

# 2016 年報 Annual Report



中國銀行(香港)

BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG)



百年中銀 與您同行  
A CENTURY OF SERVICES, ALWAYS WITH YOU

# 2016 年報

## Annual Report 2016



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## 董事會報告

董事會同仁謹此提呈本集團截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日止之董事會報告及經審核之綜合財務報表。

### 主要業務

本銀行為根據香港《銀行業條例》項下所規定獲發牌的持牌銀行。本集團之主要業務為提供銀行及相關之金融服務。本集團於本年度按業務分類之經營狀況分析詳情載於財務報表附注 44。

### 業績及分配

本集團在本年度之業績載於第 46 頁之綜合收益表。

于 2016 年 6 月 6 日，董事會宣派中期股息每股普通股港幣 0.052 元，總額約為港幣 22.38 億元，並已于 2016 年 6 月 30 日支付。

于 2016 年 8 月 26 日，董事會宣派中期股息每股普通股港幣 0.255 元，總額約為港幣 109.76 億元，並已于 2016 年 8 月 26 日支付。

于 2016 年 12 月 14 日，董事會宣派中期股息每股普通股港幣 0.085 元，總額約為港幣 36.59 億元，並已于 2016 年 12 月 30 日支付。

于 2017 年 3 月 31 日，董事會宣派中期股息每股普通股港幣 0.068 元，總額約為港幣 29.27 億元。此宣派中期股息并未于財務報表中列作應付股息，但將于截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度列作留存盈利分配。

董事會建議不派发 2016 年度末期股息。

### 捐款

本集團于年內之慈善及其他捐款總額約為港幣 8 百萬元。

注：此捐款并不包括「中銀香港慈善基金」（下称「基金」）向外界作出的捐款及贊助。「基金」是在香港注册的独立法人，是根据《税务条例》获豁免缴税的慈善机构。

## 董事會報告 (續)

### 董事

于年內及截至本報告書日期止，本銀行的董事名單如下：

<b>董事長</b>	田國立 <sup>#</sup>	
<b>副董事長</b>	陳四清 <sup>#</sup> 岳毅	
<b>董事</b>	任德奇 <sup>#</sup> 高迎欣 <sup>#</sup> 許羅德 <sup>#</sup> 李久仲 鄭汝樺* 蔡冠深* 高銘勝* 童偉鶴* 單偉建*	(自2016年6月6日股東周年大會完結後起獲委任)          (自2016年6月6日股東周年大會完結後起退任)

<sup>#</sup> 非執行董事

\* 獨立非執行董事

根據組織章程細則第87條，田國立先生、陳四清先生、李久仲先生及鄭汝樺女士的任期會于即將召開的股東周年大會上屆滿。所有將退任董事願意于即將召開的股東周年大會上重選連任。組織章程細則第85條同時規定，于年內獲董事會委任的董事任期將于下屆股東周年大會屆滿，惟可于該股東大會重選連任。据此，就董事會于2016年6月6日委任的蔡冠深博士的任期將于即將召開的股東周年大會上屆滿，並願意重選連任。

## 董事会报告（续）

### 董事（续）

除以上刊载的本银行董事名单外，截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日止年度本银行之附属公司的其他董事人员如下：

袁 树	钟向群	龚杨恩慈	蔡文洲
陈志辉	陈庆华	陈家沛	陈少平
陈耀辉	陈忠信	郑保琪	张惠庆
张永成	周莉玲	朱永耀	戴良业
傅 剑	管学飞	魏秀彬	胡浩中
黄 菱	邝树明	刘 添	李开贤
梁远康	刘 敏	刘亚林	劳秉华
卢慧敏	莫颂文	Neil Anthony TORPEY	吴亮星
丘恒昌	盛思怡	苏佩湘	苏诚信
施英达	陈远才	邓方济	谢小玲
王宏伟	王 剑	王 彤	王运超
黄卓明	王镇强	黄建源	黄文潮
黄晚仪	黄兆文	吴家玮	杨如海
叶文佳	余国春	张青松	张 昭
陈锦麟*	周泽慈*	钟镇华*	冯锦忠*
冯燕芬*	黄 洪*	解自安*	刘信群*
卢 莹*	吴翠嫦*	杜志荣*	赵春堂*
肖 伟 <sup>#</sup>	林景臻 <sup>#</sup>	隋 洋 <sup>#</sup>	陈细明 <sup>#</sup>
张信刚 <sup>#</sup>	程泽宇 <sup>#</sup>	周德文 <sup>#</sup>	方红光 <sup>#</sup>
贡华章 <sup>#</sup>	蓝鸿震 <sup>#</sup>	刘汉铨 <sup>#</sup>	梁家俊 <sup>#</sup>
吴国源 <sup>#</sup>	王建强 <sup>#</sup>		

\* 于年内辞任 / 退任。

<sup>#</sup> 为年内出售的附属公司董事人员。

### 董事于交易、安排或合约之权益

于本年度内，本银行、其控股公司、或其任何附属公司或各同系附属公司概无就本集团业务订立任何重大、而任何董事或其有关连实体直接或间接拥有重大权益的交易、安排或合约。

### 管理合约

于本年度内，本银行并无就全部或任何重大部分业务的管理及行政工作签订或存有任何合约。

### 股票挂钩协议

于本年度内及年结日，本银行并无订立及存在任何股票挂钩协议。

### 获准许的弥偿条文

根据组织章程细则，每名董事可根据香港《公司条例》，对他 / 她所引致的全部责任获本银行从其资金中拨付弥偿。本银行已为董事购买及续买保险，以便为董事的责任提供本银行可合法安排的保障。

## 董事会报告（续）

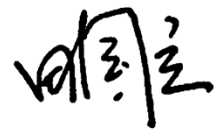
### 符合《银行业（披露）规则》

本年报符合《银行业条例》项下《银行业（披露）规则》之有关要求。

### 核数师

2016 年度之财务报表乃由安永会计师事务所审计，其将于 2017 年度股东周年大会上退任，并表示愿意继续受聘。

承董事会命



董事长

田国立

香港，2017 年 3 月 31 日

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## Report of the Directors

The Directors are pleased to present their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016.

### Principal Activities

The Bank is a licensed bank authorised under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. The principal activities of the Group are the provision of banking and related financial services. An analysis of the Group's performance for the year by business segments is set out in Note 44 to the Financial Statements.

### Results and Appropriations

The results of the Group for the year are set out in the consolidated income statement on page 46.

On 6 June 2016, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.052 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$2,238 million, which was paid on 30 June 2016.

On 26 August 2016, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.255 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$10,976 million, which was paid on 26 August 2016.

On 14 December 2016, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.085 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$3,659 million, which was paid on 30 December 2016.

On 31 March 2017, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.068 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$2,927 million. This declared interim dividend is not reflected as a dividend payable in the financial statements, but will be reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings for the year ending 31 December 2017.

The Board does not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year 2016.

### Donations

Charitable and other donations made by the Group during the year amounted to approximately HK\$8 million.

Note: These donations do not include the donations and sponsorships made by BOCHK Charitable Foundation ("the Foundation"). The Foundation is a separate legal entity established in Hong Kong and is a charitable institution exempt from tax under the Inland Revenue Ordinance.



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## Report of the Directors (continued)

### Directors

The Directors of the Bank during the year and up to the date of this report are:

<b>Chairman</b>	TIAN Guoli <sup>#</sup>	
<b>Vice Chairmen</b>	CHEN Siqing <sup>#</sup> YUE Yi	
<b>Directors</b>	REN Deqi <sup>#</sup> GAO Yingxin <sup>#</sup> XU Luode <sup>#</sup> LI Jiuzhong CHENG Eva* CHOI Koon Shum*  KOH Beng Seng* TUNG Savio Wai-Hok* SHAN Weijian*	(appointment effective from the immediate conclusion of the annual general meeting held on 6 June 2016)         (retirement effective from the immediate conclusion of the annual general meeting held on 6 June 2016)

<sup>#</sup> Non-executive Directors

\* Independent Non-executive Directors

In accordance with Article 87 of the Articles of Association, the terms of office of Mr TIAN Guoli, Mr CHEN Siqing, Mr LI Jiuzhong and Mdm CHENG Eva will expire at the forthcoming annual general meeting. All the retiring Directors being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Further, pursuant to Article 85 of the Articles of Association, any Director appointed by the Board during the year shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting, and shall then be eligible for re-election at such meeting. Accordingly, the term of office of Dr CHOI Koon Shum, who had been appointed on 6 June 2016, will expire at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, will offer himself for re-election.

## Report of the Directors (continued)

### Directors (continued)

Save for the list of Directors of the Bank as set out above, other directors of the Bank's subsidiaries during the year ended 31 December 2016 are as follows:

YUAN Shu	ZHONG Xiangqun	KUNG YEUNG Ann Yun Chi	CHAI Woon Chew
CHAN Chi Fai	CHAN Hing Wah	CHAN Ka Pui	CHAN Siu Ping Chordio
CHAN Yiu Fai	CHEN Zhong Xin	CHENG Po Kee	CHEUNG Wai Hing
CHEUNG Wing Shing Vincent	CHEW Lee Lin	CHU Wing Yiu	DATUK TER Leong Yap
FU Kim	GUAN Xuefei	GWEE Siew Ping	HU Haozhong
HUANG Ling	KWONG Shu Ming	LAU Tim	LEE Hoi Yin, Stephen
LEUNG Yuen Hong	LIU Min	LIU Yalin	LO Ping Wa
LO Wai Man Mary	MOK Chung Man	Neil Anthony TORPEY	NG Leung Sing
QIU Hengchang	SHING Sze Yee	SO Pui Sheung	SO Shing Shun
SZE Ying Tat	TAN Wan Chye	TANG Fong Chai Francis	TSE Siu Ling
WANG Hongwei	WANG Jian	WANG Tong	WANG Yunchao
WONG Chek Ming	WONG Chun Keung	WONG Kine Yuen	WONG Man Chiu
WONG Man Yee	WONG Siu Man	WOO Chia Wei	YANG Ruhai
YIP Man Kai	YU Kwok Chun	ZHANG Qingsong	ZHANG Zhao
CHAN Kam Lun*	CHOW Chak Chee*	CHUNG Chun Wa*	FUNG Kam Chung Astrid*
FUNG Yin Fan Kamill*	HUANG Hong*	KAI Chi On*	LIU Xin Qun*
LU Ying*	NG Chui Sheung*	TO Chi Wing*	ZHAO Chuntang*
XIAO Wei <sup>#</sup>	LIN Jingzhen <sup>#</sup>	SUI Yang <sup>#</sup>	CHAN Sai Ming <sup>#</sup>
CHANG Hsin Kang <sup>#</sup>	CHENG Zeyu <sup>#</sup>	CHOW Tak Man <sup>#</sup>	FANG Hongguang <sup>#</sup>
GONG Huazhang <sup>#</sup>	LAN Hong Tsung, David <sup>#</sup>	LAU Hon Chuen <sup>#</sup>	LEUNG Ka Chun <sup>#</sup>
NG Kwok Yuen <sup>#</sup>	WANG Jianqiang <sup>#</sup>		

\* Resigned/retired during the year.

<sup>#</sup> Directors of the subsidiaries that were disposed during the year.

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

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

### Management Contracts

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

### Equity-linked Agreements

No equity-linked agreements were entered into by the Bank during the year or subsisted at the end of the year.

### Permitted Indemnity Provision

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, every Director shall be indemnified out of funds of the Bank against all liabilities incurred by him/her to the extent permitted by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The Bank has maintained insurance for the benefit of Directors against liability which may lawfully be insured by the Bank.

## Report of the Directors (continued)

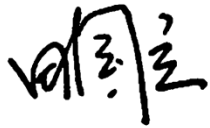
### Compliance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules

This Annual Report complies with the applicable requirements set out in the Banking (Disclosure) Rules under the Banking Ordinance.

### Auditor

The financial statements for the year 2016 have been audited by Ernst & Young who will retire and offer themselves for re-appointment at the 2017 annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board



**TIAN Guoli**  
*Chairman*

Hong Kong, 31 March 2017

## 公司治理

为保障股东、客户和员工的利益，本银行致力维持和强化高水准的公司治理。除了全面符合香港有关的法律法规以及金管局、香港证券及期货事务监察委员会等监管机构的各项规定和指引外，本银行已全面符合由金管局发出的监管政策手册CG-1「本地注册认可机构的企业管治」（「监管政策手册CG-1」）。为进一步提升公司治理水平，本银行亦会留意市场趋势及根据监管机构所发布的指引及要求，修订公司治理制度及加强相关措施。

### 公司治理政策

本银行认同建立高水平公司治理的重要性，并致力维持有效的公司治理架构以实现本银行的长远成就。本银行亦坚定地致力维护及加强良好公司治理的原则及实践，已建立的良好公司治理架构对本银行的商业道德操守作出指导及规范，令股东和利益相关者的整体权益得以持续地保障及维护。

### 公司治理架构

#### 董事会及管理层的职责

董事会作为本银行治理架构核心，与管理层之间具有明确分工。董事会负责给予管理层高阶指引和有效监控。一般而言，董事会负责：

- 制订本集团的中长期战略并监控其执行情况；
- 审批年度业务计划和财务预算；
- 批准有关年度、中期及季度业绩；
- 审查及监控本集团的风险管理及内部监控；
- 确保本集团的良好公司治理及有效的合规工作；及
- 监察管理层的工作表现。

董事会特别授权管理层执行已确定的策略方针，由其负责本集团日常营运并向董事会报告。为此，董事会订立了清晰的书面指引，特别明确管理层应向董事会汇报的各种情况，以及管理层应取得董事会批准后才代表本集团作出的各种决定或订立的各种承诺等。董事会将对这些授权和指引进行定期重检。

#### 主席及行政总裁的角色

为避免使权力集中于一位人士，本银行董事长及总裁分别由两人担任，两者之间分工明确并已在董事会的职责约章中作出明文规定。简而言之，董事长负责确保董事会适当地履行其职能，贯彻良好公司治理常规及程序。此外，作为董事会的主席，董事长亦负责确保所有董事均适当知悉当前的事项，及时得到充分、完备、可靠的信息。而总裁则负责领导整个管理层，推行董事会所采纳的重要策略及发展战略。管理委员会在总裁的领导下对本集团日常营运进行管理，贯彻业务发展策略及实现本集团的长远目标和战略。

