and discharge their duties.

The Committee regularly reviews whether each existing Director continues to remain qualified for his/her post, including the suitability and appropriateness of the Independent Non-Executive Directors. It also reviews the structure, size and composition of the Board and makes recommendations on any proposed change to the Board.

The Committee reviews and approves the remuneration for Directors, members of Board committees, senior management, and Key Personnel (as defined under the Remuneration Policy of the Bank).

The Committee is mandated to assist the Board in establishing cultural and behavioural standards that promote prudent risk-taking and fair treatment of customers and employees. It advises and assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities for the Bank's culture-related matters.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee held two meetings during the year.

董事會轄下的委員會

董事會已成立了五個其轄下的委員會以協助行使其職責；提名及薪酬委員會、審核委員會、風險委員會、執行委員會及執行信貸委員會。

提名及薪酬委員會

提名及薪酬委員會由獨立非執行董事擔任主席，其他成員包括非執行主席、非執行副主席及所有獨立非執行董事。該委員會會定期及按需要舉行會議，其主要職責為監察本行人力資源管理，包括委任董事(執行和非執行)，高級管理層及管理委員會成員。批核本行整體人力資源管理框架以確保本行遵守政府相關規定及在可能情況下遵循市場最佳常規。該委員會亦負責確保獲委任董事、行政總裁及管理委員會成員擁有必要及適當的資格以履行彼等的職責。

該委員會定期審視現任董事的資格以確定其繼續符合擔任其職務，包括獨立非執行董事的適合性和適當性；亦會審閱董事會結構、規模及組成並向其作出適切建議。

該委員會審閱及批准董事、董事會轄下的委員會成員，高級管理層及重要人員的薪酬(定義見本行薪酬政策)。

該委員會亦獲董事會授權協助建立本行的企業文化及行為準則，以配合本行審慎的風險承擔和公平對待客戶及員工的原則。其亦會建議並協助董事會履行對企業文化等相關事宜的責任。

提名及薪酬委員會於年度內舉行了兩次會議。

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises four members including one Non-Executive Director and three Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Audit Committee is chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director who has appropriate professional accounting qualifications. The Committee meets at least four times a year and additionally when deemed necessary.

The Audit Committee is required to ensure that there is adequate supervision of the Bank's financial reporting processes and systems of internal control, and that the internal audit function is effective and backed by adequate resources and has appropriate standing within the Bank. It is also required to ensure that there is coordination between the internal and external auditors, to monitor compliance with internal policies and statutory regulations, and to consider recommendations made by the internal and external auditors.

The Audit Committee reviews the Bank's financial reporting process, the systems of internal control, the internal audit function, and the risk management process. In particular, the review undertaken by the Audit Committee on the internal audit function includes the Internal Audit Charter and its approval, the annual audit plan, internal audit reports, and special investigation reports. It also ensures that appropriate management actions are taken following the major audit findings.

In addition, the Audit Committee reviews the appointment of external auditors and discusses with them the nature and scope of their audits. The Audit Committee also reviews the interim and annual financial statements before recommending them to the Board for approval.

The Audit Committee held four meetings during the year.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is composed of five members including one Executive Director, one Non-Executive Director and three Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Risk Committee is chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director who has extensive banking experience. The Committee meets at least four times a year and additionally when deemed necessary. Its mandate is to establish the Bank's overall risk appetite and to ensure a proper risk management framework is in place. The Committee also oversees senior management's implementation of the Bank's risk policies.

審核委員會

審核委員會由四名成員組成，包括一名非執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事。審核委員會由擁有適當專業會計資格之獨立非執行董事擔任主席。該委員會每年最少舉行四次會議，並於有需要時舉行額外會議。

審核委員會須確保對本行之財務申報程序及內部監控制度進行充分監管，使內部審核職能可在有效及充足資源下在本行內訂立適當地位，並確保內部及外聘核數師互相協調，以監控遵守內部政策、法規及考慮其提出之建議。

審核委員會檢討本行之財務報告程序、內部監控系統、內部審核職能及風險管理程序。尤其是在內部審核職能的檢討工作方面，該委員會的審核範圍包括內部審核規章及其批准、年度審核方案、已發布之內部審核報告及特別調查報告，確保管理層對調查所發現之主要問題作出適當之補救行動。

審核委員會亦對外聘核數師之委任進行檢討，並與其就審計之性質及範圍進行討論。審核委員會會於向董事會建議批准中期及年度財務報告之前審閱有關報告。

審核委員會於年度內舉行了四次會議。

風險委員會

風險委員會由五名成員組成，包括一名執行董事、一名非執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事。風險委員會由擁有豐富銀行經驗之獨立非執行董事擔任主席。該委員會每年舉行四次會議並於必要時舉行額外會議。其職能是建立本行的整體風險偏好及確保本行已建立一個合適的風險管理框架，以及監管高級管理層實施本行的風險政策。

The Risk Committee reviews and endorses the Bank's risk appetite statement and risk management strategies on an annual basis. It also reviews and approves the Bank's Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Strategy and ESG Plan on an annual basis. The Committee oversees the establishment and maintenance by senior management of appropriate infrastructure, resources and systems for risk management, particularly in relation to compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements, adherence to the approved risk appetite and related policies, and the adoption of best practices wherever feasible.

風險委員會每年審查並認可本行的風險偏好聲明及風險管理策略。其亦每年審閱及批准本行的環境、社會與管治策略和計劃。該委員會將監督高級管理層建立和維護風險管理的適當基礎設施、資源和系統，特別是在遵守相關法律和監管要求，以及遵守已批准的風險偏好和相關政策，以及本行於可行情況下採納最佳常規。

The Risk Committee is required to ensure that the staff responsible for implementing risk management systems and controls are sufficiently independent of the risk-taking units in the Bank.

風險委員會須要確保負責實施風險管理系統及監控的員工充分獨立於本行的風險承擔單位。

The Risk Committee held five meetings during the year.

風險委員會於年度內舉行了五次會議。

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee comprises the Non-Executive Chairman, Non-Executive Vice Chairman and the Executive Director of the Bank. It exercises the powers and authorities delegated by the Board from time to time concerning the management and day-to-day running of the Bank. The Executive Committee meets periodically and as required and operates as a general management function under the auspices of the Board.

執行委員會

執行委員會包括本行非執行主席、非執行副主席及執行董事，行使由董事會不時授予有關本行管理及日常營運之權力及職權。執行委員會會定期及於有需要時舉行會議，並於董事會的支持下監控董事會的一般管理職能。

The Executive Committee dealt with 92 resolutions in writing during the year.

執行委員會於年度內處理了九十二份書面決議。

Executive Credit Committee

The Executive Credit Committee comprises the Non-Executive Chairman, one Independent Non-Executive Director and the Executive Director of the Bank. It has the delegated authority to approve credit proposals, credit policies and other credit-related matters which require the approval of the Board. The Executive Credit Committee meets regularly and as required.

執行信貸委員會

執行信貸委員會包括本行非執行主席、一名獨立非執行董事及執行董事。該委員會獲授權批核須獲董事會批准的信貸建議、信貸政策及其他信貸相關事項。執行信貸委員會定期及於需要時召開會議。

The Executive Credit Committee held 42 meetings during the year.

執行信貸委員會於年度內舉行了四十二次會議。

KEY MANAGEMENT-LEVEL COMMITTEES

In addition to the Board-level committees, seven management-level committees have been set up by the Board to oversee the effectiveness of the Bank's daily operations, including the Management Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, Internal Control Committee, Credit Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering Committee, and Environmental, Social & Governance Committee.

Management Committee

The Management Committee is chaired by the Bank's CEO, and comprises senior management personnel appointed by the CEO. The Committee is the key decision-making body for the Bank and is responsible mainly for the running of the Bank's day-to-day business under the authority delegated by the Board and within the strategy and business plan as approved by the Board. The Committee is also responsible for the formulation of the Bank's business strategies and major bank-wide initiatives for the Board's approval. The Committee meets weekly and as required to evaluate and approve new business initiatives, coordinate business and support units during the implementation process, and monitor the progress. It monitors the implementation of the approved business strategies and reviews the achievement of business targets, objectives and the financial performance of the Bank. The Committee also oversees the Bank's risk exposure as well as supervises on integrated stress test results.

Asset and Liability Committee

The Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") comprises the Bank's CEO, Chief Financial Officer, and senior management personnel as appointed by the CEO. The ALCO is responsible for providing oversight of the Bank's asset and liability management, interest rate risk, market risk and liquidity risk (collectively known as "financial risks") as well as capital management. The ALCO initiates, reviews and endorses for the approval of the Risk Committee of the Board and the Board of Directors the Bank's policies on financial risks and capital management respectively. It approves guidelines relating to such policies, reviews and approves all major financial risk management reports. The ALCO also oversees the Bank's investment activities by establishing investment strategies within policies laid down by the Risk Committee of the Board and reviews actual performance.

主要管理層轄下的委員會

除董事會轄下的委員會外，董事會亦設立七個管理層委員會以監控本行日常營運的效率，包括管理委員會、資產負債委員會、內部監控委員會、信貸委員會、資訊科技督導委員會、合規及反洗黑錢委員會與及環境、社會與管治委員會。

管理委員會

管理委員會由本行的行政總裁任主席及由行政總裁所委任的相關高級管理層成員組成。該委員會乃本行日常運作的重要決策組織，主要在董事會授權下負責銀行的日常業務，以確保切合董事會批核的策略和業務計劃。該委員會亦負責制定本行的業務策略及主要全行措施以供董事會批核。該委員會每周及於有需要時舉行會議，以評估和審批新的業務計劃、在實施過程中協調業務和後勤部門的工作以及監管進展情況。該委員會亦監管已審批的業務策略的實施情況，並檢討是否實現本行業務目標、宗旨及財務表現。該委員會亦會監督銀行面對的風險以及綜合壓力測試結果。

資產負債委員會

資產負債委員會由本行行政總裁、財務長及行政總裁所委任的高級管理層成員組成。該委員會負責監管本行資產負債管理、利率風險、市場風險及流動性風險（總稱為「財務風險」）以及資本管理。該委員會啟動、審閱及批准本行財務風險及資本管理政策，以分別供董事會風險委員會及董事會批准。其批准有關該等政策的指引，審閱及批准所有重大財務風險管理報告。資產負債委員會亦透過在董事會風險委員會規定的政策範圍內，設立投資策略以監管本行的投資活動以及檢討實際表現。

Internal Control Committee

The Internal Control Committee ("ICC") comprises the Bank's CEO, Executive Vice Presidents, Head of Group Risk Management and the heads of different control, business and support functions. The responsibilities of the Committee include providing oversight of the Bank's exposure to operational and legal risks, ensuring the Bank has in place an effective internal control framework, providing guidance to the Bank in establishing a sound internal control and monitoring system to ensure overall compliance within the Bank.

To ensure an effective internal control framework is in place, the ICC reviews policies and approves guidelines relating to internal control and management of operational and legal risks, receives and discusses reports submitted by various risk management units and promotes internal control culture. To maintain an adequate system of internal control, the ICC reviews and discusses major operational risk events and their related remediation and preventive measures, and the progress of rectification of audit findings and Control Self-Assessment.

內部監控委員會

內部監控委員會包括本行的行政總裁、執行副總裁、風險總監以及不同控管、業務及後勤部門的主管。委員會的職能包括監督本行面對之營運及法律風險，確保本行推行有效之內部監控架構，以及提供指導為本行建立一套完善的內部監控及監督系統，以確保本行整體之合規性。

為確保推行有效的內部監控架構，內部監控委員會分別審閱及批核有關內部監控及營運與法律風險有關的政策及指引，省覽及討論各風險管理單位提交的報告，並推動內部監控文化。為了維持適當的內部控制系統，委員會會審視和討論主要的營運風險事件及其糾正及預防措施，以及源自審計報告和監控自我評估的改善進度。

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee ("CC") meets weekly and its mandate is to provide oversight of the Bank's credit risk management. The CC is chaired by the Bank's CEO, and consists of senior executives of the Bank.

The CC reviews and endorses credit policies and the credit risk profile of the Bank for the Executive Credit Committee's approval, and reviews and approves credit related guidelines. The CC also reviews and approves requests for credit facilities that are within the CC's authority as delegated by the Board, and reviews and endorses requests for credit facilities before their submission to the Executive Credit Committee for approval.

The CC also conducts ongoing reviews of the market environment and makes necessary policy recommendations to the Executive Credit Committee to ensure the credit risk profile of the Bank is within the established risk appetite. In this regard, the CC provides periodic and timely credit related management and stress testing reports to the Executive Credit Committee for review.

信貸委員會

信貸委員會每周舉行會議及獲授權監察本行的信貸風險管理。信貸委員會由本行行政總裁擔任主席，由本行高級行政人員組成。

信貸委員會審閱本行信貸政策及信貸風險狀況，以供執行信貸委員會批准，以及審閱及批准信貸相關指引。信貸委員會亦在董事會授權內審閱及批核信貸融資申請，或審閱及提交執行信貸委員會批核。

信貸委員會會就市場環境作出持續檢討，並向執行信貸委員會提出所需政策建議，以確保本行信貸風險維持於既定風險偏好之內。因此，信貸委員會會定期及適時地向執行信貸委員會提供信貸相關管理及壓力測試報告予其審閱。

Information Technology Steering Committee

The Information Technology Steering Committee is chaired by the Bank's CEO, and comprises senior management personnel as appointed by the CEO. The Committee is responsible for providing oversight of the Bank's key information technology governance objectives. The Committee supports the Bank's digital transformation and Fintech adoption in alignment with the HKMA's Fintech strategy; provides management oversight on IT enablement and both Fintech and non-Fintech projects to maximize business benefits, improve customer satisfaction and staff productivity; ensure IT resources are used responsibly and IT related risks are managed appropriately. The Committee meets on a monthly basis and upon ad hoc call by the Committee Chairman.

資訊科技督導委員會

資訊科技督導委員會由本行的行政總裁任主席，由行政總裁所委任的高級管理層成員組成。委員會負責監督本行的主要資訊科技管治方針。委員會支持銀行的數位轉型和金融科技的採用，以符合金管局的金融科技策略；對資訊科技支援以及金融科技和非金融科技專案提供管理監督，以盡量提高業務效益、提高客戶滿意度和員工生產力；確保資訊科技資源得到合理使用並妥善管理資訊科技相關風險。委員會每月舉行一次例會並根據委員會主席的要求舉行臨時會議。

Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering Committee

The Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering Committee ("CAMLC") comprises the Bank's CEO, Executive Vice Presidents, Group Heads, Head of Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering and the heads of different control, business and support functions. The responsibilities of the CAMLC include providing oversight of the Bank's exposure to compliance risks and compliance activities to ensure the Bank is in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing ("AML/CFT") requirements. The CAMLC provides guidance to the Bank and senior management in establishing a professional compliance control and monitoring system to cultivate a strong compliance culture and ensures the Bank has an effective compliance framework in place to meet the regulatory requirements. In addition, the CAMLC also reviews and approves guidelines relating to compliance and AML/CFT. The CAMLC will report to the Risk Committee on key issues discussed and approved.

合規及反洗黑錢委員會

合規及反洗黑錢委員會由本行行政總裁、執行副總裁、部門主管、合規及反洗黑錢部主管以及各監控、業務及後勤部門主管組成。該委員會的職責包括監督本行的合規風險及合規活動，以確保本行符合反洗黑錢及恐怖分子資金籌集的規定及其他適用的監管規定。委員會為本行及高級管理層提供指引以構建一個專業的合規監控及監督系統，用以培育一個穩健及整體的合規文化，並確保本行備有行之有效的合規架構以配合監管者的要求。此外，委員亦會審閱及批准有關監管規例的內部指引。合規及反洗黑錢委員會將就討論和批准的重要議題向風險委員會報告。

To maintain the Bank's overall regulatory compliance standards, the CAMLC reviews latest developments in regulatory compliance and AML/CFT requirements applicable to the Bank.

為保持本行的整體監管合規水平，委員會審閱適用於本行的監管規例的最新進展。

Environmental, Social & Governance Committee

The Environmental, Social & Governance Committee ("ESGC") is chaired by the Bank's Chief Financial Officer and comprises members from senior management level as appointed by the CEO and reported to the Risk Committee. The ESGC is responsible for providing oversight of the risks and opportunities that the Bank's operations are material to the environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters.

環境、社會與管治委員會

環境、社會與管治委員會由本行的財務長任主席，及行政總裁委任的高級管理層成員組成並向風險委員會匯報。該委員會負責監督本行營運對環境、社會與管治(「ESG」)事務有關重要的風險和機會。

The major responsibility of ESGC is to formulate and review long-term sustainability strategy, targets, roadmap, as well as establish bank-wide annual ESG action plan for implementation with consideration of regulatory trend, group ambition and material ESG topics of the Bank. The ESGC meeting will be arranged in monthly basis to review the ESG governance structure, oversee the ESG performance and resolve ESG-related matters raised by external and internal stakeholders. The annual ESG action plan should be approved by the Risk Committee and the progress of the plan should be reported to the Risk Committee on annual basis.

該委員會的主要職責是製定和審閱長期永續發展策略、目標、路線圖，並在考量監管趨勢、集團抱負和本行的重大ESG主題下，制定全行年度ESG行動計劃。該委員會每月召開一次會議，審閱ESG治理結構、監督ESG績效並解決外部和內部持份者提出的ESG相關事宜。年度ESG行動計劃會提交風險委員會審閱及批准，此外，ESG行動計劃的進度亦會每半年向風險委員會提交報告。

RISK MANAGEMENT

風險管理

The Risk Committee, a Board-level committee, establishes the overall risk appetite and risk management strategy of the Bank, taking into account current and forward-looking aspects of risk exposure.

風險委員會為董事會轄下委員會，經考慮當前及前瞻性的風險面，設定本行全面風險偏好及風險管理策略。

The Bank has established a set of risk management policies and guidelines to identify, measure, monitor and control various types of risks, including credit, market, interest rate, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal and strategic risks. A set of risk limits and indicators are established in accordance with the Bank's defined risk appetite, and a proper risk management framework is put in place to ensure the degree of risk that the Bank is exposed to is kept within an acceptable level. Risk management policies and major risk limits are approved by the Board or a Board-level committee.

本行已制定一系列風險管理政策及指引以識別、計量、監察及控制各類風險，包括信貸、市場、利率、流動資金、營運、聲譽、法律及策略風險。根據界定的風險偏好設立一組風險限額及指標，並建立合適的風險管理架構，以保證本行風險情況控制在可接受水平。風險管理政策及主要風險限額經由董事會或其轄下的委員會批准。

Regular risk management reports are submitted to the Risk Committee for assessing the level of risk involved in the Bank's business activities and how they are controlled and managed. The Risk Committee monitors the risk profile of the Bank against the approved risk limits and indicators, and determines appropriate management action if material deviations from approved limits occur. The Risk Committee also assesses the effectiveness of the risk management function of the Bank and ensures that it has the necessary resources and expertise to carry out its duties.

定期風險管理報告會提交至風險委員會以供評估本行業務涉及的風險水平，以及如何控制及管理該等風險。風險委員會根據批准的風險限額及指標監控本行的風險狀況，並確定如果與批准的限額發生重大偏差，則將採取適當的管理措施。風險委員會亦評估本行風險管理職能的有效性且確保其擁有必要資源及專長來履行其職責。

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND ANTI-TERRORIST FINANCING

反洗黑錢及反恐怖分子資金籌集

The Bank has stringent internal guidelines and procedures to combat money laundering, drug trafficking and terrorist financing. All staff members are required to comply with these guidelines and procedures by conducting customer due diligence and ongoing transaction monitoring to prevent such activities. With the support of the Board, the management of the Bank has been actively promoting a strong AML/CTF culture to ensure compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

本行已訂立嚴謹的指引及程序以打擊洗黑錢、販毒和恐怖分子資金籌集。本行全體員工對客戶進行盡職審核及持續交易監控時，均須遵守相關指引及程序，以防止此類活動。於董事會的支持下，管理層積極推動強大的反洗黑錢及反恐怖分子資金籌集文化，以確保符合所有相關法律和法規要求。

INTERNAL CONTROLS

To ensure the Bank has adequate internal control systems in place, the Board discharges its responsibilities through the Audit Committee and Risk Committee. Management is primarily responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls.

The Bank's internal control systems comprise a number of measures designed to promote effective control and fraud prevention. Reliable and timely reporting to the Board of financial and management information and internal control matters ensure that the Board can properly oversee the Bank's operations.

The internal control framework includes:

1. Establishment of functional committees responsible for monitoring various risks and controls.
2. A clear organizational structure with well-defined authorities and responsibilities to enable effective checks and balances.
3. All major Bank policies approved by the Board that provide specific operational, financial, and compliance controls, which facilitate segregation of duties, accuracy of reporting, and proper control over assets and risk exposure.
4. Risk management policies and procedures to identify and measure risks associated with the Bank's businesses and operations.
5. A risk management reporting framework to provide regular reports to senior management and/or relevant Board-level committees.
6. A system to monitor changes and developments of relevant laws, regulations and standards applicable to the Bank's activities, ensuring that senior management and relevant units are duly aware of those and are in a position to take appropriate measures to ensure continued compliance.

The internal audit function of the Bank is an independent appraisal function set up with the primary objective of evaluating the internal control systems and the compliance regime of the Bank, and to report major findings and agreed rectification measures to the Board's Audit Committee for review and comments on a regular basis. The Chief Internal Auditor is appointed by the Audit Committee and reports directly to it.

內部監控

董事會通過審核委員會及風險委員會履行其職責以確保本行具有適當的內部監控系統。管理層主要負責內部監控的設計、實施及維護。

本行的內部監控系統包括一系列旨在促進有效控制及防止欺詐的措施。本行會適時向董事會提供準確的財務及管理資訊以及內部監控事項，以確保董事會能夠妥善監督本行的運作。

內部監控架構包括：

1. 成立負責各類風險監察和監控的功能委員會。
2. 一個具有妥善界定權限和職責的清晰組織架構，將有利於有效的牽制與平衡。
3. 本行所有由董事會批准包括特定的營運、財務及法規監控的政策，以利分工、準確申報及對資產和風險度的適當監控。
4. 為識別和衡量對本行業務及營運可能面對的風險而制定的風險管理政策和程序。
5. 在報告風險管理的框架下，定期提供報告予高級管理層及／或董事會轄下的委員會。
6. 一個負責監控與本行業務有關的法律、法規及準則變化與發展的系統，以確保高級管理層及有關單位充分知悉該等變化，並能採取適當措施以確保持續合規。

本行的內部審核是一個獨立的評估職能，設立的主要目的為評估本行內部監控及合規制度，並定期向董事會的審核委員會報告主要查核結果及其改善措施給其審視。內部審核主管直屬審核委員會，並由審核委員會任命。

BANK CULTURE

The Bank promotes a culture that encourages and recognizes high ethical standards and expects its staff to be familiar with and observe the Group's four Core Values: INTEGRITY, SINCERITY, PROFESSIONALISM and INNOVATION, as well as the three Personal Behavioural Principles: INTEGRITY, THRIFT and HUMILITY. These Core Values and Personal Behavioural Principles form the cornerstones of the Bank's corporate culture, and the Bank expects its staff to uphold these Values and Principles when dealing with its customers and other staff members. The Bank discourages and prohibits any form of discrimination and harassment of a personal nature and will take appropriate actions against any staff who engages in these unacceptable social behaviours.

Sensible sustainability of the environment is an important social responsibility principle. With this ideal in mind, the Bank promotes green programmes wherever possible and ensures that Bank staff contribute to this effort. The Bank also promotes this green culture to customers and considers the green impact of day-to-day customer interactions.

Treating customers fairly and ensuring the protection of their interests are part of the professional standards the Bank looks for in its employees.

The Bank also expects its employees to understand that a sound corporate culture in a bank includes prudent risk-taking. While risk-taking is inherent in the banking business, employees are expected to exercise astute and prudent judgment in their daily work activities to reflect the underlying principles outlined above.

Teamwork forms part of the Bank's corporate culture and is a significant factor in Bank's success. The Bank expects employees to cooperate fully with each other at work, with the goal of maximizing efficiency while improving staff relationship.

To ensure that the Bank maintains a proper framework to sustain and enhance its desired culture, the Bank has established a Culture Policy to clearly explain the Bank's expectations and requirements to its employees, and it will evaluate employee performance in this regard.

Through its Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors of the Bank is responsible for ensuring that the Bank's Culture Policy is effectively implemented and maintained.

企業文化

本行一直致力鼓勵及推動高道德操守的企業文化，並期望每位員工瞭解及恪守集團的四個核心價值：「誠信、親切、專業及創新」，以及三信條：「誠信、勤儉及謙和」。這些核心價值及信條為本行企業文化的基石，本行期望每位員工在對待客戶及其他員工時恪守這些價值及信條。本行絕不鼓勵並禁止任何針對個人的歧視及騷擾行為，並必對參與這些不當行為之員工採取適當行動。

鑑於維持一個合適可持續的環境是一項重要的社會責任原則。本行為此積極推行各項綠色計劃，並確保本行員工能予以配合。本行亦會向客戶推廣綠色的文化及考慮其對日常客戶交流造成的影響。

本行期望員工具備公平對待客戶及保障彼等權益的專業操守。

本行亦期望員工明白良好的企業文化包括審慎的風險承擔，誠然風險承擔為銀行業務的本質，員工於日常工作時仍必須審慎判斷風險，以反映已遵守上述相關原則。

團隊精神是良好企業文化及銀行成功的重要一環。本行期望員工在工作上能衷誠合作，藉以提升效率及改善員工關係。

為確保本行具備合適的架構以持續發展及提升企業文化，本行已制定銀行文化政策，清楚解釋本行對員工的期望及要求，並會評估員工於此方面的表現。

本行董事會透過其提名及薪酬委員會負責確保本行的文化項目得到有效實施和維護。

The Bank believes that the promotion of a good corporate culture will contribute towards its success and establish the Bank as a good corporate citizen. Good corporate governance is also a key element in providing a good working environment for Bank staff.

本行相信，推動良好企業文化將令銀行邁向成功，亦令銀行成為良好的企業公民。良好的公司治理也是為本行員工提供良好工作環境的關鍵因素。

CODE OF CONDUCT

操守守則

The Bank adopts a high standard of ethical conduct and professional competence. Consistent with the policies and practices of the Group, it has set up a Code of Conduct guideline ("Code"), which all levels of staff are required to observe in the discharge of their duties.

本行已採納高標準的道德守則及專業能力。為與集團政策及常規一致，已制定操守守則指引（「守則」），要求所有員工在履行彼等職責時加以遵守。

The Code is structured according to applicable regulatory guidelines and other industry best practices, setting out professional standards and corporate values that promote ethical, professional, and responsible behaviour among the Bank's staff.

該守則在架構方面與適用的規管指引及其他行業最佳常規一致，當中訂明專業準則及企業價值以提高本行員工道德和負責任的專業操守。

The Bank has procedures set up for staff to communicate, in confidence, material and bona fide concerns or observations of any violations or irregularities in the Bank. Communication can also be directed to the Board through a "CEO Channel", which is independent of the internal chain of command.

本行亦建立了程序予員工以保密方式通報、高度誠實關注或監察任何本行的異常或違規事件。亦可透過獨立於內部指令程序的「行政總裁渠道」與董事會進行溝通。

In addition, the Bank promotes a culture that encourages and recognizes high ethical standards and expects its staff to be familiar with and observe the Core Values and Personal Behavioural Principles of the Group and the Bank.

除此，本行致力鼓勵及推動高道德操守的企業文化，並期望每位員工瞭解及恪守本行及集團的核心價值及信條。

The Bank also adopted the principles of the Group's Code of Ethical Conduct, which is available in the "Corporate Governance" section of the Bank's website.

本行亦採納了集團「道德行為準則」的原則，該準則詳載於本行網站的「公司治理」網頁。

Contents
目錄

40 Report of the Directors
董事會報告書

44 Independent Auditor's Report
獨立核數師報告

Financial Information
財務資料

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

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

50 Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
綜合權益變動報告表

52 Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
綜合現金流動表

54 Notes to the Financial Statements
財務報告附註

202 Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information
未經審核補充財務資料

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
董事會報告書

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

董事會欣然提呈其報告連同富邦銀行(香港)有限公司(「本行」)及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度的經審核財務報告。

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Bank, through its branches and subsidiaries, provides a range of banking, financial and related services.

主要業務

本行透過其分行及附屬公司提供一系列銀行、金融及相關服務。

SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the Bank's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2023 are set out in Note 36 to the financial statements.

附屬公司

本行的主要附屬公司於二零二三年十二月三十一日的詳情載於財務報告附註36。

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the share capital of the Bank are set out in Note 26 to the financial statements.

股本

本行的股本詳情載於財務報告附註26。

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

The Bank is a licensed bank incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office at Fubon Bank Building, 38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

主要營業地點

本行為一所於香港註冊成立並以香港為本籍的持牌銀行，其註冊辦事處位於香港中環德輔道中38號富邦銀行大廈。

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The result of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 is set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on page 48. The state of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2023 is set out in the financial statements on pages 48 to 201.

No interim dividend was paid for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of HK$0.096 (2022: HK$0.05) per ordinary share in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023, totalling HK$157,562,217 (2022: HK$82,063,654).

業績及分派

本集團截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度的業績載於第48頁綜合全面收益表。有關本集團於二零二三年十二月三十一日的業務狀況載於第48至201頁的財務報告。

於截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度，本行無派付中期股息(二零二二年：無)。

董事建議派付截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度的末期股息每股普通股0.096港元(二零二二年：0.05港元)，合共157,562,217港元(二零二二年：82,063,654港元)。

DIRECTORS

The Directors in office during the financial year and up to the issuance date of this Report of the Directors were:

Executive Director

Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung *(Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director)*

Non-Executive Directors

Daniel TSAI Ming Chung *(Chairman)*
Richard TSAI Ming Hsing *(Vice Chairman)*
Jerry HARN Wey Ting
Tim KUO Pei Ting *(appointed on 24 April 2023)*
Douglas TSAI Cheng Tao *(appointed on 19 December 2023)*
Eric CHEN Sun Te *(resigned on 9 June 2023)*

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Peter PANG Sing Tong
John Keith BALL
Elizabeth LAM Tyng Yih

The names of Directors who have served on the boards of directors of the subsidiaries of the Bank during the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out below:

Carmen YIP Ka Man
Francis LO Chi Wang
Henry WANG Hao Jen
Lawrence LAM Wai Hung
Patrick CHAN Tin Ching
Peter PANG Sing Tong
Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung
Rockson HSU *(appointed on 28 July 2023)*
Billy HO Kwok Hung *(appointed on 23 September 2023)*
Randy CHENG Ying Kwong *(resigned on 23 September 2023)*
Fabian CHEUNG Yue Kiu *(resigned on 3 October 2023)*

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS IN THE FORTHCOMING ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Article 71 of the Bank's Articles of Association, Tim KUO Pei Ting and Douglas TSAI Cheng Tao retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

In accordance with Article 81 of the Bank's Articles of Association, Daniel TSAI Ming Chung and Peter PANG Sing Tong retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

董事

本財政年度及截至本董事會報告發行日期之在任董事為：

執行董事

鍾國強*(行政總裁兼董事總經理)*

非執行董事

蔡明忠*(主席)*
蔡明興*(副主席)*
韓蔚廷
郭倍廷*(於二零二三年四月二十四日獲委任)*
蔡承道*(於二零二三年十二月十九日獲委任)*
陳聖德*(於二零二三年六月九日辭任)*

獨立非執行董事

彭醒棠
卜約翰
林婷懿

截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度，本行附屬公司董事會的董事載列如下：

葉嘉敏
盧志宏
王浩人
林偉雄
陳天正
彭醒棠
鍾國強
許洛聖*(於二零二三年七月二十八日獲委任)*
何國雄*(於二零二三年九月二十三日獲委任)*
鄭應光*(於二零二三年九月二十三日辭任)*
張宇翹*(於二零二三年十月三日辭任)*

於應屆股東週年大會上的董事輪任

根據本行組織章程細則第七十一條，郭倍廷及蔡承道輪值告退，並合資格膺選連任。

根據本行組織章程細則第八十一條，蔡明忠及彭醒棠輪值告退，並合資格膺選連任。

INDEMNITY OF DIRECTORS

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in section 469 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the Directors of the Bank is currently in force and was in force throughout this year.

董事彌償

有關本行董事利益之獲准許的可彌償條文(定義見香港公司條例第469條)現正並已於年內生效。

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Non-Executive Directors were appointed by the Bank's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting with appointment terms in accordance with Article 81 of the Bank's Articles of Association.

No Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting has an unexpired service contract with the Bank which is not determinable by the Bank or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than normal statutory obligations.

董事的服務合約

非執行董事是按照本行組織章程細則第八十一條委任條款於股東週年大會上獲本行股東委任。

於應屆股東週年大會擬膺選連任的董事並無與本行訂立不可由本行或其任何附屬公司於一年內毋須賠償(一般法定責任除外)而終止的尚未屆滿服務合約。

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

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

董事之交易、安排或合約權益

於年底或年內任何時間,本行、其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司並無就本行業務訂立本行董事直接或間接擁有重大權益的重要交易、安排或合約。

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

At no time during the year was the Bank, or any of its holding company, 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.

股權掛鈎協議

本年度本行或其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司並非任何協助本行董事以收購本行或任何其他法人團體的股份或債券之方式收購利益之安排的參與方。

DONATIONS

Donations made by the Group during the year amounted to HK$399,800 (2022: HK$264,600).

捐款

本集團於年內捐出399,800港元(二零二二年:264,600港元)。

RETIREMENT SCHEMES

The Group operates a defined benefit retirement scheme which covers 12.6% (2022: 14%) of the Group's full time employees, and a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme. Particulars of these retirement schemes are set out in Note 29 to the financial statements.

退休計劃

本集團推行一項定額退休福利計劃(範圍涵蓋本集團12.6%(二零二二年:14%)的全職僱員)及一項強制性公積金計劃。該等退休計劃的詳情載於財務報告附註29。

COMPLIANCE WITH THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 in conjunction with the unaudited supplementary financial information on pages 202 to 218, together with a separate document - "Regulatory Disclosures Statement" and disclosures made in the Bank's website under the page "Regulatory Disclosures", comply fully with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority under section 60A of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

AUDITORS

The financial statements have been audited by KPMG who retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditors of the Bank is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Daniel TSAI Ming Chung
Chairman

12 March 2024

遵守《銀行業(披露)規則》

截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報告及列載於第202至218頁的未經審核補充財務資料以及另一份文件 –「監管披露報表」及於本行網頁內的「監管披露」頁面項下所作披露完全遵守香港金融管理局根據香港《銀行業條例》第60A節頒佈的《銀行業(披露)規則》之適用披露條文而編製。

核數師

財務報告已由畢馬威會計師事務所審核，彼將告退並符合資格膺選連任。於應屆股東週年常會上將提呈一項決議案續聘畢馬威會計師事務所為本行的核數師。

承董事會命

蔡明忠
主席

二零二四年三月十二日

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
獨立核數師報告

Independent auditor's report
to the members of Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") set out on pages 48 to 201, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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 2023 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

獨立核數師報告
致富邦銀行(香港)有限公司成員
(於香港註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計載列於第48至201頁的富邦銀行(香港)有限公司(「貴行」)及其附屬公司(統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表,此綜合財務報表包括於二零二三年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表、截至該日止年度的綜合全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表,以及綜合財務報表的附註,包括重大會計政策資料及其他解釋資料。

我們認為,該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映 貴集團於二零二三年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況以及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量,並已遵照香港《公司條例》妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已於本報告「*核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任*」一節中進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《*專業會計師道德守則*》(以下簡稱「守則」),我們獨立於 貴集團,並已根據守則履行其他專業道德責任。我們相信,我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained director's report and unaudited supplementary financial information prior to the date of this auditor's report and expect the remaining other information to be made available to us after that date.

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 when it becomes available 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

綜合財務報告及其核數師報告以外的信息

董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括年報內所載綜合財務報告及我們載於其中的核數師報告以外的所有信息。我們於本核數師報告日期前獲得董事會報告及未經審核補充財務資料，且預期餘下其他信息將於該日期後可供我們查閱。

我們對綜合財務報告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保證結論。

就我們對綜合財務報告的審計，我們的責任乃於其他信息可供查閱時細閱有關資料，在此過程中，考慮其他信息與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所知悉的情況是否存在重大抵觸或似乎存在重大錯誤陳述。

倘基於我們對於本核數師報告日期前獲得的其他信息所做的工作，我們得出結論認為該其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告這一事實。就此我們並無任何報告。

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

董事就綜合財務報告須承擔的責任

董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《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，並對董事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。

在擬備綜合財務報告時，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。

審核委員會協助董事履行監督　貴集團的財務報告過程的責任。

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

本行的目標乃對綜合財務報表整體而言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，並出具包括本行意見的核數師報告。本報告乃按照香港《公司條例》第405條的規定，僅向整體成員報告。除此以外，本報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負責或承擔任何責任。

合理保證為高水平的保證，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，如果合理預期其單獨或匯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。

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

- 識別及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該等風險，以及獲取充足及適當的審計憑證，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出現重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致出現重大錯誤陳述的風險。

- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計在有關情況下屬適當的審計程序，但目的並非對　貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。

- 評估董事所採用會計政策的適當性以及作出會計估計及相關披露的合理性。

- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的適當性作出結論，並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。倘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。我們的結論乃基於直至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業務。

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.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任
（續）

- 評估綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構及內容（包括披露事項），以及綜合財務報表是否公平反映相關交易及事項。

- 就　貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資料獲取充足、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、監督及執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，我們與審核委員會溝通了審計的計劃範圍及時間安排以及重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants
8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

12 March 2024

畢馬威會計師事務所
執業會計師
香港中環
遮打道10號
太子大廈8樓

二零二四年三月十二日

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
綜合全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2023　截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度

		Note 附註	2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Interest income calculated using effective interest method	採用實際利率法計算之利息收入	4(a)	**6,449,656**	3,151,676
Other interest income	其他利息收入	4(a)	**2,391**	20,127
Interest income	利息收入		**6,452,047**	3,171,803
Interest expense	利息支出	4(b)	**(4,336,731)**	(1,564,922)
Net interest income	**淨利息收入**		**2,115,316**	1,606,881
Fee and commission income	費用及佣金收入	5(a)	**416,070**	391,528
Fee and commission expense	費用及佣金支出	5(b)	**(95,587)**	(89,140)
Net fee and commission income	**淨費用及佣金收入**		**320,483**	302,388
Other operating income	其他營運收入	6	**34,299**	66,045
Operating income	營運收入		**2,470,098**	1,975,314
Operating expenses	營運支出	7	**(1,175,144)**	(1,045,676)
Operating profit before other gains and impairment losses	**未計其他收益及減值虧損前經營溢利**		**1,294,954**	929,638
Impairment losses on advances to customers	客戶貸款減值虧損	9	**(369,555)**	(287,827)
Write back of/(charge for) impairment losses on other financial instruments	其他金融工具減值虧損之回撥／（扣除）		**18,381**	(10,772)
Impairment losses on other assets	其他資產減值虧損		**(15,697)**	(634)
Write back of impairment losses on fixed assets	固定資產減值虧損之回撥	20(a)	**–**	1,500
Impairment losses on assets acquired under lending agreements	根據貸款協議所得資產減值虧損		**(800)**	(1,500)
Impairment losses	**減值虧損**		**(367,671)**	(299,233)
Gain on revaluation of investment properties	投資物業重估收益	20(a)	**868**	20,130
Net (losses)/gains on disposal of fixed assets	出售固定資產淨（虧損）／收益		**(194)**	571
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale	出售持作出售之資產收益		**124**	103
Net loss on disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	出售以攤銷成本計量之金融資產淨虧損		**(289)**	(171)
Profit before taxation	**除税前溢利**		**927,792**	651,038
Taxation	税項	10	**(143,526)**	(107,807)
Profit for the year	**本年度溢利**		**784,266**	543,231
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:	**本年度其他全面收益（除税後）：**			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:	將不會重新分類至損益之項目：			
Premises: net movement in premises revaluation reserve	物業：物業重估儲備淨變動	11	**(106,473)**	(99,165)
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income: net movement in investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling)	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券：投資重估儲備淨變動（非循環）	11	**121,716**	34,653
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	重新計量定額福利負債淨額	11	**(3,813)**	21,637
			11,430	(42,875)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**本年度全面收益總額**		**795,696**	500,356

The notes on pages 54 to 201 form part of these financial statements.　載於第54至201頁之附註為此等財務報告之一部分。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2023 於二零二三年十二月三十一日

		Note 附註	31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
ASSETS	**資產**			
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	13	**7,104,004**	5,728,257
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘		**6,059,269**	4,608,409
Trading assets	持作交易用途資產	14	**1,696,831**	1,655,624
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	15(b)	**1,755,620**	2,125,339
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	16	**64,298,938**	64,414,547
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	17	**3,291,894**	1,094,602
Trade bills	商業票據		**658,615**	549,566
Accrued interest and other assets	應計利息及其他資產		**2,749,147**	1,417,422
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	18	**48,975,907**	43,644,361
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	19	**963,092**	820,314
Fixed assets	固定資產	20(a)	**3,342,993**	3,526,953
Investment properties	投資物業	20(a)	**85,300**	13,000
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	25(b)	**6**	6
Total assets	資產總額		**140,981,616**	129,598,400
LIABILITIES	**負債**			
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	21	**7,854,320**	8,011,643
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	22	**109,124,496**	97,923,390
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債	23	**1,696,831**	1,655,455
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證		**299,942**	1,930,195
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	15(b)	**93,194**	51,430
Other liabilities	其他負債	24	**5,277,772**	4,151,644
Current tax liabilities	即期稅項負債		**163,599**	130,502
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	25(b)	**505,846**	492,157
Total liabilities	負債總額		**125,016,000**	114,346,416
EQUITY	**權益**			
Share capital	股本	26	**4,830,448**	4,830,448
Reserves	儲備	27	**11,135,168**	10,421,536
Total equity	權益總額		**15,965,616**	15,251,984
Total equity and liabilities	權益及負債總額		**140,981,616**	129,598,400

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 March 2024.

經董事會於二零二四年三月十二日批准及授權頒佈。

Daniel TSAI Ming Chung
蔡明忠
Director
董事

Peter PANG Sing Tong
彭醒棠
Director
董事

Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung
鍾國強
Director
董事

The notes on pages 54 to 201 form part of these financial statements.

載於第54至201頁之附註為此等財務報告之一部分。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
綜合權益變動報告表

For the year ended 31 December 2023　截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度

		Share capital 股本 HK$'000 千港元	Regulatory reserve 法定儲備 HK$'000 千港元	Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) 投資重估儲備（非循環） HK$'000 千港元	Premises revaluation reserve 物業重估儲備 HK$'000 千港元	Retained earnings 保留溢利 HK$'000 千港元	Total equity 權益總額 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	4,830,448	150,612	559,173	2,149,954	7,061,441	14,751,628
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	–	–	34,653	(99,165)	564,868	500,356
– Profit for the year	－本年度溢利	–	–	–	–	543,231	543,231
– Other comprehensive income, of which:	－其他全面收益，其中包括：						
– Premises: net movement in premises revaluation reserve	－物業：物業重估儲備淨變動	–	–	–	(99,165)	–	(99,165)
– Equity securities designated at FVOCI: net movement in investment revaluation reserve	－指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券：投資重估儲備淨變動	–	–	34,653	–	–	34,653
– Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	－重新計量定額福利負債淨額	–	–	–	–	21,637	21,637
Transfer (from)/to retained earnings	轉撥（自）／至保留溢利	–	(17,057)	–	(92,259)	109,316	–
At 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月三十一日	4,830,448	133,555	593,826	1,958,530	7,735,625	15,251,984

		Share capital 股本 HK$'000 千港元	Regulatory reserve 法定儲備 HK$'000 千港元	Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) 投資重估儲備（非循環） HK$'000 千港元	Premises revaluation reserve 物業重估儲備 HK$'000 千港元	Retained earnings 保留溢利 HK$'000 千港元	Total equity 權益總額 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2023	於二零二三年一月一日	4,830,448	133,555	593,826	1,958,530	7,735,625	15,251,984
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	–	–	121,716	(106,473)	780,453	795,696
– Profit for the year	－本年度溢利	–	–	–	–	784,266	784,266
– Other comprehensive income, of which:	－其他全面收益，其中包括：						
– Premises: net movement in premises revaluation reserve	－物業：物業重估儲備淨變動	–	–	–	(106,473)	–	(106,473)
– Equity securities designated at FVOCI: net movement in investment revaluation reserve	－指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券：投資重估儲備淨變動	–	–	121,716	–	–	121,716
– Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	－重新計量定額福利負債淨額	–	–	–	–	(3,813)	(3,813)
Transfer (from)/to retained earnings	轉撥(自)／至保留溢利	–	69,334	–	(50,222)	(19,112)	–
Dividend declared and paid during the year	年內宣派及派付股息	–	–	–	–	(82,064)	(82,064)
At 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日	4,830,448	202,889	715,542	1,801,835	8,414,902	15,965,616

The notes on pages 54 to 201 form part of these financial statements. 載於第54至201頁之附註為此等財務報告之一部分。

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
綜合現金流動表

For the year ended 31 December 2023　截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度

		Note 附註	2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元		2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元	
Operating activities	**營運活動**					
Profit before taxation	除税前溢利		**927,792**		651,038	
Adjustments for non-cash items:	非現金項目之調整：					
Depreciation	折舊	7	**179,162**		165,068	
Net losses/(gains) on disposal of fixed assets	出售固定資產之淨虧損／(收益)		**194**		(571)	
Write back of impairment losses on fixed assets	固定資產減值虧損之回撥	20(a)	**–**		(1,500)	
Impairment losses on advances to customers	客戶貸款減值虧損	9	**369,555**		287,827	
Net loss on disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	出售以攤銷成本計量之金融資產淨虧損		**289**		171	
(Write back of)/charge for impairment losses on other financial instruments	其他金融工具減值虧損之(回撥)／扣除		**(18,381)**		10,772	
Impairment losses on other assets	其他資產減值虧損		**15,697**		634	
Impairment losses on assets acquired under lending agreements	根據借貸協議所收購資產減值虧損		**800**		1,500	
Gain on revaluation of investment properties	投資物業重估收益	20(a)	**(868)**		(20,130)	
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale	出售持作出售資產收益		**(124)**		(103)	
Exchange difference and other non-cash items	匯兑差額及其他非現金項目		**–**		2,105	
				1,474,116		1,096,811
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:	營運資產之(增加)／減少：					
Treasury bills with original maturity of over three months	國庫券(原本期限為三個月以上)		**3,398,982**		(811,686)	
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘		**(5,491,511)**		478,949	
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具		**369,719**		(1,402,284)	
Gross advances to customers	客戶貸款總額		**(253,233)**		(4,559,187)	
Gross advances to banks	銀行同業貸款總額		**(2,198,005)**		(1,094,991)	
Trade bills	商業票據		**(106,792)**		509,480	
Accrued interest and other assets	應計利息及其他資產		**(1,348,795)**		(30,084)	
Certificates of deposit held	所持存款證		**–**		2,446	
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券		**(4,429,844)**		1,115,845	
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券		**2,990**		4,868	
				(10,056,489)		(5,786,644)

		Note 附註	2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:	營運負債之增加／(減少)：					
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘		(157,323)		(367,246)	
Deposits from customers	客戶存款		11,201,106		13,502,468	
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債		41,376		(295,588)	
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證		(1,630,253)		(1,931,928)	
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具		41,764		(347,837)	
Other liabilities	其他負債		1,153,277		2,460,586	
				10,649,947		13,020,455
Net cash generated from operations	**營運之現金收入淨額**			2,067,574		8,330,622
Hong Kong Profits Tax paid	已付香港利得稅			(87,538)		(4,524)
Overseas tax paid	已付海外稅項			(1,537)		–
Net cash generated from operating activities	**營運活動之現金收入淨額**			1,978,499		8,326,098
Investing activities	**投資活動**					
Payment for purchases of fixed assets	購買固定資產付款		(222,166)		(181,434)	
Proceeds from disposal of assets held for sale	出售持作出售資產所得款項		17,992		71,233	
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	出售固定資產所得款項		34		646	
Net cash used in investing activities	**投資活動之現金支出淨額**			(204,140)		(109,555)
Financing activities	**融資活動**					
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	發行債務證券所得款項		–		249,255	
Repayment of debt securities	償還債務證券		–		(2,312,353)	
Payment of lease liabilities	租賃負債付款	28(c)	(31,143)		(26,015)	
Dividends paid	已付股息	27(d)	(82,064)		–	
Net cash used in financing activities	**融資活動之現金支出淨額**			(113,207)		(2,089,113)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**現金及等同現金項目之增加淨額**			1,661,152		6,127,430
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	**於一月一日之現金及等同現金項目**			11,690,643		5,563,213
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	**於十二月三十一日之現金及等同現金項目**	28(a)		13,351,795		11,690,643
Cash flows from operating activities include:	**營運活動之現金流量包括：**					
Interest received	已收利息			5,992,303		2,905,133
Interest paid	已付利息			(3,746,328)		(1,094,291)
Dividends received	已收股息			28,929		7,662

The notes on pages 54 to 201 form part of these financial statements.