#### 董事会附属委员会

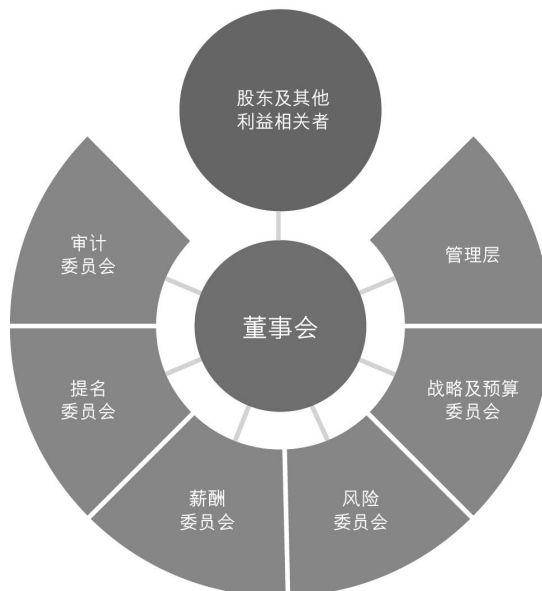
董事会在考虑有关的业界做法和公司治理国际最佳惯例的基础上，下设五个常设附属委员会—审计委员会、提名委员会、薪酬委员会、风险委员会和战略及预算委员会，负责协助董事会履行其职责。此外，董事会亦会按需要授权一个完全由独立非执行董事组成的独立董事委员会，负责审阅、批准和监控根据有关法律和监管规定要求须由董事会批准的关连交易（包括持续关连交易）。

各附属委员会均具有清晰界定的职责约章，并就其职权范围内的有关事项向董事会提出意见，或在适当情况下按转授权力作出决定。所有附属委员会均获指派专业秘书部门，以确保有关委员会备有足够资源，有效地及恰当地履行其职责。董事会及附属委员会亦有参与各专业秘书部门的年度考核工作，以保证及提升各专业秘书部门的服务质量及向董事会及附属委员会提供充分及高效率的支援服务。此外，根据其职责约章的规定，董事会及各附属委员会亦会每年评估及审查其工作程序及有效性，以确定须予改进的地方。

## 公司治理（续）

### 公司治理架构（续）

有关本银行的公司治理架构可以参见下图：



有关本银行董事会所采用的公司治理原则和架构、董事会及各附属委员会的组成及其职责约章、公司治理政策及信息披露政策等信息，在本银行的网址[www.bochk.com](http://www.bochk.com)中「有关我们」的「公司治理」一节内均有详细列载。

## 董事会

### 董事会的组成及任期

本银行董事会以非执行董事及独立非执行董事占大多数，以保证董事会决策的独立、客观及对管理层实行全面和公正的监控。董事会诚实、善意地行事，并按照本集团的最佳利益客观地作出决策，以尽力实现股东的长远及最大价值并切实履行对本集团其他利益相关者的企业责任。

董事会现有董事11名，包括4名独立非执行董事，5名非执行董事及2名执行董事。下述董事及董事会附属委员会的主席和成员的变更于紧接2016年6月6日的股东周年大会完结后生效：单伟建先生退任本银行独立非执行董事，及不再担任审计委员会主席及提名委员会和薪酬委员会委员；蔡冠深博士获委任为独立非执行董事、审计委员会、提名委员会和薪酬委员会委员；童伟鹤先生获委任为审计委员会主席。除上述披露者外，于本年度及截至本年报日期止，并无其他董事会及附属委员会的成员变动。

本银行目前所有非执行董事、独立非执行董事均有固定任期约为三年，并获发正式聘书以订明其委任的主要条款及条件。根据组织章程细则第87条规定，田国立先生、陈四清先生、李久仲先生及郑汝桦女士会于即将召开的股东周年大会上告退并愿意重选连任。组织章程细则亦规定，于年内获董事会委任的董事任期将于本银行下届股东大会或下届股东周年大会届满，惟可于该股东大会重选连任。据此，就董事会于2016年6月6日委任的蔡冠深博士的任期将于即将召开的股东周年大会上届满，并愿意重选连任。关于董事重选的进一步详情列载于「董事会报告」部分。此外，本银行亦已制定一套关于委任独立非执行董事的书面及正式制度，以确保委任程序的规范化、全面性及透明度。

## 公司治理（续）

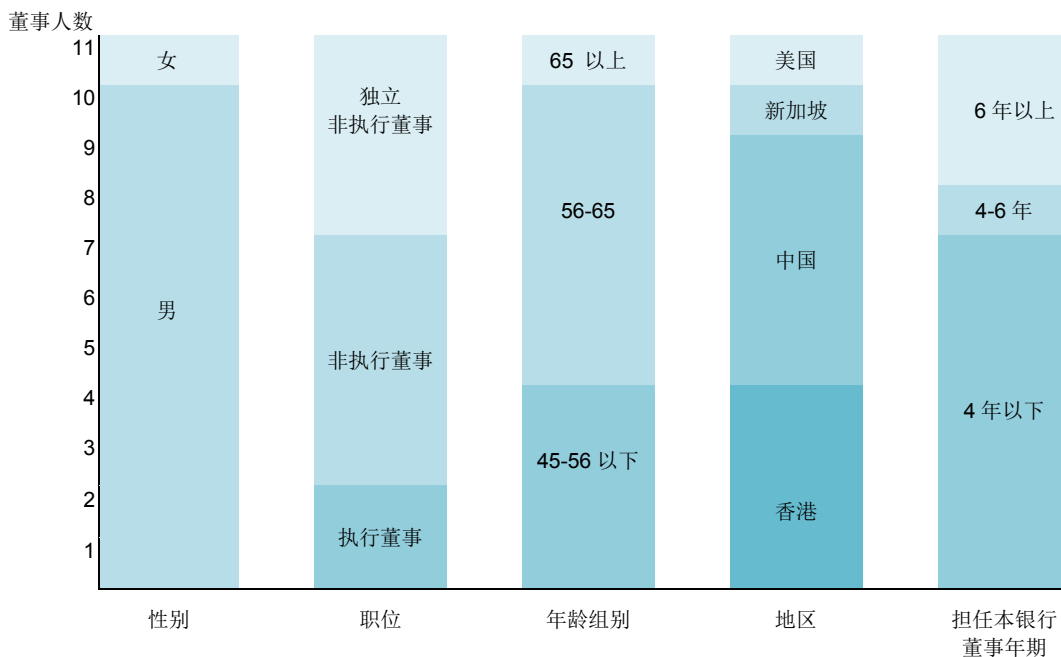
### 董事会（续）

#### 董事会成员多元化及独立性

本银行认同董事会成员多元化的重要性及裨益。为提升董事会效益及企业管治水平，本银行董事会按已订立《董事会成员多元化政策》的指引，在物色适当及合格人选为董事会成员时，从多个方面考虑董事会成员多元化，包括但不限于性别、年龄、文化及教育背景、种族、地区、专业经验、技能、知识等，务求令董事会成员的组成在以上各个范畴达到合适的比例。同时，董事会成员的委任将以董事会整体运作所需的技能和经验为本，用人唯才为原则，同时充分考虑前述各项董事会成员多元化因素。

目前董事会成员中，所有董事均拥有广泛的银行业与管理经验。此外，独立非执行董事的占比超过董事会成员的三分之一，并包括了多名具备战略发展、财务及／或风险管理专长的独立非执行董事。董事会订立了《董事独立性政策》，以规范独立非执行董事的独立性。本银行已收到各独立非执行董事根据该独立性政策而作出的年度确认书。基于所掌握的资料，本银行确认所有独立非执行董事的独立身分。

年内董事会的组成分析如下：



田国立先生、陈四清先生、任德奇先生及高迎欣先生乃中国银行执行董事；许罗德先生乃中国银行副行长。岳毅先生乃中国银行前副行长（彼自2015年3月6日起辞任该职位）。除上述披露者外，董事会成员之间并无任何关系，包括财务、业务、家属或其他重大的关系。

另外，本银行董事会的职责任章中已明确规定，除非有关法律或监管规则允许，否则若有大股东或董事在董事会将予考虑的议题中存在利益冲突，应就该议题举行董事会会议，而在交易中没有重大利益的独立非执行董事应出席该次董事会会议，并就该议题提出专业意见以作进一步审议及审批。

#### 董事责任保险

本银行于年内已为各董事购买适当的董事责任保险，以保障其因企业行为而引起的赔偿责任，本银行均会为该保险的保额及保障范围进行年度检讨。

## 公司治理 (续)

### 董事会 (续)

#### 董事培训及专业发展

为确保新任董事对本银行的业务运作有充分了解及确保所有董事能定期更新其知识，以便向董事会提供具有充分依据的建议及意见，增加彼等对本银行的贡献，董事会据此制订了一套关于董事入职介绍的董事指引及培训的书面制度。

本银行亦适时向各董事会成员提供关于影响董事及本银行的有关监管条例的重大修订；以及定期安排董事会成员与管理层会面，以加深董事会成员对本银行最新的业务发展情况的了解。此外，本银行鼓励各董事会成员积极参与持续培训课程。本银行亦会适时安排各项相关的专业培训课程予各董事会成员参加，有关费用一概由中银香港（控股）负责。

年内，全体董事均已参与持续专业发展以扩展并更新其知识及技能。于2016年，本银行特别邀请专家为董事及高层管理人员进行讲座，介绍了巴塞尔协议最新要求，银行可持续发展，资金转移定价，及反洗钱近期在监管条例及行业趋势方面的最新监管要求。各董事亦有参与其认为合适的一系列本地或海外培训，主持或出席本银行及外间机构举办的有关讲座、会议、研讨会及课程。相关培训包括：

- 国家政策展望；
- 金融科技的发展；
- 风险管理及内部监控；
- 最新监管规定；及
- 银行业发展趋势等。

董事的年度培训记录亦已载入由本银行备存及不时更新的董事培训记录的登记册中。下列为本银行全体董事于年内参与持续专业发展的情况概述：

董事 <sup>a</sup>	企业管治	最新监管规定	银行业发展趋势及 全球/国家经济发展
<b>非执行董事</b>			
田国立先生	✓	✓	✓
陈四清先生	✓	✓	✓
任德奇先生	✓	✓	✓
高迎欣先生	✓	✓	✓
许罗德先生	✓	✓	✓
<b>独立非执行董事</b>			
郑汝桦女士	✓	✓	✓
蔡冠深博士	✓	✓	✓
高铭胜先生	✓	✓	✓
童伟鹤先生	✓	✓	✓
<b>执行董事</b>			
岳毅先生	✓	✓	✓
李久仲先生	✓	✓	✓

注：于年内辞任或退任董事的培训记录并无包括在内。于本年度及截至本年报日期期间的董事变动详情，请参阅有关「董事会」的「董事会的组成及任期」段落。

## 公司治理 (续)

### 董事会 (续)

#### 董事出席董事会、董事会附属委员会及股东大会会议情况

董事会于2016年内共召开7次会议，会议平均出席率达82%。全年常规会议召开日期及时间安排已于上一年度拟定通过。如需要时亦会召开临时董事会会议。会议正式通知在常规会议预定日期至少14天前发出予各董事会成员。而所有会议材料连同会议议程一般在会议预定日期至少7天前送达全体董事会成员审阅。每次会议议程内容均在事前充分咨询各董事会成员及高层管理人员意见后，经董事长确认而制订。此外，为便于非执行董事之间公开坦诚的讨论，如非执行董事提出要求，董事长于每次董事会会议开始议程讨论部分前均会预留时间与非执行董事（包括独立非执行董事）进行讨论，而执行董事及高层管理人员须暂时避席至该讨论完毕。有关做法已形成制度并列入董事会的工作规则内。

各位董事于2016年出席董事会、附属委员会及股东周年大会的详情如下：

董事 <sup>a</sup>	董事出席会议次数/任期内举行会议次数						股东大会 周年大会
	董事会附属委员会						
	董事会	审计 委员会	提名 委员会	薪酬 委员会	风险 委员会	战略及 预算委员会	
于年内举行会议次数	7	5	1	2	5	5	1
<b>非执行董事</b>							
田国立 (董事长)	3/7	-	1/1	-	-	-	0/1
陈四清 (副董事长)	4/7	-	1/1	2/2	-	-	1/1
任德奇	5/7	-	-	-	4/5	5/5	1/1
高迎欣	5/7	-	-	-	4/5	3/5	0/1
许罗德	7/7	-	-	1/2	-	4/5	1/1
<b>独立非执行董事</b>							
郑汝桦	7/7	5/5	-	-	-	5/5	1/1
蔡冠深	4/4	3/3	-	1/1	-	-	-
高铭胜	7/7	5/5	1/1	2/2	5/5	-	1/1
童伟鹤	6/7	5/5	1/1	2/2	5/5	5/5	1/1
单伟建 (已退任)	1/3	2/2	1/1	1/1	-	-	0/1
<b>执行董事</b>							
岳毅 (副董事长兼总裁)	7/7	-	-	-	-	4/5	1/1
李久仲	7/7	-	-	-	-	-	1/1
平均出席率	82%	100%	100%	92%	90%	87%	73%

注：于本年度及截至本年报日期期间的董事变动详情，请参阅有关「董事会」的「董事会的组成及任期」段落。

除正式董事会会议及股东周年大会外，本银行建立独立非执行董事预沟通会制度，于每次董事会会议之前，专门就各项重要议题向独立非执行董事作出报告，并将其意见及时反馈给管理层跟进，以提升董事会议决过程的顺畅。此外，本银行亦定期安排其他非正式活动以便加强董事会及高层管理人员之间的沟通及交流。例如，本银行不时举行工作餐会或邀请董事会成员及高层管理人员参与并就本银行的业务及策略问题互相交流。同时，本银行亦已于年内举办了董事交流活动，以促进董事会与高层管理人员之间的沟通。



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## 公司治理（续）

### 董事会附属委员会

审计委员会（前称「稽核委员会」，于2017年3月委员会中文名称变更为「审计委员会」。）

于年底时，审计委员会由4名委员组成，均为独立非执行董事，其成员、主要职责及于年内的主要工作如下：

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#### 成员

童伟鹤先生（主席）  
郑汝桦女士  
蔡冠深博士  
高铭胜先生

#### 主要职责

- 财务报告的真实性和财务报告程序
- 监察风险管理及内部监控系统
- 内部审计职能的有效性及其集团审计总经理的绩效评估
- 外部核数师的聘任、资格及独立性的审查和工作表现的评估，及（如获董事会授权）酬金的厘定
- 本银行及本集团财务报表、财务及业务回顾的定期审阅和年度审计
- 遵循有关会计准则及法律和监管规定中有关财务资讯披露的要求
- 本集团的公司治理架构及实施

#### 于年内的主要工作（包括审议及（如适用）审批）

- 本银行截至2015年12月31日止年度的财务报表及全年业绩公告，并建议董事会通过
- 本银行截至2016年6月30日止6个月的中期财务报表和中期业绩公告，并建议董事会通过
- 由外部核数师提交的审计报告及内部控制改善建议书、监管机构的现场审查报告
- 年度外部核数师聘任的建议、支付予外部核数师的年度审计费用、审阅中期报表的费用及其他非审计服务费用
- 本集团下年度的内部审计工作计划，以及所认定的重点范畴
- 内部审计部门的人力资源安排及薪酬水平、该部门下年度的费用预算、内部审计功能有效性的评估
- 集团审计总经理及集团审计的2015年度绩效评估及下年度主要绩效考核指标
- 本集团风险管理及内部监控系统有效性的年度检讨

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自董事会采纳本集团《员工内部举报管理政策》以来，有关机制有效运作。于年内，若干举报个案均通过有关政策提供的渠道接收及按照既定程序得以有效地处理。

## 公司治理 (续)

### 董事会附属委员会 (续)

#### 提名委员会

于年底时，提名委员会成员共有5名，其中包括2名非执行董事，以及3名独立非执行董事，其成员、主要职责及年内的主要工作如下：

#### 成员

田国立先生<sup>1</sup> (主席)  
陈四清先生<sup>1</sup>  
蔡冠深博士<sup>2</sup>  
高铭胜先生<sup>2</sup>  
童伟鹤先生<sup>2</sup>

#### 主要职责

- 本集团的人力资源整体战略
- 董事、董事会附属委员会成员及高级管理人员的筛选和提名
- 董事会和董事会附属委员会的结构、规模及组成 (包括但不限于性别、年龄、文化及教育背景、种族、地区、专业经验、技能及知识等)
- 董事会及董事会附属委员会的有效性
- 董事及高级管理人员的培训及持续专业发展
- 雇员的操守准则

#### 于年内的主要工作 (包括审批、审议并向董事会建议)

- 有关董事及高级管理人员的招聘、调整及委任事宜
- 董事会及董事会附属委员会的自我评估汇总结果，以及向董事会建议进一步完善董事会及董事会附属委员会职能及效益的措施
- 《董事独立性政策》的年度重检

注：

1. 非执行董事
2. 独立非执行董事

#### 薪酬委员会

于年底时，薪酬委员会成员共有5名，其中包括2名非执行董事，以及3名独立非执行董事，其成员、主要职责及于年内的主要工作如下：

#### 成员

童伟鹤先生<sup>1</sup> (主席)  
陈四清先生<sup>2</sup>  
许罗德先生<sup>2</sup>  
蔡冠深博士<sup>1</sup>  
高铭胜先生<sup>1</sup>

#### 主要职责

- 本集团的薪酬策略及激励框架
- 董事、董事会附属委员会成员、高级管理人员及主要人员的薪酬

#### 于年内的主要工作 (包括审批、审议并向董事会建议)

- 重要人力资源及薪酬政策的制订、重检和修订
- 执行董事及高级管理人员2015年度的绩效考核结果
- 本集团 (含高级管理人员) 2015年度花红发放方案及2016年度薪酬调整方案
- 与高级管理人员委任相关的薪酬事宜
- 2017年度本集团及高级管理人员的主要绩效指标
- 2017年度本集团人事费用预算方案

注：

1. 独立非执行董事
2. 非执行董事

## 公司治理 (续)

### 董事会附属委员会 (续)

#### 风险委员会

于年底时，风险委员会成员共有4名，其中包括2名非执行董事，以及2名独立非执行董事，其成员、主要职责及年内主要工作成果如下：

#### 成员

高铭胜先生<sup>1</sup> (主席)  
任德奇先生<sup>2</sup>  
高迎欣先生<sup>2</sup>  
童伟鹤先生<sup>1</sup>

#### 主要职责

- 建立本集团的风险偏好和风险管理战略，确定本集团的风险组合状况
- 识别、评估、管理本集团不同业务单位面临的重大风险
- 审查和评估本集团风险管理政策、制度和内部监控的充分性及有效性
- 审视及监察本集团资本金管理
- 审查和批准本集团目标平衡表
- 审查及监控本集团对风险管理政策、制度及内部监控的遵守情况，包括本集团在开展业务时是否符合审慎、合法及合规的要求
- 审查和批准本集团高层次的风险管理相关政策
- 审查和批准重大的或高风险的风险承担或交易
- 审阅主要报告，包括风险暴露报告、模型开发及验证报告、信贷风险模型表现报告

#### 于年内的主要工作

- 重检/审批主要风险管理政策，包括《中银香港集团营运总则》、《中银香港集团风险管理政策陈述》、《中银香港资本管理政策》、《中银香港集团金融工具估值政策》、《员工行为守则》、《科技风险管理政策》、《内部评级体系验证政策》、《关连交易管理政策》、《共用信贷资料管理政策》、《中银香港压力测试政策》及压力测试情景；以及策略风险、信贷风险、市场风险、流动资金风险、利率风险、操作风险、法律、合规及信誉风险等政策
- 重检集团浮薪资源总额管理机制的风险调节方法及审批中银香港集团2015年度风险调节的得分
- 审阅/批准集团经营计划，包括集团目标平衡表、中银香港银行盘投资计划及投资组合主要风险监控指标以及风险管理限额
- 审查和监控巴塞尔资本协定的执行情况，包括审阅模型验证报告及模型表现报告；听取风险加权资产分布情况汇报
- 审阅各类风险管理报告
- 审查/审批重大的或高风险承担或交易

注：

1. 独立非执行董事
2. 非执行董事

## 公司治理（续）

### 董事会附属委员会（续）

#### 战略及预算委员会

于年底时，战略及预算委员会成员共有6名，其中包括3名非执行董事，2名独立非执行董事，以及本银行执行董事兼总裁，其成员、主要职责及于年内的主要工作如下：

#### 成员

任德奇先生<sup>1</sup>（主席）  
岳毅先生<sup>2</sup>  
高迎欣先生<sup>1</sup>  
许罗德先生<sup>1</sup>  
郑汝桦女士<sup>3</sup>  
童伟鹤先生<sup>3</sup>

#### 主要职责

- 审议本集团的中长期战略计划，报董事会批准
- 监控本集团中长期战略实施情况，向管理层提供方向性的战略指引
- 审议本集团主要投资、资本性支出和战略性承诺，并向董事会提出建议
- 审议及监控本集团定期/周期性（包括年度）业务计划
- 审查年度预算，报董事会批准，并监控预算目标的执行表现

#### 于年内的主要工作

- 审议集团收购中国银行东盟部分分行的建议并提交董事会，亦讨论了东南亚业务发展机遇策略
- 讨论了重点业务平台发展策略，包括私人银行、交易银行、信托、保险等
- 审议IT三年规划及中国银行核心系统整合项目
- 审议及监控了本集团2016年的财务预算和业务规划的执行情况，并先行审议及向董事会推荐管理层提交的本集团2017年度财务预算和业务规划

注：

1. 非执行董事
2. 执行董事
3. 独立非执行董事

### 临时委员会

于年内董事会成立了临时独立董事委员会，详见如下：

#### 独立董事委员会

于2016年6月设立独立董事委员会以审阅和批准截至2019年12月31日止三个年度，本集团作为一方与中国银行及其联系人作为另一方之间的持续关联交易及新上限。

该委员会由所有独立非执行董事组成，并由童伟鹤先生担任主席。委员会已聘请天达融资亚洲有限公司作为独立财务顾问。基于天达融资亚洲有限公司的建议及就此提出的推荐意见，委员会认为有关持续关联交易在本集团日常及一般业务过程中按一般商业条款进行，有关持续关联交易及为该等交易截至2019年12月31日止三个年度各年设定的年度上限，符合中银香港（控股）及股东的整体利益，就独立股东而言属公平合理。委员会另就有关持续关联交易的建议年度上限向董事会及独立股东提出推荐意见。由于若干类别的持续关联交易的年度上限达到或超逾上市规则所订各项适用百分比率的5%，该等交易须经中银香港（控股）的独立股东批准。为此，股东特别大会将计划于2017年6月28日中银香港（控股）股东周年大会后随即召开。有关持续关联交易及股东特别大会的详情，请股东分别参阅中银香港（控股）于2017年1月9日发布的通函，以及中银香港（控股）将于2017年4月发出的股东特别大会通告。股东也可以从中银香港（控股）的网站www.bochk.com查阅和下载上述文档。

### 董事的证券交易

中银香港（控股）已制定并实施一套《董事证券交易守则》以规范董事就中国银行、其附属公司中银航空租赁有限公司及中银香港（控股）证券的交易事项。经中银香港（控股）向所有董事查询后，彼等均已确认其于2016年度内严格遵守前述内部守则及上市规则附录十《上市发行人董事进行证券交易的标准守则》有关条款的规定。

## 公司治理（续）

### 董事薪酬

薪酬委员会已获得董事会授权处理有关职责，负责厘定个别执行董事、高级管理人员的薪酬待遇，包括非金钱利益、退休金权利及赔偿金额（包括丧失或终止职务或委任的赔偿、递延浮薪的提早发放）、按表现而厘定的薪酬部分；并向董事会建议有关人员的入职薪酬、签约酬金、合约保证花红等。

### 薪酬及激励机制

本集团的薪酬及激励机制按「有效激励」及「稳健薪酬管理」的原则，将薪酬与绩效及风险因素紧密挂钩，在鼓励员工提高绩效的同时，也加强员工的风险意识，实现稳健的薪酬管理。

本集团的薪酬及激励政策已符合金管局《稳健的薪酬制度指引》订明的总体原则，并适用于本银行及其所有附属机构（包括香港地区及以外的分支机构）。

#### • 「高级管理人员」及「主要人员」

下列组别的人员已界定为符合金管局《稳健的薪酬制度指引》定义之「高级管理人员」及「主要人员」：

- 「高级管理人员」：董事会指定的高级管理人员，负责总体策略或重要业务，包括总裁、副总裁、财务总监、风险总监、营运总监、董事会秘书以及集团审计总经理。
- 「主要人员」：个人业务活动涉及重大风险承担，对风险暴露有重大影响，或个人职责对风险管理有直接、重大影响，或对盈利有直接影响的人员，包括业务盈利规模较大的单位主管、本集团主要附属公司及海外机构第一责任人、交易主管，以及对风险管理有直接影响的职能单位第一责任人。

#### • 薪酬政策的决策过程

为体现上述原则，并确保本集团的薪酬政策能促进有效的风险管理，本集团层面的薪酬政策由人力资源部主责提出建议，并由风险管理、财务管理及合规等风险监控职能单位提供意见，以平衡员工激励、稳健薪酬管理及审慎风险管理的需要。薪酬政策建议报管理委员会同意后，提呈薪酬委员会审查，并报董事会审定。薪酬委员会及董事会视实际需要征询董事会其他辖下委员会（如风险委员会、审计委员会等）的意见。

#### • 薪酬及激励机制的主要特色

##### 1. 绩效管理机制

为实践「讲求绩效」的企业文化，本集团的绩效管理机制对集团层面、单位层面及个人层面的绩效管理作出规范。本集团年度目标在平衡计分卡的框架下，向下层分解，从财务、客户、基础建设／重点工作、人员、风险管理及合规等维度对高级管理人员及不同单位（包括业务单位、风险监控职能单位及其他单位）的绩效表现作出评核。对于各级员工，透过绩效管理机制，将本集团年度目标与各岗位的要求连结，并以员工完成工作指标、对所属单位绩效的影响、履行本职工作风险管理责任及合规守纪等作为评定个人表现的主要依据，既量度工作成果，亦注重工作过程中所涉及风险的评估及管理，确保本集团安全及正常运作。

##### 2. 薪酬的风险调节

为落实绩效及薪酬与风险挂钩的原则，本集团根据《风险调节方法》，把本银行涉及的主要风险调节因素结合到本集团的绩效考核机制中。《风险调节方法》以信贷风险、市场风险、利率风险、流动性风险、操作风险、法律风险、合规风险和信誉风险作为衡量指标的框架。本集团的浮薪总额按经董事会审定的风险调节后的绩效结果计算，并由董事会酌情决定，以确保本集团浮薪总额是在充分考虑本集团的风险概况及变化情况后决定，从而使薪酬制度贯彻有效的风险管理。

## 公司治理（续）

### 薪酬及激励机制（续）

#### 3. 以绩效为本、与风险挂钩的薪酬管理

员工的薪酬由「固定薪酬」和「浮动薪酬」两部分组成。固薪和浮薪的比重在达致适度平衡的前提下，因应员工职级、角色、责任及职能而厘定。一般而言，员工职级愈高及／或责任愈大，浮薪占总薪酬的比例愈大，以体现本集团鼓励员工履行审慎的风险管理及落实长期财务的稳定性的理念。

每年本集团将结合薪酬策略、市场薪酬趋势、员工薪金水平等因素，并根据本集团的支付能力及集团、单位和员工的绩效表现，定期重检员工的固薪。如前所述，量度绩效表现的因素，包括定量和定性的，也包括财务及非财务指标。

按《集团浮薪资源总额管理政策》的相关规定，董事会主要根据本集团的财务绩效表现、与集团长期发展相关的非财务战略性指标的完成情况，结合风险因素等作充分考虑后，审批集团浮薪资源总额。除按有关规定的公式计算外，董事会可根据实际情况对本集团的浮薪资源总额作酌情调整。在集团业绩表现较逊色时（如未达至集团绩效的门槛条件），原则上不发当年浮薪，惟董事会仍有权视实际情况作酌情处理。

在单位及员工层面方面，浮薪分配与单位及个人绩效紧密挂钩，有关绩效的量度须包含风险调节因素。风险控制职能单位人员的绩效及薪酬评定基于其核心职能目标的完成情况，独立于所监控的业务范围；对于前线单位的风险控制人员，则透过跨单位的汇报及考核机制确保其绩效薪酬的合适性。在本集团可接受的风险水平以内，单位的绩效愈好及员工的工作表现愈优秀，员工获得的浮薪愈高。

#### 4. 浮薪发放与风险期挂钩，体现本集团的长远价值创造

为实现薪酬与风险挂钩的原则，使相关风险及其影响可在实际发放薪酬之前有足够时间予以充分确定，员工的浮薪在达到递延发放的门槛条件下，按规定，以现金形式作递延发放。就递延发放的安排，本集团采取递进的模式，员工工作涉及风险期愈长、职等愈高或浮薪水平愈高的岗位，递延浮薪的比例愈大。递延的年期为3年。