載於第54至201頁之附註為此等財務報告之一部分。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
財務報告附註

1. ACTIVITIES

Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("the Bank") is a licensed bank incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office at Fubon Bank Building, 38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

The Bank, through its branches and subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), provides a range of banking, financial and related services.

1. 業務

富邦銀行(香港)有限公司(「本行」)為一所於香港註冊成立並以香港為本籍的持牌銀行，其註冊辦事處位於香港中環德輔道中38號富邦銀行大廈。

本行透過其分行及附屬公司(統稱為「本集團」)提供一系列銀行、金融及相關服務。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance ("HKCO"). Material accounting policies adopted by the Group are disclosed below.

2. 重大會計政策

(a) 遵守聲明

此等財務報告乃根據香港會計師公會頒佈的一切適用《香港財務報告準則》而編製，該統稱包括一切適用的個別香港財務報告準則、《香港會計準則》、詮譯及香港《公司條例》的規定。本集團所採納的重大會計政策載於下文。

(b) New and revised HKFRSs

The HKICPA has issued certain HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group. Note 2(d) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from 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.

The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

(b) 新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則

香港會計師公會已頒佈若干項香港財務報告準則，於本集團本期會計期間首次生效或可供提早採納。就首次採納該等改動而引致的會計政策變動，其於此等財務報告對本集團本會計年度及以前會計年度的信息，載附於附註2(d)。

本集團並無應用任何於本會計期間尚未生效之新訂準則或詮釋。

(c) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the 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:

- equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (see Note 2(g));
- trading assets and liabilities (see Note 2(g));
- derivative financial instruments (see Note 2(i));
- owned properties (see Note 2(k)); and
- investment properties (see Note 2(l)).

(c) 財務報告的編製基準

截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報告，包括本行及其附屬公司。

編製財務報告所採用的計算基準為歷史成本法，但下列以公平價值列賬的資產及負債(如下文的會計政策所闡釋)除外：

- 指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券(見附註2(g))；
- 持作交易用途資產及負債(見附註2(g))；
- 衍生金融工具(見附註2(i))；
- 本集團擁有之物業(見附註2(k))；及
- 投資物業(見附註2(l))。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

In addition, the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost that are designated as hedged items in a fair value hedge are adjusted for fair value changes attributable to the hedged risk.

Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell (see Note 2(m)).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and 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 recognized 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 40.

(d) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group.

Except for the amendments to HKAS 1 and guidance on the accounting implications of the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism, none of the developments have had a material effect on how the Group's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(c) 財務報告的編製基準(續)

另外，在公平價值對沖中指定為對沖項目的按攤銷成本列賬的資產與負債賬面價值，乃就與對沖風險有關的公平價值變動作出調整。

非流動資產及持作出售的出售組別按賬面價值與公平價值減出售成本之較低者列賬(見附註2(m))。

編製此等符合香港財務報告準則之財務報告需要管理層作出判斷、估計及假設，而該等判斷、估計及假設會影響政策之應用及所列報之資產及負債、收入及開支等數額。該等估計及有關假設乃根據過往經驗及管理層相信於該等情況下乃屬合理之各項其他因素為基準而作出，所得結果構成對目前未能從其他來源得出的資產及負債賬面值所作估計之基準。實際數字或會有別於此等估計數字。

本集團持續就所作估計及相關假設作出評估。會計估計之變動如只影響當期，則有關影響於估計變動之當期確認。如該項會計估計之變動影響當期及以後期間，則有關影響於當期及以後期間確認。

管理層應用對財務報告及估計不確定因素之主要來源構成重大影響的香港財務報告準則所作出之判斷於附註40中詳述。

(d) 會計政策變動

香港會計師公會已頒佈若干項新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則，於本集團本期會計期間首次生效。

除香港會計準則第1號修訂本及就取消強積金－長服金對沖機制之會計影響之指引外，該等變動對本集團如何編製或呈列本期或過往期間的業績及財務狀況並無造成重大影響。本集團並無應用任何於本會計期間尚未生效之新訂準則或詮釋。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 1, Presentation of financial statements and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, Making materiality judgements: Disclosure of accounting policies

The amendments require entities to disclose material accounting policy information and provide guidance on applying the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The Group has revisited the accounting policy information it has been disclosing and considered it is consistent with the amendments.

New HKICPA guidance on the accounting implications of the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism

In June 2022, the Hong Kong SAR Government (the "Government") gazetted the Hong Kong Employment and Retirement Schemes Legislation (Offsetting Arrangement) (Amendment) Ordinance 2022 (the "Amendment Ordinance"), which will come into effect from 1st May, 2025 (the "Transition Date"). Once the Amendment Ordinance takes effect, an employer can no longer use any of the accrued benefits derived from its mandatory contributions to mandatory provident fund ("MPF") scheme to reduce the long service payment ("LSP") in respect of an employee's service from the Transition Date (the abolition of the "offsetting mechanism"). In addition, the LSP in respect of the service before the Transition Date will be calculated based on the employee's monthly salary immediately before the Transition Date and the years of service up to that date.

In July 2023, the HKICPA published "Accounting implications of the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism in Hong Kong" that provides accounting guidance relating to the offsetting mechanism and the abolition of the mechanism. In particular, the guidance indicates that entities may account for the accrued benefits derived from mandatory MPF contributions that are expected to be used to reduce the LSP payable to an employee as deemed contributions by that employee towards the LSP.

Applying this approach, upon the enactment of the Amendment Ordinance in June 2022, it is no longer permissible to apply the practical expedient in paragraph 93(b) of HKAS 19, Employee Benefits that previously allowed such deemed contributions to be recognized as reduction of service cost (negative service cost) in the period the contributions were made. Instead, these deemed contributions should be attributed to periods of service in the same manner as the gross LSP benefit. The Amendment Ordinance has no material impact on the Group's LSP liability and staff cost.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(d) 會計政策變動(續)

香港會計準則第1號修訂本財務報表之呈列及香港財務報告準則實務報告第2號作出重大性判斷：會計政策之披露

該修訂本要求實體披露重大會計政策資料，並就在會計政策的披露中應用重大性概念提供指引。本集團已重新審閱一直以來披露的會計政策資料，認為該等資料與該修訂本的規定一致。

香港會計師公會就取消強積金－長服金對沖機制之會計影響之新指引

於二零二二年六月，香港特區政府(「政府」)刊憲將於二零二五年五月一日(「轉制日」)生效的《二零二二年香港僱傭及退休計劃法例(抵銷安排)(修訂)條例》(「修訂條例」)。修訂條例生效後，僱主自轉制日起不可再使用其強制性公積金(「強積金」)計劃強制性供款的任何累算權益，扣減僱員服務的長期服務金(「長服金」)(取消「對沖機制」)。此外，在轉制日前有關服務的長服金將根據僱員在轉制日前的月薪及截至轉制日的服務年資計算。

於二零二三年七月，香港會計師公會頒佈「取消香港強積金－長服金對沖機制之會計影響」，就對沖機制及取消機制提供會計指引。具體而言，該指引指出實體可將預期用作扣減應付僱員長服金的強積金強制性供款產生的累算權益入賬，作為該僱員向長服金的視作供款。

採用此方法，於二零二二年六月頒佈修訂條例後，則不再允許應用香港會計準則第19號僱員福利第93(b)段的實際權宜方法，即先前允許將該等視作供款在作出供款期間確認為扣減服務成本(負服務成本)。反之，該等視作供款應按與長服金福利總額相同的方式歸屬於服務期間。修訂條例對本集團的長服金責任及僱員成本並無重大影響。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Investments in 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 and transactions, and any unrealized profits arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

In the Bank's statement of financial position, its investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any (see Note 2(p)).

(f) Interest in an associate

An associate is an entity in which the Group or the Bank has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over its management, including participation in the financial and operating policy decisions.

The investment in an associate in the Philippines is not equity accounted for in the consolidated financial statements as it is considered by the Directors to be immaterial to the Group. It is stated at cost less impairment losses in the Group's and the Bank's statement of financial position. The result of this associated company is included in the Group's and the Bank's profit or loss to the extent of dividends receivable.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(e) 附屬公司投資

附屬公司為本集團控制之實體。當本集團因參與實體業務而對浮動回報承擔風險或享有權利，以及能運用權力影響該等回報金額時，本集團即具有該實體之控制權。在評估本集團是否擁有權力時，只會考慮實質權利(由本集團及其他人士持有者)。

於附屬公司之投資自控制開始日期會併入綜合財務報告內直至控制結束日期。

集團公司內部間的結餘及交易，以及集團公司內部間交易所產生的任何未變現溢利，均於編製綜合財務報告時悉數抵銷。集團公司內部間交易所產生的未變現虧損與未變現溢利以相同方式抵銷，惟僅限於無證據顯示已出現減值的情況。

於本行之財務狀況表中，其於附屬公司的投資乃按成本值減去減值虧損(如有)列賬(見附註2(p))。

(f) 於聯營公司之權益

聯營公司為本集團或本行可對其管理(包括參與其財政及營運政策的決定)有重大影響力(惟並非控制或聯合控制)之實體。

由於董事認為於菲律賓之聯營公司的投資對本集團的影響並不重大，故並無以權益法計入綜合財務報告，而於本集團及本行之財務狀況表中按成本值扣除減值虧損列賬。該聯營公司之業績以應收股息於本集團及本行的損益賬中列賬。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition

The Group's policies for investments in debt and equity securities, other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, are set out below.

Investments in debt and equity securities are recognized/derecognized on the date the Group commits to purchase/sell the investment. The investments are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for those investments measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVPL") for which transaction costs are recognized directly in profit or loss. These investments are subsequently accounted for as follows, depending on their classification.

(ii) Categorization

Investments other than equity investments

Non-equity investments held by the Group are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- amortized cost, if the investment is held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from the investment is calculated using the effective interest method;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") (recycling), if the contractual cash flows of the investment comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale. Changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition in profit or loss of expected credit losses, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the investment is derecognized, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is recycled from equity to profit or loss; or
- FVPL, if the investment is held for trading or otherwise does not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVOCI (recycling). Changes in the fair value of the investment (including interest) are recognized in profit or loss.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(g) 金融工具

(i) 初始確認

本集團有關債務及股本證券投資(不包括於附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司的投資)之政策載列如下：

債務及股本證券投資於本集團承諾購買時確認，出售該投資時除列賬目。投資初步按公平值加直接交易成本列賬。惟以通過損益以反映公平價值計量之投資除外，有關投資之交易成本直接於損益賬內確認。該等投資其後視乎其分類按下列方式列賬。

(ii) 分類

股本投資以外的投資

本集團持有的非股本投資分為以下其中一個計量類別：

- 攤銷成本，倘持有該投資目的為收取合約現金流，而該現金流純粹為支付本金和利息。投資的利息收入採用實際利率法計算；
- 以公平價值於其他全面收益計量(循環)，倘投資的合約現金流純粹為支付本金及利息，及投資是在一種目標為通過收取合約現金流及銷售之商業模式中進行。公平價值變動須計入其他全面收益，除確認在損益賬內的預期信貸虧損、利息收入(採用實際利率法計算)及匯兑損益外。當終止確認該投資時，在其他全面收益中累計的金額會從權益循環轉入損益；或
- 通過損益以反映公平價值，倘該投資持作交易用途，或不符合以攤銷成本或以公平價值於其他全面收益計量(循環)的標準。投資的公平價值變動(包括利息)在損益賬內確認。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Categorization (continued)

Equity investments

An investment in equity securities is classified as FVPL unless the equity investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition of the investment, the Group makes an election to designate the investment at FVOCI (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The FVOCI designation is made when the non-trading equity investments are expected to be held for long-term strategic purposes. Where such an election is made, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income remains in the investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) until the investment is disposed of. At the time of disposal, the amount accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) is transferred to retained earnings. It is not recycled through profit or loss. Dividends from an investment in equity securities, irrespective of whether classified as at FVPL or FVOCI (non-recycling), are recognized in profit or loss as other operating income.

(iii) Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is ideally based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

If there is no publicly available latest traded price nor a quoted market price on a recognized stock exchange, a price from a broker/dealer for non-exchange-traded financial instruments is used. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using a valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of the price which could be obtained in an actual market transaction.

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, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(g) 金融工具(續)

(ii) 分類(續)

股本投資

股本證券投資會被分類為通過損益以反映公平價值，除非該等股本投資並非以交易為目的持有，且於初步確認投資時，本集團選擇指定投資以公平價值於其他全面收益計量(非循環)，由此，隨後公平價值之變動於其他全面收益內確認。該等選擇以個別工具為基礎作出，作出指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量乃由於非交易股本投資預計以長期策略為目的持有。作出該選擇後，於其他全面收益內累計之金額仍將保留在投資重估儲備(非循環)內直至完成投資出售。於出售時，於投資重估儲備(非循環)內累計之金額會轉入保留溢利，並不會透過損益循環。股本證券投資產生之股息(不論分類為通過損益以反映公平價值或以公平價值於其他全面收益計量(非循環))均會於損益內確認為其他運營收入。

(iii) 計量公平價值之原則

金融工具的公平價值最理想地是於報告期末根據其市場報價但未減除將來的估計出售成本。

如並沒有認可交易所的最新公開成交價或市場報價，經紀或交易商的報價會被用作非交易所買賣金融工具的報價。若金融工具的市場不流通，則公平價值按估值模式計算，而該估值模式可根據市場實際交易提供可靠的估計價格。

當採用現金流折算計價模式，需依據管理層對日後現金流之最佳估計，並採用在報告期末具相近條款及條件的工具所適用之市場利率作為折算率。當採用其他計價模式時，輸入資料是依據報告期末的市場數據。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, have been transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract expires or is discharged or cancelled.

(v) Offsetting

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

(vi) Modified financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities whose original contractual terms have been modified, including those loans subject to forbearance strategies, are considered to be modified instruments. Modifications may include changes to the tenor, cash flows and or interest rates amongst other factors.

Where derecognition of financial assets is appropriate, the newly recognized residual loans are assessed to determine whether the assets should be classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired assets ("POCI").

Where derecognition is not appropriate, the gross carrying amount of the applicable instruments are recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial assets). The difference between the recalculated values and the pre-modified gross carrying values of the instruments are recorded as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(g) 金融工具(續)

(iv) 終止確認

當收取金融資產現金流之合約權利到期時或者該金融資產連同擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報被轉移時，金融資產將被終止確認。

當合約的義務期滿或被履行、取消，本集團終止確認該金融負債。

(v) 對銷

若存在一項可依法強制執行的權利可對銷已確認金額，且亦有意以淨額結算或同時變現資產及償付債務，則金融資產及金融負債均予對銷，並把淨金額列入財務狀況表內。

(vi) 經修改金融工具

原合約條款已予修改的金融資產及金融負債(包括受暫緩還款策略所限的貸款)被視為經修改工具。修改可包括期限、現金流或利率方面的變動及其他因素。

倘終止確認金融資產屬恰當，則會對新確認的剩餘貸款進行評估，以釐定資產應否分類為購買或產生的信貸減值資產。

倘終止確認金融資產屬不恰當，則會重新計算適用工具的賬面總值為重議或經修改的合約現金流的現值，並按原來實際利率(或購買或產生的信貸減值金融資產的經信貸調整實際利率)折現。該等工具經重新計算的價值與修改前的賬面總值之間的差異於損益賬入賬列作經修改收益或虧損。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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 agreement) are retained in the financial statements and measured in accordance with their original measurement principles. The proceeds from the sale are reported as liabilities and are carried at amortized cost.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are reported as receivables and are carried at amortized cost.

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

(i) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value. At the end of each reporting period the fair value is remeasured. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognized immediately in profit or loss, except where the derivatives qualify for cash flow hedge accounting or hedges of net investment in a foreign operation, in which case recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

(j) Hedging

Hedge accounting recognizes the offsetting effects on profit or loss of changes in the fair values of the hedging instruments and the hedged items. The Group assesses and documents whether the financial instruments that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of hedged items attributable to the hedged risks both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis. As permitted by HKFRS 9, Financial Instruments, the Group has elected to apply the hedge accounting requirements of HKAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Under HKAS 39 hedges are classified into three categories: (a) fair value hedges; (b) cash flow hedges; and (c) net investment hedges. The Group only applies for hedge accounting for fair value hedging of certain fixed rate debt securities measured at amortized cost.

The Group discontinues prospectively hedge accounting 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. 重大會計政策(續)

(h) 回購交易和反向回購交易

根據同步協議(回購協議)售出並在之後某特定時間以固定價格回購的證券會保留在財務報告內並根據該等證券之原來計量原則計量。出售所得款項乃列作負債，並按攤銷成本列賬。

根據轉售協議(反向回購協議)購買之證券乃列作為應收款項，並按攤銷成本列賬。

反向回購協議所賺取之利息與回購協議產生之利息，分別於各個協議有效期間採用實際利率法確認為利息收入及利息支出。

(i) 衍生金融工具

衍生金融工具以公平價值確認。於各報告期末，其公平價值被重新計量。因重新計量公平價值而產生之收益或虧損於損益賬內即時確認，除該衍生金融工具符合現金流對沖會計，或對沖在外國經營之淨投資，在此情況下，確認任何因此產生的收益或虧損將取決於對沖項目之性質。

(j) 對沖

對沖會計處理確認對沖工具及對沖項目之公平價值變動對溢利或虧損之抵銷效應。本集團於對沖交易開始時及於日後繼續評估對沖交易中採用之金融工具是否能高度有效地抵銷對沖項目因對沖風險所引致之公平價值變動，並將記錄有關評估。根據香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具的規定，本集團選擇採用香港會計準則第39號的對沖會計規定。根據香港會計準則第39號金融工具：確認及計量，對沖分為三類：(a)公平價值對沖；(b)現金流量對沖及(c)投資淨額對沖。本集團僅對若干按攤銷成本計量之定息債務證券公平價值對沖應用對沖會計處理。

倘(a)對沖工具到期或被出售、終止或行使；(b)對沖不再符合對沖會計處理的準則；或(c)本集團撤回指定，本集團便會終止對沖會計處理。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Hedging (continued)

(i) Fair value hedge

A fair value hedge seeks to offset risks of changes in the fair value of recognized assets and liabilities that will give rise to a gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss.

The hedging instruments are measured at fair value, with fair value changes recognized in profit or loss. The carrying amounts of the hedged items are adjusted by the changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged. These adjustments are recognized in profit or loss to offset the effect of gains or losses on the hedging instruments.

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 method is used, is amortized to profit or loss 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 at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life. Actual effectiveness (retrospective effectiveness) is also 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.

The Group utilises regression analysis as the effectiveness testing methodologies for retrospective testing. For prospective effectiveness, the hedging instruments must be expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated and is typically demonstrated through matching of critical terms. For actual effectiveness, the hedging instrument should demonstrate that it is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk. The Group considers that where changes in fair value offset each other in the range of 80 percent to 125 percent the hedge is highly effective.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(j) 對沖(續)

(i) 公平價值對沖

公平價值對沖目的是為抵銷已確認資產及負債的公平價值變動之風險(該等變動將導致須在損益賬內確認損益)。

對沖工具按公平價值列賬，其公平價值變動於損益賬內確認。對沖項目之賬面值按所對沖之風險所導致之公平價值變動作出調整。此等調整在損益賬內確認，以抵銷對沖工具所產生之損益之影響。

當對沖工具到期或被出售、終止或被行使，對沖不再符合對沖會計法的標準，或本集團撤銷了指定的對沖關係時，截至當時為止對使用實際利率法計算的被對沖項目的任何調整，會在損益賬內攤銷，作為在該項目的剩餘期間重新計算其實際利率的一部分。

(ii) 對沖有效性測試

為符合對沖會計法，本集團於初始訂立對沖時指定對沖工具，亦於初始訂立對沖時及於其整段年期內進行預計有效性評估測試，以證明該項對沖交易能高度有效地發揮預期對沖功能。本集團亦持續地為對沖之實際有效性進行追溯有效性測試。

每項對沖關係均備有詳細文件載列該項對沖有效性之評估方法。本集團就評估對沖的有效性而採用的方法取決於其風險管理策略。

本集團使用回歸分析作為追溯測試的有效性測試方法。就預計有效性而言，對沖工具必須預期在指定對沖期間內能高度有效地抵銷所對沖風險而導致之公平價值變動，通常通過配對關鍵條款顯示有效性。就實際有效性而言，對沖工具必須能夠顯示能夠高度有效地抵銷所對沖風險導致之公平價值變動。本集團認為，公平價值變動抵銷比率在80%至125%的範圍內才被視為高度有效。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Fixed assets

The Group's leasehold land and buildings are held under leasehold agreements and, in the absence of reliable information to allow separation of the land and buildings components under the leases the land and buildings are accounted for as properties.

These leasehold land and buildings are stated at their revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the end of the reporting period.

Changes arising on the revaluation of properties are generally dealt with in other comprehensive income and are accumulated separately in equity in the premises revaluation reserve. The only exceptions are as follows:

- when a deficit arises on revaluation, it will be charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the amount held in the reserve in respect of that same asset immediately prior to the revaluation; and

- when a surplus arises on revaluation, it will be credited to profit or loss to the extent that a deficit on revaluation in respect of that same asset had previously been charged to profit or loss.

The following items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see Note 2(p)):

- right-of-use assets arising from leases over other properties and equipment for own use where the Group is not the registered owner of the property interest (see Note 2(n)); and

- furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to a fixed asset that has already been recognized is added to the carrying amount of the assets when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Group. All other subsequent expenditure is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(k) 固定資產

本集團根據租賃協議持有租賃土地及樓宇，在無可靠資料以允許根據租約分開土地和樓宇之組成部分情況下，土地及樓宇列作物業入賬。

該等租賃土地及樓宇乃按其重估金額(即其於重估日期的公平價值扣除其後任何累計折舊)列賬。本集團會定期進行評估以確保於報告期末該等資產之賬面值與使用公平價值釐定之價值沒有重大差異。

重估物業產生之變動一般認列於其他全面收益內，並於權益項下之物業重估儲備中獨立累計。惟下列情況除外：

- 當重估出現虧損時，虧損超出同一資產於緊接重估前之儲備款額會自損益扣除；及

- 當因重估而出現盈餘時，倘同一資產以往曾有重估虧損自損益扣除時，則本次重估盈餘將計入損益，惟上限為以往曾自損益賬內扣除之重估虧損。

以下物業、廠房及設備項目乃按成本減去累計折舊及減值虧損(見附註2(p))列賬：

- 租賃本集團並非物業權益的註冊擁有人的其他自用的物業及設備而產生的使用權資產(見附註2(n))；及

- 傢俱、固定裝置及設備。

倘若該固定資產所發生的後續費用能產生未來經濟收益(超出現有資產之初始評定之表現標準)並流向本集團，該筆費用會附加於相關資產之賬面值。其他所有後續費用於其產生期間被確認為開支。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Fixed assets (continued)

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of fixed assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal. Any related revaluation surplus is transferred from the premises revaluation reserve to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of items of property and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

- buildings situated on leasehold land are depreciated over the shorter of the unexpired term of the lease and their estimated useful lives, being no less than 2% per annum after the date of completion.
- furniture and equipment is generally depreciated over periods of between three to ten years.
- right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

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.

(l) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are stated at fair value which are assessed annually by professional qualified valuers.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value or from the retirement or disposal of investment properties is recognized in profit or loss.

When a property is transferred to investment property following a change in its use, any differences arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the property immediately prior to transfer and its fair value is recognized in the premises revaluation reserve as a revaluation of the property.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as bank premises and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(k) 固定資產(續)

固定資產報廢或出售產生的盈虧乃根據有關資產出售所得款項淨額與其賬面值之差額而釐定，並於報廢或出售當日於損益賬內確認。任何相關重估盈餘乃自物業重估儲備轉撥至保留盈利，且不會重新分類至損益。

物業和設備項目於預計可用期限內以直線法攤銷成本或估值以計算折舊如下：

- 於完成日期後，座落在租賃土地之樓宇於租約餘下期間或其預計可用期限之較短期間，每年以不低於2%折舊。
- 傢俱和設備一般於三至十年之期間折舊。
- 使用權資產於開始日期起至租期結束時止期間採用直線法折舊。

當物業和設備項目之部件有不同使用期限時，每個部件的成本或估值會被合理地分拆並分開折舊。資產之使用期限及其殘值(如有)均須每年進行覆核。

(l) 投資物業

投資物業指為賺取租金收入或資本增值或兩者兼有而持有的物業。投資物業按公平值列賬，並由專業合資格估值師每年進行評估。

投資物業公平值變動或報廢或出售投資物業所產生的任何收益或虧損於損益確認。

當一物業於其用途改變後轉撥至投資物業時，該物業於緊接轉撥前的賬面值與其公平值之間於轉撥日期產生的任何差額於物業重估儲備中確認為該物業的重估。

倘投資物業轉成為業主自用，則重新分類為銀行物業，而就其後會計目的而言，其於重新分類日期之公平值成為其成本。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Assets held for sale

An asset 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 is available for sale in its present condition.

Immediately before classification as held for sale, the measurement of the assets 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 assets (except for certain assets as explained below), are recognized 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 are concerned are deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits and financial assets (other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures). These assets, even if held for sale, would continue to be measured in accordance with the policies set out elsewhere in Note 2.

Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale, and on subsequent remeasurement while held for sale, are recognized in profit or loss. As long as an asset is classified as held for sale, the asset is not depreciated or amortized.

(n) Leases and hire purchase contracts

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in HKFRS 16, Lease.

(i) Group acting as a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone price. However, for leases of branches and office premises the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(m) 持作出售之資產

如資產賬面值極大可能透過出售交易而收回，而並非透過持續使用，及其現時狀況為可供出售，則此資產分類為持作出售。

分類為持作出售前，資產之計量根據分類前之會計政策計至截至分類當日止。其後於初始分類為持作出售及直至出售期間，資產(不包括下列所解釋之若干資產)按其賬面值及公平價值減出售成本之較低者確認。就本集團之財務報告而言，此計量政策之主要例外為遞延稅項資產、僱員福利產生之資產及金融資產(不包括於附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司之投資)。該等資產(即使持作出售)將持續根據附註2所載之政策計量。

於初始分類為持作出售以及於列作持作出售之期間重新計量而產生之減值虧損，在損益賬內確認。只要資產被分類為持作出售，該資產即不予折舊及攤銷。

(n) 租約及租購合約

本集團於合約初始評估有關合約是否屬租賃或包含租賃。倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制可識別資產使用的權利，則該合約是租賃或包含租賃。為評估合約是否為控制可識別資產使用的權利，本集團使用香港財務報告準則第16號租賃中租賃的定義。

(i) 本集團作為承租人

在包含租賃部分的合約開始或修訂時，本集團根據其相對獨立價格將合約的代價分配予各個租賃部分。然而，就分行及辦公場所的租賃而言，本集團選擇不將非租賃部分分開，並將租賃及非租賃部分作為單個租賃部分列賬。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

(i) Group acting as a lessee (continued)

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to branches or office premises.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by analysing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(n) 租約及租購合約(續)

(i) 本集團作為承租人(續)

本集團於租賃開始日確認使用權資產及租賃負債。使用權資產按成本進行初始計量，該成本包括為在開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款而調整的租賃負債之初始金額，加上任何應計初始直接成本、拆除及撤除對分行或辦公場所進行的任何改進之估計成本。

隨後，使用權資產自開始日期至租賃期限結束時使用直線法進行折舊。此外，使用權資產會定期減少減值虧損(如有)，並就租賃負債的若干重新計量進行調整。

租賃負債於開始日期初步按並未支付之租賃付款之現值計量，並使用租賃中所隱含之利率(或倘該利率未能輕易釐定，則使用本集團之增量借款利率)貼現。一般而言，本集團採用其增量借款利率作為貼現率。

本集團通過分析從各種外部來源獲得的借款來確定其增量借款利率，並作出若干調整以反映租賃條款及租賃資產之類型。

計量租賃負債時計入的租賃款項包括固定付款額，包括實物固定付款額。

租賃負債採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。當指數或利率變動引致未來租賃款項出現變動，倘本集團根據剩餘價值擔保預期應支付的金額之估計變化，倘本集團改變其對於是否會行使購買、延長或終止選擇權的評估或存在經修訂的實物固定租賃付款，則重新計量租賃負債。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

(i) Group acting as a lessee (continued)

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets in 'fixed assets' and lease liabilities in 'other liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) Group acting as a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone selling prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in HKFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease (see Notes 2(g)(iv) and 2(p)). The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(n) 租約及租購合約(續)

(i) 本集團作為承租人(續)

倘租賃負債以此方式重新計量，使用權資產的賬面值會作出相應調整，或倘使用權資產的賬面值已減為零，則於損益記錄。

本集團在財務狀況表中於「固定資產」呈列使用權資產以及於「其他負債」呈列租賃負債。

短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

本集團選擇不確認低價值資產租賃及短期租賃的使用權資產及租賃負債。本集團在租賃期內以直線法基準將與該等租賃有關的租賃付款確認為支出。

(ii) 本集團作為出租人

在包含租賃部分的合約開始或修訂時，本集團根據其相對獨立出售價格將合約的代價分配予各個租賃部分。

當本集團作為出租人時，在租賃開始時確定該租賃為融資租賃或經營租賃。

為對各租賃分類，本集團全面評估租賃是否將與相關資產所有權有關的絕大部分風險及回報轉移。倘是，則租賃為融資租賃，反之則為經營租賃。評估時，本集團考慮若干指標，例如該租賃是否佔資產使用壽命的大部分。

本集團將香港財務報告準則第9號的終止確認及減值規定應用於租賃的淨投資(見附註2(g)(iv)及2(p))。本集團進一步定期審閱用於計算租賃總投資的估計無擔保剩餘價值。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Repossessed assets

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

Repossessed assets are initially recorded at the lower of the amount of the related loans and advances and fair value less costs to sell at the date of exchange. They are not depreciated or amortized.

Impairment losses on subsequent remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains on subsequent remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss subject to a cap at the amount of related loans and advances at the date of exchange.

(p) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments

The Group applies the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model under HKFRS 9, on all financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, including cash and short-term funds, balances with banks and other financial institutions, advances to customers, advances to banks, trade bills, debt securities measured at amortized cost, and credit related commitments and contingencies. The Group does not recognize ECL in respect of accrued interest and others assets as the impact is considered to be immaterial.

Measurement of ECLs

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

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(o) 收回資產

於收回已減值借款及貸款期間，本集團可能透過法院訴訟或由借方自願交付財產以收回持作抵押之資產。倘預期減值資產將有秩序地變現及本集團不再尋求借方還款時，收回資產在報告內呈列為「應計利息及其他資產」，而相關借款及貸款則撤銷確認。本集團並無收回資產作為自用。

收回資產最初按相關借款及貸款之款額及公平價值減出售成本之較低者於交易日期記錄，且不折舊或攤銷。

其後重新計量之減值虧損於損益賬內確認。其後重新計量之收益於損益賬內確認，惟上限為於交易日期相關借款及貸款之金額。

(p) 信貸虧損及資產減值

(i) 金融工具的信貸虧損

本集團根據香港財務報告準則第9號將預期信貸虧損模式應用於以攤銷成本計量之金融資產(包括現金及短期資金、銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘、客戶貸款、銀行同業貸款、商業票據、以攤銷成本計量之債務證券及與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目)。由於有關影響被視為輕微，故本集團並無就應計利息及其他資產確認預期信貸虧損。

計量預期信貸虧損

預期信貸虧損為信貸虧損的概率加權估計。信貸虧損以所有預期現金不足額(即本集團根據合約應得的現金流與本集團預期可收取的現金流之間的差額)之現值估算。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (continued)

Measurement of ECLs (continued)

For credit related commitments and contingencies, expected cash shortfalls are measured as the difference between (i) the contractual cash flows that would be due to the Group if the holder of the credit related commitments and contingencies draws down on the loan and (ii) the cash flows that the Group expects to receive if the loan is drawn down.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; or
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

The Group recognizes a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs ("Stage 1") unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs ("Stage 2" or, where classified as credit-impaired, "Stage 3").

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(p) 信貸虧損及資產減值(續)

(i) 金融工具的信貸虧損(續)

計量預期信貸虧損(續)

對於與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目，預期現金不足額以(i)倘與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目持有人提取貸款，本集團應得的合約現金流與(ii)倘貸款獲提取，本集團預期可收取的現金流之間的差額計量。

估計預期信貸虧損時考慮的最長期限為本集團面臨信貸風險的最長合約期。

在計量預期信貸虧損時，本集團會考慮毋須付出過份的成本或努力可得合理且可支持的資料，包括過去事件、當前狀況和未來經濟狀況預測的資料。

預期信貸虧損乃通過以下其一基礎計量：

- 12個月預期信貸虧損：為預計在報告日期後12個月內可能發生違約事件造成的損失；或
- 全期預期信貸虧損：為預計由預期信貸虧損模式適用項目之預計可用年期內可能發生所有違約事件導致之損失。

本集團確認相當於12個月預期信貸虧損(「第一階段」)之虧損撥備，除非自初始確認以來金融工具的信貸風險顯著增加，在此情況下，虧損撥備計量相等於全期預期信貸虧損(「第二階段」，或倘分類為信貸減值，則為「第三階段」)金額。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (continued)

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument (including credit related commitments and contingencies) has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. The Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Financial instruments that are 30 days or more days past due and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have a significant increase in credit risk. In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available); or
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

The Group assumes that there is no significant increase in credit risk when a financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. For cash and short-term funds, balances with banks and other financial institutions and debt securities measured at amortized cost, the Group is utilizing the low credit risk simplified approach. All obligors with investment grade ratings based on external rating agencies are allocated to Stage 1.

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

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(p) 信貸虧損及資產減值(續)

(i) 金融工具的信貸虧損(續)

信貸風險顯著增加

在評估金融工具(包括與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目)的信貸風險是否顯著增加時，本集團比較金融工具於報告日與初始確認日所評估的違約風險。本集團考慮合理且可支持的定量和定性資料，包括毋須付出過份的成本或努力所得之歷史經驗和前瞻性資料。

逾期30天或以上且並無出現信貸減值的金融工具將一直被視為出現信貸風險顯著增加的情況。在評估自初始確認後信貸風險是否顯著增加時會特別考慮以下資料：

- 未能在合約到期日支付本金或利息；
- 金融工具的外部或內部信用評級(如有)實際或預期顯著惡化；或
- 債務人經營業績實際或預期顯著惡化；及技術、市場、經濟或法律環境之現有或預測變化，對債務人履行其對本集團義務的能力產生重大不利影響。

若金融工具於報告日為低信貸風險，則本集團假設其信貸風險並未顯著增加。本集團就現金及短期資金、銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘及以攤銷成本計量之債務證券採用低信貸風險簡化方法。所有被外部評級機構評定為投資級別的債務人均被分配至第一階段。

對於與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目，為評估預期信貸虧損，初始確認的日期為本集團成為不可撤銷承諾一方的日期。在評估自初始確認與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目以來信貸風險是否顯著增加時，本集團考慮與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目所涉及的貸款發生違約風險之變化。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (continued)

Significant increases in credit risk (continued)

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognized as an impairment loss or write-back of impairment loss in profit or loss. The Group recognizes an impairment loss or write-back of impairment loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Basis of calculation of interest income on credit-impaired (or defaulted) financial assets

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount less loss allowance of the financial asset.

Financial assets are considered to be credit-impaired where the obligors are unlikely to pay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. Financial assets that are credit-impaired (or defaulted) include those that are at least 90 days past due in respect of principal and/or interest. It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event but instead the combined effect of several events may cause financial assets to become credit-impaired.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired (or defaulted) includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a past due event or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(p) 信貸虧損及資產減值(續)

(i) 金融工具的信貸虧損(續)

信貸風險顯著增加(續)

預期信貸虧損在每個報告日被重新計量，以反映自初始確認以來金融工具信貸風險的變化。預期信貸虧損金額的任何變動均於損益賬內確認為減值虧損，或回撥減值虧損。本集團確認所有金融工具的減值虧損或回撥減值虧損，並通過虧損撥備賬對其賬面金額進行相應調整。

信貸減值(或違約)金融資產的利息收入之計算基礎

利息收入乃根據金融資產之賬面總額計算，惟金融資產出現信貸減值者除外，在此情況下，利息收入乃根據金融資產賬面總額減虧損撥備計算。

金融資產在債務人於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可觀察事件時不太可能付款的情況下被視為信貸減值。信貸減值(或違約)金融資產指本金及／或利息逾期最少90天的金融資產。單一個別事件可能無法被識別，惟多項事件的共同影響可導致金融資產出現信貸減值。

金融資產出現信貸減值(或違約)的證明包括以下可觀察事件：

- 債務人面對重大財務困難；
- 違約，例如逾期事件或拖欠利息或本金付款；
- 借款人很可能破產或進行其他財務重組；
- 對債務人產生不利影響的技術、市場、經濟或法律環境之重大變動；或
- 由於發行人遭遇財務困難以致活躍證券市場不復再。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (continued)

Basis of calculation of interest income on credit-impaired (or defaulted) financial assets (continued)

Credit losses against credit-impaired financial assets are determined based on an assessment of the recoverable cash flows under a range of scenarios, including the realization of any collateral held where appropriate. The loss provisions held represent the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be recovered, discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate, and the gross carrying value of the instrument prior to any credit impairment.

Modified financial instruments

Where the original contractual terms of a financial asset have been modified for credit reasons and the instrument has not been derecognized, the resulting modification loss is recognized within impairment in profit or loss with a corresponding decrease in the gross carrying value of the asset. If the modification involved a concession that the Group would not otherwise consider, the instrument is considered to be credit-impaired.

These assets are assessed to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to the modification. Although loans may be modified for non-credit reasons, a significant increase in credit risk may occur. ECL for modified financial assets that have not been derecognized and are not considered to be credit-impaired will be recognized on a 12-month basis, or a lifetime basis, if there is a significant increase in credit risk.

In addition to the recognition of modification gains and losses, the revised carrying value of modified financial assets will impact the calculation of ECL, with any increase or decrease in ECL recognized within impairment.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(p) 信貸虧損及資產減值(續)

(i) 金融工具的信貸虧損(續)

信貸減值(或違約)金融資產的利息收入之計算基礎(續)

信貸減值金融資產的信貸虧損乃根據一系列情況下的可收回現金流評估釐定，包括於適當時變現任何所持抵押品。所持虧損撥備指預期將予收回的現金流現值(按工具的初始實際利率折現)與工具於出現任何信貸減值前的賬面總值之間的差額。

經修改金融工具

倘金融資產的原本合約條款因信貸原因而被修改且該工具並無被終止確認，則所產生的修改虧損在損益賬內確認為減值，並相應減少該資產的賬面總值。倘修改涉及本集團不會在其他情況下考慮作出的讓步，則該工具被視為出現信貸減值。

本集團會就該等資產進行評估，以釐定修改後信貸風險有否顯著增加。儘管貸款可能因非信貸原因而被修改，信貸風險亦有可能會顯著增加。倘經修改金融資產並無終止確認且不被視為出現信貸減值，該等資產的預期信貸虧損將按12個月基準確認，惟倘信貸風險顯著增加，則按全期基準確認。

除確認修改收益及虧損外，經修改金融資產的經修訂賬面值將影響預期信貸虧損的計算，其中預期信貸虧損的任何增加或減少均在減值中確認。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (continued)

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognized as a reversal of impairment loss in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Impairment of other assets

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

- furniture, fixtures and equipment;
- right-of-use assets arising from leases over other properties and equipment for own use; and
- investments in subsidiaries and associates.

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 to sell 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 the 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 generate cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(p) 信貸虧損及資產減值(續)

(i) 金融工具的信貸虧損(續)

註銷政策

金融資產賬面總額在並無實際可收回前景的情況下予以註銷(部分或全部)。一般情況為當本集團認定債務人並無資產或收入來源可以產生足夠現金流以償還待註銷之金額。

先前已註銷的資產的後續收回於收回發生期間在損益確認為減值虧損撥回。

本集團對已撇銷的金融資產會繼續追收債務的工作，以遵守本集團收回應收金額的程序。

(ii) 其他資產減值

於各報告期末均會檢討內部及外部資料來源，以識別有否跡象顯示以下非金融資產可能出現減值或先前已確認的減值虧損已不存在或可能已減少：

- 傢俱、固定裝置及設備；
- 租賃自用的其他物業及設備產生的使用權資產；及
- 於附屬公司及聯營公司的投資。

倘出現任何該等跡象，則估計資產的可收回金額。

計算可收回金額

資產的可收回金額以其公平值扣除出售成本與使用價值二者的較高者為準。於評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量乃使用反映目前市場對貨幣時間價值的評估及該項資產的特有風險的稅前折現率折現至現值。倘資產所產生的現金流入基本上不獨立於其他資產所產生的現金流入，則以能獨立產生現金流入的最小資產類別(即現金產生單位)釐定可收回金額。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(ii) Impairment of other assets (continued)

Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognized 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 will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs to sell, or value in use, if determinable.

Reversals of impairment losses

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favorable 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 recognized in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognized.

(q) 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.

(r) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(p) 信貸虧損及資產減值(續)

(ii) 其他資產減值(續)

確認減值虧損

當一項資產或其所屬現金產生單位的賬面值高於其可收回金額，須於損益內確認減值虧損。就現金產生單位確認的減值虧損首先獲分配，以按比例減少任何分配至現金產生的商譽單位(或一組單位)的賬面值，再減少該單位(或一組單位)其他資產的賬面值，惟該資產的賬面值不可降至低於其個別公平值減出售成本(如可計量)或使用價值(如可釐定)。

減值虧損撥回

倘用於釐定可收回金額的估計出現有利變動，則撥回減值虧損。

減值虧損的撥回以有關資產過往年度如並無確認任何減值虧損而原應釐定的賬面值為限。減值虧損的撥回於確認撥回的年度計入損益內。

(q) 等同現金項目

等同現金項目為短期和流動性極高的投資項目。這些項目可以容易地換算為確定的現金數額，而所須承受的價值變動風險甚小，並在購入後三個月內到期。

(r) 僱員福利

(i) 短期僱員福利

短期僱員福利包括薪酬、每年花紅、有薪年假、定額供款退休計劃供款及非貨幣福利成本，於本集團僱員提供有關服務之年度內累計。倘延遲付款或清償將會帶來嚴重影響，該等數額須按現值列賬。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(r) Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Defined benefit retirement scheme

The Group's net obligation in respect of its defined benefit retirement scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees are entitled in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine the present value and the fair value of any scheme assets is deducted. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the scheme or reductions in future contributions to the scheme. Service cost and net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in profit or loss. Current service cost is measured as the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period. When the benefits of a scheme are changed, or when a scheme is curtailed, the portion of the changed benefit related to past service by employees, or the gain or loss on curtailment, is recognized as an expense in profit or loss at the earlier of when the scheme amendment or curtailment occurs and when related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognized. Net interest expense (income) for the period is determined by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the reporting period to the net defined benefit liability (asset). The discount rate is the yield at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations. Remeasurements arising from defined benefit retirement schemes are recognized in other comprehensive income and reflected immediately in retained earnings. Remeasurements comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)) and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)).

(s) 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 recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(r) 僱員福利(續)

(ii) 定額福利退休計劃

本集團有關其定額福利退休計劃的淨義務乃估計僱員就本期及過往期間的服務應享有的未來福利金額而計算；該福利已折現以釐定其現值，並扣減相關資產的公平價值。有關計算由合資格精算師使用預計單位信貸方法進行。倘計算結果對本集團有利，則確認的資產僅限以任何未來由計劃退款或未來減少向計劃供款的方式獲得經濟利益的現值。服務成本及定額福利負債(資產)淨值的利息支出(收入)淨額乃於損益賬內確認。本期服務成本乃按本期僱員服務產生的定額福利責任現值的增加而計量。倘計劃的福利出現變動，或計劃縮短，有關僱員過往服務變動福利的比例，或縮短的收益或虧損於計劃修訂或縮短發生及當有關重組成本或終止福利已確認時較早者於損益賬內確認為支出。期內利息支出(收入)淨額乃應用於報告期初用於計量定額福利責任的折現率折現至定額福利淨負債(資產)而釐定。折現率乃高質素企業債券於報告期末的收益率，有關的債券到期日與本集團所承擔責任的條款相若。定額福利退休計劃產生的重新計量乃於其他全面收入中確認且立即於保留溢利中反映。重新計量包括精算收益及虧損，計劃資產之回報(不包括計入定額福利淨負債(資產)的淨利息內的金額)及資產上限影響的任何變動(不包括計入定額福利淨負債(資產)的淨利息內的金額)。

(s) 所得稅

本年度之所得稅包括即期稅項以及遞延稅項資產及負債之變動。即期稅項以及遞延稅項資產及負債之變動於損益賬內確認，惟與確認為其他全面收益或直接在權益確認之項目相關者除外，在此情況下，相關稅額分別確認於其他全面收益或權益中。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Income tax (continued)

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.

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 utilized, are recognized.

Where investment properties are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2(l), the amount of deferred tax recognized is measured using the tax rates that would apply on sale of those assets at their carrying value at the reporting date. In all other cases, the amount of deferred tax recognized is measured based on the expected manner of realization 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.

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 utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available. Rental income from investment properties is accounted for as described in Note 2(u).

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(s) 所得稅(續)

即期稅項乃預期於本年度就應課稅收入應付之稅項(按於報告期末已頒佈或實質頒佈之稅率計算),以及過往年度應繳稅項之任何調整。

遞延稅項資產及負債乃分別來自可扣稅及應課稅暫時性差異,即因資產及負債分別就財務報告及稅基而言之賬面值之間的差異而產生。遞延稅項資產亦會因未動用稅項虧損及未動用稅項抵免而產生。

除若干有限例外情況外,所有遞延稅項負債及所有遞延稅項資產當其甚有可能用於抵銷未來應課稅溢利時均會予以確認。

倘投資物業根據附註2(l)所載會計政策按公平值列賬,已確認遞延稅項金額按於報告日期按賬面值出售該等資產所適用的稅率計量。在所有其他情況下,遞延稅項確認額乃按資產及負債之賬面值之預期變現或支付形式,使用於報告期末已頒佈或實質頒佈之稅率計算。遞延稅項資產及負債不予折現計算。

於各報告期末,遞延稅項資產之賬面值均進行覆核,對預期不再有足夠之應課稅溢利以供使用有關遞延稅項則予扣減。倘若有可能獲得足夠之應課稅溢利,則任何有關扣減均會被撥回。投資物業的租金收入按附註2(u)所述方式入賬。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Income tax (continued)

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 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 realize 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 realize the related current tax assets and settle the related current tax liabilities on a net basis or realize and settle simultaneously.

(t) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized for other liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group 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 expenditures 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.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(s) 所得稅(續)

即期稅項結餘及遞延稅項結餘以及有關變動，均會個別呈列及不作抵銷。如本集團可依法行使權利將即期稅項資產抵銷即期稅項負債，並在符合下列其他條件之情況下，即期稅項資產方會與即期稅項負債抵銷，以及遞延稅項資產會與遞延稅項負債抵銷：

- 如屬即期稅項資產及負債，本集團擬以淨額基準清償或同時變現資產並清償負債；或
- 如屬遞延稅項資產及負債，被同一稅務機關對以下實體徵收所得稅而產生：
  - 同一個應課稅實體；或
  - 不同的應課稅實體，在未來每一個預期將清償或收回重大數額之遞延稅項資產及負債的期間，該等實體擬以淨額基準變現即期稅項資產及清償即期稅項負債或兩者同時進行。

(t) 撥備及或然負債

撥備乃本集團因過往事件引致之法律或推定義務而可能需要付出經濟利益以履行有關義務並能作出可靠估計時，而未能確定之時間或數額以其他負債確認。倘金錢時間價值屬重大，撥備則以預計用以履行有關義務之開支現值列賬。

倘可能無須付出經濟利益，或未能可靠估計付出之金額，有關義務則披露為或然負債，除非付出經濟利益之可能性極微。需就一項或多項未來事件發生與否方能確認之可能義務亦只披露為或然負債，除非付出經濟利益之可能性極微。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) 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 recognized in profit or loss as follows:

(i) Interest income

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in profit or loss on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not expected credit losses. For financial assets that were purchased or originated credit-impaired on initial recognition, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset or issue of a financial liability.

Amortized cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any ECL allowance.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any ECL allowance.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(u) 收益確認

收益乃按已收或應收代價之公平價值計量。當經濟利益很可能流入本集團，而收益及成本(倘適用)能可靠地計算時，收益會按下列方式在損益賬內確認：

(i) 利息收入

實際利率

所有計息金融工具的利息收入及開支按應計基準採用實際利率法於損益賬內確認。

實際利率是將金融工具在預計年期產生的預計未來現金付款或收入準確折算為金融資產之賬面總值或金融負債之攤銷成本之比率。

當計算信貸減值資產以外的金融工具的實際利率時，本集團在估計現金流時須考慮金融工具的所有合約條款，但不考慮預期信貸虧損。對於初始確認時購買或產生信貸減值的金融資產，信貸調整實際利率使用預計未來現金流(包括預期信貸虧損)計算。

計算實際利率時計及屬實際利率重要組成部分的交易成本及費用及已付或已收點數。交易成本為收購金融資產或發行金融負債直接應佔的增量成本。

攤銷成本及賬面總值

金融資產或金融負債的「攤銷成本」應當以金融資產或金融負債的初始確認金額經下列調整後的結果確定：扣除已償還的本金、加上或減去採用實際利率法將該初始確認金額與到期日金額之間的差額進行攤銷形成的累計攤銷額及，就金融資產而言，扣除任何預期信貸虧損撥備。

「金融資產的賬面總值」指在任何預期信貸虧損撥備調整前金融資產的攤銷成本。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Revenue recognition (continued)

(i) Interest income (continued)

Calculation of interest income and expense

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were purchased or originated credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, please refer to Note 2(p).

(ii) Net income from financial instruments designated at FVPL and net trading income

Net income from financial instruments designated at FVPL and net trading income comprise all gains and losses from changes in fair value (net of accrued coupon) of such financial assets and financial liabilities, foreign exchange differences and dividend income attributable to those financial instruments.

(iii) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income arises on financial services provided by the Group including credit related services, insurance services, brokerage services, investment services, unit trust services, credit card services and trade finance services. Fee and commission income is recognized 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 recognized as income in the accounting period in which the costs or risk is incurred or is accounted for as interest income.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(u) 收益確認(續)

(i) 利息收入(續)

計算收益利息及開支

於計算收益利息及開支時，資產的賬面總值(當資產為非信貸減值)或負債的攤銷成本採用實際利率。

然而，對於初始確認後出現信貸減值的金融資產，利息收入的計算方法是將實際利率應用於金融資產的攤銷成本。若資產不再為信貸減值，則利息收入的計算將恢復為總額。

對於初始確認時購買或產生信貸減值的金融資產，利息收入的計算方法是將信貸調整實際利率應用於資產的攤銷成本。即使資產的信貸風險有所改善，利息收入的計算亦不會恢復為總額。

有關金融資產何時出現信貸減值的資料，請參閱附註2(p)。

(ii) 指定為通過損益以反映公平價值之金融工具淨收益以及交易淨收益

指定為通過損益以反映公平價值之金融工具淨收益以及交易淨收益，包括來自該等金融資產及金融負債之公平價值變動(扣除應計票息)之所有盈利及虧損、外匯差額及該等金融工具應佔之股息收入。

(iii) 費用及佣金收入

費用及佣金收入乃本集團提供金融服務，包括信貸業務、保險業務、經紀服務、投資服務、信託基金業務、信用卡業務及貿易融資業務。費用及佣金收入於提供相關服務時確認，以彌補向客戶持續提供服務之成本、或為客戶承擔風險，屬利息性質之費用則除外。在該等情況下，費用會於產生成本或風險之會計期間確認為收入或作為利息收入入賬。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Revenue recognition (continued)

(iii) Fee and commission income (continued)

Origination or commitment fees received by the Group which result in the creation or acquisition of a financial instrument are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate unless it is a trading asset or liability or a financial asset designated at FVPL. In this case it is immediately recognized in profit or loss. If the commitment expires without the Group making a loan, the fee is recognized as revenue on expiry.

(iv) Finance income from finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Finance income implicit in finance leases and hire purchase contracts is recognized 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. Contingent rentals receivables are recognized as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

(v) Rental income from operating lease

Rental income received under operating leases is recognized as other operating income in equal instalments over the periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives granted are recognized in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable over the lease term. Contingent rentals receivables are recognized as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

(vi) Dividend income

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

(v) Translation of foreign currencies

The Group's functional currency is Hong Kong Dollars. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Hong Kong Dollars 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 dealt with in profit or loss.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(u) 收益確認(續)

(iii) 費用及佣金收入(續)

本集團已收因建立或購入金融工具而產生之辦理或承擔費用，除有關於持作交易用途之資產或負債或指定為通過損益以反映公平價值之金融資產的相關款項直接於損益賬內確認外，將作為實際利率之調整遞延及確認。如承擔期滿而本集團毋須作出貸款，則該費用於期滿時確認為收益。

(iv) 來自融資租約及租購合約之財務收入

融資租約之隱含財務收入及租購合約於租約年期確認為利息收入，以令每個會計期間租約尚餘淨投資額的定期回報率大致相同。應收或然租金於所賺取的會計期間確認為收入。

(v) 經營租賃產生之租金收入

根據經營租賃收取之租金收入於租賃期間內以等額方式在其他營運收入中確認，但如有另一基準更能代表租賃資產所產生之利益之模式則除外。已授出之租賃獎勵於損益賬內確認為租期內的應收總租賃款項淨額的一部分。應收或然租金於所賺取的會計期間確認為收入。

(vi) 股息收入

非上市投資之股息收入於股東收取款項之權利確立為不可撤回時予以確認。上市投資之股息收入於投資項目之股價除息時確認。

(v) 外幣換算

本集團的記賬單位幣別為港元。本年度內外幣交易以交易日之匯率換算為港元。以外幣結算的貨幣性資產及負債以報告期末之匯率換算為港元。所有外幣換算之損益均撥入損益賬內處理。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(v) Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

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 exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into Hong Kong Dollars at exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences relating to financial instruments held at FVPL and derivative financial instruments are included in gain less loss from dealing in trading assets. All other exchange differences relating to monetary items are presented as gains less losses from dealing in foreign exchange in profit or loss and are reported within "Other operating income". Differences arising on translation of equity securities designated at FVOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(w) Related parties

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

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

(i) has control or joint control over the Group;

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.

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

(i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) both entities are joint 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.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(v) 外幣換算(續)

以外幣定值並以歷史成本列賬之非貨幣資產與負債按交易日的匯率換算為港元。以外幣結算及以公平價值列賬之非貨幣資產與負債於釐定公平價值當日按當時匯率換算為港元。

通過損益以反映公平價值之金融工具及衍生金融工具的匯兑差額包括持作交易用途資產淨盈虧。其他有關貨幣性項目的匯兑差額則於損益賬內呈列為外匯買賣淨盈虧，並於「其他營運收入」內呈報。換算指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券之差額於其他全面收益確認。

(w) 關連各方

就此等財務報告而言，被視為與本集團有關連的一方是指：

(a) 個人或該個人之近親家庭成員，該個人在以下情況下被視為與本集團有關連：

(i) 控制或共同控制本集團；

(ii) 對本集團有重大影響力；或

(iii) 是本集團或本集團之母公司的主要管理人員。

(b) 在以下任何情況下一實體會視為與本集團有關連：

(i) 該實體及本集團皆是同一集團成員(即每一間母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司互相關連)。

(ii) 一實體是另一實體的聯營公司或合營公司(或該聯營公司或合營公司與該另一實體均屬同一集團)。

(iii) 兩個實體是同一第三方的合營公司。

(iv) 一實體是一第三方的合營公司而另一實體則是該第三方的聯營公司。

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(w) Related parties (continued)

(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.

(x) 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 most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business.

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.

3. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

These consolidated financial statements cover the consolidated positions of the Bank and all its subsidiaries. For information required to be reported in accordance with the Banking (Disclosures) Rules ("BDR"), the basis of consolidation is set out in Note (A) in the Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information on page 202.

2. 重大會計政策(續)

(w) 關連各方(續)

(v) 該實體是提供予本集團或與本集團有關連之實體的僱員離職後福利計劃。

(vi) 該實體受在(a)項中所辨別的個人所控制或共同控制。

(vii) 在(a)(i)項中所辨別的個人而該個人對該實體有重大影響力，或該個人是該實體(或是該實體的母公司)的主要管理人員。

(viii) 實體或組成集團一部分的任何成員公司向集團或集團母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

個人的近親家庭成員指預料可於彼等與實體交易中影響該個人(或受該個人影響)的家庭成員。

(x) 分部資料

財務報告中的經營分部和每個分部項目的金額源自於定期向本集團總營運決策人提供的財務資料，以供管理層對本集團不同業務進行資源分配和業績評價。

重大的單個經營分部不會因財務報告目的而進行加總，除非該等分部擁有相似的經濟特性、產品及服務性質、生產流程、客戶類型和級別、銷售產品或提供服務的方式及監管環境的性質。不重大的單個經營分部如果享有大部分以上相似性質，則可以進行加總。

3. 綜合基準

該等綜合財務報告涵蓋本行及本行所有附屬公司的綜合狀況。根據《銀行業(披露)規則》所需呈報的資料，其綜合基準載列於第202頁未經審核補充財務資料附註(A)內。

4. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

(a) Interest income

4. 利息收入及支出

(a) 利息收入

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Loans and advances	借款及貸款	3,594,669	1,992,359
Investment in securities	證券投資	2,454,409	1,033,843
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	400,578	125,474
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	採用實際利率法計算之利息收入	6,449,656	3,151,676
Other interest income	其他利息收入	2,391	20,127
Total interest income	利息收入總額	6,452,047	3,171,803

Interest income recognized on financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to HK$6,449,656,000 (2022: HK$3,151,676,000).

就非通過損益以反映公平價值計量之金融資產確認之利息收入為6,449,656,000港元（二零二二年：3,151,676,000港元）。

Interest income from finance lease receivables amounted to HK$8,657,000 (2022: HK$6,584,000).

源自融資租賃應收款的利息收入為8,657,000港元（二零二二年：6,584,000港元）。

(b) Interest expense

(b) 利息支出

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	3,872,417	1,338,475
Certificates of deposit and debt securities issued	已發行存款證及債務證券	16,951	45,652
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	購回協議項下出售之金融資產	332,579	119,428
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	68,169	46,938
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,304	1,883
Others	其他	44,311	12,546
		4,336,731	1,564,922

Interest expense recognized on financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to HK$4,336,731,000 (2022: HK$1,564,922,000).

就非通過損益以反映公平價值計量之金融負債確認之利息支出為4,336,731,000港元（二零二二年：1,564,922,000港元）。

5. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

5. 費用及佣金收入及支出

(a) Fee and commission income

(a) 費用及佣金收入

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Fee and commission income arising from:	由以下業務所產生的費用及佣金收入：		
Insurance services	保險業務	**146,115**	117,611
Credit card services	信用卡業務	**120,084**	96,908
Credit related services	信貸業務	**56,465**	77,747
Securities brokerage and investment services	證券經紀及投資服務	**19,629**	27,081
Unit trust services	信託基金業務	**15,012**	15,156
Trade finance services	貿易融資業務	**23,592**	20,930
Other fees	其他費用	**35,173**	36,095
		416,070	391,528
Of which:	其中：		
Fee and commission income arising from:	費用及佣金收入來自：		
– Financial assets or financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss	－非通過損益以反映公平價值之金融資產或金融負債	**184,298**	184,863
– Trust and other fiduciary activities	－信託及其他受託業務	**2,036**	2,229

Fee and commission income arising from trust and other fiduciary activities relate to fees from asset management activities where the Group holds assets or invests on behalf of customers.

來自信託及其他受託業務的費用及佣金收入與本集團資產或代表客戶進行投資所收取的資產管理業務費用相關。

(b) Fee and commission expense

(b) 費用及佣金支出

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Handling fees and commission	手續費及佣金	**74,503**	69,779
Other fees paid	其他已付費用	**21,084**	19,361
		95,587	89,140
Of which:	其中：		
Fee and commission expense arising from financial assets or financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss	費用及佣金支出來自非通過損益以反映公平價值之金融資產或金融負債	**90,122**	70,854

6. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

6. 其他營運收入

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Gains less losses from dealing	**交易收益減虧損**		
– Foreign exchange	－外匯	**12,716**	77,460
– Trading assets	－持作交易用途資產	**74,871**	18,219
– Other dealing activities*	－其他買賣交易*	**13,083**	6,047
– Short selling activities	－賣空交易	**(16,878)**	(9,660)
		83,792	92,066
Net hedging loss from fair value hedges	**公平價值對沖之淨對沖虧損**		
Net gain/(loss) on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	與對沖風險相關之被對沖項目之淨收益／(虧損)	**385,506**	(2,127,563)
Net (loss)/gain on hedging instruments	對沖工具之淨(虧損)／收益	**(478,959)**	2,073,767
		(93,453)	(53,796)
Dividend income from unlisted equity securities (Note 32(a)(i))	非上市股本證券之股息收入(附註32(a)(i))	**28,929**	7,662
Rental income	租金收入		
– from investment properties (Note 20(b)(ii))	－來自投資物業(附註20(b)(ii))	**511**	511
– others	－其他	**288**	291
Receipt of government subsidies	領取政府補助	**–**	2,400
Others	其他	**14,232**	16,911
		34,299	66,045

* *Other dealing activities include customer-driven dealing in financial instruments including options and structured deposit products.*

* *其他買賣交易包括客戶買賣金融工具(包括期權及結構性存款產品)。*

7. OPERATING EXPENSES

7. 營運支出

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Staff costs	僱員成本		
Contributions to defined contribution scheme	定額供款計劃供款	**22,631**	20,401
Current service cost of defined benefit scheme (Note 29(a)(v))	定額福利計劃現時服務成本（附註29(a)(v)）	**8,262**	10,864
Retirement schemes costs	退休計劃成本	**30,893**	31,265
Salaries and other staff costs	薪金及其他僱員成本	**675,520**	604,667
		706,413	635,932
Premises and other fixed assets	物業及其他固定資產		
Depreciation (Note 20(a))	折舊（附註20(a)）	**179,162**	165,068
Government rent and rates and expenses on short-term leases	政府地租及差餉以及短期租賃支出	**4,642**	4,489
Others	其他	**20,512**	19,855
Audit fee	核數費用	**5,263**	5,303
Other operating expenses	其他營運支出		
Business promotion	業務推廣	**38,041**	38,123
Legal and professional fees	法律及顧問費用	**50,529**	21,969
Communication	通訊	**34,534**	30,317
Electronic data processing and computer systems	電子資料處理及電腦系統	**86,353**	82,391
Others	其他	**49,695**	42,229
		1,175,144	1,045,676

8. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the HKCO and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

8. 董事薪酬

根據公司條例第383(1)條及《公司(披露董事利益資料)規例》第2部披露之董事薪酬如下：

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Basic salaries and other allowances	底薪及其他津貼	6,628	6,307
Directors' fee	董事袍金	6,118	5,448
Contributions to pension scheme	退休計劃供款	300	300
Discretionary bonuses	酌情花紅	7,750	7,700
		20,796	19,755

9. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

9. 客戶貸款減值虧損

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Impairment losses on advances to customers:	客戶貸款減值虧損：		
– Stage 1	－第一階段	(62,707)	62,640
– Stage 2	－第二階段	5,351	(11,240)
– Stage 3	－第三階段	441,645	259,919
– Bad debt recoveries	－收回壞賬	(14,734)	(23,492)
		369,555	287,827

10. INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

10. 綜合全面收益表內的所得稅

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income represents:

(a) 綜合全面收益表內的稅項指：

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Current tax – Hong Kong Profits Tax	**即期稅項－香港利得稅**		
Tax for the year (Note 25(a))	年內稅項（附註25(a)）	**120,635**	116,842
Over-provision in prior years	過往年度超額撥備	**–**	(133)
Current tax – Overseas Tax	**即期稅項－海外稅項**		
Tax for the year	年內稅項	**1,537**	–
Deferred tax	**遞延稅項**		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (Note 25(b))	暫時性差異產生及撥回（附註25(b)）	**21,354**	(8,902)
		143,526	107,807

Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2023 is calculated at 16.5% (2022: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year. Taxation for overseas operations is similarly calculated using the estimated annual effective rates of taxation that are expected to apply in the relevant countries.

二零二三年之香港利得稅撥備乃根據本年度之評估應課稅溢利之16.5%（二零二二年：16.5%）計算。海外業務稅項的計算與之類似，為使用評估年度在相關國家預期應用的實際稅率計算。

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

(b) 稅項支出與按適用應課稅率計算之會計溢利間之對賬

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	**927,792**	651,038
Notional tax on profit before taxation, calculated at the rates applicable to profits at 16.5% (2022: 16.5%)	除稅前溢利之估計稅項按16.5%之應課稅率計算（二零二二年：16.5%）	**153,086**	107,421
Tax effect of non-taxable income	非應課稅收入之稅項影響	**(30,086)**	(5,772)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	非可扣減支出之稅項影響	**18,989**	6,291
Overseas withholding taxes	海外預扣稅	**1,537**	–
Over-provision in prior years	過往年度超額撥備	**–**	(133)
Actual tax expense	實質稅項支出	**143,526**	107,807

11. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

11. 其他全面收益

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Premises:	**物業：**		
Deficit on revaluation of premises	物業重估虧損	**(137,436)**	(136,990)
Deferred taxation arising from:	遞延税項來自：		
– revaluation of premises	－物業重估	**22,677**	22,602
– realisation of premises revaluation reserve	－物業重估儲備變現	**8,286**	15,223
Net movement in the premises revaluation reserve during the year recognized in other comprehensive income	本年度於其他全面收益確認之物業重估儲備淨變動	**(106,473)**	(99,165)
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-recycling):	**指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券（非循環）：**		
Surplus on revaluation of equity securities (Note 32(a)(i))	股本證券重估盈餘（附註32(a)(i)）	**145,767**	41,500
Deferred taxation (Note 25(b))	遞延税項（附註25(b)）	**(24,051)**	(6,847)
Net movement in the investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) during the year recognized in other comprehensive income	本年度於其他全面收益確認之投資重估儲備（非循環）淨變動	**121,716**	34,653
Defined benefit liability:	**定額福利負債：**		
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (Note 29(a)(v))	重新計量定額福利負債淨額（附註29(a)(v)）	**(4,566)**	25,913
Deferred taxation (Note 25(b))	遞延税項（附註25(b)）	**753**	(4,276)
Net movement in the defined benefit liability during the year recognized in other comprehensive income	本年度於其他全面收益確認之定額福利負債淨變動	**(3,813)**	21,637

12. SEGMENT REPORTING

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's operating segments which are the components of the Group about which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

Operating segments

The Bank and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the provision of banking and related financial services. Reportable segments of the Group are set out below.

Retail Banking comprises consumer finance activities including credit card merchant acquiring, provision of credit card advances, mortgage lending and other consumer lending and wealth management services such as the sales and distribution of insurance products, investment products and securities brokerage to wealth management clients and provision of banking services to the mass market segment.

Institutional Banking comprises the corporate banking business and the financial institutions business, covering the provision of services including corporate lending, syndicated loans, trade financing and deposits to large corporates in Hong Kong and Mainland China. Institutional Banking also comprises the treasury investment business which mainly engages in managing the Group's investment portfolio and trading in foreign exchange and debt securities. Moreover, it is also responsible for the marketing of treasury products to the Group's customers.

Commercial Banking mainly engages in corporate lending, trade financing and commercial mortgage lending to small and medium enterprises in Hong Kong and Mainland China and the distribution of wealth management products to corporate customers.

Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited ("Fubon Credit") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited and mainly engages in consumer lending to individual customers in Hong Kong.

Funding Desk manages the overall funding, liquidity and interest rate risk positions arising from the banking activities of the Group.

In 2023, Fubon Credit was spun off from Commercial Banking while Funding Desk was spun off from Institutional Banking. Comparative figures have been restated to conform with current year presentation.

12. 分部資料

分部資料乃根據本集團的經營分部編製。本集團之經營分部為本集團之組成部分，相關之財務資料可被獨立地提供以及行政總裁及董事總經理用作定期評估以決定如何分配資源和評核表現。

經營分部

本行及其附屬公司之主要業務為提供銀行及相關之金融服務。本集團可申報經營分部載列如下。

零售銀行包括消費金融業務及財富管理服務，前者包括信用卡商戶服務、信用卡信貸服務、按揭貸款及其他消費信貸，後者包括向財富管理客戶提供銷售和分銷保險產品、投資產品及證券經紀服務以及向大眾市場分部提供銀行服務。

企業及機構銀行包括企業銀行業務及金融機構業務，涵蓋向香港及中國內地之大型企業提供企業借貸、銀團貸款、貿易融資及存款服務。企業及機構銀行亦包括財務投資業務，主要從事本集團的投資組合管理以及外匯及債務證券的交易活動。此外，其亦負責向本集團客戶銷售財務產品。

商業銀行主要向香港及中國內地之中小企業提供企業借貸、貿易融資及商業按揭貸款以及向企業客戶分銷財富管理產品。

富邦財務(香港)有限公司(「富邦財務」)是富邦銀行(香港)有限公司的全資附屬公司，主要在香港從事個人客戶的消費信貸。

資金部管理本集團整體資金以及由銀行業務產生之流動性及利率風險部位。

於二零二三年，富邦財務自商業銀行分拆出來，而資金部則自機構銀行分拆出來。其比較數字已重新列示，以符合本年之呈列方式。

12. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Segment results, assets and liabilities

For the purpose of segmental analysis, the allocation of operating income reflects the benefits of capital and other funding resources allocated to the operating segments by way of internal capital allocation and fund transfer pricing mechanisms. To reflect the benefit of joint efforts of two operating segments on a third party fee-related transaction, operating income derived from the transaction is split between the relevant operating segments.

Cost allocation is based on the direct costs incurred by the respective operating segments. For consistency with internal management reporting, there is no apportionment of central management overheads and only wholly and directly attributable costs of support units are charged to the respective operating segments. Rental charges at market rates for usage of premises are reflected in net interest income, operating expenses and inter-segment expenses for the respective operating segments.

Segment assets mainly include advances to customers and banks, investment in securities and financial instruments, inter-bank placements, current assets and premises attributable to the operating segments.

Segment liabilities mainly include deposits from customers, certificates of deposit and debt securities issued, inter-bank borrowings, and accruals attributable to the operating segments.

In addition to receiving segment information concerning profit before taxation, management is provided with segment information concerning revenue, interest expense, depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and additions to non-current segment assets used by the segments in their operations.

Unallocated items mainly comprise the central management unit, management of strategic investments, premises and property management and other activities which cannot be reasonably allocated to specific business segments.

12. 分部資料(續)

分部業績、資產及負債

按分部分析下之營運收入劃分，反映各經營分部，透過內部資本分配和資金調撥機制獲分派之資本及其他資金所賺取之回報。為反映兩個經營分部在第三方非利息收入相關交易上共同努力所賺取之回報，從這交易上所賺取之營運收入會在相關之經營分部拆分。

成本分配則以各經營分部之直接成本計算。為與內部管理報告一致，中央管理費用不被分攤，只有完全及直接可歸因於各經營分部的後勤部門費用，在各經營分部扣除。各經營分部使用物業，按市值計算之租金反映於各經營分部之淨利息收入、營運支出及跨分部支出內。

分部資產主要包括各經營分部應佔客戶及銀行同業貸款、證券及金融工具投資、銀行同業放款、流動資產及物業。

分部負債主要包括各經營分部應佔客戶存款、已發行存款證、已發行債務證券、銀行同業借款及應計款項。

除了分部資料中的除稅前溢利資料外，管理層亦獲提供分部資料中的有關收入、利息支出、折舊、攤銷、減值虧損及用於分部運作的新增非流動分部資產。

未分配項目主要包括中央管理單位、策略投資管理、樓宇及物業管理以及其他未能合理分配到特定業務類別的活動。

12. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Segment results, assets and liabilities (continued)

12. 分部資料(續)

分部業績、資產及負債(續)

		For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度					
		Retail Banking 零售銀行 HK$'000 千港元	Institutional Banking 企業及機構銀行 HK$'000 千港元	Commercial Banking 商業銀行 HK$'000 千港元	Fubon Credit 富邦財務 HK$'000 千港元	Funding Desk 資金部 HK$'000 千港元	Reportable Segments Total 可申報分部總額 HK$'000 千港元
Interest income from external customers	源自外界客戶利息收入	750,222	4,290,228	808,763	2,149	591,787	6,443,149
Interest expense to external customers	支付予外界客戶的利息支出	(3,189,725)	(843,255)	(180,727)	(188)	(112,603)	(4,326,498)
Inter-segment income/(expenses)	跨分部收入/(支出)	2,837,343	(2,677,361)	(202,464)	–	41,160	(1,322)
Net interest income	淨利息收入	397,840	769,612	425,572	1,961	520,344	2,115,329
Other operating income/(loss) from external customers	源自外界客戶其他營運收入/(虧損)	346,713	45,171	55,972	125	(40,869)	407,112
Fee and commission expense	費用及佣金支出	(79,821)	(170)	(130)	(3,088)	(8,345)	(91,554)
Other operating income/(loss)	其他營運收入/(虧損)	266,892	45,001	55,842	(2,963)	(49,214)	315,558
Operating income/(loss)	營運收入/(虧損)	664,732	814,613	481,414	(1,002)	471,130	2,430,887
Operating expenses	營運支出	(462,186)	(96,559)	(103,698)	(20,938)	(7,235)	(690,616)
Inter-segment expenses	跨分部支出	(41,185)	(4,133)	(4,236)	–	(206)	(49,760)
Operating profit/(loss) before other gains and impairment losses	未計其他收益及減值虧損前經營溢利/(虧損)	161,361	713,921	373,480	(21,940)	463,689	1,690,511
Impairment losses on advances to customers	客戶貸款減值虧損	(19,030)	(291,904)	(57,958)	(663)	–	(369,555)
Write back of/(charge for) impairment losses on other financial instruments	其他金融工具減值虧損之回撥/(扣除)	3,556	12,621	2,296	–	(92)	18,381
Charge for impairment losses on other assets	其他資產減值虧損之扣除	(227)	–	(15,470)	–	–	(15,697)
Net loss on disposal of fixed assets	出售固定資產淨虧損	(21)	–	–	–	–	(21)
Net loss on disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	出售以攤銷成本計量之金融資產淨虧損	–	(289)	–	–	–	(289)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	除稅前溢利/(虧損)	145,639	434,349	302,348	(22,603)	463,597	1,323,330
Operating expenses – depreciation	營運支出–折舊	(86,562)	(6,458)	(11,580)	(2,796)	(280)	(107,676)
Segment assets	分部資產	20,043,796	81,003,861	13,898,780	101,244	20,522,411	135,570,092
Segment liabilities	分部負債	96,065,228	13,912,768	7,457,839	39,990	4,861,028	122,336,853

12. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Segment results, assets and liabilities (continued)

12. 分部資料(續)

分部業績、資產及負債(續)

For the year ended 31 December 2022 (restated)
截至二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度(重列)

		Retail Banking 零售銀行 HK$'000 千港元	Institutional Banking 企業及機構銀行 HK$'000 千港元	Commercial Banking 商業銀行 HK$'000 千港元	Fubon Credit 富邦財務 HK$'000 千港元	Funding Desk 資金部 HK$'000 千港元	Reportable Segments Total 可申報分部總額 HK$'000 千港元
Interest income from external customers	源自外界客戶利息收入	554,501	2,055,472	388,876	12	169,519	3,168,380
Interest expense to external customers	支付予外界客戶的利息支出	(975,794)	(475,806)	(61,349)	(19)	(47,288)	(1,560,256)
Inter-segment income/(expenses)	跨分部收入/(支出)	877,409	(1,173,732)	(51,321)	–	345,901	(1,743)
Net interest income/(loss)	淨利息收入/(虧損)	456,116	405,934	276,206	(7)	468,132	1,606,381
Other operating income from external customers	源自外界客戶其他營運收入	290,414	80,387	49,239	66	750	420,856
Fee and commission expense	費用及佣金支出	(65,352)	(66)	(8)	(1,656)	(7,901)	(74,983)
Other operating income/(loss)	其他營運收入/(虧損)	225,062	80,321	49,231	(1,590)	(7,151)	345,873
Operating income/(loss)	營運收入/(虧損)	681,178	486,255	325,437	(1,597)	460,981	1,952,254
Operating expenses	營運支出	(450,727)	(101,192)	(82,905)	(5,185)	(7,025)	(647,034)
Inter-segment expenses	跨分部支出	(47,017)	(4,710)	(4,548)	(75)	(234)	(56,584)
Operating profit/(loss) before other gains and impairment losses	未計其他收益及減值虧損前經營溢利/(虧損)	183,434	380,353	237,984	(6,857)	453,722	1,248,636
(Charge for)/write back of impairment losses on advances to customers	客戶貸款減值虧損(扣除)/回撥	(47,449)	(191,426)	(48,967)	15	–	(287,827)
Impairment losses on other financial instruments	其他金融工具減值虧損	(1,434)	(4,381)	(1,982)	–	(2,975)	(10,772)
(Charge for)/write back of impairment losses on other assets	其他資產減值虧損之(扣除)/回撥	(1,978)	–	23	–	–	(1,955)
Net gains on disposal of fixed assets	出售固定資產淨收益	571	–	–	–	–	571
Net loss on disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	出售以攤銷成本計量之金融資產淨虧損	–	(171)	–	–	–	(171)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	除稅前溢利/(虧損)	133,144	184,375	187,058	(6,842)	450,747	948,482
Operating expenses – depreciation	營運支出–折舊	(80,616)	(6,907)	(10,313)	(421)	(316)	(98,573)
Segment assets	分部資產	21,030,761	74,964,796	12,197,744	96,848	16,877,867	125,168,016
Segment liabilities	分部負債	75,110,325	23,803,584	8,281,251	12,986	5,129,885	112,338,031

12. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Reconciliation of reportable segment operating income, profit before taxation, assets and liabilities

12. 分部資料(續)

可申報分部營運收入、除稅前溢利、資產及負債之對賬

		For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元	For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元
Operating income	**營運收入**		
Reportable segment operating income	可申報分部營運收入	**2,430,887**	1,952,254
Elimination of inter-segment operating income	跨分部營運收入抵銷	**(83,228)**	(88,865)
Unallocated operating income	未分配營運收入	**122,439**	111,925
Consolidated operating income	綜合營運收入	**2,470,098**	1,975,314

		For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元	For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元
Profit before taxation	**除稅前溢利**		
Reportable segment profit before taxation	可申報分部除稅前溢利	**1,323,330**	948,482
Unallocated operating income	未分配營運收入	**122,439**	111,925
Unallocated operating expenses	未分配營運支出	**(517,996)**	(430,923)
Write back of impairment losses on other assets	其他資產減值虧損之回撥	**–**	1,321
Write back of impairment losses on fixed assets	固定資產減值虧損之回撥	**–**	1,500
Impairment losses on assets acquired under lending agreements	根據貸款協議所得資產減值虧損	**(800)**	(1,500)
Gain on revaluation of investment properties	投資物業重估收益	**868**	20,130
Net losses on disposal of fixed assets	出售固定資產淨虧損	**(49)**	–
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale	出售持作出售之資產收益	**–**	103
Consolidated profit before taxation	綜合除稅前溢利	**927,792**	651,038

12. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Reconciliation of reportable segment operating income, profit before taxation, assets and liabilities (continued)

12. 分部資料(續)

可申報分部營運收入、除税前溢利、資產及負債之對賬(續)

		As at 31 December 2023 於二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	As at 31 December 2022 於二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Assets	**資產**		
Reportable segment assets	可申報分部資產	**135,570,092**	125,168,016
Unallocated fixed assets and investment properties	未分配固定資產及投資物業	**3,379,025**	3,478,439
Unallocated other assets	未分配其他資產	**2,032,499**	951,945
Consolidated total assets	綜合資產總額	**140,981,616**	129,598,400

		As at 31 December 2023 於二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	As at 31 December 2022 於二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Liabilities	**負債**		
Reportable segment liabilities	可申報分部負債	**122,336,853**	112,338,031
Unallocated other liabilities	未分配其他負債	**2,679,147**	2,008,385
Consolidated total liabilities	綜合負債總額	**125,016,000**	114,346,416

Geographical information

Geographical segment information is based on the locations of the principal operations of the subsidiaries or on the location of the branches of the Group responsible for reporting the results or booking the assets, the location of customers and the location of assets. For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, all of the Group's operating income and profit before taxation were generated by assets booked by the branches and subsidiaries of the Group located in Hong Kong. No single country or geographic segment other than Hong Kong contributed 10% or more of the Group's assets, liabilities, profit or loss before taxation, operating income or contingent liabilities and commitments.

區域資料

區域分部資料乃基於附屬公司之主要營運地點或負責申報業績或將資產入賬之本集團分行位置、客戶位置及資產位置予以披露。截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團所有營運收入及除税前溢利均來自位於香港的本集團分行及附屬公司入賬之資產所產生。概無香港以外的其他國家或區域分部佔本集團的資產、負債、除税前溢利或虧損、營運收入或或然負債及承擔10%或以上。

Major customers

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, no single customer or a group of customers under common control contributed 10% or more of the Group's operating income.

主要客戶

截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度，概無單一客戶或共同控制之一組客戶佔本集團營運收入10%或以上。

13. CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

13. 現金及短期資金

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 千港元
Cash in hand	現金	**127,599**	152,026
Balances with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA")	香港金融管理局(「金管局」)結餘	**204,439**	491,238
Balances with banks	銀行同業之結餘	**725,804**	742,238
Money at call and short notice *	通知及短期存款*	**6,046,162**	4,342,755
		7,104,004	5,728,257

* *Money at call and short notice represents deposits of up to a maximum of one-month maturity from the end of the reporting period.*

* *通知及短期存款指由報告期末起計最長一個月到期之存款。*

14. TRADING ASSETS

14. 持作交易用途資產

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 千港元
Trading assets at fair value	*按公平價值列賬之持作交易用途資產*		
Treasury bills (including Exchange Fund Bills) – Unlisted	國庫券(包括外匯基金票據)－非上市	**1,696,831**	1,655,624

All trading assets held by the Group are issued by governments and central banks.

所有由本集團持有之持作交易用途資產由政府及中央銀行發行。

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The sale to customers of derivatives as risk management products and the subsequent use of derivatives to manage the resulting positions is an integral part of the Group's business activities. Derivatives are also used to manage the Group's own exposures 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 over-the-counter derivatives. The Group also purchases 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 or for balance sheet management. For accounting purposes, derivatives are classified as either held for trading or qualifying for hedge accounting.

15. 衍生金融工具

向客戶出售衍生工具以作為風險管理產品及其後使用衍生工具管理相關持倉，為本集團其中一項業務。衍生工具亦用以管理本集團所承受的市場風險，作為其資產負債管理程序的一部分。本集團所採用的衍生工具主要為利率及外匯相關合約，該等合約主要為場外衍生工具。本集團亦購買交易所買賣衍生工具。本集團大部分的衍生工具持倉均為配合客戶需求以及為對沖該等和其他交易倉盤或管理資產負債表而訂立。就會計目的而言，衍生工具被分類為持作交易用途或合資格採用對沖會計法。

15. 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 instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding as at the end of the reporting period and do not represent amounts at risk. The following is a summary of the notional amounts of each significant type of derivatives entered into by the Group:

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(a) 衍生工具之名義金額

此等衍生工具指其價值視乎一項或多項有關資產或指數之價值而定之金融合約。此等工具之名義金額顯示於報告期末尚未平倉之交易量，而並非代表涉及風險金額。以下為本集團訂立之各主要類型衍生工具之名義金額之概要：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日		
		Qualifying for hedge accounting 合資格採用對沖會計法 HK$'000 千港元	Held for trading 持作交易用途 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
Exchange rate derivatives	匯率衍生工具			
– Forwards	－遠期	–	540,536	540,536
– Swaps	－掉期	–	12,506,966	12,506,966
– Options purchased	－購入期權	–	1,720,873	1,720,873
– Options written	－沽出期權	–	1,720,873	1,720,873
		–	16,489,248	16,489,248
Interest rate derivatives	利率衍生工具			
– Swaps	－掉期	27,345,659	72,545	27,418,204
		27,345,659	72,545	27,418,204
Equity derivatives	股票衍生工具			
– Options purchased	－購入期權	–	16,855	16,855
– Options written	－沽出期權	–	16,855	16,855
		–	33,710	33,710
Total	總額	27,345,659	16,595,503	43,941,162

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(a) Notional amounts of derivatives (continued)

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(a) 衍生工具之名義金額(續)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日		
		Qualifying for hedge accounting 合資格採用對沖會計法 HK$'000 千港元	Held for trading 持作交易用途 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
Exchange rate derivatives	匯率衍生工具			
– Forwards	–遠期	–	3,701,032	3,701,032
– Swaps	–掉期	–	9,568,951	9,568,951
– Options purchased	–購入期權	–	177,622	177,622
– Options written	–沽出期權	–	177,622	177,622
		–	13,625,227	13,625,227
Interest rate derivatives	利率衍生工具			
– Swaps	–掉期	26,047,281	–	26,047,281
		26,047,281	–	26,047,281
Equity derivatives	股票衍生工具			
– Options purchased	–購入期權	–	5,936	5,936
– Options written	–沽出期權	–	5,936	5,936
		–	11,872	11,872
Total	總額	26,047,281	13,637,099	39,684,380

The above amounts are shown on a gross basis without taking into account the effect of any bilateral netting arrangements.

上述金額以總額顯示，並無計及任何雙邊淨額結算安排之影響。

Derivatives reported as qualifying for hedge accounting represent hedging instruments designated as hedges under HKAS 39.

報告為合資格採用對沖會計法之衍生工具指根據香港會計準則第39號指定作對沖之對沖工具。

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Fair values and credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives

The following is a summary of the fair value of derivatives of the Group. These amounts are shown on a gross basis without taking into account the effect of bilateral netting arrangements.

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(b) 衍生工具之公平價值及信貸風險加權金額

以下為本集團衍生工具之公平價值概要。該等金額並無計及雙邊淨額結算安排之影響以總額顯示。

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	
		Fair value assets 公平價值資產 HK$'000 千港元	Fair value liabilities 公平價值負債 HK$'000 千港元	Fair value assets 公平價值資產 HK$'000 千港元	Fair value liabilities 公平價值負債 HK$'000 千港元
Exchange rate derivatives	匯率衍生工具				
– Forwards	–遠期	**1,238**	**974**	21,858	19,740
– Swaps	–掉期	**42,228**	**65,468**	31,510	30,619
– Options purchased	–購入期權	**1,434**	**–**	1,060	–
– Options written	–沽出期權	**–**	**1,436**	–	1,069
		44,900	**67,878**	54,428	51,428
Interest rate derivatives	利率衍生工具				
– Swaps	–掉期	**1,710,645**	**25,241**	2,070,909	–
		1,710,645	**25,241**	2,070,909	–
Equity derivatives	股票衍生工具				
– Options purchased	–購入期權	**75**	**–**	2	–
– Options written	–沽出期權	**–**	**75**	–	2
		75	**75**	2	2
Total	總額	**1,755,620**	**93,194**	2,125,339	51,430

The credit risk weighted amount of derivatives of the Group is HK$136.3 million as at 31 December 2023 (2022: HK$168.1 million). Credit risk weighted amount refers to the amount as computed in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance ("HKBO"). The amount depends on the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics. The risk weights used range from 2% to 100%.

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，本集團衍生工具之信貸風險加權金額為136,300,000港元(二零二二年：168,100,000港元)。信貸風險加權金額指根據香港《銀行業條例》項下之《銀行業(資本)規則》計算之金額。此等金額須視乎交易對手之現況及到期特點而定。所採用之信貸風險加權比率介乎2%至100%之間。

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Remaining maturity of derivatives

The following table provides 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.

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(c) 衍生工具之剩餘期限

下表為本集團按於報告期末時直至交收剩餘期限之相關到期組別劃分之衍生工具名義金額的分析。

		Notional amounts with remaining maturity of 屬以下剩餘年期之名義金額			
		Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元	1 year or less 一年或以下 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 year to 5 years 一年以上至五年 HK$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK$'000 千港元
31 December 2023	**二零二三年十二月三十一日**				
Exchange rate derivatives	匯率衍生工具	**16,489,248**	**14,156,040**	**2,333,208**	**–**
Interest rate derivatives	利率衍生工具	**27,418,204**	**4,687,381**	**14,714,393**	**8,016,430**
Equity derivatives	股票衍生工具	**33,710**	**33,710**	**–**	**–**
Total	總額	**43,941,162**	**18,877,131**	**17,047,601**	**8,016,430**

		Notional amounts with remaining maturity of 屬以下剩餘年期之名義金額			
		Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元	1 year or less 一年或以下 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 year to 5 years 一年以上至五年 HK$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK$'000 千港元
31 December 2022	二零二二年十二月三十一日				
Exchange rate derivatives	匯率衍生工具	13,625,227	13,625,227	–	–
Interest rate derivatives	利率衍生工具	26,047,281	4,801,373	14,691,137	6,554,771
Equity derivatives	股票衍生工具	11,872	11,872	–	–
Total	總額	39,684,380	18,438,472	14,691,137	6,554,771

(d) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Fair value hedges

The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to changes in the fair values of certain fixed rate debt securities investment. Pay-fixed/receive-floating interest rate swaps are matched to fixed rate debt securities investment with terms that closely align with the critical terms of the hedged item.

(d) 指定作為對沖工具之衍生工具之公平價值

公平價值對沖

本集團使用利率掉期以對沖其若干固定利率債務證券投資的公平價值變動的風險。支付固定／收取浮動利率掉期與其條款與對沖項目的關鍵條款緊密一致的固定利率債務證券投資相匹配。

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(d) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

The Group's approach to managing market risk, including interest rate risk, is discussed in Note 35(b). Interest rate risk to which the Group applies hedge accounting arises from fixed rate debt securities investment, whose fair value fluctuates when benchmark interest rates change. The Group hedges interest rate risk only to the extent of benchmark interest rates because the changes in the fair value of fixed rate debt securities investment are significantly influenced by changes in the benchmark interest rate. Hedge accounting is applied where economic hedge relationships meet the hedge accounting criteria.

By using derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates, the Group also exposes itself to credit risk of the derivative counterparty. The Group minimises counterparty credit risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties, requiring the counterparties to post collateral and clearing through central counterparties (see Note 35(a)(vi)).

Before fair value hedge accounting is applied by the Group, the Group determines whether an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument exists based on an evaluation of the qualitative characteristics of these items and the hedged risk that is supported by quantitative analysis. The Group considers whether the critical terms of the hedged item and hedging instrument closely align when assessing the presence of an economic relationship. The Group evaluates whether the fair value of the hedged item and the hedging instrument respond similarly to similar risks.

The Group establishes a hedge ratio by aligning the par amount of the hedged fixed rate debt securities investment and the notional amount of the interest rate swap designated as a hedging instrument. Under the Group's policy, in order to conclude that a hedge relationship is effective, all of the following criteria should be met.

- The regression co-efficient (R squared), which measures the correlation between the variables in the regression, is at least 0.96.
- The slope of the regression line is within a range of -0.8 and -1.25.
- Statistical validity of the overall regression model (F-statistic) must be small.

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(d) 指定作為對沖工具之衍生工具之公平價值(續)

公平價值對沖(續)

本集團管理市場風險(包括利率風險)的方法於附註35(b)中予以討論。本集團應用對沖會計法的利率風險來自固定利率債務證券投資，其公平價值在基準利率變動時發生波動。由於固定利率債務證券的公平價值變動受基準利率變動的顯著影響，本集團僅在基準利率範圍內對沖利率風險。倘經濟對沖關係符合對沖會計準則，則應用對沖會計法。

通過使用衍生金融工具對沖利率變動的風險，本集團亦面臨衍生交易對手的信貸風險。本集團通過訂立與優質交易對手的交易、要求交易對手提供抵押及通過中央交易對手進行清算(見附註35(a)(vi))，最大程度地減少衍生工具的交易對手信貸風險。

在本集團應用公平價值對沖會計法之前，本集團根據對該等項目的定性特徵的評估及定量分析支持的對沖風險，確定對沖項目與對沖工具之間是否存在經濟關係。本集團在評估經濟關係的存在時，會考慮對沖項目及對沖工具的關鍵條款是否緊密一致。本集團評估對沖項目及對沖工具的公平價值是否與類似風險的回應相似。

本集團通過調整對沖固定利率債務證券的面值及指定為對沖工具的利率掉期的名義金額來確定對沖比率。根據本集團的政策，為得出對沖關係有效的結論，應滿足以下所有標準。

- 計量回歸變量之間相關性的回歸系數(R的平方)至少為0.96。
- 回歸線的斜率介乎-0.8及-1.25之間。
- 整體回歸模型(F統計量)的統計有效性必須很小。

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(d) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

In these hedge relationships, the main source of ineffectiveness is expected to be the effect of the counterparty's and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the interest rate swap, which is not reflected in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the change in interest rate.