递延浮薪的归属与本集团长远价值创造相联结，其归属条件与本集团未来3年的年度绩效表现以及员工个人行为紧密挂钩。每年在本集团绩效达到门槛条件的情况下，员工按递延浮薪的归属比例归属当年的递延浮薪。若员工在浮薪递延期间被发现曾有欺诈行为、任何评定绩效表现或浮薪所涉及的财务性或非财务性因素其后被发现明显逊于当年评估结果、因个人行为或管理模式对其所在单位乃至集团造成负面影响，包括但不限于不适当或不充分的风险管理等情况，本集团将取消员工未归属的递延浮薪，不予发放。

#### • 薪酬政策的年度重检

本集团的薪酬政策结合外部监管要求、市场情况、组织架构调整和风险管理要求等变化作年度重检。本年度的重检内容包括：因应出售南商及集友和集团区域化发展战略重检《集团浮薪资源总额管理政策》的计提方法；因应区域化发展战略及组织架构调整，重检《薪酬及激励政策》和《浮薪递延政策》的适用范围，以及《稳健的薪酬制度指引》所定义之「高级管理人员」及「主要人员」等的界定方法及岗位清单。

#### • 外部薪酬顾问

为确保薪酬激励机制的合适性，保持薪酬的市场竞争力，本集团曾就高级管理人员和关键岗位的薪酬管理事宜以及市场薪酬数据咨询韦莱韬悦及麦理根的独立意见。

#### • 薪酬披露

本集团已完全遵照金管局《稳健的薪酬制度指引》第三部分要求，披露本集团薪酬及激励机制的相关资讯。

## 公司治理（续）

### 外部核数师

根据董事会采纳的《外部核数师管理政策》，审计委员会已按该政策内参考国际最佳惯例而制订的原则及标准，对本集团外部核数师安永会计师事务所的独立性、客观性及其审计程序的有效性作出检讨及监察，并满意有关检讨的结果。根据审计委员会的建议，董事会将向股东建议于本银行2017年度股东周年大会上重新委任安永会计师事务所为本集团核数师；倘获股东授权，董事会将授权审计委员会厘定安永会计师事务所的酬金。于2016年度，本集团须向安永会计师事务所支付的费用合共港币4,200万元，其中港币2,700万元为审计费用，而港币1,500万元为非审计服务费用（主要包括税务相关及咨询的服务）。于2015年度，本集团向安永会计师事务所支付的费用合共港币4,100万元，其中港币2,700万元为审计费用，而港币1,400万元为非审计服务费用（主要包括税务相关及咨询的服务）。审计委员会对2016年度非审计服务并没有影响到安永会计师事务所的独立性感到满意。

### 风险管理及内部监控

董事会负责评估及厘定本集团达成策略目标时所愿意接纳的风险性质及程度，确保本集团设立及维持合适及有效的风险管理及内部监控系统，并监督管理层对风险管理及内部监控系统的设计、实施及监察，根据董事会的授权范围，管理层负责日常的运作及各类风险管理的工作，而管理层需向董事会提供有关系统是否有效的确认。

风险管理及内部监控系统旨在管理而非消除未能达成业务目标的风险，并只能对不会有重大的失实陈述或损失作出合理而非绝对的保证；并管理运作系统故障的风险，以及协助达致本集团的目标。除保障本集团资产安全外，亦确保保存妥善的会计记录及遵守有关法例及规定。

本集团每年对风险管理及内部监控系统的有效性进行检讨，涵盖所有重要的监控方面，包括财务监控、运作监控及合规监控以及风险管理。有关检讨工作是以监管机构及专业团体的指引、定义为基础，根据监控环境、风险评估、控制活动、讯息与沟通及内部监督的五项内部监控元素进行评估，涵盖所有重要的监控及措施，包括财务、运作及合规和风险管理功能；检讨范围亦包括本集团会计、财务汇报、内部审计职能的资源、员工资历和经验及培训的足够性。有关检讨由本集团内部审计部门统筹，透过管理层及业务部门的自我评估，并经管理层确认有关系统的有效性，内部审计部门对检讨过程及结果进行独立的检查及后评价工作。有关2016年度的检讨结果反映本集团的风险管理及内部监控系统有效及足够，并已向审计委员会及董事会汇报。

此外，本集团已基本建立且落实执行各项监控程序及措施，主要包括：

- 建立了相应的组织架构和各级人员的职、权、责，制定了书面的政策和程序，对各单位建立了相互牵制的职能分工，合理地保障本集团的各项资产安全，并能在合法合规及风险控制下经营及运作；
- 管理层制定并持续监察本集团的发展策略、业务计划及财务预算的执行情况，并已设置了会计管理制度，提供衡量财务及营运表现的依据；
- 本集团制定了相应的风险管理政策及人力资源管理政策，对信誉、策略、法律、合规、信贷、市场、业务操作、流动性、利率等风险均设既定单位和人员承担责任及处理程序，并建立了处理及发布内幕消息的程序和内部监控措施；本集团制定了及时识别、评估及管理各主要风险的机制，并建立相应的内部监控措施，及解决内部监控缺失的程序。（本集团的风险管理详列于第320至326页）；
- 本集团确立的资讯科技管治架构，设有多元化的资讯系统及管理报告，包括各类业务的监察资料、财务资讯、营运表现等，为管理层及业务单位、监管机构等提供衡量及监控的讯息；各单位、层级亦已建立了适当的沟通管道和汇报机制，以确保讯息的交流畅通；
- 本集团的内部审计部门采用风险为本的评估方法，根据董事会辖下审计委员会批准的内部审计计划，对财务范畴、各业务领域、各风险类别、职能运作及活动进行独立的检查，直接向审计委员会提交报告。本集团的内部审计部门对须关注的事项及须改善的方面有系统地及时跟进，并将跟进情况向管理层及审计委员会报告；及
- 审计委员会审阅外部核数师在年度审计中致本集团管理层的报告以及监管机构提出的风险管理及内部监控建议，并由本集团的内部审计部门持续跟进以确保本集团有计划地实施有关建议，并定期向管理层及审计委员会报告建议的落实情况。

本集团致力提升管治水平，对所有附属公司持续监控。于2016年，本集团在组织架构分工、风险管理政策与程序及提高披露透明度等方面做出持续改善。因应全球经济状况、经营环境、监管规定、业务发展等内外变化，本集团整体上采取了一系列应对措施，并将持续检讨改善集团监控机制的成效。于2016年内发现需改进的地方已予确认，并已采取相应措施。

## 公司治理（续）

### 董事关于财务报表的责任声明

以下声明应与核数师报告内的核数师责任声明一并阅读。该声明旨在区别董事及核数师在财务报表方面的责任。

董事须按香港《公司条例》规定编制真实而中肯之财务报表。除非本银行及本集团将继续其业务的假设被列为不恰当，否则财务报表必须以持续经营基准编制。董事有责任确保本银行存置的会计纪录，可合理准确披露本银行财务状况以及可确保所编制的财务报表符合香港《公司条例》的规定。董事亦有责任采取合理可行的步骤，以保护本集团资产，并且防止及揭发欺诈及其他不正常情况。

董事认为于编制财务报表时，本银行已采用合适的会计政策并贯彻使用，且具有合理的判断及估计支持，并已遵守所有适用的会计准则。



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## Corporate Governance

The Bank is committed to maintaining and upholding high standards of corporate governance in order to safeguard the interests of shareholders, customers and employees. The Bank abides strictly by the relevant laws and regulations in Hong Kong, and observes the rules and guidelines issued by regulatory authorities including the HKMA and Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission. It is in full compliance with the guidelines as set out in the Supervisory Policy Manual module CG-1 entitled “Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions” (“SPM CG-1”) issued by the HKMA. To further enhance corporate governance standard, the Bank will revamp its corporate governance system and strengthen relevant measures by referencing to market trend as well as guidelines and requirements issued by regulatory authorities.

### Corporate Governance Policy

The Bank recognises the importance of high standards of corporate governance and maintains an effective corporate governance framework which delivers long-term success of the Bank. The Bank is also strongly committed to embracing and enhancing sound corporate governance principles and practices. The established and well-structured corporate governance framework directs and regulates the business ethical conduct of the Bank, thereby protects and upholds the value of shareholders and stakeholders as a whole in a sustainable manner.

### Corporate Governance Framework

#### Responsibilities of the Board and Management

The Board is at the core of the Bank’s corporate governance framework and there is a clear division of responsibilities between the Board and the Management. The Board is responsible for providing high-level guidance and effective oversight of the Management. Generally, the Board is responsible for:

- formulating the Group’s mid and long-term strategy and monitoring the implementation thereof;
- reviewing and approving the annual business plans and financial budgets;
- approving the annual, interim and quarterly results;
- reviewing and monitoring the Group’s risk management and internal control;
- ensuring good corporate governance of the Group and effective compliance; and
- monitoring the performance of the Management.

The Board authorises the Management to implement the strategies as approved by the Board. The Management is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Group and reports to the Board. For this purpose, the Board has formulated clear written guidelines which stipulate the circumstances whereas the Management should report to and obtain prior approval from the Board before making decisions or entering into any commitments on behalf of the Group. The Board will conduct regular review on these authorisation and guidelines.

#### Roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive

To avoid concentration of power in any single individual, the positions of the Chairman and the Chief Executive of the Bank are held by two different individuals. Their roles are distinct, clearly established and stipulated in the Board’s Mandate. In short, the Chairman is responsible for ensuring that the Board properly discharges its responsibilities and conforms to good corporate governance practices and procedures. In addition, as the Chairman of the Board, he is also responsible for ensuring that all Directors are properly briefed on all issues currently on hand, and that all Directors receive adequate, accurate and reliable information in a timely manner. The Chief Executive is responsible for providing leadership for the whole Management and implementing important policies and development strategies as adopted by the Board. Led by the Chief Executive, the Management Committee fulfils responsibilities including management of the Group’s routine operation, implementation of business development strategies and realisation of the Group’s long-term targets and strategies.

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Corporate Governance Framework (continued)

#### Board Committees

Taking into consideration market practices and international best practices in corporate governance, the Board has established five standing Board Committees to assist in performing its responsibilities. They are the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Risk Committee, and the Strategy and Budget Committee. In addition, the Board will authorise an Independent Board Committee comprising all Independent Non-executive Directors as and when required to review, approve and monitor connected transactions (including continuing connected transactions) in accordance with relevant rules and regulations that should be approved by the Board.

Each of the Board Committees has a well-defined Mandate and makes recommendations to the Board on relevant matters within its scope of responsibilities or makes decisions under appropriate circumstances in accordance with the power delegated by the Board. All Board Committees are assigned a professional secretarial department which ensures that the Board Committees have adequate resources to perform their duties effectively and properly. The Board and Board Committees will participate in the annual performance appraisal of those professional secretarial departments to ensure and enhance the services provided and ensure that adequate and efficient supports are provided to the Board and Board Committees. In addition, according to their respective Mandates, the Board and each of the Board Committees will evaluate and review their work process and effectiveness annually, with a view to identifying areas for further improvements.

The following chart sets out the Bank's corporate governance framework:



Details including the Bank's corporate governance principles and framework adopted by the Board, the composition of the Board and each of the Board Committees and their respective Mandates, Corporate Governance Policy and Information Disclosure Policy are available under the sub-section "Corporate Governance" of the section headed "About Us" on the Bank's website at [www.bochk.com](http://www.bochk.com).

### Board of Directors

#### Composition and Terms of Office of the Board

The Board of the Bank is composed of majority of Non-executive Directors and Independent Non-executive Directors that ensures the independence and objectivity of the decisions of the Board, as well as comprehensive and impartial control of the Management. The Board acts honestly and in good faith so that decisions are made objectively with a view to delivering long-term and maximum shareholder value and fulfilling its corporate responsibility to other stakeholders of the Group.

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## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Board of Directors (continued)

The Board currently has eleven members, comprising four Independent Non-executive Directors, five Non-executive Directors and two Executive Directors. Upon the immediate conclusion of the annual general meeting held on 6 June 2016, the following changes in Directors as well as Chairmen and members of Board Committees had taken effect: Mr SHAN Weijian retired as an Independent Non-executive Director and ceased to be the Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of each of Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee. Dr CHOI Koon Shum was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director and a member of each of Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee. Mr TUNG Savio Wai-Hok was appointed as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Save as disclosed above, there were no other changes to the composition of the Board and Board Committees during the year and up to the date of this Annual Report.

All the existing Non-executive Directors and Independent Non-executive Directors of the Bank have been appointed for a fixed term of approximately 3 years, with formal letters of appointment setting out the key terms and conditions of their appointment. In accordance with Article 87 of the Articles of Association, the terms of office of Mr TIAN Guoli, Mr CHEN Siqing, Mr LI Jiuzhong and Mdm CHENG Eva will expire at the forthcoming annual general meeting, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Further, pursuant to the Articles of Association, any Director appointed by the Board during the year shall hold office only until the next following general meeting or the next following annual general meeting of the Bank, and shall then be eligible for re-election at such meeting. Accordingly, the term of office of Dr CHOI Koon Shum, who was appointed on 6 June 2016, will expire at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offer himself for re-election. Further details regarding the proposed re-election of Directors are set out in the section headed "Report of the Directors". In addition, the Bank has also established a written and formal process for the appointment of Independent Non-executive Directors to ensure that the appointment procedures are standardised, thorough and transparent.

### Diversity and Independence of the Board Members

The Bank recognises the importance and benefits of board diversity. In order to promote Board efficiency and standards of corporate governance, the guidance set out in the "Board Diversity Policy" adopted by the Bank will be considered in identifying suitable and qualified candidates to be a Board member, which covers a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, geographical location, professional experience, skills and knowledge, etc., in order to have an appropriate proportion in the Board composition from various aspects as aforementioned. At the same time, all Board appointments are made on merit, in the context of the skills and experience the Board as a whole required and the various perspectives of Board diversity elements as mentioned above shall also be adequately considered.

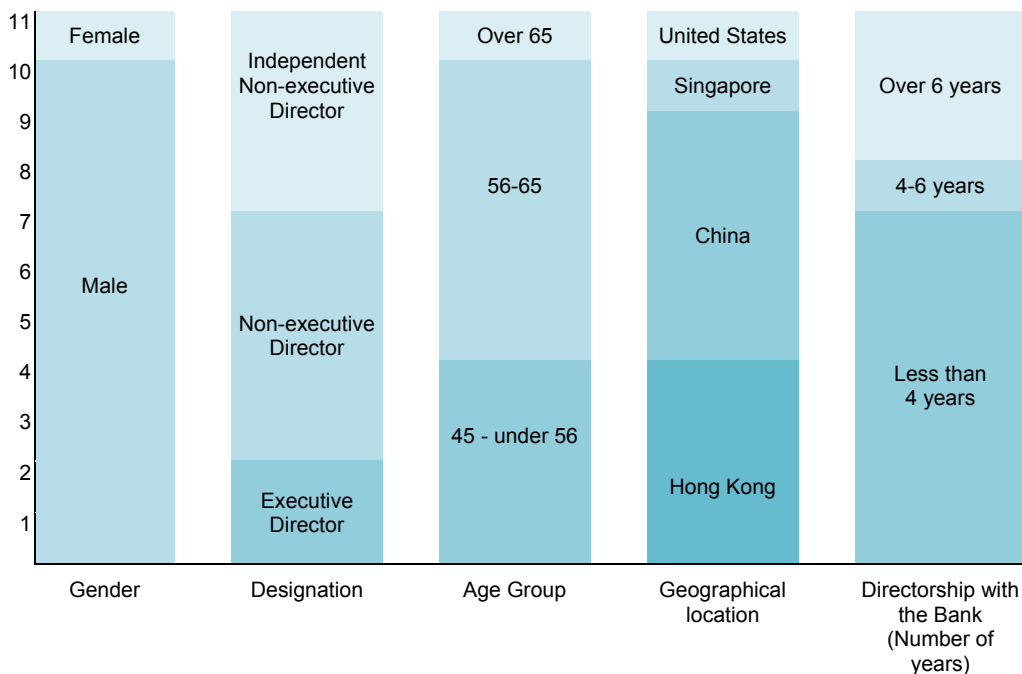
Under the current board membership, all Directors possess extensive experience in banking and management. In addition, over one-third of them are Independent Non-executive Directors, some of whom are experts in strategic development, financial and/or risk management. The Board has formulated the "Policy on Independence of Directors" which stipulates the criteria on independence of Independent Non-executive Directors. The Bank has received from each of the Independent Non-executive Directors an annual confirmation of his/her independence by reference to the said independence policy. Based on the information available to the Bank, it considers that all of the Independent Non-executive Directors are independent.

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Board of Directors (continued)

An analysis of the Board Composition during the year is set out below:

Number of Directors



Mr TIAN Guoli, Mr CHEN Siqing, Mr REN Deqi and Mr GAO Yingxin are Executive Directors of BOC. Mr XU Luode is Executive Vice President of BOC. Mr YUE Yi was Executive Vice President of BOC (he resigned such position with effect from 6 March 2015). Save as disclosed above, there are no other relationships between the Board members, including financial, business, family or other material relationships.

In addition, it is expressly provided in the Board's Mandate that, unless the applicable laws or regulations allow otherwise, if a substantial shareholder or Director has a conflict of interest in the matter to be considered by the Board, a Board meeting must be convened and attended by Independent Non-executive Directors who have no material interest, and give professional advice to the subject matter for further consideration and approval.

#### Directors' Liability Insurance Policy

During the year, the Bank has arranged for appropriate cover on Directors' Liability Insurance Policy to indemnify the Directors for liabilities arising from the corporate activities. The coverage and the amount insured under such policy are reviewed annually by the Bank.

#### Directors' Training and Professional Development

To ensure the newly appointed Directors have adequate understanding of the Bank's business operations and to enable all Directors to update their knowledge regularly so as to provide informed recommendation and advice and make contribution to the Bank, the Board establishes a set of written policy specifying guidelines on Directors' induction and training upon appointment.

The Bank also provides regular updates to Board members on material changes to regulatory requirements applicable to the Directors and the Bank on a timely basis; and arranges regular meetings with the Management to facilitate the understanding of the latest business development of the Bank. In addition, Board members are encouraged to participate actively in continuous training programmes. The Bank also arranges relevant professional training programmes for Board members at the expense of BOCHK (Holdings).

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Board of Directors (continued)

During the year, all Directors have participated in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. In 2016, the Bank invited experts to deliver seminars to the Directors and senior management with regard to update on requirements under Basel Accord, sustainability for banks, funds transfer pricing, and the latest supervisory requirements and industrial trends on anti-money laundering. Each of the Directors received a series of training locally or overseas as he/she thought fit, hosted or attended briefings, meetings, seminars and conferences organised by the Bank and other organisations. Relevant training included, among others:

- national policy outlook;
- developments of financial technology;
- risk management and internal controls;
- regulatory updates; and
- banking industry development trend, etc.

The Directors' records of annual training information have been entered in the register of directors' training records maintained and updated by the Bank from time to time. The following summarises continuous professional development participated by all Directors of the Bank during the year:

Directors <sup>Note</sup>	Corporate Governance	Regulatory updates	Banking industry development trend and global/national economy
<b>Non-executive Directors</b>			
Mr TIAN Guoli	✓	✓	✓
Mr CHEN Siqing	✓	✓	✓
Mr REN Deqi	✓	✓	✓
Mr GAO Yingxin	✓	✓	✓
Mr XU Luode	✓	✓	✓
<b>Independent Non-executive Directors</b>			
Mdm CHENG Eva	✓	✓	✓
Dr CHOI Koon Shum	✓	✓	✓
Mr KOH Beng Seng	✓	✓	✓
Mr TUNG Savio Wai-Hok	✓	✓	✓
<b>Executive Directors</b>			
Mr YUE Yi	✓	✓	✓
Mr LI Jiuzhong	✓	✓	✓

Note: The training records for those Directors who resigned or retired during the year have not been included herein. Please refer to the section headed "Composition and Terms of Office of the Board" under "Board of Directors" for details of changes in Directors during the year and up to the date of this Annual Report.

### Directors' Attendance of the Meetings of the Board of Directors, Board Committees and General Meeting

Seven Board meetings were held during 2016 with an average attendance rate of 82%. Regular meeting schedule for the year was prepared and approved by the Board in the preceding year. Ad hoc Board meetings will be convened as appropriate. In general, formal notice of regular Board meetings shall be sent to all Directors at least 14 days before the date of the scheduled meetings and Board agenda and meeting materials are despatched to all Board members for review at least seven days prior to the scheduled meetings. Board agenda is approved by the Chairman following consultation with other Board members and the senior management. In addition, in order to facilitate open discussion with all Non-executive Directors and on their requests, the Chairman will meet with all Non-executive Directors (including Independent Non-executive Directors), in the absence of Executive Directors and the senior management, during the discussion session before each Board meeting. Relevant practice has been incorporated in the Working Rules of the Board.

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Board of Directors (continued)

Details of respective Directors' attendance at the Board meetings, Board committee meetings and annual general meeting in 2016 are set out as follows:

Directors <sup>Note</sup>	Number of meetings attended/Number of meetings convened during directors' term of office						General Meeting
	Board Committees						Annual General Meeting
	Board	Audit Committee	Nomination Committee	Remuneration Committee	Risk Committee	Strategy and Budget Committee	Annual General Meeting
<b>Number of meetings held during the year</b>	7	5	1	2	5	5	1
<b>Non-executive Directors</b>							
TIAN Guoli ( <i>Chairman</i> )	3/7	–	1/1	–	–	–	0/1
CHEN Siqing ( <i>Vice Chairman</i> )	4/7	–	1/1	2/2	–	–	1/1
REN Deqi	5/7	–	–	–	4/5	5/5	1/1
GAO Yingxin	5/7	–	–	–	4/5	3/5	0/1
XU Luode	7/7	–	–	1/2	–	4/5	1/1
<b>Independent Non-executive Directors</b>							
CHENG Eva	7/7	5/5	–	–	–	5/5	1/1
CHOI Koon Shum	4/4	3/3	–	1/1	–	–	–
KOH Beng Seng	7/7	5/5	1/1	2/2	5/5	–	1/1
TUNG Savio Wai-Hok	6/7	5/5	1/1	2/2	5/5	5/5	1/1
SHAN Weijian ( <i>retired</i> )	1/3	2/2	1/1	1/1	–	–	0/1
<b>Executive Directors</b>							
YUE Yi ( <i>Vice Chairman and Chief Executive</i> )	7/7	–	–	–	–	4/5	1/1
LI Jiuzhong	7/7	–	–	–	–	–	1/1
<b>Average Attendance Rate</b>	82%	100%	100%	92%	90%	87%	73%

Note: Please refer to the section headed "Composition and Terms of Office of the Board" under "Board of Directors" for details of changes in Directors during the year and up to the date of this Annual Report.

Apart from formal Board meetings and annual general meeting, the Bank has set up a system of pre-communication meetings of the Independent Non-executive Directors, where major agenda items will be presented to the Independent Non-executive Directors before each Board meeting, and their comments will be timely conveyed to the Management for follow up action so as to streamline the resolution process of the Board meetings. Moreover, the Bank arranges, on a regular basis, other casual events for the Board members and the senior management to facilitate their communication and interactions. For example, the Bank organises working meals from time to time, Board members and senior management have been invited to join and share insights on the Bank's business and strategic issues. Further, a board retreat has also been held during the year to enhance communication between the Board and the senior management.

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## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Board Committees

#### Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprised four members at the end of the year, all of which are Independent Non-executive Directors. Its composition, main duties and major works performed during the year are as follows:

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#### Composition

Mr TUNG Savio Wai-Hok  
(Chairman)  
Mdm CHENG Eva  
Dr CHOI Koon Shum  
Mr KOH Beng Seng

#### Main duties

- integrity of financial statements and financial reporting process
- monitoring of risk management and internal control systems
- effectiveness of internal audit function and performance appraisal of the General Manager of Group Audit
- appointment of external auditor and assessment of its qualification, independence and performance and, with authorisation of the Board, determination of its remuneration
- periodic review and annual audit of the Bank's and the Group's financial statements, and financial and business review
- compliance with applicable accounting standards as well as legal and regulatory requirements on financial disclosures
- corporate governance framework of the Group and implementation thereof

#### Major works performed during the year (included the review and, where applicable, approval of)

- the Bank's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the annual results announcement that were recommended to the Board for approval
- the Bank's interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2016 and the interim results announcement that were recommended to the Board for approval
- the audit reports and report on internal control recommendations submitted by external auditor, and the on-site examination reports issued by regulators
- the appointment of external auditor, the fees payable to external auditor for the annual audit, interim review and other non-audit services
- the Group's audit plan for next year and key areas identified
- the deployment of human resources and pay level of the Internal Audit, its budget for next year and review of the effectiveness of the internal audit function
- the 2015 performance appraisal and key performance indicators for the General Manager of Group Audit and the Group Audit for next year
- the annual review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk control and internal control systems

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The "Policy on Staff Reporting of Irregularities" adopted by the Board is proved to be effective. During the year, reports on a number of cases were received and handled satisfactorily through the channels and procedures set out in the said Policy.

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Board Committees (continued)

#### Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee comprised five members at the end of the year, including two Non-executive Directors and three Independent Non-executive Directors. Its composition, main duties and major works performed during the year are as follows:

#### Composition

Mr TIAN Guoli<sup>1</sup> (Chairman)  
Mr CHEN Siqing<sup>1</sup>  
Dr CHOI Koon Shum<sup>2</sup>  
Mr KOH Beng Seng<sup>2</sup>  
Mr TUNG Savio Wai-Hok<sup>2</sup>

#### Main duties

- overall human resources strategy of the Group
- selection and nomination of Directors, Board Committee members and Senior Management
- structure, size and composition (including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, geographical location, professional experience, skills and knowledge, etc.) of the Board and Board Committees
- effectiveness of the Board and Board Committees
- training and continuous professional development of Directors and Senior Management
- code of conduct applicable to employees

#### Major works performed during the year (included the approval, review and proposal to the Board)

- consideration of the matters relating to the recruitment, adjustment and appointment of Directors and Senior Management
- consolidation of self-evaluation results of the Board and Board Committees, and putting forward recommendations to the Board to further enhance the functions and effectiveness of the Board and Board Committees
- annual review on the "Policy on Independence of Directors"

Notes:

1. Non-executive Director
2. Independent Non-executive Director

#### Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee comprised five members at the end of the year, including two Non-executive Directors and three Independent Non-executive Directors. Its composition, main duties and major works performed during the year are as follows:

#### Composition

Mr TUNG Savio Wai-Hok<sup>1</sup>  
(Chairman)  
Mr CHEN Siqing<sup>2</sup>  
Mr XU Luode<sup>2</sup>  
Dr CHOI Koon Shum<sup>1</sup>  
Mr KOH Beng Seng<sup>1</sup>

#### Main duties

- remuneration strategy and incentive framework of the Group
- remuneration of Directors, Board Committee members, Senior Management and Key Personnel

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

- formulation, review and amendment on the major human resources and remuneration policies
- performance appraisal result of the Executive Directors and Senior Management for year 2015
- proposal on staff bonus for year 2015 and salary adjustment for year 2016 for the Group, including the Senior Management
- remuneration relating to the appointment of Senior Management
- key performance indicators of the Group and the Senior Management for year 2017
- proposal on human resources budget of the Group for year 2017

Notes:

1. Independent Non-executive Director
2. Non-executive Director



## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Board Committees (continued)

#### Risk Committee

The Risk Committee comprised four members at the end of the year, including two Non-executive Directors and two Independent Non-executive Directors. Its composition, main duties and major accomplishments during the year are as follows:

#### Composition

Mr KOH Beng Seng<sup>1</sup> (Chairman)  
Mr REN Deqi<sup>2</sup>  
Mr GAO Yingxin<sup>2</sup>  
Mr TUNG Savio Wai-Hok<sup>1</sup>

#### Main duties

- formulation of the risk appetite and risk management strategy of the Group and determination of the Group's risk profile
- identification, assessment and management of material risks faced by various business units of the Group
- review and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management policies, systems and internal controls
- review and monitoring of the Group's capital management
- review and approval of the Group's target balance sheet
- review and monitoring of the Group's compliance with risk management policies, systems and internal controls, including the Group's compliance with prudential, legal and regulatory requirements governing the businesses of the Group
- review and approval of high-level risk-related policies of the Group
- review and approval of significant or high risk exposures or transactions
- review of key reports, including risk exposure reports, model development and validation reports, and credit risk model performance reports