The Group holds the following interest rate swaps as hedging instruments in fair value hedges of interest risk.

		Remaining maturity of 剩餘年期		
		1 year or less 一年或以下	Over 1 year to 5 years 一年以上至五年	Over 5 years 五年以上
31 December 2023	**二零二三年十二月三十一日**			
Risk category	**風險類別**			
Interest rate risk	**利率風險**			
Hedge of debt securities measured at amortized cost	*對沖以攤銷成本計量之債務證券*			
Nominal amount (HK$'000)	名義金額(千港元)	**4,687,381**	**14,714,393**	**7,943,885**
Average fixed interest rate	平均固定利率	**3.89%**	**3.37%**	**3.13%**

		Remaining maturity of 剩餘年期		
		1 year or less 一年或以下	Over 1 year to 5 years 一年以上至五年	Over 5 years 五年以上
31 December 2022	二零二二年十二月三十一日			
Risk category	風險類別			
Interest rate risk	利率風險			
Hedge of debt securities measured at amortized cost	*對沖以攤銷成本計量之債務證券*			
Nominal amount (HK$'000)	名義金額(千港元)	4,801,373	14,691,137	6,554,771
Average fixed interest rate	平均固定利率	3.70%	3.29%	3.04%

Fair value hedges consist of interest rate swaps that are used to protect against changes in the fair value of certain of the Group's fixed rate debt securities investment due to movements in market interest rates.

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(d) 指定作為對沖工具之衍生工具之公平價值(續)

公平價值對沖(續)

在該等對沖關係中,無效性的主要來源預計為交易對手及本集團本身的信貸風險對利率掉期的公平價值的影響,這不會反映在利率變動應佔的對沖項目的公平價值上。

本集團持有以下利率掉期作為利率風險公平價值對沖的對沖工具。

公平價值對沖包括用作保障若干本集團所持定息債務證券因市場利率變動而出現之公平價值變化的利率掉期。

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(d) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

The amounts relating to items designated as hedging instruments and hedge ineffectiveness were as follows:

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(d) 指定作為對沖工具之衍生工具之公平價值(續)

公平價值對沖(續)

指定為對沖工具的項目相關金額及對沖無效性載列如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日					
		Nominal amount 名義金額 HK$'000 千港元	Carrying amount 賬面值 Assets 資產 HK$'000 千港元	Carrying amount 賬面值 Liabilities 負債 HK$'000 千港元	Change in value used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the year 用於計量年內經確認對沖無效性的公平價值變動 HK$'000 千港元	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included 包含對沖工具的綜合財務狀況表中的項目	Line item in profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness 包含對沖無效性的損益賬內項目
Interest rate risk	利率風險						
Interest rate swaps – hedge of debt securities measured at amortized cost	利率掉期 – 對沖以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	27,345,659	1,710,645	25,241	–	Derivative financial instruments 衍生金融工具	Other operating income 其他營運收入

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(d) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(d) 指定作為對沖工具之衍生工具之公平價值(續)

公平價值對沖(續)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日					
		Nominal amount 名義金額 HK$'000 千港元	Carrying amount 賬面值 Assets 資產 HK$'000 千港元	Carrying amount 賬面值 Liabilities 負債 HK$'000 千港元	Change in value used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the year 用於計量年內經確認對沖無效性的公平價值變動 HK$'000 千港元	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included 包含對沖工具的綜合財務狀況表中的項目	Line item in profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness 包含對沖無效性的損益賬內項目
Interest rate risk	**利率風險**						
Interest rate swaps – hedge of debt securities measured at amortized cost	利率掉期 – 對沖以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	26,047,281	2,070,909	–	246	Derivative financial instruments 衍生金融工具	Other operating income 其他營運收入

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(d) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

The amounts relating to items designated as hedged items were as follows:

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(d) 指定作為對沖工具之衍生工具之公平價值(續)

公平價值對沖(續)

指定為對沖工具的項目相關金額載列如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日					
		Carrying amount 賬面值		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item 包含於對沖項目賬面值的對沖項目公平價值對沖調整之累計金額		Change in value used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for the year 用於計量年內對沖無效性的公平價值變動	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the statement of financial position for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses 終止就對沖收益及虧損進行調整的任何對沖項目的財務狀況表中剩餘公平價值對沖調整之累計金額
		Assets 資產	Liabilities 負債	Assets 資產	Liabilities 負債		
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	25,999,194	–	(1,259,227)	–	–	–

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(d) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

15. 衍生金融工具(續)

(d) 指定作為對沖工具之衍生工具之公平價值(續)

公平價值對沖(續)

31 December 2022
二零二二年十二月三十一日

		Carrying amount 賬面值		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item 包含於對沖項目賬面值的對沖項目公平價值對沖調整之累計金額		Change in value used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for the year 用於計量年內對沖無效性的公平價值變動	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the statement of financial position for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses 終止就對沖收益及虧損進行調整的任何對沖項目的財務狀況表中剩餘公平價值對沖調整之累計金額
		Assets 資產	Liabilities 負債	Assets 資產	Liabilities 負債		
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	24,450,326	–	(1,883,012)	–	(863)	–

16. ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

(a) Advances to customers less impairment allowances

16. 客戶貸款

(a) 客戶貸款減減值撥備

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Gross advances to customers	客戶貸款總額	**64,641,777**	64,887,158
Less: Impairment allowances (Note 35(a)(xi))	減：減值撥備(附註35(a)(xi))		
– Stage 1	–第一階段	**(165,803)**	(228,121)
– Stage 2	–第二階段	**(72,172)**	(66,821)
– Stage 3	–第三階段	**(104,864)**	(177,669)
		64,298,938	64,414,547

16. ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

(b) Advances to customers analysed by industry sector

The following economic sector analysis of gross advances to customers is based on the categories and definitions used by the HKMA.

16. 客戶貸款(續)

(b) 按行業分析的客戶貸款

以下客戶貸款總額的經濟行業分析乃基於金管局所採用的類別及定義。

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Gross advances for use in Hong Kong	在香港使用的貸款總額		
Industrial, commercial and financial	工商金融		
– Property development	－物業發展	**7,109,914**	4,919,629
– Property investment	－物業投資	**9,348,315**	9,292,496
– Financial concerns	－金融企業	**2,436,181**	1,737,028
– Stockbrokers	－股票經紀	**10,000**	1,091,439
– Wholesale and retail trade	－批發及零售業	**1,290,380**	1,360,563
– Manufacturing	－製造業	**2,400,523**	2,918,750
– Transport and transport equipment	－運輸及運輸設備	**156,755**	322,612
– Information technology	－資訊科技	**816,757**	702,039
– Electricity and gas	－電力及煤氣	**472,545**	569,626
– Others	－其他	**5,174,614**	5,895,049
Individuals	個人		
– Loans for the purchase of flats under the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme or their respective successor schemes	－購買「居者有其屋計劃」、「私人參建居屋計劃」及「租者置其屋計劃」或其各自的後繼計劃的樓宇的貸款	**1,831**	2,255
– Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	－購買其他住宅物業的貸款	**13,154,087**	13,623,919
– Credit card advances	－信用卡貸款	**890,443**	795,183
– Others	－其他	**3,368,873**	3,749,313
		46,631,218	46,979,901
Trade finance	貿易融資	**5,285,954**	4,586,805
Gross advances for use outside Hong Kong	在香港以外使用的貸款總額	**12,724,605**	13,320,452
Gross advances to customers	客戶貸款總額	**64,641,777**	64,887,158

16. ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

(c) Impaired advances to customers

16. 客戶貸款（續）

(c) 客戶減值貸款

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	% of gross advances 佔貸款總額百分比	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	% of gross advances 佔貸款總額百分比
Gross impaired advances (Note 35(a)(ix))	減值貸款總額（附註35(a)(ix)）	**361,211**	**0.56**	301,281	0.46
Stage 3 impairment allowances made against impaired loans	就減值貸款作出的第三階段減值撥備	**(104,864)**		(177,669)	
		256,347		123,612	
Amount of collateral held in respect of impaired loans	就減值貸款持有的抵押品金額	**198,846**		108,641	

Collateral mainly comprises mortgage interests over residential properties with the Group. It does not include any expected recovery from companies in liquidation and government guarantee schemes.

抵押品主要包括抵押予本集團的住宅物業按揭，當中不包括任何預期自公司清盤及政府擔保計劃之收回款項。

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

Advances to customers include the net investment in motor vehicles and equipment leased to customers under finance leases and hire purchase contracts having the characteristics of finance leases. The contracts usually run for an initial period of 3 to 5 years, with an option for 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:

(d) 融資租賃及租購合約之投資淨額

客戶貸款中包括根據融資租賃及具融資租賃特性之租購合約租予客戶之汽車及設備的投資淨額。合約一般初步為期三至五年，附帶按名義價值購買所租用資產之選擇權。根據融資租賃及租購合約應收之最低租賃還款總金額及於年結日之現值如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元 (restated) （重列）
Total minimum lease payments due:	最低租賃還款總金額到期期限為：		
– within 1 year	－一年以內	**64,183**	77,872
– after 1 year but within 5 years	－一年以後惟五年以內	**48,312**	93,047
		112,495	170,919
Interest income relating to future periods	與未來期間有關之利息收入	**(8,097)**	(13,796)
Present value of the minimum lease payments receivable	應收最低租賃還款之現值	**104,398**	157,123
Impairment allowances on:	減值撥備：		
– Stage 1 financial assets	－第一階段金融資產	**(630)**	(1,718)
– Stage 2 financial assets	－第二階段金融資產	**(794)**	–
Net investment in finance leases and hire purchase contracts	融資租賃及租購合約之投資淨額	**102,974**	155,405

16. ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

(d) Net investment in finance leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

The maturity profile of the present value of the minimum lease payments before impairment allowances is as follows:

16. 客戶貸款(續)

(d) 融資租賃及租購合約之投資淨額(續)

減值撥備前最低租賃還款現值之期限組別如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
Within 1 year	一年以內	58,599	69,664
After 1 year but within 5 years	一年以後惟五年以內	45,799	87,459
		104,398	157,123

17. ADVANCES TO BANKS

17. 銀行同業貸款

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Gross advances to banks	銀行同業貸款總額	3,292,607	1,094,991
Less: Impairment allowances (Note 35(a)(xi)) – Stage 1	減：減值撥備(附註35(a)(xi))－第一階段	(713)	(389)
		3,291,894	1,094,602

Based on the categories and definitions used by the HKMA, the economic sector analysis of gross advances to banks are all classified as advances for use outside Hong Kong as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. There was no impaired advances to bank as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

基於金管局所採用的類別及定義，於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，銀行同業貸款總額的經濟行業分析均分類為在香港以外使用的貸款。於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，並無已減值銀行同業貸款。

18. DEBT SECURITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

18. 以攤銷成本計量之債務證券

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	*以攤銷成本計量之債務證券*		
Treasury bills (including Exchange Fund Bills)	國庫券(包括外匯基金票據)		
– Listed in Hong Kong	–於香港上市	**34,602**	–
– Listed outside Hong Kong	–於香港以外上市	**93,820**	54,192
– Unlisted	–非上市	**5,771,964**	4,960,219
Debt securities	債務證券		
– Listed in Hong Kong	–於香港上市	**13,372,763**	19,278,392
– Listed outside Hong Kong	–於香港以外上市	**9,326,481**	10,737,653
– Unlisted	–非上市	**20,376,277**	8,613,905
		48,975,907	43,644,361
Debt securities measured at amortized cost are issued by:	*以攤銷成本計量之債務證券由以下機構發行:*		
– Governments and central banks	–政府及中央銀行	**8,684,642**	7,668,309
– Public sector entities	–公營實體	**8,366,700**	4,091,146
– Banks	–銀行	**9,282,833**	9,041,802
– Corporate entities	–企業實體	**22,641,732**	22,843,104
		48,975,907	43,644,361

As at 31 December 2023, debt securities issued by banks include debt securities with fair value of HK$6.57 billion issued by multilateral development banks (2022: HK$5.67 billion). As at 31 December 2023, the fair value of debt securities guaranteed by governments was HK$1.36 billion (2022: HK$2.65 billion).

於二零二三年十二月三十一日,銀行發行的債務證券包括由多邊開發銀行發行的公平價值為6,570,000,000港元(二零二二年:5,670,000,000港元)的債務證券。於二零二三年十二月三十一日,政府擔保的債務證券的公平價值為1,360,000,000港元(二零二二年:2,650,000,000港元)。

The Group purchased securitization exposures with nominal amount of HK$391.8 million during the year (31 December 2022: Nil). The outstanding amount of these securities exposures as at 31 December 2023 is HK$371.6 million (31 December 2022: Nil).

年內,本集團購入名義金額為391,800,000港元的證券化風險承擔(二零二二年十二月三十一日:無)。於二零二三年十二月三十一日,該等證券風險承擔的帳列金額為371,600,000港元(二零二二年十二月三十一日:無)。

19. EQUITY SECURITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

19. 指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	*指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量的金融資產*		
Equity securities	股本證券		
– Listed in Hong Kong	－於香港上市	–	60
– Unlisted	－非上市	963,092	820,254
		963,092	820,314

These equity securities are irrevocably designated at FVOCI as the Group intends to hold these securities for long-term investment or strategic purposes. None of these investments was disposed of during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil), and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

由於本集團擬持有該等證券作長期投資或策略用途，該等股本證券已被不可撤銷地指定為按公平價值計入其他全面收益。於截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度概無出售該等投資(二零二二年：無)，且並無轉讓與該等投資有關的權益之累積收益或虧損。

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Group disposed an equity securities designated at FVOCI with carrying amount of HK$860,000,000 as of 31 December 2023 to an independent third party.

報告期末後，本集團向一名獨立第三方出售指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券，該股本證券於二零二三年十二月三十一日之賬面值為860,000,000港元。

20. FIXED ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

20. 固定資產及投資物業

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

(a) 賬面值對賬

		Premises 物業 HK$'000 千港元	Furniture, fixtures and equipment 傢私、裝置及設備 HK$'000 千港元	Other properties and equipment leased for own use carried at cost 以成本列賬之其他自用租賃物業及設備 HK$'000 千港元	Subtotal 小計 HK$'000 千港元	Investment properties 投資物業 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK$'000 千港元
Cost or valuation	**成本價或估價**						
At 1 January 2023	於二零二三年一月一日	3,078,233	1,245,074	182,514	4,505,821	13,000	4,518,821
Additions	添置	–	178,854	43,312	222,166	–	222,166
Disposals	出售	–	(8,848)	(7,395)	(16,243)	–	(16,243)
Transfer to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業	(89,300)	–	–	(89,300)	89,300	–
Transfer to asset held for sales	轉撥至持作出售資產	–	–	–	–	(17,868)	(17,868)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation upon transfer to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業時抵銷累計折舊	(1,977)	–	–	(1,977)	–	(1,977)
Elimination of impairment loss upon transfer to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業時抵銷減值虧損	(2,763)	–	–	(2,763)	–	(2,763)
Deficit on revaluation upon transfer to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業時重估虧損	(5,223)	–	–	(5,223)	–	(5,223)
(Deficit)/surplus on revaluation	重估(虧損)／盈餘	(132,213)	–	–	(132,213)	868	(131,345)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued premises	抵銷重估物業之累計折舊	(53,787)	–	–	(53,787)	–	(53,787)
At 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日	2,792,970	1,415,080	218,431	4,426,481	85,300	4,511,781
Accumulated depreciation	**累計折舊**						
At 1 January 2023	於二零二三年一月一日	–	852,376	110,759	963,135	–	963,135
Charge for the year (Note 7)	年內扣除(附註7)	55,764	94,479	28,919	179,162	–	179,162
Released on disposal	出售撥回	–	(8,620)	(7,395)	(16,015)	–	(16,015)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation upon transfer to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業時抵銷累計折舊	(1,977)	–	–	(1,977)	–	(1,977)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued premises	抵銷重估物業之累計折舊	(53,787)	–	–	(53,787)	–	(53,787)
At 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日	–	938,235	132,283	1,070,518	–	1,070,518
Accumulated impairment loss	**累計減值虧損**						
At 1 January 2023	於二零二三年一月一日	15,733	–	–	15,733	–	15,733
Elimination of impairment loss upon transfer to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業時抵銷減值虧損	(2,763)	–	–	(2,763)	–	(2,763)
At 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日	12,970	–	–	12,970	–	12,970
Net book value	**賬面淨值**						
At 31 December 2023	於二零二三年十二月三十一日	2,780,000	476,845	86,148	3,342,993	85,300	3,428,293

20. FIXED ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

20. 固定資產及投資物業(續)

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount (continued)

(a) 賬面值對賬(續)

		Premises 物業 HK$'000 千港元	Furniture, fixtures and equipment 傢私、裝置及設備 HK$'000 千港元	Other properties and equipment leased for own use carried at cost 以成本列賬之其他自用租賃物業及設備 HK$'000 千港元	Subtotal 小計 HK$'000 千港元	Investment properties 投資物業 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK$'000 千港元
Cost or valuation	**成本價或估價**						
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	3,323,933	1,135,308	124,463	4,583,704	14,000	4,597,704
Additions	添置	–	121,205	60,229	181,434	–	181,434
Transfer to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業	(50,000)	–	–	(50,000)	50,000	–
Transfer to asset held for sales	轉撥至持作出售資產	–	–	–	–	(71,130)	(71,130)
Disposals	出售	–	(11,439)	(2,178)	(13,617)	–	(13,617)
(Deficit)/surplus on revaluation	重估(虧損)/盈餘	(136,990)	–	–	(136,990)	20,130	(116,860)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued premises	抵銷重估物業之累計折舊	(58,710)	–	–	(58,710)	–	(58,710)
At 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月三十一日	3,078,233	1,245,074	182,514	4,505,821	13,000	4,518,821
Accumulated depreciation	**累計折舊**						
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	–	784,028	86,282	870,310	–	870,310
Charge for the year (Note 7)	年內扣除(附註7)	58,710	79,712	26,646	165,068	–	165,068
Released on disposal	出售撥回	–	(11,364)	(2,178)	(13,542)	–	(13,542)
Modification of lease term	修改租賃期限	–	–	9	9	–	9
Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued premises	抵銷重估物業之累計折舊	(58,710)	–	–	(58,710)	–	(58,710)
At 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月三十一日	–	852,376	110,759	963,135	–	963,135
Accumulated impairment loss	**累計減值虧損**						
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	15,733	1,500	–	17,233	–	17,233
Write back of impairment losses	減值虧損之回撥	–	(1,500)	–	(1,500)	–	(1,500)
At 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月三十一日	15,733	–	–	15,733	–	15,733
Net book value	**賬面淨值**						
At 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月三十一日	3,062,500	392,698	71,755	3,526,953	13,000	3,539,953

20. FIXED ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount (continued)

Had the revalued premises been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, the carrying amounts would have been:

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Net book value	賬面淨值	**710,861**	744,257

The Group leases out an investment property under operating lease, which runs for an initial period of 3 years. Undiscounted lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in place at the reporting date will be receivable by the Group in 2 years amounted to HK$131,400 (2022: HK$657,000).

The carrying amount of other properties and equipment leased for own use carried at cost by class of underlying asset at the end of the reporting period is as follows.

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Properties	物業	**86,089**	70,559
Other equipment	其他設備	**59**	1,196
		86,148	71,755

20. 固定資產及投資物業(續)

(a) 賬面值對賬(續)

倘重估物業按成本減累計折舊入賬，則賬面值應為：

本集團根據經營租約出租投資物業，初始租期為三年。本集團於兩年內應收於報告日期已有的不可取消經營租約下之未折現租賃付款額將為131,400港元(二零二二年：657,000港元)。

於報告期末按相關資產級別劃分的以成本列賬之其他自用租賃物業及設備的賬面值如下：

20. FIXED ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

(b) Fair value measurement of properties

(i) Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date

Level 2: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. 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

The fair value measurement of the Group's premises and investment properties are categorized as Level 3 as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Group's policy is to recognize transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

All of the Group's premises and investment properties were revalued as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. The valuation of 2023 was carried out by an independent firm of surveyors, Colliers International (Hong Kong) Limited, who have multi-disciplinary team of experts with appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued. The valuation of 2022 was carried out by an independent firm of surveyors, Knight Frank Petty Limited, who have among their staff fellows of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors with appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued.

20. 固定資產及投資物業(續)

(b) 物業之公平價值計量

(i) 公平價值等級制度

下表列示本集團於報告期末按經常性基準計量之物業公平價值，並歸類為香港財務報告準則第13號公平價值計量所界定之三個公平價值架構級別。公平價值計量所歸類之級別乃參照以下估值技術所用輸入數據之可觀察程度及重要程度而釐定：

第一級：使用第一級輸入數據(即於計量日期相同資產或負債在活躍市場之未經調整報價)計量之公平價值

第二級：使用第二級輸入數據(即未能符合第一級規定之可觀察輸入數據，以及不使用不可觀察重要輸入數據)計量之公平價值。不可觀察輸入數據指未有相關市場數據之輸入數據

第三級：使用不可觀察重要輸入數據計量之公平價值

於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，本集團物業及投資物業的公平價值計量分類為第三級。於截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度，第一級及第二級之間並無任何轉移，亦無任何資產轉入或轉出第三級。本集團之政策是於轉移發生之相關報告期末確認公平價值等級制度之間的轉移。

本集團所有物業及投資物業於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日作出重估。二零二三年的估值由獨立測量師高力國際物業顧問(香港)有限公司進行，其擁有跨專業的專家團隊，具備適當的公認專業資格，且具有近期評估物業所在地及範疇的經驗。二零二二年的估值由獨立測量師行萊坊測計師行有限公司進行，其部分員工為英國皇家特許測量師學會資深會員，具備適當的公認專業資格，且具有近期評估物業所在地及範疇的經驗。

20. FIXED ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

(b) Fair value measurement of properties (continued)

(i) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The revaluation deficits of HK$114.8 million for premises (2022: deficits of HK$114.4 million) for the year has been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the premises revaluation reserve, net of deferred tax.

The revaluation surplus of HK$0.9 million for investment properties (2022: HK$20.1 million) for the year has been recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The following table provides a reconciliation of the movement between opening and closing balances of Level 3 properties, measured at fair value using a valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs:

20. 固定資產及投資物業(續)

(b) 物業之公平價值計量(續)

(i) 公平價值等級制度(續)

本年度物業重估虧損114,800,000港元(二零二二年:虧損114,400,000港元)經扣除遞延稅項後已於其他全面收益表內確認及在物業重估儲備中累計。

本年度投資物業重估盈餘900,000港元(二零二二年:20,100,000港元)已於損益賬內確認。

(ii) 公平價值等級制度第三級公平價值計量的對賬

下表載列按公平價值計量使用估值技術連同重大不可觀察輸入數據之第三級物業期初及期末結餘之變動對賬:

Premises 物業		**2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元**	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	**3,062,500**	3,308,200
Depreciation for the year	本年度折舊	**(55,764)**	(58,710)
Transfer to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業	**(89,300)**	(50,000)
Deficit on revaluation – debit to premises revaluation reserve	重估虧損－自物業重估儲備扣除	**(137,436)**	(136,990)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	**2,780,000**	3,062,500
Total gains or losses for the year included in other comprehensive income for assets held at the end of the reporting period – Premises: net movement in premises revaluation reserve	就於報告期末所持資產計入其他全面收益表的本年度收益或虧損總額－物業：物業重估儲備淨變動	**(114,759)**	(114,388)
Total gains or losses for the year included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period – Operating expenses: Depreciation	就於報告期末所持資產計入損益賬的本年度收益或虧損總額－營運支出：折舊	**(53,787)**	(57,924)

20. FIXED ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

20. 固定資產及投資物業(續)

(b) Fair value measurement of properties (continued)

(b) 物業之公平價值計量(續)

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (continued)

(ii) 公平價值等級制度第三級公平價值計量的對賬(續)

Investment properties 投資物業		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	13,000	14,000
Transfer from premises	轉撥自物業	89,300	50,000
Transfer to asset held for sale	轉撥至持作出售資產	(17,868)	(71,130)
Surplus on revaluation – credit to profit or loss (Note 20(a))	重估盈餘–計入損益賬(附註20(a))	868	20,130
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	85,300	13,000
Total gains or losses for the year included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	就於報告期末所持資產計入損益賬的本年度收益或虧損總額		
– Rental income (Note 6)	–租金收入(附註6)	511	511
– Gain/(loss) on revaluation of investment properties	–投資物業重估收益／(虧損)	868	(1,000)
– Depreciation as previously recognized as fixed assets	–先前確認為固定資產的折舊	1,977	–

(iii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

(iii) 有關第三級公平價值計量的資料

Valuation technique 估值技術	Unobservable input 不可觀察輸入數據	Range 範圍
Market Approach – Comparable Transactions Method 市場法–可資比較交易法	Premium/(discount) on characteristic of the properties 物業特點的溢價／(折讓)	-11.1% to 3.4% (2022: -17.7% to -2.7%) -11.1%至3.4% (二零二二年：-17.7%至-2.7%)
Income Approach 收益法	Market yield 市場收益率	N/A (2022: 2.5% to 2.7%) 不適用 (二零二二年：2.5%至2.7%)
	Market rent 市場租金	N/A (2022: HK$35 to HK$270 per square feet) 不適用 (二零二二年：每平方尺35港元至270港元)

20. FIXED ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

(b) Fair value measurement of properties (continued)

(iii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements (continued)

The fair value of premises held for own use and investment properties are determined using either the Market Approach – Comparable Transactions Method or the Income Approach. The Market Approach – Comparable Transactions Method provides an indication of value by comparing the subject asset with sales of identical or similar assets for which price information is available. In analysing such sales, which qualify as arms-length transactions between willing buyers and sellers, adjustments are made for size, location, time, amenities and other relevant factors to assess the value of the subject asset. The fair value under Income Approach is determined by discounting a projected cash flow series associated with the property using risk-adjusted discount rate. The valuation takes into account expected market rental growth and occupancy rate of the respective property. The discount rate used has been adjusted for the quality and location of the buildings and the tenant credit quality.

(c) The analysis of net book value of premises and investment properties are as follows:

Premises 物業		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Held in Hong Kong at fair value	於香港按公平價值持有		
– Long-term leases (over 50 years)	－長期租約（超過五十年）	1,841,000	2,054,000
– Medium-term leases (10–50 years)	－中期租約（十年至五十年）	939,000	1,008,500
		2,780,000	3,062,500

Investment properties 投資物業		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Held in Hong Kong at fair value	於香港按公平價值持有		
– Medium-term leases (10–50 years)	－中期租約（十年至五十年）	85,300	13,000

20. 固定資產及投資物業（續）

(b) 物業之公平價值計量（續）

(iii) 有關第三級公平價值計量的資料（續）

持作自用物業及投資物業的公平價值乃使用市場法－可資比較交易法或收益法釐定。市場法－可資比較交易法乃透過將目標資產與價格資訊可得的相同或類似資產銷售作比較，以提供價值指標。透過分析自願買方及自願賣方雙方按公平原則進行的出售交易以評估目標資產之價值時，已調整規模、位置、時間、設施及其他相關因素。收益法下的公平價值乃通過使用經風險調整的折現率對與物業相關的預期現金流量進行折現來釐定，並結合相關物業的預期市場租金增長率及出租率。所使用的折現率已根據建築物的質量及位置以及租戶的信用風險進行了調整。

(c) 物業及投資物業賬面淨值的分析如下：

21. DEPOSITS AND BALANCES OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

21. 銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Deposits and balances from banks	銀行同業之存款及結餘	1,794,387	1,888,078
Amounts due to banks and other financial institutions under repurchase agreements (Note 35(f))	回購協議項下應付銀行同業及其他金融機構之款項（附註35(f)）	6,059,933	6,123,565
		7,854,320	8,011,643

22. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

22. 客戶存款

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Demand deposits and current accounts	活期及往來存款	11,153,561	13,409,252
Savings deposits	儲蓄存款	4,465,341	5,108,036
Time deposits	定期存款	93,505,594	79,406,102
		109,124,496	97,923,390

23. TRADING LIABILITIES

23. 交易賬項下之負債

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Short positions in Exchange Fund Bills	外匯基金票據之短倉	1,696,831	1,655,455

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

24. 其他負債

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Net defined benefit liability (Note 29(a)(i))	定額福利負債淨額(附註29(a)(i))	15,920	30,348
Impairment allowances recognized in respect of credit related commitments and contingencies (Note 35(a)(xi))	就與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目確認的減值撥備(附註35(a)(xi))	24,822	32,872
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	89,100	75,214
Accounts payable and other liabilities	應付賬項及其他負債	5,147,930	4,013,210
		5,277,772	4,151,644

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities at the end of the reporting period:

下表顯示本集團於報告期末之租賃負債的剩餘合約到期日：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	
		Present value of the minimum lease payments 最低租賃付款之現值 HK$'000 千港元	Total minimum lease payments 最低租賃付款總額 HK$'000 千港元	Present value of the minimum lease payments 最低租賃付款之現值 HK$'000 千港元	Total minimum lease payments 最低租賃付款總額 HK$'000 千港元
Within 1 year	一年以內	23,665	26,608	28,572	30,421
After 1 year but within 2 years	一年以後惟兩年以內	15,474	17,768	19,500	20,683
After 2 years but within 5 years	兩年以後惟五年以內	28,364	32,709	24,555	25,901
After 5 years	五年以後	21,597	23,922	2,587	2,640
		89,100	101,007	75,214	79,645
Less: total future interest expenses	減：未來利息開支總額		(11,907)		(4,431)
Present value of lease liabilities	租賃負債之現值		89,100		75,214

25. INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Current tax provision/(recoverable) in the consolidated statement of financial position represents:

25. 綜合財務狀況表之所得稅

(a) 綜合財務狀況表內之即期稅項準備／(可收回即期稅項)為：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for the year (Note 10(a))	年內香港利得稅準備(附註10(a))	120,635	116,842
Provisional Hong Kong Profits Tax paid	已付香港暫繳利得稅	(1,349)	(5,639)
		119,286	111,203
Balance of Hong Kong Profits Tax payable relating to prior years	承過往年度應付香港利得稅結餘	44,313	19,299
		163,599	130,502
Representing:	*代表：*		
Hong Kong Profits Tax recoverable	可收回香港利得稅	–	(573)
Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax	香港利得稅準備	163,599	131,075
		163,599	130,502

25. INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized

The components of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position and the movements during the year are as follows:

25. 綜合財務狀況表之所得稅(續)

(b) 已確認遞延稅項資產及負債

於綜合財務狀況表內確認之遞延稅項資產／(負債)之各組成部分及年內之變動如下：

		Depreciation allowances in excess of related depreciation 超過有關折舊的折舊免稅額 HK$'000 千港元	Defined benefit scheme 定額福利計劃 HK$'000 千港元	Impairment allowances 減值撥備 HK$'000 千港元	Revaluation of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income 指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券重估 HK$'000 千港元	Revaluation of premises 物業重估 HK$'000 千港元	Revaluation of investment properties 投資物業重估 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	(53,242)	9,861	55,417	(110,495)	(429,638)	342	(527,755)
(Charged)/credited in arriving at the profit for the year (Note 10(a))	於本年度溢利中(扣除)／撥回(附註10(a))	(982)	(577)	10,259	–	115	87	8,902
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income (Note 11)	於其他全面收益中撥回／(扣除)(附註11)	–	(4,276)	–	(6,847)	37,825	–	26,702
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	**於二零二二年十二月三十一日及二零二三年一月一日**	**(54,224)**	**5,008**	**65,676**	**(117,342)**	**(391,698)**	**429**	**(492,151)**
(Charged)/credited in arriving at the profit for the year (Note 10(a))	**於本年度溢利中(扣除)／撥回(附註10(a))**	**(6,416)**	**(2,505)**	**(12,496)**	**–**	**112**	**(49)**	**(21,354)**
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income (Note 11)	**於其他全面收益中撥回／(扣除)(附註11)**	**–**	**753**	**–**	**(24,051)**	**30,963**	**–**	**7,665**
At 31 December 2023	**於二零二三年十二月三十一日**	**(60,640)**	**3,256**	**53,180**	**(141,393)**	**(360,623)**	**380**	**(505,840)**

25. INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

25. 綜合財務狀況表之所得稅(續)

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized (continued)

(b) 已確認遞延稅項資產及負債(續)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized are summarized as follows:

已確認遞延稅項資產及負債概述如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Net deferred tax assets recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	綜合財務狀況表確認之遞延稅項資產淨額	6	6
Net deferred tax liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	綜合財務狀況表確認之遞延稅項負債淨額	(505,846)	(492,157)
		(505,840)	(492,151)

(c) Deferred tax assets unrecognized

(c) 未確認之遞延稅項資產

The Group has no material unrecognized deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2023 (2022: HK$Nil).

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，本集團並無重大未確認之遞延稅項資產(二零二二年：無)。

26. SHARE CAPITAL

26. 股本

		2023 二零二三年 Number of shares 股份數目	2023 二零二三年 Share capital 股本 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 Number of shares 股份數目	2022 二零二二年 Share capital 股本 HK$'000 千港元
Issued and fully paid:	*已發行及繳足*				
Ordinary shares	*普通股*				
As at 1 January and 31 December	於一月一日及十二月三十一日	1,641,273,089	4,830,448	1,641,273,089	4,830,448

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at a general meeting of the Bank. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Bank's residual assets.

普通股持有人有權不時收取股息及有權於本行之股東大會上就每股投一票。所有普通股對本行之剩餘資產享有同等地位。

27. RESERVES AND DIVIDEND

(a) Regulatory reserve

The regulatory reserve is maintained to satisfy the provisions of the HKBO for prudential supervision purposes. Movements in the reserve are made directly through retained earnings and in consultation with the HKMA.

(b) Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling)

The investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments designated at FVOCI under HKFRS 9 that are held at the end of the reporting period (see Note 2(g)).

(c) Premises revaluation reserve

The premises revaluation reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies adopted for land and buildings in Note 2(k).

(d) Dividend

Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the company attributable to the year

27. 儲備及股息

(a) 法定儲備

為根據《銀行業條例》的規定而保留法定儲備以達至嚴謹監管的目的。該儲備之變動乃在諮詢金管局之意見後直接從保留溢利轉撥。

(b) 投資重估儲備(非循環)

投資重估儲備(非循環)包括於報告期末持有根據香港財務報告準則第9號被指定為按公平價值計入其他全面收益的股本投資的累計公平價值變動淨額(見附註2(g))。

(c) 物業重估儲備

物業重估儲備乃按附註2(k)中就土地及樓宇採納之會計政策所設立及處理。

(d) 股息

年內應付本公司股東之股息

		31 December 2023 二零二三年 十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年 十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Final dividend proposed after the end of the year of HK$0.096 per ordinary share (2022: HK$0.05)	年結日後擬派末期股息每股普通股0.096港元(二零二二年：0.05港元)	157,562	82,064

The final dividend proposed after the end of the year has not been recognised as a liability at the end of the year.

於年結日，年結日後擬派末期股息並無確認為負債。

28. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(a) Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement

28. 現金及等同現金項目

(a) 綜合現金流動表之現金及等同現金項目

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Cash and balances with banks	現金及於銀行同業之結餘	**1,057,842**	1,385,502
Money at call and short notice with original maturity within three months	原於三個月內到期之通知及短期存款	**5,746,177**	4,342,755
Treasury bills with original maturity within three months	原於三個月內到期之國庫券	**5,980,890**	1,654,834
Placements with banks with original maturity within three months	原於三個月內到期之銀行同業放款	**566,886**	4,307,552
		13,351,795	11,690,643

(b) Reconciliation to the consolidated statement of financial position

(b) 綜合財務狀況表之對賬

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Cash and short-term funds (Note 13)	現金及短期資金(附註13)	**7,104,004**	5,728,257
Treasury bills	國庫券		
– Trading assets (Note 14)	－持作交易用途資產(附註14)	**1,696,831**	1,655,624
– Debt securities measured at amortized cost (Note 18)	－以攤銷成本計量之債務證券(附註18)	**5,900,386**	5,014,411
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行及其他金融機構結餘	**6,059,269**	4,608,409
Amount shown in the consolidated statement of financial position	綜合財務狀況表內所示金額	**20,760,490**	17,006,701
Less: Amount with an original maturity of over three months	減：原到期日為三個月以上到期的金額	**(7,408,695)**	(5,316,058)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement	綜合現金流動表內之現金及等同現金項目	**13,351,795**	11,690,643

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

(c) 租賃現金流出總額

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Within operating cash flows	於經營現金流之內	**43,312**	1,762
Within financing cash flows	於融資現金流之內	**31,143**	26,015
		74,455	27,777

28. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

(d) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

28. 現金及等同現金項目(續)

(d) 融資活動所產生的負債之對賬

		Debt securities issued 已發行債務證券 HK$'000 千港元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2023	**於二零二三年一月一日**	**–**	**75,214**	**75,214**
Changes from financing cash flows:	**融資現金流量變動：**			
Repayment of debt securities	償還債務證券	–	–	–
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities	發行債務證券所得款項	–	–	–
Payment of lease liabilities	租賃負債的付款	–	(31,143)	(31,143)
Total changes from financing cash flows	**融資現金流量變動總額**	**–**	**(31,143)**	**(31,143)**
Exchange adjustment	**匯兌調整**			
Other change:	**其他變動：**			
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	年內因訂立新租賃而增加的租賃負債	–	45,029	45,029
At 31 December 2023	**於二零二三年十二月三十一日**	**–**	**89,100**	**89,100**

		Debt securities issued 已發行債務證券 HK$'000 千港元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2022	於二零二二年一月一日	2,062,439	40,893	2,103,332
Changes from financing cash flows:	融資現金流量變動：			
Repayment of debt securities	償還債務證券	(2,312,353)	–	(2,312,353)
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities	發行債務證券所得款項	249,255	–	249,255
Payment of lease liabilities	租賃負債的付款	–	(26,015)	(26,015)
Total changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動總額	(2,063,098)	(26,015)	(2,089,113)
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	659	–	659
Other change:	其他變動：			
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	年內因訂立新租賃而增加的租賃負債	–	60,336	60,336
At 31 December 2022	於二零二二年十二月三十一日	–	75,214	75,214

29. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

(a) Defined benefit retirement plans

The Group operates a retirement scheme, namely the Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited Retirement Scheme ("the Scheme"), which incorporates a defined benefits plan for 12.6% (2022: 14%) of its full time employees. The Scheme is administered by trustees who are independent. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Group. The Group has secured MPF exemption status for the Scheme. The Scheme is funded by contributions from the Group in accordance with the trust deed governing the Scheme and based on an independent actuary's recommendations. The latest independent actuarial valuation of the Scheme was at 31 December 2023 and was prepared by Mandy Chan, Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, of Mercer (Hong Kong) Limited using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. The actuarial valuation indicates that the Group's obligations under the Scheme are 94.23% (2022: 88.86%) covered by the plan assets held by the trustee.

The Scheme offers a lump sum at retirement based on final salary and years of service or employee and employer contributions if greater. The contribution based benefit is notionally invested in a "guarantee fund" (for which the Group acts as Guarantor), with no less than a 5% p.a. return.

The Scheme is closed to new entrants except that in exceptional circumstances new individual entrants are allowed to join at the Group's discretion, so that the plan's size is contained. However, the defined benefit element and the 5% p.a. guaranteed return offered on contributions exposes the Group to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, investment risk and longevity risk.

(i) The amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

29. 僱員退休福利

(a) 定額福利退休計劃

本集團推行一項退休計劃，名為富邦銀行（香港）有限公司退休計劃（「該計劃」），為其12.6%（二零二二年：14%）全職僱員設立一項定額福利計劃。該計劃由獨立受託人管理。該計劃資產與本集團的資產分開持有。本集團就該計劃獲得強積金的豁免地位。該計劃乃由本集團根據規管該計劃的信託契據，並以獨立精算師的意見為基礎作出供款。該計劃最新的獨立精算估值乃於二零二三年十二月三十一日進行，由美世（香港）有限公司之陳瑋雯（美國精算師）以預計單位信貸方式編製。該精算估值顯示，本集團為該計劃所承擔之責任中，94.23%（二零二二年：88.86%）可透過受託人所持有的計劃資產獲得保障。

該計劃在退休時基於僱員最終薪金及服務年期及僱主供款之較高者提供一筆金額。基於福利之供款於名義上投資於一項「擔保基金」（本集團作為擔保人），年回報率不低於5%。

該計劃不向新加入者開放，惟新加入個人由本集團酌情決定允許加入，致使該計劃的規模可受控制。然而，定額福利部分及供款年回報率5%擔保回報使本集團面臨精算風險，例如利率風險、投資風險及長壽風險。

(i) 於綜合財務狀況表確認的金額如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Present value of wholly or partly funded obligations	獲全數或部分資助的承擔現值	(275,941)	(272,419)
Fair value of plan assets	計劃資產的公平價值	260,021	242,071
Net liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position (Note 24)	於綜合財務狀況表確認之負債淨額（附註24）	(15,920)	(30,348)

29. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

(a) Defined benefit retirement plans (continued)

(i) The amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows: (continued)

A portion of the above liability is expected to be settled after more than one year. However, it is not practicable to segregate this amount from the amounts payable in the next twelve months, as future contributions will also relate to future services rendered and future changes in actuarial assumptions and market conditions.

The Scheme follows a tri-annual funding valuation schedule when at each funding valuation, the contributions for the following three years are set. The last funding valuation was as of 31 December 2022 and it was assessed at that valuation that the Bank is required to contribute at no less than 5.4% of active members' Scheme Salary from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025.

The next funding valuation will be carried as at 31 December 2025 in the first half of year 2026.

In addition to the above, the Group acts as the Guarantor to meet the 5% p.a. return on the defined contribution benefits. The annual contribution relating to this obligation is determined annually (based on the Scheme's return in the 1 July – 30 June financial year). The Guarantor contribution determined for the 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 financial year is HK$22,085,000 (1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023: HK$22,633,000) which will be made in the first half of year 2024.

29. 僱員退休福利(續)

(a) 定額福利退休計劃(續)

(i) 於綜合財務狀況表確認的金額如下：(續)

上述負債的一部分預期將於超過一年後結算。然而，將該金額從未來十二月應付金額中分離屬不實際，原因為未來供款將亦涉及提供的未來服務及精算假設及市況的未來變動。

該計劃於每三年一次融資估值時設定接下來三年供款。最近一次融資評估為截至二零二二年十二月三十一日，且按該評估估值，本行需繳付的金額不少於由二零二三年一月一日至二零二五年十二月三十一日在職成員計劃薪金的5.4%。

下一次截至二零二五年十二月三十一日的融資估值將於二零二六年上半年進行。

除上文以外，本集團作為「擔保人」以滿足定額供款福利每年5%的回報。有關該責任的供款為每年釐定(基於七月一日至六月三十日財政年度該計劃的回報)。二零二三年七月一日至二零二四年六月三十日財政年度的擔保人供款經釐定為22,085,000港元(二零二二年七月一日至二零二三年六月三十日：22,633,000港元)，並將於二零二四年上半年作出。

29. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

(a) Defined benefit retirement plans (continued)

(ii) Plan assets consist of the following:

29. 僱員退休福利(續)

(a) 定額福利退休計劃(續)

(ii) 計劃資產包括如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Equities and unit funds	股本及基金單位	4,807	17,411
Interest-bearing securities	計息證券	132,336	92,795
Bank deposit, cash and other assets	銀行存款、現金及其他資產	122,878	131,865
		260,021	242,071

All of the interest-bearing securities have quoted prices in active markets.

所有計息證券於活躍市場有報價。

(iii) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

(iii) 定額福利責任現值的變動

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	272,419	324,764
Remeasurements:	重新計量：		
– Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	－人口統計假設變動產生之精算(收益)／虧損	(1,465)	1,960
– Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from changes in financial assumptions	－財務假設變動產生之精算虧損／(收益)	1,178	(45,832)
– Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	－過往調整產生之精算虧損	3,993	2,075
		276,125	282,967
Benefits paid by the plans	計劃已付福利	(20,934)	(28,488)
Current service cost	本期服務成本	8,262	10,864
Interest cost	利息成本	9,620	4,088
Participants' contributions	參與者供款	2,868	2,988
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	275,941	272,419

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 4.4 years (2022: 6.4 years).

定額福利責任加權平均期限為4.4年(二零二二年：6.4年)。

29. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

(a) Defined benefit retirement plans (continued)

(iv) Movements in plan assets

29. 僱員退休福利(續)

(a) 定額福利退休計劃(續)

(iv) 計劃資產變動

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	242,071	262,408
Group's contributions paid to the plans	本集團對計劃的供款	32,260	22,570
Benefits paid by the plans	計劃已付福利	(20,934)	(28,488)
Interest income	利息收入	9,021	3,390
Administrative expenses paid from plan assets	自計劃資產支付的行政開支	(1,537)	(1,925)
Return on plan assets	計劃資產回報	(860)	(15,884)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	260,021	242,071

(v) Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

(v) 於綜合全面收益表中已確認之金額如下：

		For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元	For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元
Current service cost (Note 7)	本期服務成本(附註7)	8,262	10,864
Net interest cost on net defined benefit liability	定額福利負債淨額之淨利息成本	599	698
Administrative expenses and taxes	行政支出及稅項	1,537	1,925
Total amounts recognized in profit or loss	於損益賬內確認之總額	10,398	13,487
Actuarial losses/(gains)	精算虧損／(收益)	3,706	(41,797)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	計劃資產之回報不包括利息收入	860	15,884
Total amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (Note 11)	於其他全面收益表中確認之總額(附註11)	4,566	(25,913)
Total defined benefit cost/(income)	定額福利成本／(收入)總額	14,964	(12,426)

The actual gains on the Scheme's assets for the year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to approximately HK$6,624,000 (2022: Loss of HK$14,419,000).

截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度，計劃資產實際收益達約6,624,000港元(二零二二年：虧損14,419,000港元)。

29. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

(a) Defined benefit retirement plans (continued)

(vi) Significant actuarial assumptions (expressed as weighted averages) and sensitivity analysis are as follows:

29. 僱員退休福利(續)

(a) 定額福利退休計劃(續)

(vi) 重大精算假設(表述為加權平均數)及敏感度分析如下:

		2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年
Discount rate	折現率	3.6% p.a. 年利率3.6%	3.7% p.a. 年利率3.7%
Salary increase rate	薪金增加率	3.0% p.a. 年利率3.0%	3.0% p.a. 年利率3.0%

The analysis below shows how the defined benefit obligation would have increased/(decreased) as a result of 50 basis points change in the significant actuarial assumptions:

以下分析顯示因重大精算假設變動50個基點時定額福利責任增加／(減少):

		Increase in 50 basis points 上升50個基點 HK$'000 千港元	Decrease in 50 basis points 下降50個基點 HK$'000 千港元
31 December 2023	**二零二三年十二月三十一日**		
Discount rate	折現率	(5,782)	6,056
Salary increase rate	薪金增加率	3,545	(2,964)

		Increase in 50 basis points 上升50個基點 HK$'000 千港元	Decrease in 50 basis points 下降50個基點 HK$'000 千港元
31 December 2022	二零二二年十二月三十一日		
Discount rate	折現率	(8,124)	8,570
Salary increase rate	薪金增加率	4,213	(3,518)

The sensitivity analysis presented above has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period assuming that all other assumptions are held constant.