#### Major works performed during the year

- review/approval of key risk management policies, including the "BOCHK Group Operating Principles", the "Risk Management Policy Statement of BOCHK Group", the "Capital Management Policy of BOCHK", the "BOCHK Group Financial Instruments Valuation Policy", the "Staff Code of Conduct", the "Technology Risk Management Policy", the "Policy for Validating Internal Rating Systems", the "Connected Transactions Management Policy", the "Sharing and Use of Credit Data Management Policy", the "Stress Test Policy of BOCHK" and stress test scenarios, and a range of risk management policies covering strategic risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, operational risk, legal, compliance and reputation risk, etc.
- review of the risk adjustment method for group bonus funding mechanics and the approval of the results of risk adjustment of BOCHK Group for 2015
- review/approval of the Group's operating plans, including the Group's target balance sheets, the BOCHK's banking book investment plans and portfolio key risk indicators, as well as risk management limits
- review and monitoring of Basel Accord implementation, including review of model validation reports and model performance reports, and receiving the status reports of the allocation of risk-weighted assets
- review of various risk management reports
- review/approval of significant high risk exposures or transactions

Notes:

1. Independent Non-executive Director
2. Non-executive Director

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Board Committees (continued)

#### Strategy and Budget Committee

The Strategy and Budget Committee comprised six members at the end of the year, including three Non-executive Directors, two Independent Non-executive Directors as well as the Chief Executive and Executive Director of the Bank. Its composition, main duties and major works performed during the year are as follows:

#### Composition

Mr REN Deqi<sup>1</sup> (Chairman)  
Mr YUE Yi<sup>2</sup>  
Mr GAO Yingxin<sup>1</sup>  
Mr XU Luode<sup>1</sup>  
Mdm CHENG Eva<sup>3</sup>  
Mr TUNG Savio Wai-Hok<sup>3</sup>

#### Main duties

- review the Group's medium to long-term strategic plan for Board approval
- monitor the Group's implementation of medium to long-term strategy, provide guidance on strategy direction for management
- review major investments, capital expenditure and strategic commitments of the Group, and make recommendations to the Board
- review and monitor the Group's regular/periodic (including annual) business plan
- review budget for Board approval and monitor performance against budgeted targets

#### Major works performed during the year

- reviewed the Group's acquisition of some ASEAN branches of BOC for Board approval, and discussed opportunities and strategies of Southeast Asia business development
- discussed development strategies of key business platforms, including private bank, transaction banking, trustee, insurance, etc.
- reviewed IT three-year plan and BOC's Core Banking System Integration Project
- reviewed and monitored the implementation of the Group's financial budget and business plan for 2016, and also reviewed and endorsed the Group's financial budget and business plan submitted by the Management for the year 2017 and recommended the same to the Board

#### Notes:

1. Non-executive Director
2. Executive Director
3. Independent Non-executive Director

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## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Ad Hoc Committee

The Board established an ad hoc Independent Board Committee during the year with details as follows:

#### Independent Board Committee

An Independent Board Committee was set up in June 2016 to review and approve the continuing connected transactions and the new caps between the Group on the one hand and BOC and its associates on the other hand, for the three years ending 31 December 2019.

The Committee comprised all the Independent Non-executive Directors and was chaired by Mr TUNG Savio Wai-Hok. The Committee has engaged Investec Capital Asia Limited as the independent financial adviser. On the basis of Investec Capital Asia Limited's advice and recommendations, the Committee has been satisfied that the continuing connected transactions are entered into in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group, on normal commercial terms, and the continuing connected transactions and the annual caps imposed on such transactions for the three years ending 31 December 2019 are in the interests of BOCHK (Holdings) and its shareholders as a whole and are fair and reasonable so far as the independent shareholders are concerned. The Committee also recommends the proposed annual caps of the continuing connected transactions to the Board and the independent shareholders. As the annual caps for certain categories of continuing connected transactions represent more than 5% of the applicable percentage ratios as defined in the Listing Rules, such transactions are subject to the approval of the independent shareholders of BOCHK (Holdings). For such purpose, an extraordinary general meeting is scheduled to be held immediately after the annual general meeting of BOCHK (Holdings) on 28 June 2017. Shareholders please refer to the circular issued by BOCHK (Holdings) dated 9 January 2017 and notice of the extraordinary general meeting to be issued by BOCHK (Holdings) in April 2017 for details on the continuing connected transactions and the extraordinary general meeting respectively. Shareholders can also view and download the aforesaid documents from BOCHK (Holdings)'s website at [www.bochk.com](http://www.bochk.com).

### Directors' Securities Transactions

BOCHK (Holdings) has established and implemented the "Code for Securities Transactions by Directors" to govern the Directors' dealings in securities transactions of BOC, its subsidiary BOC Aviation Limited and BOCHK (Holdings). Upon enquiry by BOCHK (Holdings), all Directors confirmed that they had strictly complied with the provisions as set out in both the said Code and the "Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers" as contained in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules throughout the year 2016.

### Directors' Remuneration

The Remuneration Committee has the delegated responsibility from the Board to determine the remuneration packages of the Executive Directors and Senior Management, including benefits in kind, pension rights and compensation payments (including any compensation payable for loss or termination of their office or appointment, early payout of deferred remuneration), as well as the performance-based remuneration. Moreover, it will recommend to the Board on their remuneration package upon joining, sign-on bonus and contract guaranteed bonus, etc.

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism

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

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

- **“Senior Management” and “Key Personnel”**

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

- “Senior Management”: The senior executives designated by the Board who are responsible for oversight of the firm-wide strategy or material business lines, including Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executives, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Board Secretary and General Manager of Group Audit.
- “Key Personnel”: The employees whose individual business activities involve the assumption of material risk which may have significant impact on risk exposure, or whose individual responsibilities are directly and materially linked to the risk management, or those who have direct influence to the profit, including heads of material business lines, heads of major subsidiaries and overseas institutions, head of trading, as well as heads of risk control functions.

- **Determination of the Remuneration Policy**

To fulfil the above-mentioned principles and to facilitate effective risk management within the framework of the Remuneration Policy of the Group, the Remuneration Policy of the Group is initiated by Human Resources Department with consultation of the risk control units including risk management, financial management and compliance in order to balance the needs for staff motivations, sound remuneration and prudent risk management. After the proposed Remuneration Policy is cleared by the Management Committee, it will be submitted to the Remuneration Committee for review and thereafter to the Board for approval. The Remuneration Committee and the Board will seek opinions from other Board Committees (e.g. Risk Committee, Audit Committee, etc.) where they consider necessary under the circumstances.

- **Key Features of the Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism**

1. *Performance Management Mechanism*

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

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)

#### 2. Risk Adjustment of Remuneration

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

#### 3. Performance-based and Risk-adjusted Remuneration Management

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

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

According to the “Group Bonus Funding Policy”, the size of the variable remuneration pool of the Group is determined by the Board on the basis of the financial performance of the Group and the achievement of non-financial strategic business targets under the long-term development of the Group. Thorough consideration is also made to the risk factors in the determination process. The size of the pool is reached based on pre-defined formulaic calculations but the Board can make discretionary adjustment to it if deemed appropriate under prevailing circumstances. When the Group’s performance is relatively weak (e.g. failed to meet the threshold performance level), no variable remuneration will be paid out that year in principle. However, the Board reserves the rights to exercise its discretion.

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

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

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

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

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Remuneration and Incentive Mechanism (continued)

- **Annual Review of Remuneration Policy**

The Remuneration Policy of the Group is subject to annual review with reference to changes on external regulatory requirements, market conditions, organisational structure and risk management requirements, etc. Review conducted this year including: due to the disposals of NCB and Chiyu and the regional development strategy of the Group, the computation methods of “Group Bonus Funding Policy” was reviewed; due to regional development strategy and organisation structural changes, the scope of application of “Remuneration and Incentive Policy” and “Variable Pay Deferral Policy” and the identification criteria and position lists of “Senior Management”, “Key Personnel” and etc. as delineated in the “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System” were also reviewed.

- **External Remuneration Consultant**

To ensure the suitability and competitiveness of the remuneration and incentive mechanism, the Group appointed Willis Towers Watson and McLagan for independent consultation in areas of pay management mechanism and market remuneration data of Senior Management and key positions.

- **Disclosure on Remuneration**

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

### External Auditor

Pursuant to the “Policy on External Auditor Management” adopted by the Board, the Audit Committee reviewed and monitored and was satisfied with the independence and objectivity of Ernst & Young, the Group’s external auditor, and the effectiveness of its audit procedures, based on the principles and standards set out in the said Policy that were in line with international best practices. Upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board will propose that Ernst & Young be re-appointed as auditor of the Group at the Bank’s 2017 annual general meeting. Subject to shareholders’ authorisation, the Board will authorise the Audit Committee to determine the remuneration of Ernst & Young. For 2016, the fee charged by Ernst & Young was HK\$42 million, of which HK\$27 million was for audit services and HK\$15 million related to other services (mainly including tax-related and advisory services). For 2015, the fee paid by the Group to Ernst & Young was HK\$41 million, of which HK\$27 million was for audit services and HK\$14 million related to other services (mainly including tax-related and advisory services). The Audit Committee was satisfied that the non-audit services in 2016 did not affect the independence of Ernst & Young.

### Risk Management and Internal Control

The Board is responsible for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks it is willing to take in achieving the Group’s strategic objectives, and ensuring that the Group establishes and maintains appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The Board oversees the Management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems. According to the Board’s scope of delegation, the Management is responsible for the day-to-day operations and risk management, and the Management needs to provide a confirmation to the Board on the effectiveness of these systems.

The risk management and internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss; to manage the risk of system failure; and to assist in the achievement of the Group’s objectives. In addition to safeguarding the Group’s assets, it also ensures the maintenance of proper accounting records and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

The Group conducts an annual review of the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control systems covering all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls as well as risk management. The review is conducted by reference to the guidelines and definitions given by the regulatory and professional bodies for the purpose of assessing five different internal control elements, namely, the control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring. The assessment covers all the major internal controls and measures, including financial, operational and compliance controls as well as risk management functions. The review also considers the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience and training of the Group’s accounting, financial reporting and internal audit functions. The review is coordinated by the Group’s internal audit which, after the Management and various business departments have performed their self-assessment and the Management has confirmed the effectiveness of the relevant systems, then carries out an independent examination and other post-assessment work on the review process and results. The results of the 2016 review, which have been reported to the Audit Committee and the Board, revealed that the Group’s risk management and internal control systems were effective and adequate.

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## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Risk Management and Internal Control (continued)

The key procedures that the Group has essentially established and implemented to provide internal controls are summarised as follows:

- a rational organisational structure with appropriate personnel is developed and whose responsibility, authority, and accountability are clearly delineated. The Group has formulated policies and procedures to ensure reasonable checks and balances for all the operating units, reasonable safeguard for the Group's assets and adherence to relevant laws and regulations and risk management in its operations;
- the Management draws up and continuously monitors the implementation of the Group's strategies, business plans and financial budgets. The accounting and management systems that are in place provide the basis for evaluating financial and operational performance;
- the Group has various risk management and human resources policies. There are specific units and personnel that are responsible for handling reputation, strategic, legal, compliance, credit, market, operational, liquidity and interest rate risks. There are also procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information. The Group has set up mechanisms to identify, evaluate and manage all the major risks, and has established corresponding internal control procedures as well as processes for resolving internal control defects. (The Group's risk management is given on pages 320 to 326);
- the Group has established an information technology governance structure that produces a range of reports on information systems and management, including information on the monitoring of various business units, financial information and operating performance. Such information facilitates the Management, business units and the regulatory bodies in assessing and monitoring the Group's operation and performance. Proper communication channels and reporting mechanisms are in place at various business units and levels to facilitate exchange of information;
- pursuant to a risk-based approach and in accordance with the internal audit plan approved by the Audit Committee, the Group's internal audit conducts independent reviews on such aspects as financial activities, various business areas, various kinds of risks, operations and activities. Reports are submitted directly to the Audit Committee. The Group's internal audit closely follows up on the items that require attention in a systematic way and reports to the Management and the Audit Committee in a timely manner; and
- the Audit Committee reviews the reports submitted by external auditor to the Group's Management in connection with the annual audit as well as the recommendations made by regulatory bodies on risk management and internal control. The Group's internal audit follows up on the same to ensure timely implementation of the recommendations, and also periodically reports the status of the implementation to the Management and the Audit Committee.

The Group is committed to upholding good corporate governance practices and the internal control system of all subsidiaries are reviewed regularly. During the year of 2016, continuous improvements on the organisation structure and segregation of duty, the risk management policy and procedure, and the enhancement of disclosure transparency have been undertaken by the Group. In response to internal and external changes in global economic condition, operating environment, regulatory requirement and business development, the Group has implemented a series of measures and undertaken an on-going review on the effectiveness of the internal control mechanism. In 2016, areas for improvement have been identified and appropriate measures have been implemented.

## Corporate Governance (continued)

### Directors' Responsibility Statement in relation to Financial Statements

The following statement should be read in conjunction with the auditor's statement of their responsibilities as set out in the auditor's report. The statement aims to distinguish the responsibilities of the Directors and the auditor in relation to the financial statements.

The Directors are required by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance to prepare financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank. The financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis unless it considers inappropriate. The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the accounting records kept by the Bank at any time reasonably and accurately reflect the financial position of the Bank, and also ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The Directors also have duties to take reasonable and practicable steps to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors consider that in preparing the financial statements, the Bank has adopted appropriate accounting policies which have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates, and that all accounting standards which they consider to be applicable have been followed.



## 独立核数师报告



安永会计师事务所  
香港中环添美道1号  
中信大厦22楼

致中国银行（香港）有限公司成员  
(于香港注册成立的有限公司)

### 意见

我们已审计列载于第 46 至 279 页的中国银行（香港）有限公司（「贵银行」）及其附属公司（「贵集团」）的综合财务报表，此综合财务报表包括于 2016 年 12 月 31 日的综合资产负债表与截至该日止年度的综合收益表、综合全面收益表、综合权益变动表和综合现金流量表，以及财务报表附注，包括主要会计政策概要。

我们认为，该等综合财务报表已根据香港会计师公会颁布的《香港财务报告准则》真实而中肯地反映了贵集团于 2016 年 12 月 31 日的综合财务状况及截至该日止年度的综合财务表现及综合现金流量，并已遵照香港《公司条例》妥为拟备。

### 意见的基础

我们已根据香港会计师公会颁布的《香港审计准则》进行审计。我们在该等准则下承担的责任已在本报告《核数师就审计综合财务报表须承担的责任》部分中作进一步阐述。根据香港会计师公会颁布的《专业会计师道德守则》（「守则」），我们独立于贵集团，并已履行守则中的其他专业道德责任。我们相信，我们所获得的审计凭证能充足及适当地为我们的审计意见提供基础。

### 关键审计事项

关键审计事项是根据我们的专业判断，认为对本期综合财务报表的审计最为重要的事项。这些事项是在对综合财务报表整体进行审计并形成意见的背景下进行处理的，我们不会对这些事项提供单独的意见。我们对下述每一事项在审计中是如何应对的描述也以此为背景。

我们已经履行了本报告《核数师就审计综合财务报表须承担的责任》部分阐述的责任，包括与这些关键审计事项相关的责任。相应地，我们的审计工作包括执行为应对评估的综合财务报表重大错报陈述风险而设计的审计程序。我们执行审计程序的结果，包括应对下述关键审计事项所执行的程序，为综合财务报表整体发表审计意见提供了基础。

关键审计事项:	该事项在审计中是如何应对的:
<p><b>客户贷款的减值评估</b></p> <p>请参阅财务报表附注 2.14 主要会计政策、附注 3.1 应用会计政策时之重大会计估计及判断、附注 4.1 信贷风险及附注 24 贷款减值准备的披露。</p> <p>截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日，客户贷款总额港币 9,716.89 亿元，占总资产的 43.82%；贷款减值准备总额港币 31.24 亿元。评估客户贷款的减值准备须依赖重大的管理层判断以及报告日时贷款组合中的估计损失。</p> <p>贵集团对于单项重大的贷款或已减值的贷款，采用个别评估的方式进行减值评估；对于单项不重大的贷款或个别评估未发生减值的贷款，进行组合减值评估。组合减值评估中，贷款组合未来现金流的评估是基于具有类似信贷风险特征贷款的历史损失经验，并根据经济因素及主观判断作出调整。与历史损失经验相关的参数包括违约概率，违约损失率程度和损失识别期。</p>	<p>我们了解了贵集团的信贷政策并评估及测试了信贷审批流程，贷款分类流程，贷款减值准备评估流程相关关键控制的设计和执行的有效性。我们对贷款减值准备评估流程的控制测试包括了识别减值迹象，以及重检个别及组合减值评估中所采用的假设。</p> <p>在评估贵集团贷款的个别减值时，我们采用了以风险为导向的抽样方法执行我们的贷款审阅工作。我们基于单项贷款的风险特点选取样本，包括借款人行业、经营地区、内部贷款评级以及过往逾期纪录。我们通过审阅借款人的详细资讯，包括其财务状况，可收回现金流及押品估值，及针对选定减值贷款样本，重新计算其折现现金流，以形成我们对贷款分类及减值准备程度的独立意见。</p> <p>我们评估了组合减值评估模型、数据输入，管理层对各类贷款组合的宏观经济趋势影响及主观判断所采用的相关假设。我们在评估这些假设时考虑了模型中所采用的历史资料期间、可观察的经济资料、市场资料及特定行业趋势。我们也对相关资料品质抽样检查了有关的资料来源，并重新计算了管理层所计算的组合减值准备。</p> <p>最后，对于财务报表附注 4.1 中的信贷风险披露，我们评估和测试了贵集团有关的关键控制设计和执行的有效性。</p>

## 独立核数师报告（续）

关键审计事项:	该事项在审计中是如何应对的:
<p><b>金融工具的估值</b></p> <p>请参阅财务报表附注 2.12 主要会计政策、附注 3.3 应用会计政策时之重大会计估计及判断、附注 5.1 及 5.2 金融工具的公平值披露。</p> <p>对于没有活跃市场报价的金融工具，贵集团采用估值技术确定其公平值，而估值技术中涉及依赖管理层的主观判断和假设，尤其是那些包括了重大不可观察参数的估值技术。采用不同的估值技术或假设，估值结果将可能存在重大差异。</p> <p>截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日，贵集团以公平值计量的金融资产及负债分别为港币 6,072.72 亿元和港币 625.81 亿元，分别占总资产的 27.39% 和总负债的 3.13%。采用了重大不可观察参数进行估值的金融工具（即第三层级金融工具），其估值的不确定性较高。截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日，第二层级及第三层级金融资产占以公平值计量的金融资产比例分别为 77.08% 和 0.18%。</p>	<p>我们评估并测试了与金融工具估值相关的关键控制设计和执行的有效性，包括独立价格验证、独立估值模型验证和审批等。</p> <p>我们专注于公平值层级表内第二层级和第三层级金融工具的估值方法和假设。我们的估值专家对贵集团所采用的估值技术、参数和假设进行评估，包括对比当前市场上同业机构常用的估值技术，将所采用的可观察参数与可获得的外部市场资料进行核对及获取不同估值来源的估值结果进行比较分析。</p> <p>最后，对于贵集团在财务报表附注 5.1 及 5.2 中的公平值披露，我们也评估和测试了其关键控制设计和执行的有效性。</p>
<p><b>递延税项资产的确认</b></p> <p>请参阅财务报表附注 2.22 主要会计政策，附注 3.5 应用会计政策时之重大会计估计及判断，附注 35 递延税项披露。</p> <p>截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日，贵集团就减值准备产生的暂时性差额及就其他暂时性差额及税收抵免而确认的递延税项资产分别为港币 4.30 亿元及港币 10.72 亿元。其他暂时性差额及税收抵免大部分是有关在避免双重征税的条约安排下，贵集团就某些利息收入在其他司法管辖地区的应付预提所得税，而可于香港税务机关收回的税收抵免。贵集团将在清缴应付预提所得税，及领取由相关税务机关所发出的缴税凭证后，向香港税务机关申请税收抵免。该递延税项资产按会计准则要求，包括于递延税项负债中抵销，在财务报表附注 35 中列示。递延税项资产根据对可运用的税务抵免之估算及收回此等已确认之递延税项资产的可能性而确认，当中涉及重大管理层的判断及假设。</p>	<p>我们的审计程序除其他审计步骤外，还包括内部税务专家的参与，以帮助我们基于现有税法评估管理层所采用的判断和假设，继而确定递延税项资产的确认和可收回性。我们也评估了管理层对贵集团税收抵免享有权利的估计，并适时检查贵集团与相关税务机关的往来函件。</p> <p>此外，我们还评估了该事项在财务报表附注 35 披露的充分性方面，是否亦符合《香港会计准则第 12 号 — 所得税》的相关要求。</p>

### 年报内的其他信息

董事需对其他信息负责。其他信息包括刊载于年报内的信息，但不包括综合财务报表及我们的核数师报告。

我们对综合财务报表的意见并不涵盖其他信息，我们亦不对该等其他信息发表任何形式的鉴证结论。

结合我们对综合财务报表的审计，我们的责任是阅读其他信息，在此过程中，考虑其他信息是否与综合财务报表或我们在审计过程中所了解的情况存在重大抵触或者似乎存在重大错误陈述的情况。基于我们已执行的工作，如果我们认为其他信息存在重大错误陈述，我们需要报告该事实。在这方面，我们没有任何报告。

### 董事就综合财务报表须承担的责任

董事须负责根据香港会计师公会颁布的《香港财务报告准则》及香港《公司条例》拟备真实而中肯的综合财务报表，并对其认为为使综合财务报表的拟备不存在由于欺诈或错误而导致的重大错误陈述所需的内部控制负责。

在拟备综合财务报表时，董事负责评估贵集团持续经营的能力，并在适用情况下披露与持续经营有关的事项，以及使用持续经营为会计基础，除非董事有意将贵银行清盘或停止经营，或别无其他实际的替代方案。

审计委员会协助董事履行职责，监督贵集团的财务报告过程。

## 独立核数师报告（续）

### 核数师就审计综合财务报表须承担的责任

我们的目标，是对综合财务报表整体是否不存在由于欺诈或错误而导致的重大错误陈述取得合理保证，并出具包括我们意见的核数师报告。我们遵照香港《公司条例》第 405 条，仅对全体成员作出报告，除此以外，本报告并无其他用途。我们不会就核数师报告的内容向任何其他人士负上或承担任何责任。

合理保证是高水平的保证，但不能保证按照《香港审计准则》进行的审计，在某一重大错误陈述存在时总能发现。错误陈述可以由欺诈或错误引起，如果合理预期它们单独或汇总起来可能影响综合财务报表使用者依赖财务报表所作出的经济决定，则有关的错误陈述可被视作重大。

在根据《香港审计准则》进行审计的过程中，我们运用了专业判断，保持了专业怀疑态度。我们亦：

- 识别和评估由于欺诈或错误而导致综合财务报表存在重大错误陈述的风险，设计及执行审计程序以应对这些风险，以及获取充足和适当的审计凭证，作为我们意见的基础。由于欺诈可能涉及串谋、伪造、蓄意遗漏、虚假陈述，或凌驾于内部控制之上，因此未能发现因欺诈而导致的重大错误陈述的风险高于未能发现因错误而导致的重大错误陈述的风险。
- 了解与审计相关的内部控制，以设计适当的审计程序，但目的并非对贵集团内部控制的有效性发表意见。
- 评价董事所采用会计政策的恰当性及作出会计估计和相关披露的合理性。
- 对董事采用持续经营会计基础的恰当性作出结论。根据所获取的审计凭证，确定是否存在与事项或情况有关的重大不确定性，从而可能导致对贵集团的持续经营能力产生重大疑虑。如果我们认为存在重大不确定性，则有必要在核数师报告中提请使用者注意综合财务报表中的相关披露。假若有关的披露不足，则我们应当发表非无保留意见。我们的结论是基于核数师报告日止所取得的审计凭证。然而，未来事项或情况可能导致贵集团不能持续经营。
- 评价综合财务报表的整体列报方式、结构和内容，包括披露，以及综合财务报表是否中肯反映交易和事项。
- 就贵集团内实体或业务活动的财务信息获取充足、适当的审计凭证，以便对综合财务报表发表意见。我们负责贵集团审计的方向、监督和执行。我们为审计意见承担全部责任。

除其他事项外，我们与审计委员会沟通了计划的审计范围、时间安排、重大审计发现等，包括我们在审计中识别出内部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我们还向审计委员会提交声明，说明我们已符合有关独立性的相关专业道德要求，并与他们沟通有可能合理地被认为会影响我们独立性的所有关系和其他事项，以及在适用的情况下，相关的防范措施。

在与审计委员会沟通的事项中，我们确定哪些事项对本期综合财务报表的审计最为重要，因而构成关键审计事项。我们在核数师报告中描述这些事项，除非法律法规不允许公开披露这些事项，或在极端罕见的情况下，如果合理预期在我们报告中沟通某事项造成的负面后果超过产生的公众利益，我们决定不应在报告中沟通该事项。

出具本独立核数师报告的审计项目合伙人是涂珮施。



安永会计师事务所

执业会计师

香港，2017 年 3 月 31 日

## Independent Auditor's Report



**Ernst & Young**  
22/F, CITIC Tower  
1 Tim Mei Avenue  
Central, Hong Kong

**To the members of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited**  
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 46 to 279, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2016, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2016, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

### Basis for opinion

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

### Key audit matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key audit matters:	How our audit addressed the key audit matters:
<p><b><i>Impairment assessment of advances to customers</i></b></p> <p>Refer to summary of significant accounting policies in Note 2.14, critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies in Note 3.1, and disclosures on credit risk and loan impairment allowances respectively in Note 4.1 and Note 24 to the financial statements.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2016, gross advances to customers amounted to HK\$971,689 million, representing 43.82% of total assets; and the impairment allowance for advances to customers amounted to HK\$3,124 million. The assessment of impairment for advances to customers involved significant management judgements and estimates of the losses incurred within the loan portfolios at the reporting date.</p> <p>The Group adopted an individual impairment assessment approach in respect of individually significant loans or impaired loans; and a collective impairment assessment approach in respect of loans not individually significant or not individually impaired. Under the collective approach, the assessment of future cash flows for loan portfolios was based on the historical loss experience of loans with similar credit risk characteristics, with adjustments based on economic factors and judgemental overlays. Parameters associated with the historical loss experience included probability of default, loss given default and loss identification period.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding of the Group's credit policy and evaluated and tested the design and the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the processes of credit assessment, loan classification and loan impairment assessment. Our control testing on the loan impairment process included the identification of impairment indicators and assessment of the assumptions used in the individual and collective impairment models.</p> <p>In assessing the individually assessed impairment allowances made by the Group, we adopted a risk-based sampling approach for our loan review procedures. We selected samples based on risk characteristics of individual items including the industry and geographic location of the operations of borrowers, internal loan grading and past due history. We formed an independent view on the classification of the loans and the level of provisions recognised by the Group through reviewing the borrowers' detailed information about their financial performance, recoverable cash flows and valuation of collaterals, as well as re-calculating samples of discounted cash flows for the impaired loans.</p> <p>We assessed the collective impairment model, data input, and related management's assumptions on the impact of macro-economic trends and judgemental overlays for the various types of loan portfolios. We evaluated these assumptions by considering various factors including the period of historical data used in the model, observable economic data, market information and specific industry trends. We also performed testing on the relevant data quality by sample checking to the relevant data source and re-computed management's calculation of the collective impairment.</p> <p>Furthermore, we evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls related to disclosures on credit risk in Note 4.1 to the financial statements.</p>

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key audit matters:	How our audit addressed the key audit matters:
<p><b>Valuation of financial instruments</b></p> <p>Refer to summary of significant accounting policies in Note 2.12, critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies in Note 3.3, and disclosures on fair values of financial instruments in Notes 5.1 and 5.2 to the financial statements.</p> <p>The Group has applied valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets. These valuation techniques, in particular those that include significant unobservable inputs, involve management using subjective judgements and assumptions. With different valuation techniques and assumptions applied, the valuation results can vary significantly.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2016, the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value amounted to HK\$607,272 million and HK\$62,581 million respectively, representing 27.39% and 3.13% of total assets and total liabilities respectively. Financial instruments which had significant unobservable inputs in the valuation, and hence were categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, involved a higher degree of uncertainty in their valuation. As at 31 December 2016, 77.08% and 0.18% of the Group's financial assets measured at fair value were categorised within level 2 and level 3, respectively.</p>	<p>We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls related to the valuation of financial instruments, including independent price verification, independent model validation and approval.</p> <p>We focused on the valuation methodologies and assumptions of financial instruments that were classified as level 2 and level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. We involved our valuation specialists in evaluating the valuation techniques, inputs and assumptions through comparison with the valuation techniques that are commonly used in the market, the validation of observable inputs using external market data, and comparison with valuation outcomes obtained from various pricing sources.</p> <p>We also evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls related to the fair value disclosures in Notes 5.1 and 5.2 to the financial statements.</p>
<p><b>Recognition of deferred tax assets</b></p> <p>Refer to summary of significant accounting policies in Note 2.22, critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies in Note 3.5, and disclosures on deferred taxation in Note 35 to the financial statements.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2016, the Group recognised deferred tax assets of HK\$430 million relating to temporary differences arising from impairment allowances and HK\$1,072 million relating to other temporary differences and tax credits. The majority of the other temporary differences and tax credits related to tax credits recoverable from the tax authorities in Hong Kong under double tax treaty arrangements, arising from withholding income taxes payable in other jurisdictions on certain interest income. Application on such tax credits will be made to the tax authorities in Hong Kong after the corresponding withholding income taxes payable is settled and evidenced by respective payment receipts issued from the corresponding tax authorities. These deferred tax assets, where required by accounting standards, were offset against and included within deferred tax liabilities as shown in Note 35 to the financial statements. The recognition of the deferred tax assets involved significant management judgements and assumptions, based upon the estimation of available tax credits and the possibility to recover such deferred tax assets recognised.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, amongst others, the involvement of our tax specialists to assist in evaluating the judgements and assumptions adopted by management to determine the recognition and recoverability of the deferred tax assets, in light of current tax laws. We also assessed management's estimates of the Group's entitlement to the tax credits and examined correspondences between the Group and relevant tax authorities.</p> <p>In addition, we also assessed the adequacy of disclosures in Note 35 to the financial statements with respect to compliance with HKAS 12 – Income Taxes.</p>

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## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

### Other information included in the Annual Report

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Bank 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 of the Bank either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our 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 skepticism 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Tso Pui Sze.