以上呈報敏感度分析於釐定時乃基於於報告期末假設的可能合理變動(假定所有其他假設保持不變)。

29. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

(b) Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme ("MPF Scheme")

The Group also operates an MPF scheme under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for employees employed under the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance and not previously covered by the Scheme. The Group participates in an approved MPF scheme with the Bank Consortium Trust Company Limited to provide a scheme choice to both existing and new employees. The MPF Scheme is a defined contribution retirement scheme administered by an independent trustee.

Under the MPF Scheme, the employer and its employees are each required to make mandatory contributions to the scheme at 5% of the employees' relevant income, subject to a cap of monthly relevant income of HK$30,000. Contributions to the scheme vest immediately.

In addition to the mandatory contribution, employees will have a one-off election to make a voluntary contribution of 5% of employee's relevant income. At the same time, the employer will make a matching voluntary contribution accordingly.

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

(a) Credit related commitments and contingencies

Credit related commitments and contingencies include 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 credit default. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the contractual amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

29. 僱員退休福利(續)

(b) 強制性公積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)

本集團亦根據香港強制性公積金計劃條例向根據香港僱傭條例管轄範圍內受僱而未曾納入該計劃內的僱員推行了一項強積金計劃。本集團參與銀聯信託有限公司一項獲認可的強積金計劃，以向現職及新入職僱員提供計劃選擇。強積金計劃乃由獨立受託人所管理的定額供款退休計劃。

根據強積金計劃，僱主及其僱員須各自就計劃按僱員相關收入作出5%之強制性供款，惟須受限於每月相關收入之上限30,000港元。一經對計劃作出供款，供款即予以歸屬。

除強制性供款外，僱員可作出一次一次性選擇，就其相關收入作出5%之自願性供款。同時，僱主將須作出相應的等額自願性供款。

30. 或然負債及承擔

(a) 與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目

與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目包括信用證、擔保和承付款項。所涉及之風險基本上與向客戶提供貸款之信貸風險相同。合約金額是指當合約被完全提取及客戶違約時所承擔風險之數額。由於該等備用貸款可能在未經提取前到期，故合約金額並不代表預計未來現金流。

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

30. 或然負債及承擔(續)

(a) Credit related commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) 與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目(續)

The following is a summary of the contractual and credit risk-weighted amounts of each significant class of credit related commitments and contingencies:

以下為每項重大與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目類別之合約金額及信貸加權金額之摘要：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	
		Contractual amounts 合約金額 HK$'000 千港元	Credit risk weighted amounts 信貸風險加權金額 HK$'000 千港元	Contractual amounts 合約金額 HK$'000 千港元	Credit risk weighted amounts 信貸風險加權金額 HK$'000 千港元
Direct credit substitutes	直接信貸替代項目	84,918	84,918	66,730	66,730
Transaction-related contingencies	與交易有關之或然項目	120,823	60,412	59,532	29,766
Trade-related contingencies	與貿易有關之或然項目	394,250	78,850	342,556	68,511
Undrawn loan facilities	未提取之備用貸款				
– which are unconditionally cancellable	–其中可無條件地取消	24,656,657	–	28,183,284	–
– with an original maturity of up to one year	–原訂到期期限為最多一年	745,021	66,527	472,020	94,404
– with an original maturity of more than one year	–原訂到期期限為一年以上	2,679,467	1,210,348	1,823,043	899,748
		28,681,136	1,501,055	30,947,165	1,159,159

The risk weights used in the computation of credit risk weighted amounts range from 0% to 100%.

用於計算信貸風險加權金額之風險加權比率介乎0%至100%之間。

(b) Capital commitments

(b) 資本承擔

Capital commitments for purchase of equipment and equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income outstanding not provided for in these financial statements were as follows:

未於財務報告內提撥之有關購買設備及指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券之未兑現資本承擔如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Contracted for	已訂合約	77,015	84,785

31. TRUST ACTIVITIES

The Group commonly acts as trustees 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 the income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as the Group has no beneficial interest in the assets.

31. 信託業務

本集團一般以託管人及其他受託人的身份代表個人、信託、退休福利計劃及其他機構持有或存置資產。由於本集團並無於該等資產中擁有實益權益，因此該等資產及其所產生之收入不會於財務報告中列賬。

32. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

32. 金融工具之公平價值

(a) 以公平價值列賬之金融工具

公平價值之估計一般帶有主觀性質，並於特定時間點基於該金融工具之特性及相關市場資料作出評估。本集團使用下列可反映計量所用之輸入數據之重要性之公平價值等級制度計量公平價值：

第一級：相同工具於活躍市場之市場報價（未經調整）。

第二級：由第一級所載報價以外的可觀察直接（即價格）或間接（即源自價格）輸入數據。該分類包括使用下列方法進行估值之工具：類似工具於活躍市場之市場報價；不甚活躍市場之相同或類似工具之報價；或所有重要數據均可直接或間接於市場數據觀察而獲得之其他估值技術。

第三級：並非以可觀察市場數據（不可觀察輸入數據）為基礎的資產或負債的輸入數據。該分類包括估值技術並非基於可觀察數據且不可觀察數據對工具之估值有重大影響之所有工具。倘重大不可觀察調整或假設須用以反映工具之間的差額，該分類包括根據類似工具的報價而估值的工具。

32. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

32. 金融工具之公平價值(續)

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

(a) 以公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

The table below analyses financial instruments, measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value treatment is categorized:

下表乃以公平價值等級制度(公平價值據此分類)分析於本報告期末以公平價值計量之金融工具:

31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日	Level 1 第一級 HK$'000 千港元	Level 2 第二級 HK$'000 千港元	Level 3 第三級 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
Assets 資產				
Trading assets 持作交易用途資產	–	1,696,831	–	1,696,831
Derivative financial instruments 衍生金融工具	–	1,755,620	–	1,755,620
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income 指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	–	–	963,092	963,092
	–	3,452,451	963,092	4,415,543
Liabilities 負債				
Trading liabilities 交易賬項下之負債	–	1,696,831	–	1,696,831
Derivative financial instruments 衍生金融工具	–	93,194	–	93,194
	–	1,790,025	–	1,790,025

31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	Level 1 第一級 HK$'000 千港元	Level 2 第二級 HK$'000 千港元	Level 3 第三級 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
Assets 資產				
Trading assets 持作交易用途資產	349,961	1,305,663	–	1,655,624
Derivative financial instruments 衍生金融工具	–	2,125,339	–	2,125,339
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income 指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	60	–	820,254	820,314
	350,021	3,431,002	820,254	4,601,277
Liabilities 負債				
Trading liabilities 交易賬項下之負債	349,961	1,305,494	–	1,655,455
Derivative financial instruments 衍生金融工具	–	51,430	–	51,430
	349,961	1,356,924	–	1,706,885

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Group's policy is to recognize transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

於截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度,第一級及第二級之間並無任何轉移,亦無任何資產轉入或轉出第三級。本集團之政策是於報告期末確認於報告期間發生的公平價值分級轉移。

32. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

(i) Valuation of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs

The following methods have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

(1) The fair value of unquoted equity investments is estimated, if possible, using the applicable price/earnings ratio and other market data for similar listed companies adjusted to reflect specific circumstances of the issues; and

(2) the fair value of unlisted investment funds is estimated using the net asset value as reported by the managers of such funds.

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

32. 金融工具之公平價值(續)

(a) 以公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

(i) 使用重大不可觀察數據進行之金融工具估值

以下方法已用於釐定屬於公平價值等級制度第三級之金融工具之公平價值：

(1) 沒有市價之股本投資之公平價值乃於可行情況下使用類似上市公司之市盈率及其他市場數據調整至反映該發行之特定情況進行估計；及

(2) 非上市投資基金之公平價值是以該等基金之經理申報的資產淨值進行估計。

下表載列公平價值等級制度第三級內公平價值計量之年初餘額與年終餘額之對賬：

		Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income 指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	
		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Assets	**資產**		
At 1 January	於一月一日	**820,254**	783,620
Distribution	分派	**(2,929)**	(4,866)
Surplus on revaluation recognized in other comprehensive income (Note 11)	在其他全面收益內確認之重估盈餘(附註11)	**145,767**	41,500
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	**963,092**	820,254
Total gains or losses for the year included in other comprehensive income for assets held at the end of the reporting period (Note 11)	於報告期末持有之資產計入其他全面收益之本年度收益或虧損總額(附註11)	**145,767**	41,500
Total gains or losses for the year included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period (Note 6)	於報告期末持有之資產計入損益賬之本年度收益或虧損總額(附註6)	**28,929**	7,662

32. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

(ii) Effects of changes in significant unobservable assumptions to reasonably possible alternative assumptions

Although the Group believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodology or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a 10% change in either direction in reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects:

32. 金融工具之公平價值(續)

(a) 以公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

(ii) 重大不可觀察假設出現變動對可行替代合理假設之影響

雖然本集團相信其公平價值估計屬適宜，但是使用不同方法或假設可能導致公平價值之不同計量。就公平價值等級制度第三級下之公平價值計量而言，合理可能的替代假設向任意方向變動10%可能產生下列影響：

		Effect on profit or loss 對損益賬內的影響		Effect on other comprehensive income 對其他全面收益的影響	
		Favourable 有利變動	Unfavourable 不利變動	Favourable 有利變動	Unfavourable 不利變動
31 December 2023	**二零二三年十二月三十一日**	**HK$'000 千港元**	**HK$'000 千港元**	**HK$'000 千港元**	**HK$'000 千港元**
Assets	**資產**				
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	–	–	96,309	(96,309)

		Effect on profit or loss 對損益賬內的影響		Effect on other comprehensive income 對其他全面收益的影響	
		Favourable 有利變動	Unfavourable 不利變動	Favourable 有利變動	Unfavourable 不利變動
31 December 2022	二零二二年十二月三十一日	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
Assets	資產				
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	–	–	82,025	(82,025)

32. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Fair values of financial instruments carried at other than fair value

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments presented in the table below:

(i) the fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the end of the reporting period;

(ii) the fair value of variable rate financial instruments and loans is assumed to be approximated by their carrying amounts. Changes in the credit quality of these financial instruments and loans are not taken into account in determining gross fair values, as the impact of credit risk is recognized separately by deducting the amount of the impairment allowances from both the carrying amount and fair value;

(iii) the fair value of fixed rate loans and mortgages carried at amortized cost is estimated by comparing current market rates offered on similar loans. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining gross fair values, as the impact of credit risk is recognized separately by deducting the amount of the impairment allowances from both the carrying amount and fair value; and

(iv) the fair value of debt securities measured at amortized cost is determined with reference to the available market value. If quoted market prices are not available, then the fair value is estimated on the basis of pricing models (see Note 2(g)(iii)).

32. 金融工具之公平價值(續)

(b) 非以公平價值列賬之金融工具之公平價值

下列方法及重大假設已應用於釐定於下表列示之金融工具之公平價值：

(i) 假設活期存款及無特定期限之儲蓄賬戶之公平價值為於報告期末可要求還款之金額；

(ii) 假設浮息金融工具及貸款之公平價值接近其賬面值。釐定公平價值總額時並不計算該等金融工具及貸款信貸質量之變化，此乃由於信貸風險之影響透過自賬面值及公平價值扣除減值虧損及撥備金額予以確認；

(iii) 有關定息貸款及按攤餘成本列賬之按揭的公平價值是透過比較相若貸款之現時市場利率所計算。由於信貸風險之影響透過自賬面值及公平價值扣除減值虧損及撥備金額予以單獨確認，於釐定總公平價值時並未考慮組合內各貸款之信貸質量變化；及

(iv) 以攤銷成本計量之債務證券之公平價值乃經參考可用市值釐定。倘無法獲取市場報價，則公平價值根據計價模式(見附註2(g)(iii))估計。

32. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

32. 金融工具之公平價值(續)

(b) Fair values of financial instruments carried at other than fair value (continued)

(b) 非以公平價值列賬之金融工具之公平價值(續)

The carrying amount of the Group's financial instruments carried at cost or amortized cost are not significantly different from their fair values at the end of the reporting period except as follows:

本集團按成本或攤餘成本列賬之金融工具之賬面值與其於報告期末之公平價值並無重大差異，惟以下所列除外：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日				
		Carrying amount 賬面金額 HK$'000 千港元	Fair value 公平價值 HK$'000 千港元	Level 1 第一級 HK$'000 千港元	Level 2 第二級 HK$'000 千港元	Level 3 第三級 HK$'000 千港元
Financial assets	*金融資產*					
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	4,577,143	4,460,783	–	4,460,783	–
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	48,975,907	49,007,758	28,629,515	20,376,243	2,000
Financial liabilities	*金融負債*					
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	93,505,594	91,327,505	–	91,327,505	–

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日				
		Carrying amount 賬面金額 HK$'000 千港元	Fair value 公平價值 HK$'000 千港元	Level 1 第一級 HK$'000 千港元	Level 2 第二級 HK$'000 千港元	Level 3 第三級 HK$'000 千港元
Financial assets	*金融資產*					
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	3,879,658	3,828,695	–	3,828,695	–
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	43,644,361	43,352,923	22,595,669	20,755,254	2,000
Financial liabilities	*金融負債*					
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	79,406,102	77,708,337	–	77,708,337	–

During the year ended 31 December 2023, there were transfers of financial instruments, being debt securities measured at amortized cost from Level 1 to Level 2 of HK$2,303 million (2022: HK$4,479 million) as no active markets were identified for identical instruments, and transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 of HK$2,179 million (2022: Nil). There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 (2022: Nil). The Group's policy is to recognize transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

於截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度，由於並無就相同工具分辨出活躍市場，故此價值2,303,000,000港元(二零二二年：4,479,000,000港元)的金融工具(即以攤銷成本計量之債務證券)由第一級轉移至第二級，2,179,000,000港元(二零二二年：無)由第二級轉移至第一級。第三級概無轉入或轉出(二零二二年：無)。本集團之政策是於報告期末確認於報告期間發生的公平價值分級轉移。

33. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Group entered into a number of transactions with its ultimate holding company and other related parties. These transactions were entered into in the ordinary course of the Group's banking business and included, inter alia, lending, placement of interbank deposits, correspondent banking transactions and foreign exchange transactions. The transactions were priced at the relevant market rates at the time of each transaction, and were on 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.

Information relating to income and expenses from related party transactions during the year and balances outstanding as at the end of the reporting period that are not disclosed in other notes to these financial statements is set out below:

(a) Income/(expenses)

33. 重大關連各方交易

年內，本集團與其最終控股公司及其他關連方訂立多項交易。該等交易在本集團銀行業務之日常業務過程中訂立，包括但不限於借貸、銀行同業拆借與存款、代理銀行交易及外匯交易。該等交易以進行各交易時之相關市場費率定價，並按與本集團可提供予其他交易對手方及客戶之相同條款進行。董事認為，該等交易乃按一般商業條款訂立。

有關年內關連各方交易所產生之收支及於報告期末尚未償還的餘額且並未於財務報告其他附註披露之資料載列如下：

(a) 收入／（支出）

		For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元	For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元
Fellow subsidiaries	*同系附屬公司*		
Fee and commission income	費用及佣金收入	**82,202**	59,333
Fellow subsidiaries	*同系附屬公司*		
Fee and commission expenses	費用及佣金收入	**(4,345)**	(3,976)
Interest expenses	利息支出	**(9,550)**	(4,370)
		(13,895)	(8,346)
A fellow associate	*一間同系聯營公司*		
Interest expenses	利息支出	**(136)**	(33)

33. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

33. 重大關連各方交易(續)

(b) Assets

(b) 資產

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Fellow subsidiaries	*同系附屬公司*		
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	**298**	15,789
Accrued interest and other assets	應計利息及其他資產	**11,428**	188
		11,726	15,977

There was no impairment allowance made against the above assets.

上述資產並未有作出減值撥備。

(c) Liabilities

(c) 負債

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Fellow subsidiaries	*同系附屬公司*		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	**56,581**	101,941
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	**306,366**	295,468
Other liabilities	其他負債	**1,410**	1,410
		364,357	398,819
A fellow associate	*一間同系聯營公司*		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	**13,142**	24,611
Other related parties	*其他關連方*		
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	**63,782**	65,323

33. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

33. 重大關連各方交易(續)

(d) Loans to directors and entities connected with directors

Loans to directors of the Bank and entities connected with directors disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(d) of the HKCO and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

(d) 董事及董事關連實體貸款

根據香港《公司條例》第383(1)(d)條及《公司(披露董事利益資料)規例》第3部披露之本行董事及董事關連實體貸款如下：

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Aggregate amount of relevant loans at 31 December by the Bank	本行相關貸款於十二月三十一日的總額	119	49
Maximum aggregate amount of relevant loans outstanding during the year by the Bank	本行年內尚未償還相關貸款之最高總額	395	49

There was no interest due but unpaid nor any impairment allowance made against these loans at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

於二零二三年十二月三十一日並無到期但未付的利息或就該等資款作出減值撥備(二零二二年：無)。

(e) Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration for key management personnel, including amounts paid to the Bank's directors as disclosed in Note 8 is as follows:

(e) 主要管理人員酬金

主要管理人員之酬金(包括附註8所披露付予本行董事之款項)如下：

		For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元	For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度 HK$'000 千港元
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	薪金及短期僱員福利	108,660	80,954
Post-employment benefits	退休福利	4,911	3,796
		113,571	84,750

Total remuneration is included in "staff costs" (see Note 7).

酬金總額計入「僱員成本」(見附註7)。

33. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(f) Credit facilities to key management personnel

During the year, the Bank provided loans and credit facilities to key management personnel of the Group and their close family members and 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 other employees. The amounts involved, other than transactions with the ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries, are set out below:

33. 重大關連各方交易(續)

(f) 主要管理人員信貸服務

年內，本行向本集團之主要管理人員及彼等之直系親屬以及受該等人士所控制之公司或該等人士具有重大影響力之公司提供貸款及信貸。該等信貸服務乃於正常業務過程中提供，而有關條款與其他僱員所訂立之可資比較交易大致相同。除與最終控股公司及同系附屬公司的交易外，涉及金額載列如下：

		2023 二零二三年 HK$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK$'000 千港元
Loans, at 31 December	於十二月三十一日貸款餘額	–	–
Interest income during the year	年內利息收入	–	1
Credit facilities, at 31 December	於十二月三十一日信貸服務	6,470	3,020

No Stage 3 impairment allowances have been made against balances outstanding at the end of the reporting period with key management personnel.

並無就報告期末主要管理人員的未償還餘額作出第三階段的減值撥備。

The Group's policies for lending to related parties take into account the requirements under the HKBO and the guidelines of the HKMA. The Group sets internal limits (individual and aggregate group limits for individual, group, secured and unsecured exposures) and carefully monitors exposure to related parties, whether individual or corporate, and takes the necessary measures to control the risk of connected lending. Approvals are made by the Credit Committee, the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director and/or the Executive Credit Committee.

本集團向關連各方貸款的政策已計及香港《銀行業條例》及金管局指引之規定。本集團設定內部限額(對個人以及有抵押及無抵押風險的個人及集團限額總額)，並審慎監督關連各方之風險(個人或企業)及採取各必要措施以控管各關連借貸之風險。信用委員會、行政總裁兼董事總經理及／或執行信用委員會已予批准。

34. ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

The following assets have been pledged as collateral for own liabilities at the end of the reporting period:

34. 質押作為抵押品之資產

下列資產已於報告期末作為自身負債抵押品予以質押：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Secured liabilities	已抵押負債	**7,756,764**	7,779,020
Assets pledged:	*已質押資產：*		
Trading assets	持作交易用途資產	**324,640**	1,446,232
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	**7,844,873**	6,704,914
		8,169,513	8,151,146

The following assets have been pledged as collateral to counterparties for derivatives margining at the end of the reporting period:

下列資產已於報告期末作為衍生工具保證金抵押品質押予交易對手：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	**1,999**	132,857
Margin deposits for derivative contracts	衍生工具合約的保證金存款	**12,966**	24,929
		14,965	157,786

These transactions are conducted under usual and customary terms.

該等交易乃按照一般及慣用條款進行。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

This section presents information about the Group's exposure to and its management and control of risk, in particular, the primary risk associated with its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk: losses resulting from deterioration or default of a customer or counterparty and arising from credit exposures in lending activities, including loans and advances, loans commitments, letters of credit and acceptance, financial guarantees, and non-lending activities, including investment in debt securities, exposure arising from trading activities, derivatives and settlement with counterparties.

- Market risk: risk arising from adverse change of market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates and equity markets.

- Liquidity and funding risk: risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations when due, or that it is unable, on an ongoing basis, to borrow funds in the market on an unsecured, or even secured basis at an acceptable price to fund actual or proposed commitments.

- Interest rate risk in banking book: risk resulting from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the Group's banking book position.

- Operational risk: risk arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events resulting in financial loss.

The Group has established policies and procedures to identify and measure these risks, to set appropriate risk limits as derived from its risk appetite statement and risk appetite indicators and control measures, and to monitor the risks and limits continuously by means of reliable and up-to-date management and information systems. These policies and procedures, including limit excess follow-up procedures, are distributed to the relevant risk taking and risk management units for execution and monitoring. Regular training courses are conducted in order to ensure that all staff are familiar with the key principles of the Group's code of conduct. The Group continuously modifies and enhances its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products, regulatory requirements and the best practice risk management processes. Internal auditors also perform regular audits to ensure compliance with the Group's policies and procedures.

The Group has established an organizational structure such that risk management functions are independent of risk taking units. The risk management functions independently provide key risk information, including asset quality, liquidity profile, capital adequacy ratio and the risk exposures, and limit monitoring results to the Risk Committee of the Board ("RC") and to senior management on a regular basis.

35. 財務風險管理

本節呈列有關本集團所面臨之風險及其對該等風險之管理及控制之資料，特別是與其採用金融工具有關之主要風險：

- 信貸風險：因客戶或交易對手的惡化或違約而導致的虧損，以及因貸款活動的信貸風險而產生的虧損，包括借款及貸款、貸款承擔、信用證及承兑票據、財務擔保及非貸款活動，包括債務證券投資、交易活動、衍生工具及與交易對手的結算產生之風險。

- 市場風險：市場變數逆轉之風險，例如利率、匯率及股市等。

- 流動性及融資風險：本集團未能在付款責任到期時履行付款責任，或無法持續在市場上以無抵押或甚至以有抵押的方式按可接受之價格借入資金，藉此為實際或建議之承擔提供所需的資金的風險。

- 銀行賬戶利率風險：利率之不利變動影響本集團銀行賬戶頭寸之風險。

- 營運風險：由於內部程序、人員及制度不足或不作為或外部事件導致財務虧損而引致之風險。

本集團已設有相關政策及程序以識別及衡量該等風險、制定適當之風險限額（自風險偏好聲明及風險偏好指標獲取）及控制措施，以及憑藉可靠及先進之管理及資訊系統持續監控該等風險及限額。該等政策和程序（包括超額跟進程序）已分發給相關風險承擔和風險管理單位執行和監督。本集團定期舉辦培訓課程以確保所有員工都熟悉本集團行為守則的關鍵原則。本集團不斷修改及加強其風險管理政策及系統，以反映市場、產品、監管規定及最佳風險管理流程之改變。內部核數師亦定期進行審核以確保符合本集團政策及程序。

本集團已建立組織架構，使風險管理職能獨立於風險承擔單位。風險管理職能定期獨立向董事會風險委員會和高級管理層提供關鍵風險信息（包括資產質素、流動資金狀況、資本充足率和風險承擔以及限額監測結果）。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Compliance reviews are conducted by an independent unit on an ongoing basis to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, standards, guidelines and codes of practices. The internal audit function of the Group is an independent appraisal function set up with the primary objective of evaluating the internal control system and compliance with laws, regulatory guidelines and internal control policies.

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss in the event that the Group's customers or counterparties fail to fulfil their obligations to the Group or their repayment ability deteriorates. It arises mainly from loans and advances to customers and banks, letters of credit and acceptances, financial guarantees, debt securities held and counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts entered into with customers or counterparties. It can also arise from trading and treasury activities.

The Group manages credit risk through a framework of controls to ensure credit risk taking activities are based on sound principles and in line with the overall business objectives of the Group. It has established a set of credit policies and procedures which define credit risk taking criteria, credit approval authorities delegated from the Board of Directors ("Board"), credit monitoring processes, credit rating and scoring systems and loan impairment criteria.

The Board has delegated credit approval authorities to the following committees in descending order of authority: the Executive Credit Committee ("ECC"), the Credit Committee ("CC") and the Wholesale Credit Committee ("WCC").

The ECC serves as the credit committee of the Board to review and approve credits that require the approval of the Board. In addition, it approves the Group's credit policies and credit risk profile, taking into consideration relevant law and regulations.

The CC is a management level committee that provides management oversight of the Group's credit risk management. It ensures that the Group has in place an effective credit risk management framework and that its credit risks are within the credit policies and credit risk profile as specified by the Board or its delegated committees. The CC reviews and endorses credit policies and credit risk profile for the ECC's approval, and reviews and approves credit related guidelines. It also conducts on-going review of the market environment and makes necessary policy recommendations to the ECC to ensure that the credit risk profile of the Group is within its risk appetite. The CC also reviews and approves credits that are within its authority as delegated by the Board.

The WCC reviews and approves corporate credits that are within its authority as delegated by the Board.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

合規審閱由獨立單位持續進行，以確保遵守適用的法律和法規、標準、準則和應用守則。本集團內部審計單位為獨立評估單位，並以評估內部控管制度，對法律、監管指引和內部控管政策之遵守為主要目標。

(a) 信貸風險管理

信貸風險指因本集團客戶或交易對手未能履行其對本集團之承諾或其還款能力惡化而遭受財務虧損的風險。其主要源於客戶與銀行借款及貸款、所持信用證及承兌票據、財務擔保、債務證券及因與客戶或交易對手訂立衍生工具合約產生的交易對手信貸風險，亦可源於交易及財資活動。

本集團透過控制框架管理信貸風險，以確保產生信貸風險之活動基於完善的原則及與本集團整體業務目標一致。其亦設立一系列信貸政策及程序，以界定承擔信貸風險的標準、董事會授權之信貸批准權限、信貸監控過程、信貸評級與評分系統及貸款減值標準。

董事會已向以下委員會依次授權審批信貸權限：執行信貸委員會、信貸委員會及批發信貸委員會。

執行信貸委員會以董事會信貸委員會的身份，審閱及批准需由董事會審批的信貸，同時根據相關法律及規例審批本集團的信貸政策及信貸風險框架。

信貸委員會為管理級別之委員會，監督本集團之信貸風險管理，確保本集團擁有有效的信貸風險管理架構且其信貸風險符合董事會或其授權委員會訂明之信貸政策及信貸風險概況。信貸委員會審閱及認可信貸政策及信貸風險狀況以供執行信貸委員會批准及審閱並批准信貸相關指引。信貸委員會亦持續審閱市場環境，並向執行信貸委員會作出必要政策建議，確保本集團之信貸風險狀況符合其風險偏好。信貸委員會亦在董事會授出之授權範圍內審閱及批准客戶信貸。

批發信貸委員會在董事會授出之授權範圍內審閱及批准企業信貸。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

The credit risk units, Enterprise Credit Risk Management Division, SME Credit Risk Management Division, Control and Risk Management Division and Risk Management Data Analytics Department provide centralized management of credit risk for corporate and retail customers. They are responsible for:

- independent evaluation of corporate credit and debt investment applications;
- monitoring loan portfolio and conducting regular analysis;
- managing problem corporate credits to achieve the highest recovery;
- recommending loan classification, impairment and charge-off; and
- reporting to the CC and ECC regularly on aspects of the loan portfolio.

Credit risk limits are set at different levels, including portfolio and individual customer levels, taking into consideration various factors including the Group's risk appetite, market situation, capital requirement and the returns.

Credit risk management procedures are designed to promote early detection of customer, industry or product exposures that require special monitoring. Overall portfolio risk is monitored on an on-going basis. Regular risk management reports covering information on large exposures, country exposures, industry exposures, loan quality and loan impairment level are submitted to the CC, ECC and RC.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

信貸單位(企業信貸風險管理部門、中小企信貸風險管理部門、控制及風險管理部門以及風險管理及數據分析部門)對企業及零售客戶進行統一信貸風險管理,負責下列各項職責:

- 獨立審核企業信貸及債務投資申請;
- 監管貸款組合及進行定期分析;
- 管理問題企業信貸以達到最高收回金額;
- 建議貸款分類、減值及註銷;及
- 定期向信貸委員會及執行信貸委員會匯報貸款組合情況。

信貸風險限額是根據本集團風險偏好、市場形勢、資本要求和回報等各種因素考慮在不同的層面上,包括組合和個人客戶層面而制定。

信貸風險管理程序旨在促進對需要特別監控之客戶、行業或產品風險承擔的早期檢測。整體組合風險受持續監控。常規風險管理報告涵蓋信息包括大型風險承擔、國家風險承擔、行業風險承擔、貸款質量和貸款減值程度,並提交信貸委員會、執行信貸委員會和風險委員會。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

Specific policies and measures to address different kinds of credit related activities are set out below:

(i) Institutional Banking and Commercial Banking

Credit risk from Institutional Banking and Commercial Banking is managed by conducting thorough credit evaluation, credit mitigation through collateral and guarantee, internal credit rating system and post-approval monitoring system. Subject to the size of the credit, value of collateral and the internal credit rating of the customer, different levels of credit approval authority are required. Credit decisions of the Group consider facility structure, tenor, repayment ability of the obligor and credit mitigation through collateral and guarantees.

The Group has established limits for credit exposure to individual countries, industries and customer groups, regardless of whether the credit exposure is funded or non-funded. The Group also undertakes ongoing credit review and monitoring at several levels. The relevant policies and procedures of the Group have included the statutory requirement of the HKBO, regulatory requirements of the HKMA and the best market practices.

(ii) Retail Banking

Credit risk from Retail Banking is product driven, arising from retail loan products such as credit cards, unsecured personal loans, merchant receivable financing, mortgage loans and loans secured by wealth management products. Because of the homogeneous nature of these products, credit risk management is primarily based on statistical analyses of risks with respect to different types of product, collateral and customer. The Group determines product terms and desired customer profiles on a regular basis by developing, validating and fine-tuning internal acceptance criteria, scorecards and stress testing models.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

針對不同類型信貸相關業務之特定政策及措施載列如下：

(i) 機構銀行及商業銀行

機構銀行及商業銀行產生的信貸風險透過進行全面信貸評估、以抵押品及擔保減低信貸風險、內部信貸評級系統及批准後監管系統來管理。受限於信貸規模、抵押品價值及客戶內部信貸評級，需要不同級別的信貸審批機構。本集團的信貸決策考慮融資結構、期限、債務人還款能力以及以抵押品及擔保減低信貸。

無論信貸風險是由於融資與非融資交易而產生，本集團已制定個別國家、行業及客戶組別之信貸風險限額。本集團亦在不同層次持續進行信貸審閱及監控。本集團的相關政策及程序包括香港《銀行業條例》內之法定要求、金管局監管規定以及最佳市場慣例。

(ii) 零售銀行

零售銀行信貸風險以產品為導向，源於零售銀行貸款產品，諸如信用卡、無抵押個人貸款、商業應收賬款融貸、按揭貸款及以財富管理產品作抵押之貸款。由於該等產品本質相同，信貸風險管理主要基於不同產品、抵押品及客戶類型之風險統計分析結果而釐定。本集團透過發展、確認及調整內部驗收標準、記分卡及壓力測試模型定期釐定產品條款及理想客戶概況。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iii) Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk means counterparty default or deterioration risk, credit valuation adjustment risk and settlement risk. Counterparty credit risk exposure means an exposure to counterparty credit risk, which involves situation in which the Group enters into a derivatives or non-same day spot foreign currency exchange settlement transaction with a counterparty which may subsequently fail to meet its obligations on or before the final settlement of the transactions. These credit exposures are managed as part of the overall credit limits to the counterparties and central clearing counterparty. In evaluating the credit risk associated with counterparty, financial strength is always the primary considerations. The credit risk exposure on derivatives is disclosed in Note 15(b) to these financial statements. The Group uses the SA-CCR for the purpose of providing capital for such counterparty exposures.

Wrong way risk occurs when the credit exposure to a counterparty is adversely correlated with the credit quality of that counterparty. Credit exposures and potential losses may increase as a result of adverse change in market conditions. The Group has set up policies and procedures to control both general and specific wrong-way risk.

(iv) Credit related commitments

The risks involved in credit related commitments and contingencies are essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loans and advances to customers and banks. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio management and collateral requirements as for loan transactions.

(v) Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of customers or counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Group's total exposures. The Group's financial risk exposure is diversified by country, customer group, industry and product, but is concentrated in Hong Kong.

Analysis of credit risk concentration of respective financial assets is disclosed in Notes 13 to 19.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(iii) 交易對手信貸風險

交易對手信貸風險指交易對手違約或惡化風險、信貸估值調整風險及結算風險。交易對手信貸風險指交易對手信貸風險，包括本集團與交易對手進行衍生品交易或非當日即期外匯結算交易，其後可能無法在該等交易最終結算或之前履行其義務的情況。該等信貸風險乃作為有關交易對手及中央結算對手整體信貸限額的一部分進行管理。在評估與交易對手相關的信貸風險時，財務實力始終是首要考慮因素。衍生工具之信貸風險於該等財務報告的附註15(b)披露。本集團以標準化方法－交易對手信用風險方法為該等交易對手風險提供資本。

當交易對手遭受的信貸風險與交易對手的信貸質素相互產生不利影響時將產生錯向風險。信貸風險及潛在虧損可能因市況不利變動而增加。本集團已制定政策及程序以控制操作錯向風險。

(iv) 與信貸有關之承擔

與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目所涉及之風險基本上與向客戶及銀行提供借款及貸款之信貸風險相同。因此，該等交易須遵守與貸款交易相同之信貸申請、組合管理及抵押品規定。

(v) 信貸風險過分集中

當地域、經濟或行業因素之變動對不同類別之客戶或交易對手產生類似影響，而彼等之信貸風險綜合起來對本集團之總風險而言屬重大時便會出現信貸風險過份集中之問題。本集團之金融風險已因國家、客戶組別、行業及產品而分散，但集中於香港。

有關各類金融資產之信貸風險集中情況之分析於附註13至19內披露。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Credit risk mitigation

The Group's credit evaluation focuses primarily on the obligor's repayment ability from its cash flow and financial condition. In addition, the Group employs various types of credit risk mitigation technique such as appropriate facility structuring, posting of collateral and/or third party support as well as transfer of risk to other third parties, which form an integral part of the credit risk management process. The most commonly used credit risk mitigation measures are provided below:

Collateral

The Group holds collateral against its credit exposures to customers mainly in the form of cash deposits, marketable securities, mortgage interests over properties and guarantees. The Group also has in place policies and procedures that govern the assessment, acceptance and the periodic valuation of the collateral. Collateral taken to secure credit exposures is revalued periodically ranging from daily to annually depending on the type of collateral. For treasury operations, collateral management is based on daily marked-to-market positions.

Master netting agreements

Collateral generally is not held over credit exposures to banks, except for securities held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activities, and initial margin and variation margin held against derivatives exposures. However, where applicable, the Group manages its credit exposures to banks by entering into master netting arrangements whenever it is appropriate and feasible to do so. The netting arrangement results in the settlement of counterparty exposure on a net basis in the event a default occurs.

The Group's preferred agreement for documenting derivative activity is the ISDA Master Agreement which covers the contractual framework within which dealing activity across a full range of over-the-counter derivative products is conducted and contractually binds both parties to apply close-out netting across all outstanding transactions covered by such agreement if either party defaults or upon the occurrence of other pre-agreed termination events.

The Group has implemented the regulatory initial margin and variation margin requirements with counterparties in conjunction with the ISDA Master Agreement to mitigate the counterparty credit risk inherent in derivative transactions.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(vi) 減低信貸風險

本集團的信貸評估主要集中於債務人以其現金流及財務狀況還款的能力。此外，本集團採用如適當信貸結構、給予抵押品及／或第三方支持，以及將風險轉移至其他第三方等不同信貸風險減低措施，以作為其信貸風險管理流程的不可或缺組成部分。最常用的信貸風險減低措施載列如下：

抵押品

本集團就信貸風險承擔而持有抵押品，主要包括現金存款、可流通證券、物業按揭以及擔保等形式。本集團亦已制定監管抵押品的評估、接納及定時估值的政策及程序。擔保信貸風險的抵押品乃定時被重估，取決於抵押品的類型，週期介乎每日至每年一次不等。就財資業務而言，抵押品管理會以市場情況每日重估。

淨額結算總協議

抵押品一般並非就給予銀行的信貸風險而持有，惟當證券乃持作逆向購回及證券借貸活動的一部分以及就衍生工具風險持有的初始保證金及變動保證金時則除外。然而，如適合時，本集團將於適合及可行情況下透過訂立淨額結算總協議管理其銀行信貸風險。淨額結算安排導致於違約時結算交易對手之風險會以淨額結算。

本集團傾向以國際掉期業務及衍生投資工具協會(「ISDA」)總協議作為衍生工具活動的協議文件。該協議為買賣各種場外衍生工具產品的交易活動提供主體合約模式，倘若任何一方違約或提前終止交易，則雙方受合約約束須對協議所包含的全部未平倉交易採用淨額結算。

本集團已結合ISDA總協議與交易對手實施監管初始保證金及變動保證金要求，以減低衍生工具交易固有的交易對手信貸風險。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Credit risk mitigation (continued)

The following table sets out the carrying amount of recognized financial instruments that are subject to the above agreements.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(vi) 減低信貸風險(續)

下表載列受限於上述協議的已確認金融工具的賬面值。

31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日	Gross amount of financial instruments in the consolidated statement of financial position 金融工具於綜合財務狀況表確認的總額 HK$'000 千港元	Gross amount of recognized financial instruments off-set in the consolidated statement of financial position 已抵銷金融工具於綜合財務狀況表確認的總額 HK$'000 千港元	Net amount of financial instruments in the consolidated statement of financial position 金融工具於綜合財務狀況表的淨額 HK$'000 千港元	Related financial instruments that are not offset 未抵銷的有關金融工具		Net amount 淨額 HK$'000 千港元
				Financial instruments 金融工具 HK$'000 千港元	Cash collateral received 已收現金抵押品 HK$'000 千港元	
Financial assets *金融資產*						
– Exchange rate derivatives –匯率衍生工具	40,643	–	40,643	25,476	–	15,167
– Interest rate derivatives –利率衍生工具	1,709,499	–	1,709,499	25,241	–	1,684,258
– Equity derivatives –股票衍生工具	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1,750,142	–	1,750,142	50,717	–	1,699,425
Financial liabilities *金融負債*						
– Exchange rate derivatives –匯率衍生工具	36,986	–	36,986	25,476	–	11,510
– Interest rate derivatives –利率衍生工具	25,241	–	25,241	25,241	–	–
– Equity derivatives –股票衍生工具	75	–	75	–	–	75
	62,302	–	62,302	50,717	–	11,585

31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	Gross amount of financial instruments in the consolidated statement of financial position 金融工具於綜合財務狀況表確認的總額 HK$'000 千港元	Gross amount of recognized financial instruments off-set in the consolidated statement of financial position 已抵銷金融工具於綜合財務狀況表確認的總額 HK$'000 千港元	Net amount of financial instruments in the consolidated statement of financial position 金融工具於綜合財務狀況表的淨額 HK$'000 千港元	Related financial instruments that are not offset 未抵銷的有關金融工具		Net amount 淨額 HK$'000 千港元
				Financial instruments 金融工具 HK$'000 千港元	Cash collateral received 已收現金抵押品 HK$'000 千港元	
Financial assets *金融資產*						
– Exchange rate derivatives –匯率衍生工具	49,974	–	49,974	13,526	–	36,448
– Interest rate derivatives –利率衍生工具	2,070,909	–	2,070,909	58	–	2,070,851
– Equity derivatives –股票衍生工具	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2,120,883	–	2,120,883	13,584	–	2,107,299
Financial liabilities *金融負債*						
– Exchange rate derivatives –匯率衍生工具	31,131	–	31,131	13,526	–	17,605
– Interest rate derivatives –利率衍生工具	58	–	58	58	–	–
– Equity derivatives –股票衍生工具	2	–	2	–	–	2
	31,191	–	31,191	13,584	–	17,607

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vi) Credit risk mitigation (continued)

Central clearing

The Group makes use of central clearing, whenever possible, to mitigate counterparty credit risk. The Group has developed its own credit assessment framework to evaluate the parties involved in the central clearing.

Other credit risk mitigation measures

The Group may also employ other types of credit mitigation, such as guarantees and letters of credit, mainly for corporate exposures. As the value of these types of collateral is conditional upon other credit related factors, their financial effect has not been quantified.

(vii) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into consideration any collateral held or other credit enhancements is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the consolidated statement of financial position after deducting any impairment allowance. A summary of the maximum exposure to credit risk for the various components of the consolidated statement of financial position, contingencies and commitments is as follows:

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(vi) 減低信貸風險(續)

中央結算

本集團盡可能利用中央結算來減低交易對手信貸風險。本集團已建立自己的信貸評估框架，以評估參與中央結算的各方。

其他減低信貸風險措施

本集團亦使用擔保及信用證等其他類別的信貸減緩方式，主要用於減低企業風險。由於該等類別的抵押品價值取決於其他信貸相關因素，故並無計量其財務影響。

(vii) 最高信貸風險

於報告期末最高的信貸風險(不計及所持有之任何抵押品或其他信貸提升措施)為綜合財務狀況表內各項金融資產扣除任何減值撥備後之賬面值。綜合財務狀況表、或然負債及承擔的各部分信貸風險的最高風險概要如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets:	*與資產負債表內資產有關之信貸風險：*		
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	**7,104,004**	5,728,257
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	**6,059,269**	4,608,409
Trading assets	持作交易用途資產	**1,696,831**	1,655,624
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	**1,755,620**	2,125,339
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	**64,298,938**	64,414,547
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	**3,291,894**	1,094,602
Trade bills	商業票據	**658,615**	549,566
Accrued interest and other assets	應計利息及其他資產	**2,739,447**	1,406,922
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	**48,975,907**	43,644,361
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items:	*與資產負債表外項目有關之信貸風險：*		
Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	財務擔保及其他信貸相關之或然負債	**599,991**	468,818
Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	貸款承擔及其他信貸相關之承擔	**28,081,145**	30,478,347
		165,261,661	156,174,792

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(viii) Determination of expected credit losses

The Group adopts the approach below in determining ECL on financial instruments in accordance with HKFRS 9:

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(viii) 預期信貸虧損釐定

本集團採納下列方式以按照香港財務報告準則第9號釐定金融工具預期信貸虧損：

Component 組成部分	Definition 定義
Probability of default ("PD")	The probability at a point in time that a counterparty will default, calibrated over up to 12 months from the reporting date (Stage 1) or over the lifetime of the product (Stage 2 and Stage 3) and incorporating the impact of forward-looking economic assumptions that have an effect on credit risk, such as property prices indices, unemployment rates and Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") forecasts. The PD is estimated at a point in time which means it will fluctuate in line with the economic cycle. The term structure of the PD is based on statistical models, calibrated using historical data and adjusted to incorporate forward-looking economic assumptions.
違約或然率	交易對手於某個時間點將違約的概率，校準至自報告日期起最多12個月(第一階段)或產品生命週期(第二階段及第三階段)，並納入對信貸風險造成影響的前瞻性經濟假設的影響，如物業價格指數、失業率及國內生產總值預測。 違約或然率乃基於某個時間點估計得出，意即其將隨經濟週期波動。違約或然率的期限結構乃基於統計模型，使用歷史數據校準並調整至包含前瞻性經濟假設。
Loss given default ("LGD")	The percentage loss that is expected to arise on default, incorporating the impact of forward-looking economic assumptions where relevant, which represents the proportion of the contractual cash flows due that the Group expects to receive. The Group estimates LGD based on the history of recovery rates and considers the recovery of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset, taking into account forward-looking economic assumptions where relevant.
違約損失率	於違約時預計造成的損失百分比(經納入相關前瞻性經濟假設的影響)，代表本集團預期收取的到期合約現金流部分。 經計及同時考慮相關前瞻性經濟假設，本集團根據回收率的歷史記錄以估計違約損失率，並考慮收回金融資產的任何重要抵押品。
Exposure at default ("EAD")	The expected balance sheet exposure at the time of default, taking into account the expected change in exposure over the lifetime of the exposure. This incorporates the impact of drawdowns of committed facilities, repayments of principal and interest, amortization and prepayments.
違約風險承擔	於違約時的預期資產負債表風險承擔(經計及風險承擔期間的預期風險承擔變動)，其中包括動用信貸承擔、償還本金和利息、攤銷和預付款項的影響。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(viii) Determination of expected credit losses (continued)

ECLs are measured at the present value of all expected cash shortfalls.

The estimate of expected cash shortfalls is determined by multiplying the PD with LGD and EAD.

Forward looking economic assumptions are incorporated into the PD and LGD where relevant and where they influence credit risk, such as property price indices, unemployment rate and GDP amongst others. These assumptions are incorporated using the Group's most likely forecast for a range of macroeconomic assumptions. These forecasts are determined using all reasonable and supportable information, which includes both internally developed forecasts and those available externally, and are consistent with those used for budgeting, forecasting and capital planning.

To account for the potential non-linearity in credit losses, multiple forward-looking scenarios are incorporated into the range of reasonably possible outcomes for all material portfolios, both in respect of determining the PD and LGD and in determining the overall ECL amounts.

(ix) Credit quality of advances to customers

The credit quality of advances to customers can be analysed as follows:

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(viii) 預期信貸虧損釐定(續)

預期信貸虧損以所有預期現金不足額之現值計量。

預期現金差額的估計乃透過將違約或然率、違約損失率及預期違約風險承擔相乘而釐定。

前瞻性經濟假設會納入違約或然率及違約損失率(倘相關及影響信貸風險，如樓價指數、失業率及國內生產總值等)。該等假設使用本集團對一系列宏觀經濟假設的最有可能的預測而納入。該等預測使用所有合理及可證明的資料(包括內部作出的預測及外部提供的預測)而釐定，並與預算、預測及資本計劃所用者一致。

為計及信貸虧損的潛在非線性性質，多個前瞻性情景會納入所有重大組合的合理可能結果範圍內，包括釐定違約或然率及違約損失率，以釐定整體預期信貸虧損金額。

(ix) 客戶貸款之信貸質素

客戶貸款之信貸質素可分析如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Neither past due nor impaired	並無逾期或減值	60,609,184	63,040,030
Past due but not impaired	已逾期但並無減值	3,671,382	1,545,847
Impaired	已減值	361,211	301,281
		64,641,777	64,887,158
Of which:	其中：		
Gross advances to customers that are neither past due nor impaired	並無逾期或減值之客戶貸款總額		
– Grade 1: Pass	－第一級：通過	59,770,148	62,599,266
– Grade 2: Special mention	－第二級：關注	839,036	440,764
		60,609,184	63,040,030

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(ix) Credit quality of advances to customers (continued)

The following tables sets out information about the credit quality of advances to customers. Unless specifically indicated, the amounts in the tables represent gross carrying amounts.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(ix) 客戶貸款之信貸質素(續)

下表載列客戶貸款之信貸質素有關的資料。除特別訂明外，表中金額指賬面總額。

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Total 總額	
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元
Pass	通過	60,574,718	207,278	1,301,164	3,983	–	–	61,875,882	211,261
Special mention	關注	–	–	2,404,684	61,491	–	–	2,404,684	61,491
Substandard	次級	–	–	–	–	155,552	–	155,552	–
Doubtful	可疑	–	–	–	–	197,364	–	197,364	–
Loss	損失	–	–	–	–	8,295	–	8,295	–
Gross carrying amount	賬面總值	60,574,718	207,278	3,705,848	65,474	361,211	–	64,641,777	272,752
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(165,803)	–	(72,172)	–	(104,864)	–	(342,839)	–
Carrying amount	賬面值	60,408,915	207,278	3,633,676	65,474	256,347	–	64,298,938	272,752

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Total 總額	
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元
Pass	通過	61,392,487	150,281	2,083,658	4,480	–	–	63,476,145	154,761
Special mention	關注	–	–	1,109,732	8,482	–	–	1,109,732	8,482
Substandard	次級	–	–	–	–	181,615	–	181,615	–
Doubtful	可疑	–	–	–	–	109,339	–	109,339	–
Loss	損失	–	–	–	–	10,327	–	10,327	–
Gross carrying amount	賬面總值	61,392,487	150,281	3,193,390	12,962	301,281	–	64,887,158	163,243
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(228,121)	–	(66,821)	–	(177,669)	–	(472,611)	–
Carrying amount	賬面值	61,164,366	150,281	3,126,569	12,962	123,612	–	64,414,547	163,243

The Group classifies advances to customers in accordance with the loan classification system required to be adopted for reporting to the HKMA.

本集團根據為向金管局呈報而須採納之貸款分級制度就客戶貸款進行分類。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(ix) Credit quality of advances to customers (continued)

The ageing analysis of advances to customers that are past due but not impaired is as follows:

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(ix) 客戶貸款之信貸質素(續)

已逾期但並無減值之客戶貸款賬齡分析如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Gross advances to customers that are past due but not impaired	已逾期但並無減值之客戶貸款總額		
– Overdue 3 months or less	－逾期三個月或以下	2,770,064	1,462,152
– Overdue 6 months or less but over 3 months	－逾期六個月或以下惟三個月以上	70,343	72,205
– Overdue 1 year or less but over 6 months	－逾期一年或以下惟六個月以上	825,826	11,490
– Overdue over 1 year	－逾期一年以上	5,149	–
		3,671,382	1,545,847

Advances to customers that would be past due or impaired had the terms not been modified amounted to HK$6,728,000 as at 31 December 2023 (2022: HK$6,519,000).

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，倘條款不予修訂即為已逾期或已減值之客戶貸款金額為6,728,000港元(二零二二年：6,519,000港元)。

(x) Credit quality of financial instruments other than advances to customers

The following tables set out the credit analysis for financial instruments other than advances to customers. The tables below analyse the financial instruments by their rating under the Group's loan classification system or credit rating designation based on Standard & Poor's rating or their equivalents, whichever is appropriate. Unless specifically indicated, the amount in the tables represent gross carrying amount.

(x) 客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸質素

下表載列除客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸分析。下表根據本集團借款分類系統項下的評級或以標準普爾之評級標準或相應之評級標準為基準，按信貸評級對金融工具作出分析。除特別訂明外，表中金額指賬面總額。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(x) Credit quality of financial instruments other than advances to customers (continued)

Cash and short-term funds

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的		Total	
		12個月內預期信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		總額	
		Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
AA- to AA+	AA- 至AA+	1,327,232	637	–	–	–	–	1,327,232	637
A- to A+	A- 至A+	4,374,447	12,456	–	–	–	–	4,374,447	12,456
Lower than A-	A- 以下	486,423	509	–	–	–	–	486,423	509
Unrated	無評級	916,370	1,675	–	–	–	–	916,370	1,675
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	7,104,472	15,277	–	–	–	–	7,104,472	15,277
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(468)	–	–	–	–	–	(468)	–
Carrying amount	賬面值	7,104,004	15,277	–	–	–	–	7,104,004	15,277

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的		Total	
		12個月內預期信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		總額	
		Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
AA- to AA+	AA- 至AA+	1,201,646	226	–	–	–	–	1,201,646	226
A- to A+	A- 至A+	3,536,543	2,979	–	–	–	–	3,536,543	2,979
Lower than A-	A- 以下	334,682	75	–	–	–	–	334,682	75
Unrated	無評級	655,504	–	–	–	–	–	655,504	–
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	5,728,375	3,280	–	–	–	–	5,728,375	3,280
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(118)	–	–	–	–	–	(118)	–
Carrying amount	賬面值	5,728,257	3,280	–	–	–	–	5,728,257	3,280

35. 財務風險管理（續）

(a) 信貸風險管理（續）

(x) 客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸質素（續）

現金及短期資金

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(x) Credit quality of financial instruments other than advances to customers (continued)

Balances with banks and other financial institutions

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(x) 客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸質素(續)

銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Total 總額	
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元
A- to A+	A-至A+	5,196,299	70,112	-	-	-	-	5,196,299	70,112
Lower than A-	A-以下	786,774	7,827	-	-	-	-	786,774	7,827
Unrated	無評級	78,087	610	-	-	-	-	78,087	610
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	6,061,160	78,549	-	-	-	-	6,061,160	78,549
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(1,891)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,891)	-
Carrying amount	賬面值	6,059,269	78,549	-	-	-	-	6,059,269	78,549

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Total 總額	
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元
AA- to AA+	AA-至AA+	390,000	3,889	-	-	-	-	390,000	3,889
A- to A+	A-至A+	4,218,847	38,328	-	-	-	-	4,218,847	38,328
Lower than A-	A-以下	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	4,608,847	42,217	-	-	-	-	4,608,847	42,217
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(438)	-	-	-	-	-	(438)	-
Carrying amount	賬面值	4,608,409	42,217	-	-	-	-	4,608,409	42,217

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(x) Credit quality of financial instruments other than advances to customers (continued)

Advances to banks

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的		Total	
		12個月內預期信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		總額	
		Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	3,292,607	24,129	–	–	–	–	3,292,607	24,129
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(713)	–	–	–	–	–	(713)	–
Carrying amount	賬面值	3,291,894	24,129	–	–	–	–	3,291,894	24,129

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的		Total	
		12個月內預期信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		總額	
		Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息	Principal 本金	Accrued interest 應計利息
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	1,094,991	7,503	–	–	–	–	1,094,991	7,503
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(389)	–	–		–	–	(389)	–
Carrying amount	賬面值	1,094,602	7,503	–	–	–	–	1,094,602	7,503

All advances to banks outstanding as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are classified as "Pass" under the Group's loan classification system.

35. 財務風險管理（續）

(a) 信貸風險管理（續）

(x) 客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸質素（續）

銀行同業貸款

於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，所有尚未償還銀行同業貸款根據本集團貸款分級制度分為「通過」級。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(x) Credit quality of financial instruments other than advances to customers (continued)

Trade bills

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired		Total	
		12個月內預期信貸虧損		非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		總額	
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	661,607	193	-	-	-	-	661,607	193
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(2,992)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,992)	-
Carrying amount	賬面值	658,615	193	-	-	-	-	658,615	193

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired		Total	
		12個月內預期信貸虧損		非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		總額	
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	554,814	-	-	-	-	-	554,814	-
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(5,248)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,248)	-
Carrying amount	賬面值	549,566	-	-	-	-	-	549,566	-

All trade bills outstanding as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are classified as "Pass" under the Group's loan classification system.

35. 財務風險管理（續）

(a) 信貸風險管理（續）

(x) 客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸質素（續）

商業票據

於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，所有尚未償還商業票據根據本集團貸款分級制度分為「通過」級。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(x) Credit quality of financial instruments other than advances to customers (continued)

Debt securities measured at amortized cost

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(x) 客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸質素(續)

以攤銷成本計量之債務證券

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Total 總額	
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元
AAA	AAA	8,778,727	121,898	–	–	–	–	8,778,727	121,898
AA- to AA+	AA- 至AA+	18,714,104	169,004	–	–	–	–	18,714,104	169,004
A- to A+	A- 至A+	15,489,398	140,008	–	–	–	–	15,489,398	140,008
Lower than A-	A- 以下	5,419,125	48,975	38,367	984	–	–	5,457,492	49,959
Unrated	無評級	589,621	5,545	–	–	–	–	589,621	5,545
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	48,990,975	485,430	38,367	984	–	–	49,029,342	486,414
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(51,938)	–	(1,497)	–	–	–	(53,435)	–
Carrying amount	賬面值	48,939,037	485,430	36,870	984	–	–	48,975,907	486,414

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日							
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損		Total 總額	
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Accrued interest 應計利息 HK$'000 千港元
AAA	AAA	8,714,542	46,657	–	–	–	–	8,714,542	46,657
AA- to AA+	AA- 至AA+	12,723,804	43,635	–	–	–	–	12,723,804	43,635
A- to A+	A- 至A+	16,672,588	146,950	–	–	–	–	16,672,588	146,950
Lower than A-	A- 以下	4,566,571	46,743	53,422	1,182	–	–	4,619,993	47,925
Unrated	無評級	977,460	8,467	–	–	–	–	977,460	8,467
Gross carrying amount	賬面總額	43,654,965	292,452	53,422	1,182	–	–	43,708,387	293,634
Less: Impairment allowances	減：減值撥備	(62,958)	–	(1,068)	–	–	–	(64,026)	–
Carrying amount	賬面值	43,592,007	292,452	52,354	1,182	–	–	43,644,361	293,634

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(x) Credit quality of financial instruments other than advances to customers (continued)

Credit related commitments and contingencies

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(x) 客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸質素(續)

與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日			
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Total 總額
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元
Pass	通過	28,386,098	288,356	–	28,674,454
Special mention	關注	–	6,682	–	6,682
Gross amount	賬面總額	28,386,098	295,038	–	28,681,136
Impairment allowances (Note 24)	減值撥備(附註24)	(18,533)	(6,289)	–	(24,822)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日			
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Total 總額
		Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元	Principal 本金 HK$'000 千港元
Pass	通過	30,550,078	387,054	–	30,937,132
Special mention	關注	–	10,033	–	10,033
Gross amount	賬面總額	30,550,078	397,087	–	30,947,165
Impairment allowances (Note 24)	減值撥備(附註24)	(25,068)	(7,804)	–	(32,872)

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(x) Credit quality of financial instruments other than advances to customers (continued)

Credit risk that arises from investments securities is managed in the same way as the Group manages its credit risk under corporate lending, with the exposure to the issuer controlled under the overall lending limit to the customer group. Analysis of investment securities by credit rating designation, that are not disclosed in other notes to these financial statements, based on Standard & Poor's ratings or their equivalents, is as follows:

Trading assets	**持作交易用途資產**
AA- to AA+	AA-至AA+

There were no overdue debt securities held by the Group as at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(x) 客戶貸款以外之金融工具之信貸質素(續)

本集團按管理公司借貸之信貸風險相同之方式，管理其證券投資產生之信貸風險，對發行方之承擔受制於客戶組別授出的整體借貸限額。以標準普爾之評級標準或相應之評級標準為基準，按信貸評級對投資證券進行之分析(並無於該等財務報表的其他附註披露)如下：

31 December 2023 二零二三年 十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年 十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
1,696,831	1,655,624

本集團於二零二三年十二月三十一日並未持有已逾期債務證券(二零二二年：無)。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(xi) Impairment allowances reconciliation

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the impairment allowances by class of financial instruments at transaction level.

Advances to customers

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(xi) 減值撥備對賬

下表顯示按金融工具交易級別劃分的減值撥備的期初至期末餘額的對賬。

客戶貸款

		2023 二零二三年			
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Total 總額
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	228,121	66,821	177,669	472,611
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	轉至非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	(4,559)	4,559	–	–
Transfer to 12-month ECL	轉至12個月內預期信貸虧損	4,121	(4,121)	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	轉至信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	(575)	(4,296)	4,871	–
New financial assets originated or purchased and further lending	源生或購入之新金融資產及進一步貸款	84,181	5,333	–	89,514
Repayments	還款	(114,142)	(10,098)	–	(124,240)
Write-offs	撇銷	–	–	(514,450)	(514,450)
Net remeasurement of impairment allowances (including exchange adjustments)	減值撥備之重新計量淨額（包括匯兑調整）	(31,344)	13,974	436,774	419,404
At 31 December (Note 16(a))	於十二月三十一日(附註16(a))	165,803	72,172	104,864	342,839

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(xi) Impairment allowances reconciliation (continued)

Advances to customers (continued)

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(xi) 減值撥備對賬(續)

客戶貸款(續)

		2022 二零二二年			
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Total 總額
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	165,481	78,061	252,042	495,584
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	轉至非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	(3,375)	3,375	–	–
Transfer to 12-month ECL	轉至12個月內預期信貸虧損	2,671	(2,671)	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	轉至信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	(44)	(34,574)	34,618	–
New financial assets originated or purchased and further lending	源生或購入之新金融資產及進一步貸款	96,227	14,052	–	110,279
Repayments	還款	(54,860)	(11,462)	–	(66,322)
Write-offs	撇銷	–	–	(334,292)	(334,292)
Net remeasurement of impairment allowances (including exchange adjustments)	減值撥備之重新計量淨額（包括匯兑調整）	22,021	20,040	225,301	267,362
At 31 December (Note 16(a))	於十二月三十一日(附註16(a))	228,121	66,821	177,669	472,611

The contractual amount outstanding on advances to customers that were written off during the year ended 31 December 2023 and that are still subject to enforcement activity is HK$514.5 million (2022: HK$334.3 million).

截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度已撇銷但仍進行執行活動之客戶貸款未償還合約金額為514,500,000港元（二零二二年：334,300,000港元）。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(xi) Impairment allowances reconciliation (continued)

Debt securities measured at amortized cost

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(xi) 減值撥備對賬(續)

以攤銷成本計量之債務證券

		2023 二零二三年			
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損 HK$'000 千港元	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損 HK$'000 千港元	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	62,958	1,068	–	64,026
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	轉至非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	–	–	–	–
New financial assets originated or purchased and further lending	源生或購入之新金融資產及進一步貸款	14,001	–	–	14,001
Repayment	還款	(13,980)	(126)	–	(14,106)
Net remeasurement of impairment allowances (including exchange adjustments)	減值撥備之重新計量淨額(包括匯兑調整)	(11,040)	555	–	(10,485)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	51,939	1,497	–	53,436

		2022 二零二二年			
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損 HK$'000 千港元	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損 HK$'000 千港元	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	49,256	6,069	–	55,325
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	轉至非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	–	–	–	–
New financial assets originated or purchased and further lending	源生或購入之新金融資產及進一步貸款	11,073	–	–	11,073
Repayment	還款	(8,010)	(1,257)	–	(9,267)
Net remeasurement of impairment allowances (including exchange adjustments)	減值撥備之重新計量淨額(包括匯兑調整)	10,639	(3,744)	–	6,895
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	62,958	1,068	–	64,026

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(xi) Impairment allowances reconciliation (continued)

Others

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(xi) 減值撥備對賬(續)

其他

		2023 二零二三年			
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Total 總額
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	31,261	7,804	–	39,065
New financial instruments originated or purchased and further lending	源生或購入之新金融工具及進一步貸款	5,825	–	–	5,825
Repayments	還款	(5,954)	–	–	(5,954)
Net remeasurement of impairment allowances (including exchange adjustments)	減值撥備之重新計量淨額（包括匯兑調整）	(6,535)	(1,515)	–	(8,050)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	24,597	6,289	–	30,886
Of which:	其中：				
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	1,891	–	–	1,891
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	468	–	–	468
Advances to banks (Note 17)	銀行同業貸款(附註17)	713	–	–	713
Trade bills	商業票據	2,992	–	–	2,992
Credit related commitments and contingencies (Note 24)	與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目（附註24）	18,533	6,289	–	24,822
		24,597	6,289	–	30,886

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(xi) Impairment allowances reconciliation (continued)

Others (continued)

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(xi) 減值撥備對賬(續)

其他(續)

		2022 二零二二年			
		12-month ECL 12個月內預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired 非信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired 信貸不良的全期預期信貸虧損	Total 總額
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	30,937	6,057	–	36,994
New financial instruments originated or purchased and further lending	源生或購入之新金融工具及進一步貸款	6,193	–	–	6,193
Repayments	還款	(3,844)	–	–	(3,844)
Net remeasurement of impairment allowances (including exchange adjustments)	減值撥備之重新計量淨額(包括匯兑調整)	(2,025)	1,747	–	(278)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	31,261	7,804	–	39,065
Of which:	其中：				
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	118	–	–	118
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	438	–	–	438
Advances to banks (Note 17)	銀行同業貸款(附註17)	389	–	–	389
Trade bills	商業票據	5,248	–	–	5,248
Credit related commitments and contingencies (Note 24)	與信貸有關之承擔及或然項目(附註24)	25,068	7,804	–	32,872
		31,261	7,804	–	39,065

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(xii) Collateral and other credit enhancements

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets is as follows:

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(xii) 抵押品及其他信貸提升措施

就金融資產所持有之抵押品及其他信貸提升措施之估計公平價值如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets that are:	就下列金融資產所持有之抵押品及其他信貸提升措施之公平價值：		
– Neither past due nor impaired	－並無逾期或減值	62,983,312	68,734,264
– Past due but not impaired	－已逾期但並無減值	4,164,108	3,096,580
– Impaired	－已減值	205,640	117,590
		67,353,060	71,948,434

(xiii) Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained

At 31 December 2023, total repossessed assets and assets acquired under lending agreements of the Group amounted to HK$9,700,000 (2022: HK$10,500,000) which is included in "Accrued interest and other assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

During the year, the Group also took possession on properties that were held as collateral against impaired advances to customers. As the relevant impaired advances to customers have not been written-off at the end of the reporting periods, these properties are not recognized as assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. The market value of these properties is HK$79,900,000 (2022: HK$103,400,000) as of 31 December 2023.

Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness.

(xiii) 已取得之抵押品及其他信貸提升措施

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，本集團之收回資產及根據貸款協議所得資產總值為9,700,000港元(二零二二年：10,500,000港元)，有關金額計入綜合財務狀況表中的「應計利息及其他資產」。

年內，本集團亦收回作為針對客戶減值貸款的擔保而持有的抵押品。由於相關客戶減值貸款在報告期末尚未撇銷，因此該等物業未有在綜合財務狀況表中確認為資產。截至二零二三年十二月三十一日，該等物業之市值為79,900,000港元(二零二二年：103,400,000港元)。

收回物業會儘快予以出售，所得之款項將用以削減未償還之債項。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management

Market risk arises on all market risk sensitive financial instruments, including securities, foreign exchange contracts, equity and other derivative instruments, as well as from the statement of financial position or structural positions. The Group transacts in the money market, foreign exchange market, equity market and capital market giving rise to market risk exposures. Positions are taken as a result of the execution of customers' orders, and market making activities, and offsetting transactions taken in order to hedge the Group's open position. The Group does not engage in significant proprietary trading.

The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of earnings and equity to loss and to reduce the Group's exposure to the volatility inherent in financial instruments.

The Board reviews and approves policies for the management of market risks including dealing authorities and limits. The Board has delegated the responsibility for ongoing general market risk management to the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"). This committee articulates the interest rate view of the Group and decides on future business strategy with respect to interest rates. It also reviews and sets funding policy and ensures adherence to risk management objectives.

The Group has also established clear market risk policies, including limits, reporting lines and control procedures, which are reviewed regularly and approved by the Board. Market risk is managed within various limits approved by the Board. These limits are determined for each financial instrument and include limits on product volume, gross and net positions, position concentrations, mark to market limits, stop loss limits and risk position limits. These limits are reviewed and endorsed by the ALCO and approved by the Board at least annually. The regular limit monitoring is performed daily and the result is reported to the ALCO members. The risk exposures are also reported to the RC at least monthly.

The sale of derivatives to customers as risk management products and the subsequent use of derivatives to manage the resulting position is an integral part of the Group's business activities. These instruments are also used to manage the Group's own exposures to market risk as part of its asset and liability management process. The principal derivative instruments used by the Group are interest rate and foreign exchange rate related contracts, which are primarily over-the-counter derivatives. The Group also purchases exchange traded derivatives. Most of the Group's derivatives positions have been entered into to meet customer demand and to hedge these and other positions.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險管理

市場風險產生於所有對市場風險敏感之金融工具，包括證券、外匯合約、股票及其他衍生工具，以及財務狀況表或結構性倉盤。本集團在貨幣市場、外匯市場、股票市場及資本市場中進行交易，因而產生市場風險。本集團就執行客戶指令、市場莊家活動，以及為對沖本集團之未平倉盤而持有倉盤。本集團並無參與重大自營交易。

市場風險管理之目標為避免盈利及股本遭受過度損失及減少本集團因金融工具本身固有波幅所引申之風險。

董事會檢討及審批有關市場風險管理之政策包括處理授權及限額事宜。董事會已將持續一般市場風險管理之責任授予資產負債委員會。該委員會負責因應本集團對利率走勢之預測，而決定有關未來業務策略。該委員會亦審閱及制定融資政策並確保各風險管理目標獲得遵從。

本集團亦制定清晰之市場風險政策，包括限額、報告制度及控制程序，並由董事會定期予以檢討及批准。市場風險乃在經由董事會批准之各限額內予以管理。此等限額乃就各金融工具釐定，包括就產品量、倉盤總額及淨額、倉盤集中度、按市場調整之限額、止蝕限額及風險倉盤限額設定之限額。資產負債委員會對這些限制進行審閱和認可，並且至少每年一次由董事會批准。定期監測每天進行，並將結果報告給資產負債委員會成員。風險承擔也至少每月向風險委員會報告。

向客戶出售作為風險管理產品之衍生工具及其後使用衍生工具管理相關持倉，為本集團其中一項主要業務。該等工具亦用於管理本集團本身之市場風險，作為其資產及負債管理流程之一部分。本集團所採用之衍生工具主要為利率及匯率相關合約等場外交易衍生工具。本集團亦有參與交易所買賣之衍生工具。本集團大部分衍生工具持倉均為配合客戶需求以及為對沖此等和其他倉盤而訂立。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

One of the tools used by the Group to monitor and limit market risk exposure is Value-at-risk ("VAR"). VAR is a technique that estimates the potential losses that could occur on risk positions as a result of movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence. The calculation uses the historical simulation method as the means to estimate the statistical confidence level.

The VAR technique is only effective for potential loss events which are not correlated. The Group therefore augments its VAR limits with other positions and sensitivity limit structures. Additionally, the Group applies a wide range of sensitivity analysis and stress testing, both on individual portfolios and on the Group's consolidated positions to assess the potential impact on the Group's earnings as a result of extreme movements in market prices.

(i) Sensitivity analysis of market risk exposures

Trading market risk

Currency risk

At 31 December 2023, if Hong Kong Dollar had strengthened by 0.5% against other currencies, with all other variables held constant, the profit before tax for the year would have been HK$0.35 million lower (2022: HK$7.8 million lower).

Conversely, if Hong Kong Dollar had weakened by 0.5% against other currencies, with all other variables held constant, the profit before tax for the year would have been HK$0.35 million higher (2022: HK$7.8 million higher).

Interest rate risk

The Group measures trading book interest rate risks through Present Value of Basis Point ("PVBP"). PVBP is a sensitivity test to measure the potential profit or loss fluctuation on interest rate positions upon a basis point movement.

The Group adopts a sensitivity test on interest rate movement based on HKMA instructions. At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the interest rate upward or downward movement would not result in a material profit movement.

Equity risk

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Group has no equity position in its trading portfolio. As such, any movement in the equity price would have no impact on the Group.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險管理(續)

風險值(VAR)是本集團為監控及限制市場風險所採用之其中一種工具。風險值是一種按既定信心水平及在特定持盤時間內，就市場利率及價格之變動而對持倉盤之潛在虧損之結算的技術。計算方式乃使用歷史模擬法估計統計數字信心水平。

VAR技術僅對不相關的潛在虧損事項有效。因此，本集團結合持其他倉盤及敏感性限額結構，以加強其風險值限額。此外，本集團對個別組合及本集團之綜合狀況應用較廣範圍之敏感性分析及壓力測試，以評估市價之極端變動對本集團盈利之潛在影響。

(i) 市場風險敏感度分析

交易市場風險

貨幣風險

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，如港元兑其他貨幣升值0.5%，並假設所有其他變量保持不變，本年度之除税前溢利將減少350,000港元(二零二二年：減少7,800,000港元)。

反之，如港元兑其他貨幣貶值0.5%，並假設所有其他變量保持不變，本年度之除税前溢利將增加350,000港元(二零二二年：增加7,800,000港元)。

利率風險

本集團透過基點現值法(PVBP)計量交易賬利率風險。PVBP是一項敏感度測試，用以計量基點變動對利率倉盤可能帶來之損益波動。

本集團採用利率變動之敏感度測試。於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，如果上調或下調利率，溢利將不會有重大變動。

股票風險

本集團於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日並無持有持作交易用途之股本證券，因此，股價之任何變動對本集團並無影響。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Sensitivity analysis of market risk exposures (continued)

Non-trading market risk

Currency risk

All of the Group's foreign currency position arises from the Group's non-trading activities (e.g. investments, lending and deposit taking) are captured and transferred to the Treasury Investment Division. The Treasury Investment Division monitors these foreign currency exposures and minimizes foreign currency asset and liability mismatch by entering into foreign currency spot and forward transactions. Market Risk Management Department monitors those outstanding foreign currency positions on a daily basis and report to the ALCO regularly.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily results from timing differences in the repricing of interest-bearing assets, liabilities and commitments. Interest rate risk is managed by the Funding Desk within limits approved by the Board, including interest rate gap limits. The Group also uses interest rate swaps and other derivatives to manage interest rate risk.

Structural interest rate risk arises primarily from the deployment of non-interest bearing liabilities, including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Structural interest rate risk is monitored by the ALCO.

At 31 December 2023, if other market variables including prime rate were held constant, an increase in Hong Kong Dollars market interest rates movement would result in a decrease in earnings over the next 12 months of HK$428 million (2022: HK$365 million decrease), but increase in economic value of HK$243 million (2022: HK$389.6 million increase); while an increase in US Dollars market interest rates of movement would result in a decrease in earnings over the next 12 months of HK$166 million (2022: HK$152 million decrease), or an increase in economic value of HK$65 million (2022: HK$102 million increase).

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 市場風險敏感度分析(續)

非交易市場風險

貨幣風險

本集團所有來自非交易活動(如投資、放款及吸收存款等)的外匯持倉均轉移到財務投資部名下。財務投資部負責管理此等外幣風險，並以外幣現貨交易及遠期交易減少外幣資產及負債錯配。市場風險管理部負責每天監察此等外幣持倉並定期向資產負債委員會匯報。

利率風險

利率風險主要由計息資產、負債及承擔之利率重訂時差引致，利率風險由資金部管理，並維持在董事會批准之限額(包括利率差別限額)之內。本集團亦使用利率掉期及其他衍生工具管理利率風險。

結構利率風險主要由包括股東資金及往來賬戶在內之非計息負債，以及若干定息貸款及負債所產生。結構利率風險由資產負債委員會監控。

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，假設其他市場變量(包括最優惠利率)維持不變，如果港元市場利率變動調升，將導致接下來12個月盈利減少428,000,000港元(二零二二年：減少365,000,000港元)，惟經濟值增加243,000,000港元(二零二二年：增加389,600,000港元)；如果美元市場利率變動調升，將導致接下來12個月盈利減少166,000,000港元(二零二二年：減少152,000,000港元)，或經濟值增加65,000,000港元(二零二二年：增加102,000,000港元)。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Sensitivity analysis of market risk exposures (continued)

Non-trading market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Conversely, if other market variables including prime rate were held constant, a decrease in Hong Kong Dollars market interest rates movement would result in an increase in earnings over the next 12 months of HK$428 million (2022: HK$365 million increase), but decrease in economic value of HK$243 million (2022: HK$389.6 million decrease); while a decrease in US Dollars market interest rates of movement would result in an increase in earnings over the next 12 months of HK$166 million (2022: HK$152 million increase), or a decrease in economic value of HK$65 million (2022: HK$102 million decrease).

Equity risk

At 31 December 2023, the Group does not hold any non-trading listed equity securities while the Group holds a small portfolio of non-trading listed equity securities at 31 December 2022. As such, any movement in the equity price would have insignificant impact on the Group.

The Group holds non-trading unlisted equity investments and uses the applicable price/earnings ratio and other market data for similar listed companies adjusted to reflect specific circumstances of the issues or the net assets value reported by the management of the investee companies to determine the fair value of the investment. A sensitivity analysis on the fair value of these unlisted equity investments is disclosed in Note 32(a)(ii).

The method and assumptions used in the above sensitivity analysis on interest rate risk, currency risk and equity risk are performed on the same basis for both years 2023 and 2022.

(ii) Analysis of currency risk exposures

The Group's foreign currency positions arise from foreign exchange dealing, commercial banking operations and structural foreign currency exposures. All foreign currency positions are managed by the Treasury Investment Division within limits approved by the Board. The Group has no structural foreign currency positions as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. The Group seeks to match closely its foreign currency denominated assets with corresponding liabilities in the same currencies.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 市場風險敏感度分析(續)

非交易市場風險(續)

利率風險(續)

反之，假設其他市場變量(包括最優惠利率)維持不變，如果港元市場利率變動下調，將導致接下來12個月盈利增加428,000,000港元(二零二二年：增加365,000,000港元)，及經濟值減少243,000,000港元(二零二二年：減少389,600,000港元)；如果美元市場利率變動下調，將導致接下來12個月盈利增加166,000,000港元(二零二二年：增加152,000,000港元)，或經濟值減少65,000,000港元(二零二二年：減少102,000,000港元)。

股票風險

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，本集團並無持有任何非持作交易用途之上市股本證券，而於二零二二年十二月三十一日本集團持有小部分非持作交易用途之上市股本證券。因此，股價變動對本集團並無重大影響。

本集團持有非交易非上市股權投資，並使用適用的價格／盈利率及經調整類似上市公司其他市場數據以反映發行的特定條件或被投資公司管理層報告之資產淨值釐定投資之公平價值。該等非上市股權投資公平價值的敏感度分析披露於附註32(a)(ii)。

上述對利率風險、貨幣風險及股票風險之敏感度分析所採用之方法及假設，就二零二三年及二零二二年而言所採用者乃屬相同。

(ii) 貨幣風險分析

本集團之外匯持倉源自外匯買賣、商業銀行業務及結構性外幣持倉。所有外幣持倉均由財務投資部管理，並維持在董事會所訂定之限額內。於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，本集團並無結構性外幣持倉。本集團設法將以外幣為單位之資產切實配對以同樣貨幣為單位之相應負債。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(ii) Analysis of currency risk exposures (continued)

The following table indicates the concentration of currency risk at the end of the reporting period:

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險管理(續)

(ii) 貨幣風險分析(續)

下表列示於報告期末之貨幣風險集中度：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日	
(Equivalent in HK$'000)	(千港元等值)	US Dollars 美元	Other foreign currencies 其他外幣
ASSETS	**資產**		
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	3,591,117	937,674
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	741,670	970,991
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	1,704,576	34,934
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	8,325,229	5,573,877
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	1,494,836	797,771
Trade bills	商業票據	103,680	554,935
Accrued interest and other assets	應計利息及其他資產	891,078	954,020
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	29,169,543	1,382,105
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	47,504	860,190
Fixed assets	固定資產	–	16
Spot assets	**現貨資產**	46,069,233	12,066,513
LIABILITIES	**負債**		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	6,255,863	1,294,851
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	37,063,263	7,866,721
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	42,644	46,756
Other liabilities	其他負債	2,319,345	1,242,214
Spot liabilities	**現貨負債**	45,681,115	10,450,542
Net on-balance sheet position	**資產負債表內持倉淨額**	388,118	1,615,971
Off-balance sheet position	資產負債表外倉盤		
Foreign exchange derivative contracts	外匯衍生合約	1,067,302	(1,067,302)
Net aggregate position	**總持倉淨額**	1,455,420	548,669
Credit commitments and other contingent liabilities in foreign currencies	**以外幣結算之信貸承擔及其他或然負債**	869,290	272,113

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(ii) Analysis of currency risk exposures (continued)

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險管理(續)

(ii) 貨幣風險分析(續)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	
(Equivalent in HK$'000)	(千港元等值)	US Dollars 美元	Other foreign currencies 其他外幣
ASSETS	**資產**		
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	1,839,471	585,880
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	1,679,075	1,619,772
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	2,063,922	28,335
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	11,094,309	3,398,449
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	296,767	798,224
Trade bills	商業票據	92,970	461,844
Accrued interest and other assets	應計利息及其他資產	655,348	111,719
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	27,068,412	1,155,842
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	46,381	719,333
Fixed assets	固定資產	–	7
Spot assets	**現貨資產**	44,836,655	8,879,405
LIABILITIES	**負債**		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	7,079,963	902,494
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	27,371,375	6,338,808
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	390,479	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	28,334	17,943
Other liabilities	其他負債	2,510,179	133,148
Spot liabilities	**現貨負債**	37,380,330	7,392,393
Net on-balance sheet position	**資產負債表內持倉淨額**	7,456,325	1,487,012
Off-balance sheet position	資產負債表外倉盤		
Foreign exchange derivative contracts	外匯衍生合約	(3,965,059)	(748,543)
Net aggregate position	**總持倉淨額**	3,491,266	738,469
Credit commitments and other contingent liabilities in foreign currencies	**以外幣結算之信貸承擔及其他或然負債**	990,996	528,517

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(iii) Analysis of interest rate risk exposures

The following tables indicate the effective interest rates for the relevant periods and the mismatches of the expected interest repricing dates for interest-bearing assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Actual repricing dates may differ from the contractual dates owing to prepayments and the exercise of options.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險管理(續)

(iii) 利率風險分析

下表列示於報告期末計息資產與負債於相關期間之實際利率及於預期利息重訂價格日期之錯配。實際重訂價格日期可能因預付款及行使期權而不同於合約日期。

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日						
		Average effective interest rate 平均實際利率	Total 總額	3 months or less (include overdue) 三個月或以下(包括逾期部分)	Over 3 months to 1 year 三個月以上至一年	Over 1 year to 5 years 一年以上至五年	Over 5 years 五年以上	Non-interest bearing 不計息
			HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
ASSETS	**資產**							
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	5.24%	7,104,004	6,051,168	–	–	–	1,052,836
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	4.77%	6,059,269	2,080,411	3,978,858	–	–	–
Trading assets	持作交易用途資產	4.80%	1,696,831	1,696,831	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	N/A不適用	1,755,620	–	–	–	–	1,755,620
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	6.06%	64,298,938	60,980,057	2,350,893	617,275	5,178	345,535
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	5.77%	3,291,894	3,291,894	–	–	–	–
Trade bills	商業票據	4.32%	658,615	453,070	205,545	–	–	–
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	3.72%	48,975,907	9,993,123	12,303,163	19,478,994	7,198,627	2,000
Other assets	其他資產	6.53%	7,140,538	157,777	–	–	–	6,982,761
			140,981,616	84,704,331	18,838,459	20,096,269	7,203,805	10,138,752
LIABILITIES	**負債**							
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	5.63%	7,854,320	7,580,930	–	–	–	273,390
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	4.24%	109,124,496	76,436,889	32,210,932	1,156	–	475,519
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債	4.79%	1,696,831	1,696,831	–	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	4.99%	299,942	299,942	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	N/A不適用	93,194	–	–	–	–	93,194
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	3.68%	89,100	6,273	16,788	44,442	21,597	–
Other liabilities	其他負債	N/A不適用	5,858,117	–	–	–	–	5,858,117
			125,016,000	86,020,865	32,227,720	45,598	21,597	6,700,220
Interest rate sensitivity gap	**利率敏感度差距**			(1,316,534)	(13,389,261)	20,050,671	7,182,208	

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair values. Note 15(c) includes further information on the remaining maturity of derivatives by notional amount.

衍生金融工具按公平價值計價列賬。附註15(c)包括按名義金額分析衍生工具剩餘期限的進一步資料。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(iii) Analysis of interest rate risk exposures (continued)

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險管理(續)

(iii) 利率風險分析(續)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日					
		Average effective interest rate 平均實際利率	Total 總額	3 months or less (include overdue) 三個月或以下(包括逾期部分)	Over 3 months to 1 year 三個月以上至一年	Over 1 year to 5 years 一年以上至五年	Over 5 years 五年以上	Non-interest bearing 不計息
			HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
ASSETS	**資產**							
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	3.85%	5,728,257	4,355,655	–	–	–	1,372,602
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	3.15%	4,608,409	2,290,504	2,317,905	–	–	–
Trading assets	持作交易用途資產	3.70%	1,655,624	1,655,624	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	N/A不適用	2,125,339	–	–	–	–	2,125,339
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	5.27%	64,414,547	62,743,837	899,884	641,788	1,443	127,595
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	4.18%	1,094,602	1,094,602	–	–	–	–
Trade bills	商業票據	3.49%	549,566	456,697	92,869	–	–	–
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	2.67%	43,644,361	6,385,473	21,011,948	16,244,940	–	2,000
Other assets	其他資產	7.07%	5,777,695	28,180	–	–	–	5,749,515
			129,598,400	79,010,572	24,322,606	16,886,728	1,443	9,377,051
LIABILITIES	**負債**							
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	4.29%	8,011,643	7,885,091	–	–	–	126,552
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	3.18%	97,923,390	69,537,091	27,764,063	273,470	–	348,766
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債	3.65%	1,655,455	1,655,455	–	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	1.19%	1,930,195	1,780,253	149,942	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	N/A不適用	51,430	–	–	–	–	51,430
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2.96%	75,214	7,629	20,943	44,055	2,587	–
Other liabilities	其他負債	N/A不適用	4,699,089	–	–	–	–	4,699,089
			114,346,416	80,865,519	27,934,948	317,525	2,587	5,225,837
Interest rate sensitivity gap	**利率敏感度差距**			(1,854,947)	(3,612,342)	16,569,203	(1,144)	

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair values. Note 15(c) includes further information on the remaining maturity of derivatives by notional amount.

衍生金融工具按公平價值計價列賬。附註15(c)包括按名義金額分析衍生工具剩餘期限的進一步資料。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management

The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure sufficient cash flows to meet all financial commitments and to capitalize on opportunities for business expansion. This includes the Group's ability to meet deposit withdrawals either on demand or at contractual maturity, to repay borrowings as they mature, to comply with the statutory liquidity maintenance ratio, and to make new loans and investments as opportunities arise.

The Group has a Liquidity Risk Management Policy which covers the Group's liquidity risk management strategy, a mechanism to identify, measure, monitor and control liquidity risks, and also the Group's contingency funding plan. The Group also has a Liquidity Risk Management Guideline which covers risk measurement, risk reporting and operational requirements in implementing the Groups' liquidity management strategy. The policy and guideline are both reviewed by the ALCO. The policy and guideline are approved by the RC and the ALCO respectively.

The RC reviews and approves the Group's risk appetite statement at least annually. The Group's liquidity risk management strategy is to maintain a healthy liquidity position with adequate stock of liquid assets, well-diversified funding structure relying on a broad customer deposit portfolio with prudent loan-to-deposits ratio and money market funding ratio to support the Group's liquidity needs under both normal and stressed conditions.

It is the responsibility of the management to ensure compliance with local regulatory requirements and limits set by the RC. Liquidity is managed on a daily basis by the Funding Desk Department. The Funding Desk Department is responsible for ensuring that the Group has adequate liquidity for all operations, ensuring that the funding mix is appropriate so as to avoid maturity mismatches and to minimise price and reinvestment rate risk in the case of a maturity gap, and monitoring relevant markets for the adequacy of funding and liquidity.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理

流動性風險管理旨在確保足夠現金流以滿足所有財務承擔之所需及滿足業務擴展之所需。有關措施涵蓋本集團應付因客戶需要或合約到期產生之存款提取、於借款到期時償還貸款、為符合法定流動性維持比率所需及當新貸款及投資機會出現時所需資金的能力。

本集團的流動性風險管理政策涵蓋本集團的流動性風險管理策略，識別、計量、監控及控制流動性風險的機制，以及本集團的應急資金計劃。本集團亦有流動性風險管理指引，涵蓋本集團實施流動性管理策略的風險衡量、風險報告及運營要求。該政策及指引均由資產負債委員會審核，並分別由風險委員會及資產負債委員會批准。

風險委員會至少每年審查並批准本集團的風險偏好聲明。本集團的流動性風險管理策略則為保持擁有充足的流動資產存量的良好流動性狀況，依賴於廣泛的客戶存款組合及具有審慎的貸存比率與貨幣市場融資比率的良好多元化融資結構，以支持本集團在正常及壓力條件下的流動性需求。

管理層的職責為確保遵守本地監管規定及風險委員會設立的限額。資金部每日對本集團的流動資金進行管理。資金部負責確保本集團擁有充足流動資金以應付所有營運活動、確保有適當之資金組合以避免期限錯配，並在存在年期差距時降低價格及再投資利率風險並監察相關市場之資金充足性及流動性。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

Compliance with liquidity and funding requirements is monitored by the ALCO and is reported to the RC on a regular basis. This process includes:

- maintaining balances within relevant regulatory requirements;
- projecting cash flows under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto;
- maintaining adequate intraday liquidity position and assessing how the intraday liquidity profile will change in conditions of stress;
- monitoring balance sheet liquidity and loan to deposit ratios against internal requirements;
- maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with adequate back-up facilities;
- managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities;
- managing lending commitments to customers within pre-determined management alert triggers;
- managing debt financing plans;
- monitoring depositor concentration in order to avoid undue reliance on large individual depositors and ensuring a satisfactory overall funding mix;
- maintaining funding contingency plans, which identify early indicators of stress conditions and describe actions to be taken in the event of difficulties arising from systematic or other crises, while minimizing adverse long-term implications for the business; and
- managing liquidity on a legal entity and on a group basis. Intragroup funding transactions are carried out at arm's length and treated in the same way as transactions with non-related third parties and controlled within pre-determined management alert triggers.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

資金流動性及融資規定之遵守乃由資產負債委員會監管及定期向風險委員會報告。該過程包括：

- 於有關監管規定範圍內維持平衡；
- 預測各種壓力情況下的現金流及考慮與此有關的必要流動資產水平；
- 維持充足當日流動資金狀況及評估當日流動資金狀況在壓力條件下將如何變動；
- 依照內部規定監控資產負債表流動性及貸存比率；
- 借助充足預備融資維持多樣化的流動資金來源；
- 管理債務期限集中度及狀況；
- 於管理警告觸發水平範圍內管理客戶借貸承擔；
- 管理債務融資計劃；
- 監管存款人集中度，以避免過度依賴個別大額存款人以及確保令人滿意的全面融資組合；
- 設立應急融資計劃，載明可於系統性或其他危機時識別早期壓力狀況之預警指標並說明將予採取的行動，而降低對業務的不利長期影響；及
- 按法人實體及集團基準管理流動資金。集團內公司間公平進行融資交易，按與非關聯第三方進行交易的相同方式處理並按預定限額管理。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

Primary sources of funding

Customer deposits form a significant part of the Group's overall funding. The Group places considerable importance on the stability of these deposits, which is achieved through the Group's retail and corporate banking activities and by maintaining depositor confidence in the Group's capital strength. In order to lengthen the duration of the funding, the Group issues certificates of deposit with different maturities from time to time. Interbank markets are also accessed for the purposes of providing additional funding, maintaining a regular presence in local money markets and optimising asset and liability maturities.

The management of funding and liquidity risk

As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group focuses on a number of components, including maintaining sufficient liquid assets, maintaining diversified sources of liquidity, reserving necessary funding capacity and contingency planning. The Group manages liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and short-term funds and securities) of appropriate quality to ensure that short-term funding requirements are covered within prudential levels. Debt securities held are marked to the market on daily basis to ensure their market liquidity. The Group also adopts a funding strategy that is to achieve diversification of funding by controlling the concentration of top depositors, wholesale funding and reliance on foreign exchange swap markets. Moreover, adequate standby facilities are maintained to provide strategic liquidity to meet unexpected and material cash outflows in the ordinary course of business.

In addition to observing the statutory liquidity ratios, the Group has established different liquidity risk metrics, including but not limited to the liquidity maintenance ratio, loan-to-deposits ratio, cumulative cash flow gap and concentration of funding sources to measure and analyze its liquidity risks. Capital, Asset and Liability Management Division is responsible for measurement and monitoring of these liquidity metrics and reporting to the ALCO regularly.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

資金的主要來源

客戶存款構成本集團整體資金的重大部分。本集團相當重視該等存款的穩定性，方式為透過本集團零售及企業銀行業務及維持存款人對本集團資本實力的信心。為延長資金的期限，本集團不時發行不同到期日的存款證，亦有透過銀行同業市場取得額外資金，維持本集團於本地同業市場之參與及優化資產及負債到期狀況。

資金及流動性風險的管理

作為其流動性風險管理之一部分，本集團集中於數個項目，包括保持充足流動資產、維持分散的流動資金來源、維持所需的融資能力及應變計劃。本集團透過持有充足適當質量之流動資產(如現金及短期基金與證券)確保短期資金需求在審慎水平內來管理流動性風險。本集團每日對所持有債務證券進行市場評價以確保其市場流動性。本集團亦透過控制大額存款人集中度、批發融資及對外匯掉期市場的依賴性以達至融資多樣性。此外，維持備用融資在充足水平以提供策略性流動資金，從而滿足於日常業務過程中意外及重大現金流出。

除緊守法定的流動性維持比率外，本集團已設立不同的流動性風險標準以衡量及分析流動性風險，包括(但不限於)流動性維持比率、貸存比率、累計現金流缺口及資金來源集中度。資本資產及負債管理部負責計量及監管該等流動資金標準及定期向資產負債委員會匯報。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The management of funding and liquidity risk (continued)

The Group assesses and monitors the structure of balance sheet and also the concentration of funding sources from time to time with use of different risk metrics. During the year ended 31 December 2023:

- Loan-to-deposits ratio was kept below 85% for the aggregate position of all currencies and also not exceeding respective management alert trigger levels for each significant lending currency;
- Core funding ratio was maintained above 125%;
- Irrevocable undrawn lending commitments (for the purpose of Liquidity Maintenance Ratio) were maintained not exceeding HK$9 billion;
- Single depositor concentration was maintained below 5% of total customer deposits;
- Concentration of the top 10 depositors was maintained below 20% of total customer deposits;
- Concentration of financial institution deposits was maintained below 15% of total customer deposits, while concentration of individual deposits was maintained above 50% of total customer deposits;
- Swapped fund ratio (measuring reliance on foreign exchange and/or currency swap markets) was maintained below 15%;
- Wholesale funding (repurchase agreements and interbank taking) was kept below 20% of total funding;
- Certificates of deposit and other debt securities issued did not exceed 10% of total customer deposits (including certificates of deposit and other debt securities issued); and
- Intragroup funding was maintained at minimal level not exceeding USD53 million.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

資金及流動性風險的管理(續)

本集團於截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度期間使用下列不同風險指標不時評估及監察資產負債表結構及資金來源的集中度：

- 所有貨幣加總的貸存比率保持低於85%以下，且每個重大貸款貨幣未超過各自的管理警告觸發水平；
- 核心資金比率保持高於125%；
- 不可撤銷未履行借貸承擔(就流動性維持比率而言)維持不超過90億港元；
- 單一存款人的集中度維持在客戶存款總額的5%以下；
- 前10名存款人的集中度維持在客戶存款總額的20%以下；
- 金融機構存款集中度維持在客戶存款總額的15%以下，而個別存款集中度維持在客戶存款總額的50%以上；
- 掉期基金比率(衡量對外匯及／或貨幣掉期市場的依賴度)維持低於15%；
- 批發資金(回購協議及銀行同業拆借)保持低於資金總額的20%以下；
- 存款證及其他已發行債務證券不超過客戶存款總額(包括存款證及其他已發行的債務證券)的10%；及
- 內部集團資金維持在不超過53,000,000美元的低水平。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The management of funding and liquidity risk (continued)

Core deposits

The Group monitors the stability of customer deposits by means of the core deposit ratio, which is the ratio of core deposits to total customer deposits. The Group categorizes customer deposits into core deposits after taking into consideration of nature of deposits, relationship history with customers and stability of customer's total balance. An alert trigger level is set on the core deposits ratio which is monitored by the ALCO. Core deposits ratio was maintained above 25% throughout the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Loan to deposit ratio

The Group emphasizes the importance of customer deposits as a source of funds to finance lending to customers, and mitigate against reliance on short-term interbank funding. A limit on the loan-to-deposits ratio is established and approved by the RC and monitored by the ALCO. Management alert triggers are also set on loan-to-deposits ratio for significant lending currencies and monitored by the ALCO.

Cash flow projection and stress testing

The Group conducts cash flow analysis and cash flow projection arising from on- and off-balance sheet items over a set of time horizons on a regular basis to identify funding needs in specific time buckets. The Group also regularly performs stress tests on its liquidity position to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained at all time. In the stress test, both on- and off-balance sheet items with a cash flow impact are considered, with applicable hypothetical and historical assumptions. Three stressed scenarios, namely an institution-specific crisis scenario, a general market crisis scenario, and a combined scenario are adopted with minimum survival period defined pursuant to the HKMA's Supervisory Policy Manual ("SPM") "Sound Systems and Controls for Liquidity Risk Management". Stress testing assumptions are reviewed and approved by the ALCO regularly to ensure their continued appropriateness.

Liquidity Cushion

The Group maintains a stock of high-quality readily liquefiable assets as a liquidity cushion against a range of stressed scenarios. The eligible assets are unencumbered, low credit risk and low market risk. The liquidity cushion is segregated from debt securities held for trading purposes. A certain portion of the liquidity cushion is made up of the most liquid and readily marketable assets (such as debt securities issued by government or multilateral development banks) that can be easily liquidated to meet funding needs in the initial phase of liquidity stress.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

資金及流動性風險的管理(續)

核心存款

本集團透過核心存款比率(即核心存款對客戶存款總額的比率)監控客戶存款的穩定性。本集團考量存款性質、與客戶的歷史關係及客戶總餘額的穩定性將客戶存款分類為核心存款。本集團亦為核心存款比率設立警告觸發水平,該水平由資產負債委員會監管。核心存款比率於截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日止整個年度維持在25%以上。

貸存比率

本集團重視客戶存款的重要性,視之為撥付貸款予客戶的資金來源,並減少對短期銀行同業融資的依賴。貸存比率的限制由風險委員會設立並批准,且由資產負債委員會監管。亦就重大貸款貨幣的貸存比率設定管理警告觸發水平,並由資產負債委員會監管。

現金流預測及壓力測試

本集團定期透過對一系列時間內的資產負債表內外項目進行現金流分析及預測以辨認特定時間內的資金需要。本集團亦定期對流動性狀況進行壓力測試以確保一直保持適當的流動性。透過運用適當的理論及歷史假設,本集團的壓力測試均已考慮對現金流會造成影響的資產負債表內外項目。三個壓力情景(即個別銀行危機、整體市場危機及綜合危機)均採用金管局監管政策手冊「穩健的流動性風險管理系統及管控措施」界定的最短存活期。資產負債委員會定期檢討及審批壓力測試假設,以確保其持續適用。

流動資金緩衝

本集團維持充足的可隨時變現的優質流動資產,作為在一系列壓力情況下的流動資金緩衝。合資格資產不附帶產權負擔、承擔低信貸風險及低市場風險。流動資金緩衝須與持作交易用途的債務證券分開管理。流動資金緩衝的若干部分由最具流動性並可隨時變現的有價資產(例如由政府或多邊開發銀行發行的債務證券)組成。有關資產極易變現,可滿足流動性壓力初始階段的資金需求。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The management of funding and liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity Cushion (continued)

The size of the liquidity cushion shall be adequate to meet the Group's day-to-day liquidity needs and also emergency funding needs under both normal and stress market conditions. The minimum required size of the liquidity cushion is determined with reference to the funding gap generated from the Group's regular liquidity stress testing results. Management alert triggers are established by the ALCO to ensure sufficient size of liquidity cushion is maintained and appropriate diversification among the liquidity cushion is achieved. The size and mix of the liquidity cushion is reviewed by the ALCO regularly.

Size and mix of liquidity cushion were maintained above all relevant management alert triggers throughout the year ended 31 December 2023:

- net long position of Exchange Fund Bills/Notes held was maintained at not less than HK$3 billion;
- assets eligible for Lenders of Last Resort purpose was maintained at not less than 30% of total customer deposits;
- level 1 high-quality readily liquefiable assets were maintained at not less than 10% of total customer deposits;
- non-financial institution high-quality readily liquefiable assets were maintained at not less than 27% of total customer deposits; and
- total high-quality readily liquefiable assets were maintained at not less than 33% of total customer deposits.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

資金及流動性風險的管理(續)

流動資金緩衝(續)

流動資金緩衝規模應足以滿足本集團日常流動資金需求以及正常及壓力市況下之緊急資金需求。最低需求的流動資金緩衝規模乃經參考本集團流動資金定期壓力測試結果產生之資金缺口釐定。資產負債委員會設定管理警告觸發水平，以確保維持足夠規模之流動資金緩衝及達至流動資金緩衝的適當多元化。資產負債委員會定期審查流動資金緩衝規模及組合。

流動資金緩衝規模及組合於截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止整個年度保持在所有相關管理警告觸發水平之上：

- 持有外匯基金票據／票據的長倉淨額維持不少於30億港元；
- 符合緊急貸款者用途資格之資產保持不低於客戶存款總額的30%；
- 第一級優質流動資產保持不低於客戶存款總額的10%；
- 非金融機構優質流動資產保持不低於客戶存款總額的27%；及
- 優質流動資產總額保持不低於客戶存款總額的33%。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The management of funding and liquidity risk (continued)

Contingent liquidity risk

The Group provides customers with committed and standby facilities. These facilities increase the funding requirements of the Group when customers drawdown. The liquidity risk associated with the potential drawdown on committed facilities is factored into our stressed scenarios and a management alert trigger is set for these facilities.

Contingency funding plan

The Group has formulated a Contingency Funding Plan ("CFP") that describes the Group's strategy for dealing with any liquidity problem and the procedures for making up cash flow deficits in emergency situations. The CFP is designed to be pro-active and pre-emptive. The Group utilizes early warning indicators, which cover both qualitative and quantitative measures, monitoring both internal and external factors. Should there be any early signs of significant impact on the Group's liquidity position, the management would be informed for their consideration. Once the CFP is triggered, a Crisis Management Team, which is led by senior management, is formed to handle the crisis. Strategy and procedures in obtaining contingency funding, as well as roles and responsibilities of parties concerned are clearly stated. The CFP also includes the analysis of cash flow projections to estimate potential liquidity needs under stress scenarios.

The CFP is subject to regular testing to ensure its effectiveness and operational feasibility, particularly in respect of the availability of the contingency sources of funding listed in it. The CFP is also subject to review and update on a regular basis to ensure it remains robust over time. Any change to the CFP would be approved by the RC.

Moreover, in accordance with the HKMA's SPM "Recovery Planning", the Group has established a Recovery Plan, which has been approved by the Board. The Recovery Plan helps ensure that the Group is able to recover quickly from period of severe stress and preserve or restore its liquidity level. The Recovery Plan is subject to regular, at least annually, review and update.

Liquidity exposures

The Group's liquidity exposures are measured on a consolidated basis which comprises the Bank and Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited as designated by the HKMA for regulatory purposes.

The Group maintains average liquidity maintenance and core funding ratios well above the statutory minimum ratios of 25% and 75% respectively throughout the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

資金及流動性風險的管理(續)

或然流動性風險

本集團向客戶提供承諾及備用融資。倘客戶提取資金，該等融資將增加本集團資金需求。與承諾融資可能被提取有關的流動性風險已計作壓力情況的一項因素，且就該等承諾融資設定管理警告觸發水平。

應急融資計劃

本集團已制定應急融資計劃，當中訂明處理流動性問題的策略及於緊急情況下彌補現金流不足的程序。應急融資計劃旨在提供防患未然的積極措施。本集團運用預警指標，當中包括質化及量化指標，藉以監督內部及外在因素。假如有任何早期跡象顯示本集團流動資金狀況將受重大影響，管理層將獲通知供其考慮。一旦啟動應急融資計劃，將成立由高級管理層領導的危機管理團隊，專責處理危機。應急融資計劃訂明取得應急資金的策略及程序，以及有關各方的職務及職責。應急融資計劃亦包括現金流預測之分析，以估計在壓力情景下潛在流動性所需。

應急融資計劃須定期進行測試，以確保其效益及操作可行性，尤其是列於其中之資金來源之可獲得性。此外，應急融資計劃須定期檢討及更新，以確保其健全性。應急融資計劃之任何變動將由風險委員會批准。

此外，根據金管局監管政策手冊「恢復計劃」，本集團已設立恢復計劃並獲董事會批准。恢復計劃有助本集團迅速自重大壓力期內恢復並保持其流動資金水平。恢復計劃須定期(最少每年一次)審閱及更新。

流動性風險承擔

本集團的流動性風險按綜合基準計量，包括金管局為監管目的而指定的本行及富邦財務(香港)有限公司。

於截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日止整個年度，本集團分別保持平均流動性維持比率及核心資金比率遠高於法定最低比率25%及75%。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity

The following maturity profile is prepared based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

(i) 按剩餘期限分析之資產及負債

下列期限組別乃基於報告期末至合約訂明到期日之剩餘期限編製。

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日							
		Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元	Repayable on demand 即時還款 HK$'000 千港元	Within 1 month 一個月內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 month but within 3 months 一個月以上三個月以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 3 months but within 1 year 三個月以上一年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 year but within 5 years 一年以上五年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK$'000 千港元	Undated or overdue 無定期或逾期 HK$'000 千港元
ASSETS	**資產**								
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	7,104,004	1,057,842	6,046,162	–	–	–	–	–
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	6,059,269	–	–	2,080,828	3,978,441	–	–	–
Trading assets	持作交易用途資產	1,696,831	–	1,547,686	149,145	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	1,755,620	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,755,620
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	64,298,938	–	13,902,501	5,489,031	7,678,404	17,174,807	16,838,114	3,216,081
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	3,291,894	–	–	–	1,017,207	2,274,687	–	–
Trade bills	商業票據	658,615	–	104,859	347,632	205,545	579	–	–
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	48,975,907	–	4,231,169	4,677,364	11,978,504	20,516,712	7,570,158	2,000
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	963,092	–	–	–	–	–	–	963,092
Other assets	其他資產	6,177,446	–	1,267,010	1,109,153	132,134	3,241	–	3,665,908
		140,981,616	1,057,842	27,099,387	13,853,153	24,990,235	39,970,026	24,408,272	9,602,701
LIABILITIES	**負債**								
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	7,854,320	273,390	4,008,759	3,572,171	–	–	–	–
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	109,124,496	15,618,902	25,344,795	35,948,711	32,210,932	1,156	–	–
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債	1,696,831	–	1,547,686	149,145	–	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	299,942	–	299,942	–	–	–	–	–
Debt securities issued	已發行債務證券	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	93,194	–	–	–	–	–	–	93,194
Other liabilities	其他負債	5,947,217	–	3,235,563	1,331,706	602,320	56,019	21,598	700,011
		125,016,000	15,892,292	34,436,745	41,001,733	32,813,252	57,175	21,598	793,205
Net liquidity gap	**流動資金缺口淨額**		(14,834,450)	(7,337,358)	(27,148,580)	(7,823,017)	39,912,851	24,386,674	

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair values which do not present its expected cashflow on contractual maturity date. Note 15(c) includes further information on the remaining maturity of derivatives by notional amount.

衍生金融工具按公平價值計價列賬。附註15(c)包括按名義金額分析衍生工具剩餘期限的進一步資料。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

(i) 按剩餘期限分析之資產及負債(續)

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日							
		Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元	Repayable on demand 即時還款 HK$'000 千港元	Within 1 month 一個月內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 month but within 3 months 一個月以上三個月以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 3 months but within 1 year 三個月以上一年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 year but within 5 years 一年以上五年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK$'000 千港元	Undated or overdue 無定期或逾期 HK$'000 千港元
Of which:	其中：								
Debt securities held*	持有債務證券*								
– Included in trading assets	–納入持作交易用途資產	1,696,831	–	1,547,686	149,145	–	–	–	–
– Included in debt securities measured at amortized cost	–納入以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	48,975,907	–	4,231,169	4,677,364	11,978,504	20,516,712	7,570,158	2,000
		50,672,738	–	5,778,855	4,826,509	11,978,504	20,516,712	7,570,158	2,000
Of which:	其中：								
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證								
– Stated at amortized cost	–按攤銷成本列賬	299,942	–	299,942	–	–	–	–	–

* *The amount of debt securities held included certificates of deposit held.*

* *所持債務證券的金額已計入所持存款證。*

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

(i) 按剩餘期限分析之資產及負債(續)

31 December 2022
二零二二年十二月三十一日

		Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元	Repayable on demand 即時還款 HK$'000 千港元	Within 1 month 一個月內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 month but within 3 months 一個月以上三個月以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 3 months but within 1 year 三個月以上一年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 year but within 5 years 一年以上五年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK$'000 千港元	Undated or overdue 無定期或逾期 HK$'000 千港元
ASSETS	**資產**								
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	5,728,257	1,385,502	4,342,755	–	–	–	–	–
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	4,608,409	–	–	2,290,504	2,317,905	–	–	–
Trading assets	持作交易用途資產	1,655,624	–	649,581	1,006,043	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	2,125,339	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,125,339
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	64,414,547	–	13,544,726	4,755,355	7,261,517	22,402,180	15,581,164	869,605
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	1,094,602	–	–	–	–	1,094,602	–	–
Trade bills	商業票據	549,566	–	1,478	455,219	92,869	–	–	–
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	43,644,361	–	1,224,504	4,834,691	13,226,111	18,564,369	5,792,686	2,000
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	820,314	–	–	–	–	–	–	820,314
Other assets	其他資產	4,957,381	–	968,706	215,910	136,300	1,069	–	3,635,396
		129,598,400	1,385,502	20,731,750	13,557,722	23,034,702	42,062,220	21,373,850	7,452,654
LIABILITIES	**負債**								
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	8,011,643	126,552	4,763,851	3,121,240	–	–	–	–
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	97,923,390	18,517,289	23,313,095	28,055,473	27,764,063	273,470	–	–
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債	1,655,455	–	349,961	1,305,494	–	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	1,930,195	–	1,370,439	409,814	149,942	–	–	–
Debt securities issued	已發行債務證券	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	51,430	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,430
Other liabilities	其他負債	4,774,303	–	3,236,626	358,679	487,152	57,409	2,587	631,850
		114,346,416	18,643,841	33,033,972	33,250,700	28,401,157	330,879	2,587	683,280
Net liquidity gap	**流動資金缺口淨額**		(17,258,339)	(12,302,222)	(19,692,978)	(5,366,455)	41,731,341	21,371,263	

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair values which do not present its expected cashflow on contractual maturity date. Note 15(c) includes further information on the remaining maturity of derivatives by notional amount.

衍生金融工具按公平價值計價列賬。附註15(c)包括按名義金額分析衍生工具剩餘期限的進一步資料。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

(i) 按剩餘期限分析之資產及負債(續)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日							
		Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元	Repayable on demand 即時還款 HK$'000 千港元	Within 1 month 一個月內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 month but within 3 months 一個月以上三個月以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 3 months but within 1 year 三個月以上一年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 year but within 5 years 一年以上五年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK$'000 千港元	Undated or overdue 無定期或逾期 HK$'000 千港元
Of which:	其中：								
Debt securities held*	持有債務證券*								
– Included in trading assets	–納入持作交易用途資產	1,655,624	–	649,581	1,006,043	–	–	–	–
– Included in debt securities measured at amortized cost	–納入以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	43,644,361	–	1,224,504	4,834,691	13,226,111	18,564,369	5,792,686	2,000
		45,299,985	–	1,874,085	5,840,734	13,226,111	18,564,369	5,792,686	2,000
Of which:	其中：								
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證								
– Stated at amortized cost	–按攤銷成本列賬	1,930,195	–	1,370,439	409,814	149,942	–	–	–

* *The amount of debt securities held included certificates of deposit held.*

* *所持債務證券的金額已計入所持存款證。*

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(ii) Analysis of non-derivative liabilities by contractual maturities

The following table sets out contractual cash flow projections of the Group's financial liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures analysed by the remaining period as at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity dates. The balances in the tables below do not agree directly to the balances in the consolidated statement of financial position as the table incorporates all cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, related to both principal as well as those associated with all future interest and coupon payments.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

(ii) 按合約到期日作出之非衍生負債分析

下表載列按報告期末至合約到期日之剩餘期限分析之本集團金融負債及資產負債表外風險之合約現金流預期。下表結餘將不會直接等同於綜合財務狀況表之結餘，因為下表包含與全部未來票息付款之本金及相關款項有關之所有現金流(根據未折現基準)。

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日						
		Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元	Repayable on demand 即時還款 HK$'000 千港元	Within 1 month 一個月內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 month but within 3 months 一個月以上三個月以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 3 months but within 1 year 三個月以上一年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 1 year but within 5 years 一年以上五年以內 HK$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK$'000 千港元
Financial liabilities	**金融負債**							
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	7,950,218	273,392	4,051,656	3,625,170	–	–	–
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	111,559,238	15,618,903	25,850,062	36,583,320	33,505,741	1,212	–
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債	1,696,831	–	1,547,686	149,145	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	313,800	–	313,800	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	其他負債	3,899,560	–	2,751,171	937,235	133,546	56,010	21,598
		125,419,647	15,892,295	34,514,375	41,294,870	33,639,287	57,222	21,598
Off-balance sheet exposures	**資產負債表外風險**							
– Contingent liabilities	–或然負債	599,991	–	599,991	–	–	–	–
– Commitments	–承擔	28,081,145	28,081,145	–	–	–	–	–
		28,681,136	28,081,145	599,991	–	–	–	–

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(ii) Analysis of non-derivative liabilities by contractual maturities (continued)

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動性風險管理(續)

(ii) 按合約到期日作出之非衍生負債分析(續)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日						
		Total	Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years
		總額	即時還款	一個月內	一個月以上三個月以內	三個月以上一年以內	一年以上五年以內	五年以上
		HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元	HK$'000 千港元
Financial liabilities	**金融負債**							
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	8,089,863	126,552	4,804,600	3,158,711	–	–	–
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	99,338,434	18,517,289	23,526,291	28,414,544	28,593,254	287,056	–
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債	1,655,455	–	349,961	1,305,494	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	1,951,219	–	1,380,207	418,551	152,461	–	–
Other liabilities	其他負債	3,494,183	–	3,013,425	248,796	172,058	57,317	2,587
		114,529,154	18,643,841	33,074,484	33,546,096	28,917,773	344,373	2,587
Off-balance sheet exposures	**資產負債表外風險**							
– Contingent liabilities	–或然負債	468,818	–	468,818	–	–	–	–
– Commitments	–承擔	30,478,347	30,478,347	–	–	–	–	–
		30,947,165	30,478,347	468,818	–	–	–	–

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Operational risk management

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Given that operational risk is inherent in all business products, activities, processes and systems, the Group has developed, implemented and maintained a robust operational risk management framework to facilitate the timely identification, effective assessment and mitigation of the risk. Internal controls, an integral part of a sound operational risk management framework, are maintained by the departmental operational manuals which provide guidance on the baseline controls to ensure a sound management of business and operations.

The RC provides oversight of the risk management of the Group, regularly reviews the Group's operational risk framework, risk appetite and risk profiles, and approves the risk management policies. The Internal Control Committee also plays an active role in overseeing operational risk related issues and monitoring the implementation of improvement plans for risk events identified and rectifications needed in operational risk management tools, including Control Self Assessment and Key Risk Indicator.

Business and support units are required to review their procedures regularly to ensure compliance with internal control standards and regulatory requirements. They are also required to work closely with Operational Risk Management Department and Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering Division on internal control, regulatory compliance and operational risk management related activities and initiatives.

Each new product or service introduced or variation of existing products or services is subject to a rigorous review and approval process where all relevant risks are identified and assessed by departments independent of the risk-taking unit proposing the product or services. Proper and adequate due diligence process is in place to ensure all on-shelf products are reviewed on a continuous basis. In addition, the Group maintains business continuity plans and tests contingency facilities regularly to ensure the ability to continue operating and limit losses in the event of severe business disruptions.

Internal Audit Division plays an essential role in monitoring and limiting operational risk. Their foci include evaluating the adequacy of all internal controls independently, ensuring adherence to operating guidelines and making improvement recommendations pro-actively.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(d) 營運風險管理

營運風險是指因不充足或缺乏效率之內部程序、人員或制度或外在事故，致使產生損失的風險。鑒於所有業務產品、活動、過程及制度均具有內在營運風險，本集團已制定、實施及維持健全的營運風險管理框架，以促進及時識別、有效評估及減少該風險。內部監控作為穩健營運風險管理框架之重要部分，已按照部門營運手冊(載有基本監控之指引，確保一個受控制且穩健的營運環境)而實施。

風險委員會監察本集團的風險管理，定期審閱本集團的營運風險框架、風險偏好及風險狀況，並審批風險管理政策。內部監控及合規委員會亦發揮重要作用，監督營運風險相關事宜及監控已識別風險事項的改善計劃及由營運風險管理工具(包括自我監控評估及主要風險指標)所需的待糾正事項。

業務及支援單位須定期審閱其程序以確保符合內部監控標準及監管規定。彼等亦須就內部監控、監管合規及營運風險管理相關活動及措施與營運風險管理部門，合規及反洗黑錢部門緊密合作。

各新產品或服務的引進或現有產品或服務的更改均須進行嚴格檢閱及審批過程，並由獨立於建議該產品或服務的風險承擔部門之獨立部門識別及評估所有相關風險。本集團已制定適當及充足的盡職審查程序，以確保持續檢討所有現成產品。此外，本集團定期維持持續業務運作應變計劃及測試或然設備，以確保於業務受嚴重干擾下有能力持續經營及限制因此而造成的虧損。

內部審核部在監察及限定營運風險方面發揮關鍵作用。彼等的焦點包括獨立評估所有內部監控的充分性、確保遵守營運指引以及主動提出改善建議。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Capital management

The HKMA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group as a whole. In addition to meeting the regulatory requirements, the Group's primary objectives when managing capital are 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, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings 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.

The Group's capital management is overseen by the ALCO and reviewed regularly by the Board. Key tools adopted include internal capital adequacy assessment process ("ICAAP"), capital budgeting, monitoring, and stress testing. An annual ICAAP is conducted to identify and measure the risks it faces and to assess how much regulatory capital is needed to support pursuant to HKMA's requirements in the SPM "Supervisory Review Process". An annual capital budget is prepared during the annual budgeting process to assess the adequacy of the Group's capital to support current and future business activities taking into account the Group's strategic focus and business plan. The annual budget is approved by the Board. Actual capital adequacy is measured and compared against the approved budget on a regular basis. In addition, regular stress testing and scenario analysis of major sources of risk faced by the Group is performed to assess impact on capital adequacy ratios. The Group's Recovery Plan ensures that the Group is able to preserve or restore its capital level during a severe stress period. The Recovery Plan is subject to regular, at least annually, review and update.

The principal forms of capital are included in the following balances in the consolidated statement of financial position: share capital and reserves. Capital for regulatory purposes also includes the impairment allowances made against Stage 1 and Stage 2 financial instruments as allowed by the Capital Rules.

The Group adopts the standardised approach for the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk and market risk, and the basis indicator approach for the calculation of operational risk.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(e) 資本管理

金管局設立及監管本集團之整體資本規定。除達至監管規定外，本集團管理資本之主要目標為保證本集團之持續經營能力，從而透過與風險水平相當之產品與服務定價及確保能夠以合理成本融資，持續為股東提供回報及向其他權益持有人提供利益。

本集團積極及定期審閱及管理其資本結構，並在可能以高借貸水平所產生的較高股東回報，以及良好資本狀況所提供之優勢與擔保之間保持平衡，並就經濟狀況之變動對資本結構作出調整。

本集團的資本管理由資產負債委員會監督，並由董事會定期審查。採納的關鍵工具包括內部資本充足評估程序、資本預算、監管及壓力測試。根據金管局於監管政策手冊中「監管審查程序」的規定，進行年度內部資本充足評估程序以識別及計量面臨的風險，並評估需要多少監管資金作支援。年度資本預算乃於年度預算過程中編製，經計及本集團策略重點及業務計劃後，評估本集團之資本充足性，從而支持當期及未來業務活動。年度預算由董事會批准。實際資本充足性乃按定期基準計量及與批准預算進行比較。此外，針對本集團面臨的風險的主要來源進行定期壓力測試及情況分析，以評估對資本充足性比率的影響。本集團的恢復計劃確保本集團於嚴重受壓期間能夠維持或恢復其資金水平。恢復計劃須進行定期(最少每年一次)檢討及更新。

資本的主要形式包括以下於綜合財務狀況表的餘額：股本及儲備。就監管目的而言，資本亦包括資本規則所允許的對第一階段和第二階段金融工具的減值準備。

本集團採用標準化方法計算信貸風險及市場風險之風險加權資產以及採用基本指標方法計算營運風險。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Capital management (continued)

Consistent with industry practice, the Group monitors its capital structure on the basis of its capital adequacy ratio and there have been no material changes in the Group's policy on the management of capital during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The Bank computes its capital adequacy ratios and leverage ratio of the Bank and certain specified subsidiaries in accordance with the Capital Rules of the HKBO. Certain non-banking financial subsidiaries are also subject to the supervision and capital requirements of local regulatory authorities. The Group regularly measures and monitors capital adequacy of these regulated subsidiaries.

The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, and were above the minimum required ratio set by the HKMA and other regulatory authorities. As at 31 December 2023, the Group's consolidated total capital ratio was 17.89% (2022: 17.78%), which was well above the statutory requirements.

(f) Transfers of financial assets

At 31 December 2023, the Group entered into repurchase agreements with certain counterparties to sell debt securities measured at amortized cost with carrying amounts of HK$6.46 billion (2022: HK$6.48 billion) which are subject to simultaneous agreements ("repurchase agreements") to repurchase these financial assets at agreed dates and prices. The consideration received under these repurchase agreements at 31 December 2023 totalling HK$6.06 billion (2022: HK$6.12 billion) is reported as "Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions" (Note 21) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

As stipulated in the repurchase agreements, there was no transfer of the legal ownership of these financial assets to the counterparties during the covered period. However, the Group was not allowed to sell or pledge these financial assets during the covered period unless both parties mutually agree with such arrangement. Accordingly, these financial assets were not derecognized from the financial statements but regarded as collateral for the secured lending by these counterparties. Normally, the counterparties could only claim from the collateral when there exists an event of default on the secured lending.

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, there were no outstanding transferred financial assets in which the Group had a continuing involvement, that were derecognized in their entirety.

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(e) 資本管理(續)

為遵守行業慣例，本集團根據資本充足比率監管其資本結構，於截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團之資本管理政策並無重大變動。

本行根據香港《銀行業條例》的資本規則計算本行及若干指定附屬公司的資本充足比率及槓桿比率。若干非銀行金融附屬公司亦須遵守當地監管機構的監督及資本規定。本集團定期計量及監管該等受監管附屬公司的資本充足性。

截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日止整個年度，本集團及其自主監管業務均符合全部外在施加之資本規定，並高於金管局及其他監管機構頒佈之最低比率規定。於二零二三年十二月三十一日，本集團的綜合總資本比率為17.89%(二零二二年：17.78%)，遠高於相關之法定要求。

(f) 金融資產轉讓

於二零二三年十二月三十一日，本集團與若干對手方訂立回購協議，出售賬面值為64.6億港元之以攤銷成本計量之債務證券(二零二二年：64.8億港元)，並受限於在協定日期及以協定價格回購該等金融資產之同步協議(「回購協議」)。於二零二三年十二月三十一日，根據該等回購協議收取之代價總額60.6億港元(二零二二年：61.2億港元)於綜合財務狀況表列作「銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘」(附註21)。

如回購協議所規定，於覆蓋期間並無轉讓該等金融資產之法律所有權至對手方。然而，本集團於覆蓋期間並不允許出售或抵押該等金融資產，除非訂約各方相互同意有關安排則另作別論。因此，該等金融資產並無於財務報告終止確認但被視作向該等對手方提供有抵押借貸之抵押品。對手方一般只有在有抵押借貸存在違約事件時才會索償抵押品。

於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，既有已轉讓金融資產已全部終止確認，且本集團並無持續牽涉其中。

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(g) Interest rate benchmark reform

The Group established the IBOR Benchmark Reform Steering Committee ("IBRSC") to oversee the preparation, progress and successful transition of the Interbank Offered Rates ("IBORs") to Alternative Reference Rates ("ARRs"). The IBRSC ensures that the Group has in place an effective framework to assess its exposure to IBOR, in assets and liabilities, determine potential impacts and develop risk management strategies. It also coordinates all IBOR transaction activities with internal and external stakeholders.

To facilitate the transition from IBORs to ARRs, the Group has completed the amendment of contractual terms with its customers and counterparties by inserting fallback clauses or replacement of the IBOR rate with an alternative benchmark rate during the year ended 31 December 2022. All financial instruments that were subject to reform had been converted to respective ARR during the year ended 31 December 2023.

The table below shows the Group's exposures as at 31 December 2022 to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to ARRs. The exposures mainly represent advances to customers and interest rate swaps which are designated as hedging instruments as described in Note 15(d).

35. 財務風險管理(續)

(g) 利率基準改革

本集團已成立銀行間同業拆借利率基準改革指導委員會監察銀行間同業拆借利率向備用參考利率過渡的籌備、進展及完成。銀行間同業拆借利率基準改革指導委員會確保本集團訂有評估資產及負債的銀行間同業拆借利率風險、釐定潛在影響及制定風險管理策略的有效框架。本委員會亦與其他與同業拆借利率交易相關的內部及外部持份者協調。

為協助由銀行間同業拆借利率向備用參考利率過渡，截至二零二二年十二月三十一日止年度本集團透過插入退場條款或以備用參考利率取代銀行間同業拆借利率完成對與其客戶及對手方訂立之合約條款之修訂。截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度，所有須進行改革的金融工具已轉換為相關備用參考利率。

下表列示於二零二二年十二月三十一日本集團所承受須進行改革但尚未過渡至備用參考利率之重大銀行間同業拆借利率風險。該風險主要指客戶貸款以及附註15(d)所述指定作為對沖工具之利率掉期。

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日		
		Non-derivatives financial assets 非衍生金融資產 Carrying amount 賬面值 HK$'000 千港元	Non-derivatives financial liabilities 非衍生金融負債 Carrying amount 賬面值 HK$'000 千港元	Derivatives 衍生工具 Notional amount 面值 HK$'000 千港元
USD London interbank offer rate	美元倫敦銀行間同業拆借利率	4,640,505	–	21,702,236

36. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The following list contains only the particulars of subsidiaries which principally affected the results, assets or liabilities of the Group. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated.

36. 於附屬公司之投資

以下名單僅包括主要影響本集團業績、資產或負債的附屬公司的詳情。除另有說明者外，所持股份類別均為普通股。

Name of Company 公司名稱	Particulars of issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足之股本詳情	Proportion of ownership interest 擁有權益比例	Principal activities 主要業務
Incorporated and operating in Hong Kong ***於香港註冊成立及經營***			
Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited 富邦財務(香港)有限公司	HK$65,000,000 65,000,000港元	100%	Provision of financing services 提供財務服務
FB Securities (Hong Kong) Limited 富銀證券(香港)有限公司	HK$8,000,000 8,000,000港元	100%	Securities broking 證券經紀
Fubon Nominees (Hong Kong) Limited	HK$200 200港元	100%	Nominee service 代理人服務
Fubon Insurance Brokers Limited 富邦保險顧問有限公司	HK$500,000 500,000港元	100%	Insurance broker services 保險經紀服務

All of the above subsidiaries are directly owned by the Bank.

所有上述附屬公司由本行直接擁有。

37. INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE

37. 於聯營公司之權益

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
Unlisted shares, at cost	非上市股份，按成本值	10,394	10,394
Impairment allowance on unlisted shares	非上市股份之減值撥備	(10,394)	(10,394)
		–	–

The Group has an associate as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. The associate is an unlisted corporate entity, whose market price is not available. The information of the associate is as follows:

於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，本集團擁有一間聯營公司。該聯營公司為非上市企業實體且無法獲取其市價。聯營公司之資料載列如下：

Name of associate 聯營公司名稱	Form of business structure 業務構成形式	Place of incorporation and operation 註冊成立及營運地點	Particulars of issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足之股本詳情	Proportion of ownership interest 擁有權益比例	Principal activities 主要業務
IBA Finance Corporation ("IBAFI")	Incorporated 註冊成立	The Philippines 菲律賓	50,000,000 ordinary shares of PHP1 each 50,000,000股每股面值菲律賓披索1元的普通股	40.00%	Provision of financing and leasing services 提供融資及租賃服務

The Group's effective interest over the associate is held by the Bank directly. The Group has not equity accounted for the investments in IBAFI in view of the immaterial amount involved.

本集團於聯營公司的實際權益由本行直接持有。由於所涉及之金額微不足道，本集團並無以權益法將於IBAFI之投資列入賬內。

38. IMMEDIATE PARENT AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

38. 直接母公司及最終控股公司

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Directors consider the immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Group is Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd., which is incorporated in the Republic of China.

於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，董事認為，本集團的直接母公司及最終控股方為富邦金融控股股份有限公司。該公司於中華民國註冊成立。

39. BANK-LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

39. 銀行財務狀況表及權益變動表

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 HK$'000 千港元
ASSETS	**資產**		
Cash and short-term funds	現金及短期資金	**7,103,974**	5,728,237
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構結餘	**6,059,184**	4,608,409
Trading assets	持作交易用途資產	**1,696,831**	1,655,624
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	**1,755,620**	2,125,339
Advances to customers	客戶貸款	**64,246,721**	64,414,090
Advances to banks	銀行同業貸款	**3,291,894**	1,094,602
Trade bills	商業票據	**658,615**	549,566
Accrued interest and other assets	應計利息及其他資產	**2,728,201**	1,412,644
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	以攤銷成本計量之債務證券	**48,975,907**	43,644,361
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券	**963,092**	820,314
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之投資	**73,562**	73,562
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	**63,981**	31,086
Fixed assets	固定資產	**3,333,942**	3,523,059
Investment properties	投資物業	**85,300**	13,000
Total assets	資產總額	**141,036,824**	129,693,893
LIABILITIES	**負債**		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	**7,854,320**	8,011,643
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	**109,124,496**	97,923,390
Trading liabilities	交易賬項下之負債	**1,696,831**	1,655,455
Certificates of deposit issued	已發行存款證	**299,942**	1,930,195
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	**93,194**	51,430
Other liabilities	其他負債	**5,263,801**	4,115,671
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	**228,647**	311,261
Current tax liabilities	即期稅項負債	**163,199**	131,062
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	**504,845**	491,156
Total liabilities	負債總額	**125,229,275**	114,621,263
EQUITY	**權益**		
Share capital	股本	**4,830,448**	4,830,448
Reserves	儲備	**10,977,101**	10,242,182
Total equity	權益總額	**15,807,549**	15,072,630
Total equity and liabilities	權益及負債總額	**141,036,824**	129,693,893

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 March 2024.

經董事會於二零二四年三月十二日批准及授權頒佈。

Daniel TSAI Ming Chung
蔡明忠
Director
董事

Peter PANG Sing Tong
彭醒棠
Director
董事

Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung
鍾國強
Director
董事

39. BANK-LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

39. 銀行財務狀況表及權益變動表(續)

		Share capital 股本 HK$'000 千港元	Regulatory reserve 法定儲備 HK$'000 千港元	Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) 投資重估儲備（非循環） HK$'000 千港元	Premises revaluation reserve 物業重估儲備 HK$'000 千港元	Retained earnings 保留溢利 HK$'000 千港元	Total equity 權益總額 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2023	二零二三年一月一日	4,830,448	133,550	593,826	1,953,463	7,561,343	15,072,630
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度全面收益總額	–	–	121,716	(106,473)	801,740	816,983
– Profit for the year	–本年度溢利	–	–	–	–	805,553	805,553
– Other comprehensive income, of which:	–其他全面收益，其中：						
– Premises: net movement in premises revaluation reserve	–物業：物業重估儲備淨變動	–	–	–	(106,473)	–	(106,473)
– Equity securities designated at FVOCI: net movement in investment revaluation reserve	–指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券：投資重估儲備淨變動	–	–	121,716	–	–	121,716
– Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	–重新計量定額福利負債淨額	–	–	–	–	(3,813)	(3,813)
Transfer (from)/to retained earnings	轉撥(自)／至保留溢利	–	69,080	–	(50,222)	(18,858)	–
Dividend declared and paid during the year	本年度宣派及派付股息	–	–	–	–	(82,064)	(82,064)
At 31 December 2023	二零二三年十二月三十一日	4,830,448	202,630	715,542	1,796,768	8,262,161	15,807,549

39. BANK-LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

39. 銀行財務狀況表及權益變動表(續)

		Share capital 股本 HK$'000 千港元	Regulatory reserve 法定儲備 HK$'000 千港元	Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) 投資重估儲備(非循環) HK$'000 千港元	Premises revaluation reserve 物業重估儲備 HK$'000 千港元	Retained earnings 保留溢利 HK$'000 千港元	Total equity 權益總額 HK$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2022	二零二二年一月一日	4,830,448	150,607	559,173	2,144,887	6,886,700	14,571,815
Total comprehensive income for the year	本年度全面收益總額	–	–	34,653	(99,165)	565,327	500,815
– Profit for the year	–本年度溢利	–	–	–	–	543,690	543,690
– Other comprehensive income, of which:	–其他全面收益,其中:						
– Premises: net movement in premises revaluation reserve	–物業:物業重估儲備淨變動	–	–	–	(99,165)	–	(99,165)
– Equity securities designated at FVOCI: net movement in investment revaluation reserve	–指定以公平價值於其他全面收益計量之股本證券:投資重估儲備淨變動	–	–	34,653	–	–	34,653
– Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	–重新計量定額福利負債淨額	–	–	–	–	21,637	21,637
Transfer (from)/to retained earnings	轉撥(自)/至保留溢利	–	(17,057)	–	(92,259)	109,316	–
At 31 December 2022	二零二二年十二月三十一日	4,830,448	133,550	593,826	1,953,463	7,561,343	15,072,630

The information of individual reserves is disclosed in Note 27.

個別儲備的資料於附註27披露。

40. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing these financial statements, certain assumptions and estimates have been made by management of the Group. The accuracy of these assumptions and estimates are continuously reviewed by management with reference to actual results, historical experience and other factors, including projection of future cash flows and possible outcomes from future events. Management believes that the assumptions and estimates made are reasonable and supportable.

(A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Notes 20 and 32 contain information about the assumptions and risk factors relating to fair value of premises, investment properties and financial instruments. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

(i) Impairment losses

Management exercises judgement in establishing the criteria for determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including the incorporation of forward-looking information. For details of the ECL model, please refer to Note 35(a)(viii).

(ii) Fair value determination

The Group determines the fair values of financial assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices whenever possible. If such quoted market prices are not available or an active market does not exist, the Group determines the fair values based on internally developed models which make use of market parameters, including interest rate yield curves, historical and/or implied option volatilities, currency rates, prices of the underlying instruments, the net assets of the underlying investments, P/E, EV/EBIT and P/AUM multiples of comparable listed companies. Model assumptions and correlation among these parameters can affect the estimates of the fair values of these financial instruments.

40. 會計估計及判斷

本集團的管理層於編製此等財務報告時作出若干假設及估計。管理層參照實際結果、歷史經驗及包括未來現金流預期及未來事件之可能後果在內之其他因素，對該等假設及估計之準確性持續進行檢討。管理層相信該等假設及估計為合理及可接受。

(A) 估計不明朗因素之主要來源

附註20及32載有與物業及金融工具的公平價值有關的假設及風險因素的資料。其他不明朗因素估計的主要來源載列如下：

(i) 減值虧損

管理層在確定釐定自初始確認後一項金融資產的信貸風險是否顯著增加及釐定預期信貸虧損計量模型的輸入數據（包括納入前瞻性資料）的標準時作出判斷。有關預期信貸虧損模式的詳情，請參閱附註35(a)(viii)。

(ii) 公平價值釐定

本集團釐定金融資產及負債之公平價值時，盡量以該等資產及負債於市場報價作公平價值列賬。倘無法獲得市場報價或沒有流通的市場，本集團則會利用利率收益曲線、歷史及／或引伸認股權波幅、匯率、相關工具之價格、相關投資之淨資產、可資比較上市公司的市盈率、企業價值與息稅前盈利比率及市值對管理資產比率倍數等市場參數，以內部計價模式而釐定該等資產或負債之公平價值。所作出的假設及該等參數間之相關性均可影響該等金融工具公平價值之估計。

40. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

(B) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

Certain critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies are described below:

(i) Classification of financial assets

Assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset comprise solely payments of principal and interest.

(ii) Measurement of ECL

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of ECL and selection of models used to measure ECL.

40. 會計估計及判斷(續)

(B) 應用本集團會計政策時所作之重大會計判斷

有關應用本集團會計政策的若干重要會計判斷載述如下：

(i) 金融資產分類

評估持有資產的業務模式及評估金融資產的合約條款是否僅包括支付本金及利息。

(ii) 預期信貸虧損計量

建立釐定金融資產信貸風險自初始確認後是否大幅增加的標準、釐定在預期信貸虧損計量納入前瞻性資料的方法以及甄選用作計量預期信貸虧損的模型。

41. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Group.

41. 已公佈但於截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止年度之會計期間尚未生效之修訂、新準則及詮釋之可能影響

截至此等財務報告公佈日，香港會計師公會已發佈多項修訂，該等修訂並無在此等財務報告中採納。此等變動包含以下可能與本集團相關的事項。

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 於下列日期或之後開始之會計期間生效
Amendments to HKAS 1, *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current* 香港會計準則第1號修訂本，*分類負債為流動或非流動*	1 January 2024 二零二四年一月一日
Amendments to HKAS 16, *Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback* 香港會計準則第16號修訂本，*銷售及租回的租賃負債*	1 January 2024 二零二四年一月一日

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

本集團正對此等變動預期於初次應用期間的影響進行評估。就目前得出的結論而言，採納其不太可能對本集團綜合財務報表造成重大影響。

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
未經審核補充財務資料

(A) CONSOLIDATION BASIS FOR REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

The capital ratio is computed on a consolidated basis which combines the position of the Bank and Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited ("FCHK") as required by the HKMA for regulatory purposes.

The basis of consolidation for accounting purposes is in accordance with the HKFRSs and is different from the basis and scope of consolidation for the calculation of capital ratios. FCHK is included in the consolidation for accounting purposes. Subsidiaries that are included in the consolidation for accounting purposes but not included in the consolidation for the calculation of capital ratios are set out below:

(A) 監管披露之綜合基準

資本比率是根據綜合基準計算，該基準結合金管局為其監管目的規定之本行及富邦財務(香港)有限公司(「富邦財務」)之狀況。

作會計目的之綜合基準乃依據香港財務報告準則制定，但有別於計算資本比率之綜合基準及範圍。作會計目的時將富邦財務綜合入賬。作會計目的時綜合入賬但計算資本比率時未綜合入賬之附屬公司載列如下：

Name of subsidiaries 附屬公司名稱	Principal activities 主要業務	31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 Total assets 資產總額 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 Total equity 權益總額 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 Total assets 資產總額 HK$'000 千港元	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 Total equity 權益總額 HK$'000 千港元
FB Securities (Hong Kong) Limited 富銀證券(香港)有限公司	Securities broking 證券經紀	**197,626**	**166,125**	212,458	165,398
Fubon Insurance Brokers Limited 富邦保險顧問有限公司	Insurance broker services 保險經紀服務	**6,923**	**4,950**	6,304	4,442
Fubon Nominees (Hong Kong) Limited	Nominee service 代理人服務	**4,799**	**149**	4,636	146
Admiralty Finance Company Limited 海富財務有限公司	Dormant 不活躍	**63**	**63**	63	63
Aquarius (Nominees) Limited	Dormant 不活躍	**6**	**6**	6	6
		209,417	**171,293**	223,467	170,055

(A) CONSOLIDATION BASIS FOR REGULATORY DISCLOSURES (continued)

No subsidiaries are excluded from both the accounting scope of consolidation and the regulatory scope of consolidation. There are also no subsidiaries which are included within the regulatory scope of consolidation but not included within the accounting scope of consolidation.

The Bank's shareholdings in the above subsidiaries are deducted from CET1 capital in accordance with the Capital Rules. There is no relevant capital shortfall in any of the Bank's subsidiaries which are not included as part of the consolidation group for the calculation of capital ratio.

In accordance with the Capital Rules, the Group has adopted the standardised approach for the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk and market risk and the basic indicator approach for the calculation of operational risk.

The Group disclosed the full terms and conditions of its capital instruments as of the end of the reporting period in its website (https://www.fubonbank.com.hk) under the page "Regulatory Disclosures" in accordance with section 16FE of the BDR.

The leverage ratio, countercyclical capital ratio and liquidity maintenance ratio are computed on the same consolidation basis as the capital ratio.

(A) 監管披露之綜合基準(續)

概無附屬公司既未被納入會計的綜合基準，亦未被納入監管目的的綜合基準。亦概無附屬公司被納入監管目的的綜合基準但未被納入會計的綜合基準。

本行於上述附屬公司之股權乃根據資本規則自普通股本一級資本中扣除。於計算資本比率時不計作綜合集團一部分之本行附屬公司中，並無有關資本短欠。

按照資本規則，本集團已採用標準化方法計算信貸風險及市場風險之風險加權資產以及採用基本指標方法計算營運風險。

本集團根據《銀行業(披露)規則》第16FE條於其網站(https://www.fubonbank.com.hk)「監管披露」頁面披露其截至報告期末的資本工具的全部條款及條件。

槓桿比率、逆週期資本比率及流動性維持比率均按與資本比率相同的綜合基準計算。

(B) FURTHER ANALYSIS ON ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS ANALYSED BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Advances to customers analysed by industry sector and the coverage of collateral is as follows. The economic sector analysis is based on the categories and definitions used by the HKMA.

(B) 按行業分類的客戶貸款的進一步分析

按行業及有抵押貸款的客戶貸款分析如下。經濟行業分析乃基於金管局所採用的類別及定義。

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	
		Gross advances to customers 客戶貸款總額 HK$'000 千港元	% of gross loans covered by collateral 有抵押之貸款佔貸款總額之百分比	Gross advances to customers 客戶貸款總額 HK$'000 千港元	% of gross loans covered by collateral 有抵押之貸款佔貸款總額之百分比
Gross advances for use in Hong Kong	在香港使用的貸款總額				
Industrial, commercial and financial	工商金融				
– Property development	– 物業發展	**7,109,914**	**14.39**	4,919,629	7.02
– Property investment	– 物業投資	**9,348,315**	**60.22**	9,292,496	56.98
– Financial concerns	– 金融企業	**2,436,181**	**0.28**	1,737,028	5.76
– Stockbrokers	– 股票經紀	**10,000**	**–**	1,091,439	4.58
– Wholesale and retail trade	– 批發及零售業	**1,290,380**	**15.80**	1,360,563	13.92
– Manufacturing	– 製造業	**2,400,523**	**8.66**	2,918,750	6.69
– Transport and transport equipment	– 運輸及運輸設備	**156,755**	**60.18**	322,612	34.01
– Information technology	– 資訊科技	**816,757**	**–**	702,039	–
– Electricity and gas	– 電力及煤氣	**472,545**	**–**	569,626	–
– Others	– 其他	**5,174,614**	**16.99**	5,895,049	16.89
Individuals	個人				
– Loans for the purchase of flats under the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme or their respective successor schemes	– 購買「居者有其屋計劃」、「私人參建居屋計劃」及「租者置其屋計劃」或其各自的後繼計劃的樓宇的貸款	**1,831**	**100.00**	2,255	100.00
– Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	– 購買其他住宅物業的貸款	**13,154,087**	**99.98**	13,623,919	99.66
– Credit card advances	– 信用卡貸款	**890,443**	**–**	795,183	–
– Others	– 其他	**3,368,873**	**48.71**	3,749,313	45.24
		46,631,218		46,979,901	
Trade finance	貿易融資	**5,285,954**	**16.63**	4,586,805	16.23
Gross advances for use outside Hong Kong	在香港以外使用的貸款總額	**12,724,605**	**0.89**	13,320,452	0.70
Gross advances to customers	客戶貸款總額	**64,641,777**	**36.87**	64,887,158	36.06

(B) FURTHER ANALYSIS ON ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS ANALYSED BY INDUSTRY SECTOR (continued)

Analysis of the Group's impaired advances in respect of industry sectors which account for 10% or more of gross advances to customers:

(B) 按行業分類的客戶貸款的進一步分析(續)

按行業分析佔客戶貸款總額10%或以上的本集團減值貸款如下：

31 December 2023	二零二三年十二月三十一日	Overdue advances 逾期貸款 HK$'000 千港元	Impaired advances 減值貸款 HK$'000 千港元	Individual impairment allowances* 個別減值撥備* HK$'000 千港元	Collective impairment allowance* 綜合減值撥備* HK$'000 千港元	Provisions (released back)/ charged to the profit or loss during the year 本年度於損益賬內(撥回)／扣除之撥備 HK$'000 千港元	Loans written off during the year 年內撇賬之貸款 HK$'000 千港元
– Property development	– 物業開發	650,780	–	–	18,630	87,273	82,509
– Property investment	– 物業投資	841,027	41,132	1,865	12,684	(15,093)	–
– Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	– 購買其他住宅物業的貸款	282,968	11,511	–	29,282	(3,380)	–
– Gross advances for use outside Hong Kong	– 在香港以外使用的貸款總額	154,307	23,540	18,788	89,506	235,631	362,700

31 December 2022	二零二二年十二月三十一日	Overdue advances 逾期貸款 HK$'000 千港元	Impaired advances 減值貸款 HK$'000 千港元	Individual impairment allowances* 個別減值撥備* HK$'000 千港元	Collective impairment allowance* 綜合減值撥備* HK$'000 千港元	Provisions charged to the profit or loss during the year 本年度於損益賬內扣除之撥備 HK$'000 千港元	Loans written off during the year 年內撇賬之貸款 HK$'000 千港元
– Property investment	– 物業投資	417,524	16,155	729	28,914	22,244	–
– Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	– 購買其他住宅物業的貸款	164,941	3,563	–	32,662	23,171	–
– Gross advances for use outside Hong Kong	– 在香港以外使用的貸款總額	249,027	131,461	122,492	112,871	174,248	195,000

* *For the purpose of regulatory disclosures made in the Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information, the term "individual impairment allowances" represents impairment allowances recognized for financial instruments categorized as Stage 3 under the Group's accounting policies, while "collective impairment allowance" represents impairment allowances recognized on financial instruments categorized as Stage 1 and Stage 2 under the Group's accounting policies.*

* *就於未經審核補充財務資料作出的監管披露而言，「個別減值撥備」指本集團會計政策下分類為第三階段的金融工具確認的減值撥備，而「綜合減值撥備」本集團會計政策下分類為第一階段及第二階段的金融工具確認的減值撥備。*

(C) OVERDUE AND RESCHEDULED ASSETS

(i) Overdue advances to customers

(C) 逾期及經重組資產

(i) 逾期客戶貸款

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	
		HK$'000 千港元	% of gross advances 佔貸款總額之百分比	HK$'000 千港元	% of gross advances 佔貸款總額之百分比
Gross advances to customers which have been overdue with respect to either principal or interest for periods of:	客戶貸款總額之本金或利息有逾期：				
– 6 months or less but over 3 months	– 六個月或以下惟三個月以上	158,905	0.25	92,659	0.14
– 1 year or less but over 6 months	– 一年或以下惟六個月以上	927,666	1.43	25,686	0.04
– Over 1 year	– 超過一年	65,950	0.10	131,342	0.20
		1,152,521	1.78	249,687	0.38
Covered portion of overdue advances to customers	逾期客戶貸款的有抵押部分	1,021,578		116,938	
Uncovered portion of overdue advances to customers	逾期客戶貸款的無抵押部分	130,943		132,749	
		1,152,521		249,687	
Individual impairment allowances in respect of advances overdue for more than three months	就逾期超過三個月之貸款所作之個別減值撥備	84,637		65,397	

Advances to customers with a specific repayment date are classified as overdue when the principal or interest is overdue and remains unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Loans repayable by regular instalments are treated as overdue when an instalment payment is overdue and remains unpaid at the end of the reporting period. 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.

有指定還款期的客戶貸款在其本金或利息逾期並於報告期末仍未支付時被分類為已逾期。分期付款償還的貸款在部分分期貸款已逾期且於報告期末仍未支付時被視為已逾期。按要求償還的貸款在借款人收到償還要求但並無根據要求通知還款及／或在貸款已持續超出已知會借款人的獲批准的限額，而超出已知會借款人所核准限額的時間比貸款逾期的時間更長時分類為已逾期。

(C) OVERDUE AND RESCHEDULED ASSETS (continued)

(ii) Rescheduled advances to customers

Rescheduled advances to customers are those advances to customers which have been restructured or renegotiated because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower, or of the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule and for which the revised repayment terms are non-commercial to the Group. Rescheduled advances to customers are stated net of any advances to customers that have subsequently become overdue for over 3 months and can be analysed as follows:

(C) 逾期及經重組資產(續)

(ii) 重定還款期的客戶貸款

重定還款期的客戶貸款是指由於借款人財政狀況轉壞或無法按原定還款期還款，而被重定還款期的或重新議定的客戶貸款，而經修訂的還款計劃對於本集團屬非商業條款。重定還款期的客戶貸款乃扣除已隨後逾期超過三個月的任何客戶貸款列賬，並可分析如下：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日	
		HK$'000 千港元	% of gross advances 佔貸款總額之百分比	HK$'000 千港元	% of gross advances 佔貸款總額之百分比
Rescheduled advances to customers	重定還款期的客戶貸款	35,250	0.05	3,521	0.01

(iii) Geographical analysis of overdue advances to customers

Analysis of the Group's overdue advances to customers in respect of geographical segment which account for not less than 10% of gross advances to customers:

(iii) 按地區分析的已逾期客戶貸款

按地區分部分析本集團已逾期客戶貸款(佔客戶貸款總額不少於10%)：

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日			
		Gross advances to customers 客戶貸款總額 HK$'000 千港元	Overdue advances to customers 已逾期客戶貸款 HK$'000 千港元	Impaired loans (individually determined) 減值貸款(個別釐定) HK$'000 千港元	Individual impairment allowances 個別減值撥備 HK$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	52,764,369	778,329	338,569	86,155
China	中國	6,431,711	374,192	22,642	18,709
Other	其他地區	5,445,697	–	–	–
		64,641,777	1,152,521	361,211	104,864

(C) OVERDUE AND RESCHEDULED ASSETS (continued)

(iii) Geographical analysis of overdue advances to customers (continued)

(C) 逾期及經重組資產(續)

(iii) 按地區分析的已逾期客戶貸款(續)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日			
		Gross advances to customers 客戶貸款總額 HK$'000 千港元	Overdue advances to customers 已逾期客戶貸款 HK$'000 千港元	Impaired loans (individually determined) 減值貸款（個別釐定） HK$'000 千港元	Individual impairment allowances 個別減值撥備 HK$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	54,384,399	174,145	169,820	55,177
China	中國	7,381,092	75,542	131,461	122,492
Other	其他地區	3,121,667	–	–	–
		64,887,158	249,687	301,281	177,669

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of the borrowers after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, risk transfer applies when a loan is guaranteed by a party situated in an area different from the counterparty.

以上地區分析按借款人所在地，經計及風險轉移後而劃定。一般而言，若貸款的擔保人所處地區與交易對手不同，則風險轉移至擔保人的所在地區。

The collective impairment allowance is not allocated to any geographical segment as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

於二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，概無綜合減值撥備分派予任何地區分部。

(D) INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

The Group's country risk exposures in the tables below are prepared in according to the location and types of the counterparties as defined by the HKMA under the BDR. International claims are on-balance sheet exposures to counterparties based on the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk, and represent the sum of cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims in foreign currencies.

International claims attributable to individual countries or areas not less than 10% of the Group's total international claims, after recognized risk transfer, are shown as follows:

(D) 國際債權

下表為本集團對國家的風險分析，乃按照金管局根據《銀行業(披露)規則》所界定的對手方所在地及類別分類。國際債權為對手方在資產負債表內風險承擔，按對手方的所在地作出分類，並已計及風險轉移因素後，其總和包括所有貨幣之跨國債權及本地之外幣債權。

個別國家或地區分部並已計及已確認風險轉移後佔本集團國際債權總額不少於10%之國際債權載列如下：

Figures in HK$ million 百萬港元	Counterparty country/ jurisdiction 對手方國家／司法權區	Banks 銀行	Official sector 官方機構	Non-bank financial institution 非銀行金融機構	Non-financial private sector 非金融私人機構	Total 總額
31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日						
Developed countries	發達國家	**5,576**	**98**	**815**	**6,247**	**12,736**
Offshore centres	離岸中心	**1,445**	**739**	**3,068**	**20,229**	**25,481**
– of which: Hong Kong	– 其中：香港	**681**	**739**	**3,054**	**16,970**	**21,444**
Developing Asia and Pacific	發展中亞洲及太平洋地區	**13,821**	**88**	**2,155**	**13,334**	**29,398**
– of which: China	– 其中：中國	**4,593**	**64**	**2,135**	**11,505**	**18,297**
31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日						
Developed countries	發達國家	5,489	58	1,277	2,680	9,504
Offshore centres	離岸中心	1,708	204	3,078	19,225	24,215
– of which: Hong Kong	– 其中：香港	920	204	2,980	16,320	20,424
Developing Asia and Pacific	發展中亞洲及太平洋地區	8,112	106	2,256	15,787	26,261
– of which: China	– 其中：中國	4,376	78	2,256	14,685	21,395

(E) NON-BANK MAINLAND CHINA EXPOSURES

The analysis of non-bank Mainland exposures includes the exposure of the Bank and FCHK on the basis agreed with the HKMA.

(E) 中國內地非銀行業之風險

中國內地非銀行業之風險(包括本行及富邦財務)按與金管局協議的基準作出分析。

		31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日		
		On-balance sheet exposure 資產負債表內之風險承擔 HK$'000 千港元	Off-balance sheet exposures 資產負債表外之風險承擔 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures ("JVs")	中央政府、中央政府擁有之實體以及其附屬公司及合營公司	6,577,328	137,532	6,714,860
Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	地方政府、地方政府擁有之實體以及其附屬公司及合營公司	2,656,336	6,228	2,662,564
Companies incorporated in and PRC nationals residing in Mainland China	於中國內地註冊成立之公司及居住於中國內地之中國公民	4,822,066	62,345	4,884,411
Companies incorporated outside and PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	於授出之信貸用於中國內地之中國內地以外地區註冊成立之公司及居住於有關地區之中國公民	5,309,228	298,172	5,607,400
Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the Bank to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	本行認為其風險為中國內地非銀行業之風險之其他交易對手	26,518	–	26,518
Total	**總額**	19,391,476	504,277	19,895,753
Total assets after provision	資產總值(扣除撥備)	140,214,761		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	資產負債表內之風險承擔佔資產總值之百分比	13.83%		

(E) NON-BANK MAINLAND CHINA EXPOSURES (continued)

(E) 中國內地非銀行業之風險(續)

		31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日		
		On-balance sheet exposure 資產負債表內之風險承擔 HK$'000 千港元	Off-balance sheet exposures 資產負債表外之風險承擔 HK$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK$'000 千港元
Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	中央政府、中央政府擁有之實體以及其附屬公司及合營公司	9,146,813	237,700	9,384,513
Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	地方政府、地方政府擁有之實體以及其附屬公司及合營公司	3,337,934	5,121	3,343,055
Companies incorporated in and PRC nationals residing in Mainland China	於中國內地註冊成立之公司及居住於中國內地之中國公民	7,100,468	488,416	7,588,884
Companies incorporated outside and PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	於授出之信貸用於中國內地之中國內地以外地區註冊成立之公司及居住於有關地區之中國公民	6,020,958	612,076	6,633,034
Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the Bank to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	本行認為其風險為中國內地非銀行業之風險之其他交易對手	96,928	1,239	98,167
Total	總額	25,703,101	1,344,552	27,047,653
Total assets after provision	資產總值(扣除撥備)	129,605,277		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	資產負債表內之風險承擔佔資產總值之百分比	19.83%		

(F) CURRENCY CONCENTRATION

The Bank's net positions in foreign currencies are disclosed as follows when each currency constitutes 10% or more of the respective total net position in all foreign currencies:

(F) 外幣持盤量

本行個別外幣的淨持有額若佔所持有外匯淨盤總額總淨額10%或以上，則披露如下：

Equivalent in HK$ Million	百萬港元等值	31 December 2023 二零二三年十二月三十一日 US dollars 美元	Other foreign currencies 其他外幣	Total foreign currencies 外幣總額
Spot assets	現貨資產	44,463	11,206	55,669
Spot liabilities	現貨負債	(45,641)	(10,406)	(56,047)
Forward purchase	遠期買入	7,534	4,453	11,987
Forward sales	遠期賣出	(6,467)	(5,212)	(11,679)
Net option position	期權倉盤淨額	–	–	–
Net long position	長盤淨額	(111)	41	(70)

Equivalent in HK$ Million	百萬港元等值	31 December 2022 二零二二年十二月三十一日 US dollars 美元	Other foreign currencies 其他外幣	Total foreign currencies 外幣總額
Spot assets	現貨資產	42,833	8,164	50,997
Spot liabilities	現貨負債	(37,354)	(7,376)	(44,730)
Forward purchase	遠期買入	4,903	3,593	8,496
Forward sales	遠期賣出	(8,868)	(4,342)	(13,210)
Net option position	期權倉盤淨額	–	–	–
Net long position	長盤淨額	1,514	39	1,553

The net option position is calculated on the basis of the delta-weighted position of option contracts. The Bank has no structural foreign currency position as of 31 December 2023 and 2022.

期權倉盤淨額乃根據期權合約的「得爾塔加權持倉」為基準計算。截至二零二三年及二零二二年十二月三十一日，本集團並無結構性外幣倉盤。

(G) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Bank belongs to Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd, which is highly esteemed for its corporate governance, and regards corporate governance as an essential discipline for its operations and businesses. Thus, the Bank has in place an effective framework which is consistent with the principles and best practices in corporate governance as set forth in the guidelines on "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions" and "Sound Remuneration System" issued by the HKMA. The Bank has fully complied with those guidelines throughout the year.

(G) 企業管治

本行屬於富邦金融控股股份有限公司，一個高度重視企業管治的集團，並視企業管治為其經營及業務的必要原則。因此，本行已制定符合金管局頒佈之「本地註冊認可機構的企業管治指引」及「穩健的薪酬制度指引」企業管治指引內所載的企業管治原則及最佳常規的有效架構。本行於本年度一直遵守該等指引。

(H) KEY COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors (the "Board") has established five Board committees to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities comprising the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Risk Committee, Executive Credit Committee and Executive Committee. In addition, a number of management level committees have been set up by the Board to oversee the effectiveness of the Bank's daily operations including, the Management Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, Internal Control Committee, Credit Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering Committee and Environmental, Social & Governance Committee. The composition and function of these committees are set out below:

(i) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises four members including one Non-Executive Director and three Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Audit Committee is chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director who has appropriate accounting professional qualifications. The committee meets at least four times a year and additionally when deemed necessary.

The Audit Committee is required to ensure that there is adequate supervision of the Bank's financial reporting processes, systems of internal control, and that the internal audit function is effective and backed by adequate resources and has appropriate standing within the Bank. It is also required to ensure that there is coordination between the internal and external auditors, to monitor compliance with internal policies, statutory regulation, and to consider recommendations made by the internal and external auditors.

The Audit Committee reviews the Bank's financial reporting process, the systems of internal control, the internal audit function and the risk management process. In particular, the review undertaken by the Audit Committee on the internal audit function includes the Internal Audit Charter and its approval, the annual audit plan, internal audit reports and special investigation reports issued, and ensuring that appropriate management actions are taken following the major audit findings.

(H) 主要委員會

董事會已成立五個董事委員會以協助董事會行使其職責，該等委員會包括審核委員會、提名及薪酬委員會、風險委員會、執行信貸委員會及執行委員會。此外，董事會亦成立了若干管理級別委員會以監督本行日常運作之有效性，該等委員會包括管理委員會、資產負債委員會、內部監控委員會、信貸委員會、資訊科技督導委員會、合規及反洗黑錢委員會以及環境、社會與管治委員會。該等委員會之構成及職能載列如下：

(i) 審核委員會

審核委員會由四名成員組成，包括一名非執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事。審核委員會由擁有適當之會計專業資格之獨立非執行董事任主席。該委員會每年最少舉行四次會議，並在有需要時舉行額外會議。

審核委員會須確保對本行之財務申報程序及內部監控制度進行足夠之監管，使內部審核職能可在有效及充足資源下在本行內訂立適當地位，並確保內部及外聘核數師之間的協調，以監控遵守內部政策及法規，並考慮內部及外聘核數師提出之建議。

審核委員會須檢討本行之財務報告程序、內部監控系統、內部審核職能及風險管理程序。尤其是在內部審核職能的檢討工作方面，該委員會的審核範圍包括內部審核規章及其批准、年度審核方案、已發佈之內部審核報告及特別調查報告，確保管理層對審核所發現之主要問題作出適當之補救行動。

(H) KEY COMMITTEES (continued)

(i) Audit Committee (continued)

The Audit Committee also reviews the appointment of external auditors and discusses with them the nature and scope of their audits. The Audit Committee also reviews the interim and annual financial statements before recommending them to the Board for approval.

(ii) Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director and comprises the Non-Executive Chairman, Non-Executive Vice Chairman and all the Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Bank. The committee meets periodically and as required and provides oversight of the management of the Bank's human resources including the appointment of Directors (for both executive and non-executive), Senior Management and Management Committee Members. The committee approves the Bank's overall human resources management framework to ensure that the Bank is compliant with applicable government regulations and follows the market best practice whenever feasible. The committee is also responsible to ensure that Directors, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Management Committee Members appointed possess the necessary and appropriate qualifications to perform and discharge their duties.

The committee regularly reviews whether each existing Director continues to remain qualified for his post, including the suitability and appropriateness of the Independent Non-Executive Director. It also reviews the structure, size and composition of the Board and makes recommendations on any proposed change to the Board.

The committee reviews and approves the remuneration of Directors, members of Board committees, Senior Management and Key Personnel (as defined in the Remuneration Policy of the Bank).

The committee is mandated to assist the Board in establishing cultural and behavioural standards that promote prudent risk-taking and fair treatment of customers and employees. It advises and assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities for the Bank's culture-related matters.

(H) 主要委員會(續)

(i) 審核委員會(續)

審核委員會亦對外聘核數師之委任進行檢討，並與其就審計之性質及範圍進行討論。審核委員會亦將於向董事會建議批准中期及年度財務報告之前審閱有關報告。

(ii) 提名及薪酬委員會

提名及薪酬委員會由本行的獨立非執行董事任主席並由本行的非執行主席、非執行副主席及全體獨立非執行董事組成。該委員會按需要定期舉行會議，以及監查本行人力資源管理，包括委任董事(執行及非執行)、高級管理層及管理委員會成員。該委員會亦設立本行的整體人力資源管理框架以確保本行遵守政府相關規定及在任何可能情況下遵循市場最佳常規。該委員會亦負責確保獲委任董事、行政總裁及管理委員會成員擁有必要及適當的資格以履行彼等的職責。

該委員會定期審視每位現任董事的資格以確定其繼續符合擔任其職務，包括獨立非執行董事的適宜性及適當性。其亦審視董事會結構、規模及組成並向董事會作出適切建議。

該委員會審閱及批准董事、董事會轄下的委員會成員、高級管理層及主要員工的薪酬(定義見本行薪酬政策)。

委員會獲授權協助董事會制定本行的企業文化和行為準則，以配合本行審慎的風險承擔和公平對待客戶及員工的原則。委員會建議並協助董事會履行對企業文化等相關事宜的責任。

(H) KEY COMMITTEES (continued)

(iii) Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is composed of five members including one Executive Director, one Non-Executive Director and three Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Risk Committee is chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director who has extensive banking experience. The committee meets at least four times a year and additionally when deemed necessary. Its mandate is to establish the Bank's overall risk appetite and to ensure a proper risk management framework is in place. The committee also oversees Senior Management's implementation of the Bank's risk policies.

The Risk Committee reviews and endorses the Bank's risk appetite statement and risk management strategies on an annual basis. It approves the Bank's Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Strategy and ESG Plan on an annual basis. The committee oversees the establishment and maintenance by Senior Management of appropriate infrastructure, resources and systems for risk management, particularly in relation to compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements, adherence to the approved risk appetite and related policies, and the adoption of best practices wherever feasible.

The Risk Committee is required to ensure that the staff responsible for implementing risk management systems and controls are sufficiently independent of the risk-taking units in the Bank.

(iv) Executive Committee

The Executive Committee comprises the Non-Executive Chairman, Non-Executive Vice Chairman and the Executive Director of the Bank. It exercises the powers and authorities delegated by the Board from time to time concerning the management and day-to-day running of the Bank. The Executive Committee meets periodically and as required and operates as a general management function under the auspices of the Board.

(v) Executive Credit Committee

The Executive Credit Committee comprises the Non-Executive Chairman, one Independent Non-Executive Director and the Executive Director of the Bank. It has the delegated authority to approve credit proposals, credit policies and other credit related matters which require the approval of the Board. The Executive Credit Committee meets regularly and as required.

(H) 主要委員會(續)

(iii) 風險委員會

風險委員會由五名成員組成，包括一名執行董事、一名非執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事。風險委員會由具豐富銀行經驗之獨立非執行董事擔任主席。委員會每年最少舉行四次會議，並在有需要時舉行額外會議。其職責為建立本行的整體風險偏好及確保本行已建立一個合適的風險管理框架，以及監管高級管理層實施本行的風險政策。

風險委員會每年審查並認可本行的風險偏好聲明及風險管理策略。該委員會每年審批本行的環境、社會與管治(「ESG」)策略及ESG計劃，並監察由高級管理層就風險管理所建立和維護的適當基礎設施、資源及系統，尤其是遵守相關法律及監管規定以及經批准的風險偏好及有關政策，並於可行情況下採取最佳常規。

風險委員會須確保負責實施風險管理系統及監控的員工充分獨立於本行的風險承擔單位。

(iv) 執行委員會

執行委員會由本行非執行主席、非執行副主席及執行董事組成，並行使由董事會不時委託的有關本行管理及日常營運之權力及職權。執行委員會定期及於有需要時舉行會議，並於董事會的支持下監控董事會的一般管理職能。

(v) 執行信貸委員會

執行信貸委員會由本行非執行主席、一名獨立非執行董事及執行董事組成。該委員會獲授權批核須獲董事會批准的信貸建議、信貸政策及其他信貸相關事項。執行信貸委員會定期及於需要時召開會議。

(H) KEY COMMITTEES (continued)

(vi) Management Committee

The Management Committee is chaired by the Bank's CEO, and comprises senior management personnel appointed by the CEO. The committee is the key decision making body for the Bank and is responsible mainly for the running of the Bank's day to day business under the authority delegated by the Board and within the strategy and business plan as approved by the Board. The committee is also responsible for the formulation of the Bank's business strategies and major bank-wide initiatives for the Board's approval. The committee meets weekly and as required to evaluate and approve new business initiatives, coordinate business and support units during the implementation process, monitor the progress. It monitors the implementation of the approved business strategies and reviews the achievement of business targets, objectives and the financial performance of the Bank. The committee also oversees the Bank's risk exposure as well as supervises on integrated stress test results.

(vii) Asset and Liability Committee

The Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") comprises the Bank's CEO, Chief Financial Officer and senior management personnel as appointed by the CEO. The ALCO is responsible for providing oversight of the Bank's asset and liability management, interest rate risk, market risk and liquidity risk (collectively known as "financial risks") as well as capital management. The ALCO initiates, reviews and endorses for the approval of the Risk Committee of the Board and the Board of Directors the Bank's policies on financial risks and capital management respectively. It approves guidelines relating to such policies, reviews and approves all major financial risk management reports. The ALCO also oversees the Bank's investment activities by establishing investment strategies within policies laid down by the Risk Committee of the Board and reviews actual performance.

(viii) Internal Control Committee

The Internal Control Committee ("ICC") comprises the Bank's CEO, Executive Vice Presidents, Head of Group Risk Management and the heads of different control, business and support functions. The responsibilities of the committee include providing oversight of the Bank's exposure to operational and legal risks, ensuring the Bank has in place an effective internal control framework, providing guidance to the Bank in establishing a sound internal control and monitoring system to ensure overall compliance within the Bank.

(H) 主要委員會(續)

(vi) 管理委員會

管理委員會由本行的行政總裁任主席，並由行政總裁所委任的高級管理層成員組成。該委員會乃本行重要的決策組織，主要在董事會授權下負責銀行的日常運作，以確保切合董事會批核的策略和業務計劃。該委員會亦負責制定本行的業務策略及主要全行措施以供董事會批核。該委員會每周及於有需要時舉行會議，以評估及審批新業務計劃、在業務策略的推行過程中協調業務及後勤部門的工作，以及監察進度。該委員會亦監察已審批業務策略的實施進度，檢討本行業務目標的實現狀況、宗旨及財務表現。該委員會亦監督本行的風險，並監督綜合壓力測試結果。

(vii) 資產負債委員會

資產負債委員會由本行的行政總裁、財務長及行政總裁所委任的高級管理層成員組成。該委員會負責監查本行資產及負債管理、利率風險、市場風險及流動資金性風險(統稱為「財務風險」)以及資本管理。該委員會啟動、審閱及批准本行財務風險及資本管理政策，以分別供董事會風險委員會及董事會批准。其批准有關該等政策的指引，審閱及批准所有重大財務風險管理報告。資產負債委員會亦透過在董事會的風險委員會規定的政策範圍內設立投資策略以監督本行的投資活動以及檢討實際表現。

(viii) 內部監控委員會

內部監控委員會由本行的行政總裁、執行副總裁、風險總監以及各控管、業務及後勤部門主管組成。該委員會負責監督本行面臨之營運及法律風險、確保本行備有行之有效內部監控架構、及提供指引為本行建立良好的內部監控及監督系統，以確保本行整體之合規性。

(H) KEY COMMITTEES (continued)

(viii) Internal Control Committee (continued)

To ensure an effective internal control framework is in place, the ICC reviews policies and approves guidelines relating to internal control and management of operational and legal risks, receives and discusses reports submitted by various risk management units and promotes internal control culture. To maintain an adequate system of internal control, the ICC reviews and discusses major operational risk events, and the progress of rectification of audit findings and control self-assessment.

(ix) Credit Committee

The Credit Committee ("CC") meets weekly and its mandate is to provide oversight of the Bank's credit risk management. The CC is chaired by the Bank's CEO, and consists of senior executives of the Bank.

The CC reviews and endorses credit policies and credit risk profile of the Bank for ECC's approval, and reviews and approves credit related guidelines. The CC also reviews and approves requests for credit facilities that are within the CC's authority as delegated by the Board, and reviews and endorses requests for credit facilities before their submission to the ECC for approval.

The CC also conducts on-going reviews on the market environment and makes necessary policy recommendations to the ECC to ensure the credit risk profile of the Bank is within the established risk appetite. In this regard, the CC provides periodic and timely credit related management and stress testing reports to the ECC for review.

(x) Information Technology Steering Committee

The Information Technology Steering Committee is chaired by the Bank's CEO, and comprises senior management personnel as appointed by the CEO. The committee is responsible for providing oversight of the Bank's key information technology governance objectives. The committee supports the Bank's digital transformation and Fintech adoption in alignment with the HKMA's Fintech strategy; provides management oversight on IT enablement and both Fintech and non-Fintech projects to maximize business benefits, improve customer satisfaction and staff productivity; ensure IT resources are used responsibility and IT related risks are managed appropriately. The committee meets on a monthly basis and upon ad hoc call by the committee chairman.

(H) 主要委員會(續)

(viii) 內部監控委員會(續)

為確保推行有效的內部監控架構，內部監控委員會分別審閱及批核與內部監控以及管理營運及法律風險有關的政策及指引、省覽及討論各風險管理單位提交的報告以及推動內部監控文化。為了維持充足的內部監控制度，內部監控委員會審視及討論主要營運風險事件，以及源自審計報告及監控自我評估之改善進度。

(ix) 信貸委員會

信貸委員會每週舉行會議及獲授權監察本行的信貸風險管理。該委員會由本行行政總裁任主席，由本行高級行政人員組成。

信貸委員會審閱及批准本行信貸政策及信貸風險狀況，以供執行信貸委員會批准，以及審閱及批准信貸相關指引。該委員會亦在董事會授權內審閱及批准信貸融資申請，或審閱及提交執行信貸委員會以供批核。

信貸委員會會就市場環境進行持續檢討，並向執行信貸委員會提出所須的政策建議，以確保本行的信貸風險維持於既定風險偏好之內。就此而言，信貸委員會定期及適時地向執行信貸委員會提供信貸相關管理及壓力測試報告以供審閱。

(x) 資訊科技督導委員會

資訊科技督導委員會由本行的行政總裁任主席，由行政總裁所委任的高級管理層成員組成。該委員會負責監督本行的主要資訊科技管治方針。該委員會配合金管局的金融科技策略支持本行進行數碼轉型及採用金融科技；對資訊科技支持以及金融科技與非金融科技項目進行管理監督，以最大限度提高經營效益，提高客戶滿意度及員工生產力；確保充分利用資訊科技資源、妥善管理責任及資訊科技相關風險。該委員會每月舉行一次例會並根據委員會主席的要求舉行臨時會議。

(H) KEY COMMITTEES (continued)

(xi) Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering Committee

The Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering Committee ("CAMLC") comprises the Bank's CEO, Executive Vice Presidents, Group Heads, Head of Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering and Head of Control & Risk Management. The responsibilities of the CAMLC include providing oversight of the Bank's exposure to compliance risks and compliance activities to ensure the Bank is in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing ("AML/CFT") requirements. The CAMLC provides guidance to the Bank and senior management in establishing a professional compliance control and monitoring system to cultivate a strong compliance culture and ensures the Bank has an effective compliance framework in place to meet regulatory requirements. In addition, the CAMLC also reviews and approves guidelines relating to compliance and AML/CFT. The CAMLC reports to Risk Committee on key issues discussed and approved.

To maintain the Bank's overall regulatory compliance standards, the CAMLC reviews latest developments in regulatory compliance and AML/CFT requirements applicable to the Bank.

(xii) Environmental, Social & Governance Committee

The Environmental, Social & Governance Committee ("ESGC") comprises of members from senior management level as appointed by the CEO and reported to the RC. The ESGC is responsible for providing oversight of the risks and opportunities that the Bank's operations are material to the ESG matters.

The major responsibility of ESGC is to formulate and review long-term sustainability strategy, targets, roadmap, as well as establish bank-wide ESG action plan for implementation with consideration of regulatory trend, group ambition and material ESG topics of the Bank. The ESGC meeting is arranged on a monthly basis to review the ESG governance structure, oversee the ESG performance and resolve ESG-related matters raised by external and internal stakeholders. The progress of the ESG action plan is reported to the EC for approval on a semi-annual basis.

(H) 主要委員會(續)

(xi) 合規及反洗黑錢委員會

合規及反洗黑錢委員會由本行行政總裁、執行副總裁、集團領導、合規及反洗黑錢部門主管以及控制及風險管理部門主管組成。合規及反洗黑錢委員會的職責包括監督本行的合規風險及合規活動，以確保本行符合反洗黑錢及恐怖分子資金籌集的規定及其他適用的監管規定。合規及反洗黑錢委員會為本行及高級管理層提供指引以構建一個專業的合規監控及監督系統，用以培育一個穩健及整體的合規文化及確保本行備有行之有效的合規架構以配合監管者的要求。此外，合規及反洗黑錢委員會亦審閱及批准有關監管規例的內部指引。合規及反洗黑錢委員會就討論及批准的重要議題向風險委員會報告。

為保持本行的整體監管合規水平，合規及反洗黑錢委員會審閱本行適用的監管規例的最新進展。

(xii) 環境、社會與管治委員會

環境、社會與管治委員會(「ESG委員會」)由行政總裁委任之高級管理人員組成，向風險委員會匯報。ESG委員會負責監督對本行營運有重要影響的ESG事宜風險及機遇。

ESG委員會的主要職責是制定及檢討長期可持續發展策略、目標、路線圖，並結合本行的監管趨勢、集團雄心及重要ESG主題制定全行ESG行動計劃。ESG委員會每月安排一次會議，檢討ESG管治架構，監督ESG表現，並解決外部及內部持份者提出的ESG相關事宜。ESG行動計劃的進展每半年提交執行委員會審批。

MEMBERS OF FUBON FINANCIAL HOLDINGS
富邦金控成員

Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Dec 2001
Chairman : Richard M. Tsai
President : Jerry Harn
Capital : NT$146.15 Billion
15–16F, No. 179 Liaoning Street,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 6636 6636
Fax : (8862) 6636 0111
www.fubon.com

Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Jul 1987
Chairman : Howard Lin
President : Shr-Lue Chen
Capital : NT$110.83 Billion
108 Section 1 Dunhua S Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 8771 6699
Fax : (8862) 8809 8889
www.fubon.com
* Aetna Life Insurance Company of America, Taiwan Branch was established in 1987 and then bought by ING Group in 2000 and renamed ING Life Taiwan. The branch became an ING Life subsidiary in 2006, which was later bought by the Fubon Group. Fubon Life was launched in 1993. The two insurers formally merged in 2009.

Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Apr 1969
Chairman : Richard M. Tsai
President : Tim Kuo
Capital : NT$143.27 Billion
169 Section 4 Ren Ai Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 2771 6699
Fax : (8862) 6638 3812
www.fubon.com

Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Year of Founding: Jan 1970
Chairman : Daniel M. Tsai
Chief Executive Officer: Simon Chung
Capital : HK$4.83 Billion
38 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong
Tel : (852) 2842 6222
Fax : (852) 2810 1483
www.fubonbank.com.hk

Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Mar 1997
Chairman : Lixin Ma
President : Feng Chen
Capital : RMB 2.45 Billion
Room 101, 18th floor, 19th floor and 20th floor,
Tower A, 1168 Century Avenue,
China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Tel : (8621) 2061 9888
Fax : (8621) 5840 9900
www.fubonchina.com

Fubon Insurance Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Apr 1961
Chairman : Kevin Hsu
President : Richard Lai
Capital : NT$14.68 Billion
7–14F, No. 179 Liaoning Street,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 6636 7890
Fax : (8862) 2325 4723
www.fubon.com

Fubon Securities Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Jul 1988
Chairman : Leo Cheng
President : Michael Kuo
Capital : NT$16.26 Billion
3–4F, 169 Section 4 Ren Ai Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 8771 6888
Fax : (8862) 2700 6656
www.fubon.com

Fubon Securities Investment Services Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: May 1987
Chairman : Charles Hsiao
President : Peter Cheng
Capital : NT$90 Million
108 Section 1 Dunhua S Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 2781 5995
Fax : (8862) 2773 5601
www.fubon.com

Fubon Futures Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: May 1998
Chairman : Michael Kuo
President : Ya-Fei Chang
Capital : NT$2.1 Billion
3F, 9 Xiangyang Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 2388 2626
Fax : (8862) 2370 1110
www.fubon.com

Fubon Asset Management Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Sep 1992
Chairman : Gang Shyy
President : Hsin Yi Lin
Capital : NT$2.7 Billion
108 Section 1 Dunhua S Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 8771 6688
Fax : (8862) 8771 6788
www.fubon.com

Fubon Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Apr 2003
Chairman : Fred Juang
President : Bruce Hsieh
Capital : NT$111 Million
17F, No. 9 Xiangyang Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 2370 5199
Fax : (8862) 2370 5100
www.fubon.com

Fubon Financial Holding Venture Capital Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Oct 2003
Chairman : Victor Kung
President : Victor Kung
Capital : NT$12.62 Billion
8F, 108 Section 1 Dunhua S Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 6606 9088
Fax : (8862) 8771 4697
www.fubon.com

Fubon Sports & Entertainment Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Sep 2007
Chairman : Douglas Tsai
President : Joyce Chen
Capital : NT$102.3 Million
14F, 108 Section 1 Dunhua S Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 6606 9088
Fax : (8862) 6600 5506
www.fubon.com
* Taiwan Mobile Basketball was founded in September 2007 and renamed Fubon Sports & Entertainment in September 2014.

Fubon Stadium Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Aug 2017
Chairman : Joyce Chen
President : Joyce Chen
Capital : NT$58 Million
2F, No. 19 Lane 39 Bashih 1st Street,
Tamsui District,
New Taipei City, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 6635 0886
Fax : (8862) 6635 7520
www.fubon.com

Fubon Green Power Co., Ltd.
Year of Founding: Nov 2023
Chairman : Victor Kung
Capital : NT$1 Million
7F, 155 Section 1 Keelung Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
www.fubon.com

Fubon AMC, Ltd.
Year of Founding: Aug 2004
Chairman : Tim Kuo
President : Wenshing Hung
Capital : NT$2.5 Billion
4F, 50 Section 2 Zhongshan N Road,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel : (8862) 6618 0588
Fax : (8862) 6608 0166
www.fubon.com

MEMBERS OF FUBON FINANCIAL HOLDINGS
富邦金控成員

富邦金融控股股份有限公司
2001年12月成立
董事長：蔡明興
總經理：韓蔚廷
資本額：新台幣1,461.49億元
台灣台北市中山區遼寧街179號15–16樓
電話：(8862) 6636 6636
傳真：(8862) 6636 0111
www.fubon.com

富邦人壽保險股份有限公司
1987年7月成立
董事長：林福星
總經理：陳世岳
資本額：新台幣1,108.31億元
台灣台北市松山區敦化南路一段108號
電話：(8862) 8771 6699
傳真：(8862) 8809 8889
www.fubon.com
* 原安泰人壽台灣分公司於1987年成立（於2006年改制為子公司），原富邦人壽於1993年成立，富邦人壽與安泰人壽已於2009年正式合併。

台北富邦商業銀行股份有限公司
1969年4月成立
董事長：蔡明興
總經理：郭倍廷
資本額：新台幣1,432.71億元
台灣台北市大安區仁愛路四段169號
電話：(8862) 2771 6699
傳真：(8862) 6638 3812
www.fubon.com

富邦銀行(香港)有限公司
1970年1月成立
主席　　：蔡明忠
行政總裁：鍾國強
資本額　：港幣48.3億元
香港中環德輔道中38號
電話：(852) 2842 6222
傳真：(852) 2810 1483
www.fubonbank.com.hk

富邦華一銀行有限公司
1997年3月成立
董事長：馬立新
行長　：陳峰
資本額：人民幣24.45億元
中國(上海)自由貿易試驗區
世紀大道1168號A座
101室、18樓、19樓及20樓
電話：(8621) 2061 9888
傳真：(8621) 5840 9900
www.fubonchina.com

富邦產物保險股份有限公司
1961年4月成立
董事長：許金泉
總經理：賴榮崇
資本額：新台幣146.78億元
台灣台北市中山區遼寧街179號7–14樓
電話：(8862) 6636 7890
傳真：(8862) 2325 4723
www.fubon.com

富邦綜合證券股份有限公司
1988年7月成立
董事長：程明乾
總經理：郭永宜
資本額：新台幣162.59億元
台北市大安區仁愛路四段169號3–4樓
電話：(8862) 8771 6888
傳真：(8862) 2700 6656
www.fubon.com

富邦證券投資顧問股份有限公司
1987年5月成立
董事長：蕭乾祥
總經理：程定國
資本額：新台幣0.9億元
台灣台北市松山區敦化南路一段108號
電話：(8862) 2781 5995
傳真：(8862) 2773 5601
www.fubon.com

富邦期貨股份有限公司
1998年5月成立
董事長：郭永宜
總經理：張雅斐
資本額：新台幣21億元
台灣台北市中正區襄陽路9號3樓
電話：(8862) 2388 2626
傳真：(8862) 2370 1110
www.fubon.com

富邦證券投資信託股份有限公司
1992年9月成立
董事長：史綱
總經理：林欣怡
資本額：新台幣27.1億元
台灣台北市松山區敦化南路一段108號
電話：(8862) 8771 6688
傳真：(8862) 8771 6788
www.fubon.com

富邦綜合保險代理人股份有限公司
2003年4月成立
董事長：莊子明
總經理：謝邦杰
資本額：新台幣1.11億元
台灣台北市中正區襄陽路9號17樓
電話：(8862) 2370 5199
傳真：(8862) 2370 5100
www.fubon.com

富邦金控創業投資股份有限公司
2003年10月成立
董事長：龔天行
總經理：龔天行
資本額：新台幣126.22億元
台灣台北市松山區敦化南路一段108號8樓
電話：(8862) 6606 9088
傳真：(8862) 8771 4697
www.fubon.com

富邦育樂股份有限公司
2007年9月成立
董事長：蔡承道
總經理：陳昭如
資本額：新台幣1.02億元
台灣台北市松山區敦化南路一段108號14樓
電話：(8862) 6606 9088
傳真：(8862) 6600 5506
www.fubon.com
* 2007年9月成立台灣大籃球股份有限公司，2014年9月核准更名為富邦育樂股份有限公司。

富邦運動場館股份有限公司
2017年8月成立
董事長：陳昭如
總經理：陳昭如
資本額：新台幣0.58億元
台灣新北市淡水區八勢一街39巷19號2樓
電話：(8862) 6635 0886
傳真：(8862) 6635 7520
www.fubon.com

富邦能源股份有限公司
2023年11月成立
董事長：龔天行
資本額：新台幣0.01億元
台灣台北市基隆路一段155號7樓
www.fubon.com

富邦資產管理股份有限公司
2004年8月成立
董事長：郭倍廷
總經理：洪文興
資本額：新台幣25億元
台灣台北市中山區中山北路二段50號4樓
電話：(8862) 6618 0588
傳真：(8862) 6608 0166
www.fubon.com

The Risk Appetite Statement ("RAS") is a written articulation of the Bank's risk-taking, risk mitigation and risk avoidance positions as a commercial bank, taking into consideration the prevailing statutory requirements, economic conditions, industry best practices and capital levels. It describes the types and quantum of risks that the Bank is willing to accept in achieving its overall business mission, and it provides a risk framework that governs the establishment of the Bank's short and long-term strategic objectives. All strategic and day-to-day business decisions of the Bank are guided by its risk appetite framework and capital requirements.

The RAS is a key component of the Bank's business plan and guides its annual planning process by defining the desired forward-looking risk profile of the Bank under normal and stressed conditions. The level of capital support required to sustain a healthy banking operation is ordinarily determined through the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP"). Management is responsible to establish robust risk management systems to ensure the risk exposure arising from business decisions is within its risk tolerance.

The Bank is committed to embedding sustainability into its core business operations, management decisions and investments in adherence to our vision, mission and core values, while striving to go beyond compliance. We aspire to become a leading sustainable bank by establishing a holistic climate risk management roadmap and long term decarbonization targets. The Bank has also established a robust system to detect, control and report money laundering activities by existing and potential customers.

Risk appetite is one of the factors that the Board and senior management consider when defining the Bank's growth path and devising related operating strategies. The Bank strives to generate sustainable economic profit commensurate with the risks taken and the prevailing industry and market conditions.

Risk appetite must always be defined as being equal to or below risk capacity, which is directly correlated to the Bank's capital position and revenue generating capabilities. Quantitative risk appetite parameters, such as thresholds or limits, are established for key risks inherent in commercial banking. Limits are expressed for individual risk types that can be used by those risk-taking units within the Bank.

風險偏好聲明是本行作為商業銀行承擔風險、降低風險及規避風險的書面表述，同時考慮了法定要求、經濟狀況、行業最佳常規及資本水平。它描述了本行在實現其整體業務使命方面願意接受的風險類型及數量，並提供了風險架構及管理本行短期及長期策略目標的制定，本行所有策略性業務的決策及執行均依循風險偏好架構及資本要求而制定。

風險偏好聲明是本行業務計劃的關鍵組成部分，通過定義本行在正常及壓力條件下期望的前瞻性風險狀況來指導其年度計劃過程。而維持穩健的銀行體質及業務營運所需的資本水平一般是透過內部資本充足評估程序所制定。管理層負責建立健全的風險管理制度，以確保業務決策所產生的風險在本行的風險承受能力以內。

可持續發展作為本行願景、使命和核心價值的重要元素，我們承諾將可持續發展融入核心業務營運、管理決策和投資方面，並高於合規標準。本行亦透過訂立全面氣候風險管理路線圖及長遠減碳目標，致力成為行業領先的可持續金融機構。此外，本行建立了一個健全的系統，以檢測、控制及報告潛在或現有客戶的洗錢活動。

風險偏好是董事會及高級管理層在確定本行的成長路徑和制定相關經營策略時其中一個考量因素。本行努力創造與所承擔的風險、行業及市場概況相稱的可持續經營利潤。

本行必須將風險偏好定義為等於或低於與本行的資本狀況及獲利能力直接相關的風險承受能力，並應為商業銀行固有的關鍵風險訂立定量風險偏好參數，例如門檻或限額，而限額是指本行內部承擔風險的單位可以使用的個別風險類型。

Fubon Bank
富邦銀行
正向力量 成就可能™

Fubon Bank Building, 38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
香港中環德輔道中38號富邦銀行大廈
www.fubonbank.com.hk