**Ernst & Young**  
*Certified Public Accountants*  
Hong Kong, 31 March 2017



## 综合收益表

## Consolidated Income Statement

截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	附注 Notes	(重列) (Restated)	
			2016 港币百万元 HK\$m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
利息收入	Interest income		33,509	35,248
利息支出	Interest expense		(10,451)	(12,309)
<b>净利息收入</b>	<b>Net interest income</b>	6	<b>23,058</b>	22,939
服务费及佣金收入	Fee and commission income		14,972	15,675
服务费及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense		(4,002)	(4,221)
<b>净服务费及佣金收入</b>	<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	7	<b>10,970</b>	11,454
净交易性收益	Net trading gain	8	4,909	2,602
界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之 金融工具净亏损	Net loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		(1)	(6)
其他金融资产之净收益	Net gain on other financial assets	9	618	1,135
其他经营收入	Other operating income	10	536	697
<b>提取减值准备前之净经营收入</b>	<b>Net operating income before impairment allowances</b>		<b>40,090</b>	38,821
减值准备净拨备	Net charge of impairment allowances	11	(578)	(755)
<b>净经营收入</b>	<b>Net operating income</b>		<b>39,512</b>	38,066
经营支出	Operating expenses	12	(11,845)	(11,286)
<b>经营溢利</b>	<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>27,667</b>	26,780
投资物业出售 / 公允价值调整之 净收益	Net gain from disposal of/fair value adjustments on investment properties	13	437	781
出售 / 重估物业、器材及设备之 净亏损	Net loss from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	14	(15)	(63)
应占联营公司及合资企业之税后 溢利扣减亏损	Share of profits less losses after tax of associates and joint ventures	26	74	54
<b>除税前溢利</b>	<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>28,163</b>	27,552
税项	Taxation	15	(4,442)	(4,183)
<b>持续经营业务溢利</b>	<b>Profit from continuing operations</b>		<b>23,721</b>	23,369
<b>已终止经营业务</b>	<b>DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>已终止经营业务溢利</b>	<b>Profit from discontinued operations</b>	37	<b>31,493</b>	3,392
<b>年度溢利</b>	<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>55,214</b>	26,761
<b>应占溢利:</b>	<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
本银行股东	Equity holders of the Bank			
- 来自持续经营业务	- from continuing operations		23,602	23,243
- 来自已终止经营业务	- from discontinued operations	37	31,302	3,225
			<b>54,904</b>	26,468
非控制权益	Non-controlling interests			
- 来自持续经营业务	- from continuing operations		119	126
- 来自已终止经营业务	- from discontinued operations	37	191	167
			<b>310</b>	293
			<b>55,214</b>	26,761
<b>股息</b>	<b>Dividends</b>	16	<b>19,800</b>	13,085

第 53 至 279 页之附注属本财务报表之组成部分。

The notes on pages 53 to 279 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## 综合全面收益表

## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	附注 Note	(重列) (Restated)	
			2016 港币百万元 HK\$m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>年度溢利</b>	<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>55,214</b>	26,761
其后不可重新分类至收益表内的项目:	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement:			
房产:	Premises:			
房产重估	Revaluation of premises		(146)	3,642
递延税项	Deferred tax		323	(481)
			<b>177</b>	<b>3,161</b>
其后可重新分类至收益表内的项目:	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:			
可供出售证券:	Available-for-sale securities:			
可供出售证券之公平值变化	Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities		(227)	(678)
因处置可供出售证券之转拨重新分类至收益表	Release upon disposal of available-for-sale securities reclassified to income statement		(684)	(1,323)
由可供出售证券转至持有至到期日证券产生之摊销重新分类至收益表	Amortisation with respect to available-for-sale securities transferred to held-to-maturity securities reclassified to income statement		144	232
递延税项	Deferred tax		123	385
			<b>(644)</b>	<b>(1,384)</b>
净投资对冲下对冲工具之公平值变化	Change in fair value of hedging instruments under net investment hedges		-	51
货币换算差额	Currency translation difference		(211)	(682)
因出售已终止经营业务之转拨重新分类至收益表	Release upon disposal of discontinued operations reclassified to income statement	37	(370)	-
			<b>(1,225)</b>	<b>(2,015)</b>
<b>年度除税后其他全面收益</b>	<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>(1,048)</b>	1,146
<b>年度全面收益总额</b>	<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>54,166</b>	27,907
<b>应占全面收益总额:</b>	<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>			
本银行股东	Equity holders of the Bank		53,903	27,607
非控制权益	Non-controlling interests		263	300
			<b>54,166</b>	<b>27,907</b>

第 53 至 279 页之附注属本财务报表之组成部分。 The notes on pages 53 to 279 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## 综合资产负债表

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

于 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	附注 Notes	(重列) (Restated)	
			2016 港币百万元 HK\$'m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$'m
<b>资产</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>			
库存现金及存放银行及其他金融 机构的结余	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	19	<b>228,905</b>	234,194
在银行及其他金融机构一至十二 个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	20	<b>70,392</b>	66,140
公平值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21	<b>37,570</b>	30,760
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	22	<b>64,348</b>	43,106
香港特别行政区政府负债证明书	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness		<b>123,390</b>	101,950
贷款及其他账项	Advances and other accounts	23	<b>990,755</b>	928,766
证券投资	Investment in securities	25	<b>551,607</b>	485,248
联营公司及合资企业权益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	26	<b>319</b>	376
投资物业	Investment properties	27	<b>18,369</b>	15,400
物业、器材及设备	Properties, plant and equipment	28	<b>45,535</b>	50,333
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	35	<b>16</b>	63
其他资产	Other assets	29	<b>32,556</b>	27,198
待出售资产	Assets held for sale	37	<b>53,586</b>	300,473
资产总额	Total assets		<b>2,217,348</b>	2,284,007
<b>负债</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
香港特别行政区流通纸币	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	30	<b>123,390</b>	101,950
银行及其他金融机构之存款及 结余	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions		<b>191,909</b>	209,526
公平值变化计入损益之金融负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	31	<b>13,371</b>	10,942
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	22	<b>49,210</b>	40,144
客户存款	Deposits from customers	32	<b>1,506,283</b>	1,416,972
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	33	<b>1,121</b>	6,976
其他账项及准备	Other accounts and provisions	34	<b>40,646</b>	29,369
应付税项负债	Current tax liabilities		<b>2,896</b>	2,660
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	35	<b>5,567</b>	6,431
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	36	<b>19,014</b>	19,422
待出售资产之相关负债	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	37	<b>47,074</b>	252,402
负债总额	Total liabilities		<b>2,000,481</b>	2,096,794

**综合资产负债表 (续) Consolidated Balance Sheet (continued)**

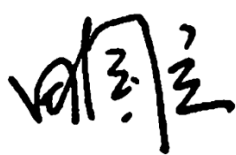
于 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	附注 Notes	(重列) (Restated)	
			2016 港币百万元 HK\$'m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$'m
<b>资本</b>	<b>EQUITY</b>			
股本	Share capital	38	<b>43,043</b>	43,043
储备	Reserves		<b>171,544</b>	142,033
本银行股东应占股本和储备	Capital and reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Bank		<b>214,587</b>	185,076
非控制权益	Non-controlling interests		<b>2,280</b>	2,137
资本总额	Total equity		<b>216,867</b>	187,213
负债及资本总额	Total liabilities and equity		<b>2,217,348</b>	2,284,007

第 53 至 279 页之附注属本财务报表之组成部分。

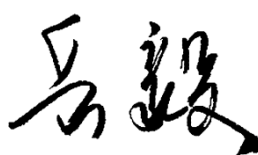
The notes on pages 53 to 279 are an integral part of these financial statements.

经董事会于 2017 年 3 月 31 日通过核准并由以下人士代表签署：

Approved by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2017 and signed on behalf of the Board by:



田国立  
TIAN Guoli  
董事  
Director



岳毅  
YUE Yi  
董事  
Director

## 综合权益变动表

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

归属于本银行股东  
Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank

		储备 Reserves							非控制权益 Non-controlling interests		资本总额 Total equity
		股本 Share capital	房产重估储备 Premises revaluation reserve	可供出售证券公允价值变动储备 Reserve for fair value changes of available-for-sale securities	监管储备* Regulatory reserve*	换算储备 Translation reserve	合并储备** Merger reserve**	留存盈利 Retained earnings	总计 Total		
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2015, as previously reported	43,043	37,580	405	10,011	778	-	76,138	167,955	2,090	170,045
合并受共同控制之 实体之影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	-	-	-	-	(526)	1,789	734	1,997	-	1,997
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2015, as restated	43,043	37,580	405	10,011	252	1,789	76,872	169,952	2,090	172,042
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,468	26,468	293	26,761
其他全面收益:	Other comprehensive income:										
房产	Premises	-	3,134	-	-	-	-	-	3,134	27	3,161
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	(1,382)	-	-	-	-	(1,382)	(2)	(1,384)
净投资对冲下对冲 工具之公允价值变 化	Change in fair value of hedging instruments under net investment hedges	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	49	2	51
货币换算差额	Currency translation difference	-	(9)	(6)	-	(647)	-	-	(662)	(20)	(682)
全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income	-	3,125	(1,388)	-	(598)	-	26,468	27,607	300	27,907
因出售房产之转拨	Release upon disposal of premises	-	(365)	-	-	-	-	365	-	-	-
转拨自留存盈利	Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	917	-	-	(917)	-	-	-
股息	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,483)	(12,483)	(253)	(12,736)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015	43,043	40,340	(983)	10,928	(346)	1,789	90,305	185,076	2,137	187,213

## 综合权益变动表（续） Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)

		归属于本银行股东 Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank									
		储备 Reserves									
		股本 Share capital	房产 重估储备 Premises revaluation reserve	可供出售 证券公平 价值 变动储备 Reserve for fair value changes of available- for-sale securities	监管储备* Regulatory reserve*	换算储备 Translation reserve	合并储备** Merger reserve**	留存盈利 Retained earnings	总计 Total	非控制权益 Non- controlling interests	资本总额 Total equity
		港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2016, as previously reported	43,043	40,340	(983)	10,879	191	-	89,434	182,904	2,137	185,041
合并受共同控制之 实体之影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	-	-	-	49	(537)	1,789	871	2,172	-	2,172
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2016, as restated	43,043	40,340	(983)	10,928	(346)	1,789	90,305	185,076	2,137	187,213
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,904	54,904	310	55,214
其他全面收益:	Other comprehensive income:										
房产	Premises	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	187	(10)	177
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	(628)	-	-	-	-	(628)	(16)	(644)
货币换算差额	Currency translation difference	-	-	(17)	-	(173)	-	-	(190)	(21)	(211)
因出售已终止经营 业务之转拨重新 分类至收益表	Release upon disposal of discontinued operations reclassified to income statement	-	-	(167)	-	(203)	-	-	(370)	-	(370)
全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income	-	187	(812)	-	(376)	-	54,904	53,903	263	54,166
收购受共同控制之 实体	Acquisition of entity under common control	-	-	-	-	-	(4,076)	-	(4,076)	-	(4,076)
转拨自留存盈利	Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	539	-	2,287	(2,826)	-	-	-
因出售已终止经营 业务之转拨	Release upon disposal of discontinued operations	-	(4,856)	-	(2,240)	-	-	7,096	-	-	-
股息	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,316)	(20,316)	(120)	(20,436)
于 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	43,043	35,671	(1,795)	9,227	(722)	-	129,163	214,587	2,280	216,867

\* 除按香港会计准则第 39 号对贷款提取减值准备外，按金管局要求拨转部分留存盈利至监管储备作银行一般风险之用（包括未来损失或其他不可预期风险）。

\*\* 合并储备乃因合并受共同控制之实体而采用合并会计处理而产生。

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

\*\* Merger reserve was arising on the application of merger accounting method in relation to the combination with entity under common control.

第 53 至 279 页之附注属本财务报表之组成部分。

The notes on pages 53 to 279 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## 综合现金流量表

## Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

		(重列)	
		(Restated)	
截至 12 月 31 日止年度	For the year ended 31 December	附注 Notes	2016 2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
<b>经营业务之现金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
除税前经营现金之流出	Operating cash outflow before taxation	39(a)	(69,157) (67,771)
支付香港利得税	Hong Kong profits tax paid		(4,300) (4,649)
支付海外利得税	Overseas profits tax paid		(428) (833)
<b>经营业务之现金流出净额</b>	<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>		<b>(73,885) (73,253)</b>
<b>投资业务之现金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
购入物业、器材及设备	Purchase of properties, plant and equipment		(1,476) (1,214)
出售物业、器材及设备所得款项	Proceeds from disposal of properties, plant and equipment		1 467
购入投资物业	Purchase of investment properties		(7) (47)
收取联营公司及合资企业股息	Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	26	2 2
收购受共同控制之实体	Acquisition of entity under common control	54	(4,076) -
出售已终止经营业务之现金流入净额	Net cash inflow from disposal of discontinued operations	37	26,992 -
<b>投资业务之现金流入 / (流出) 净额</b>	<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities</b>		<b>21,436 (792)</b>
<b>融资业务之现金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
支付本银行股东股息	Dividend paid to the equity holders of the Bank		(20,316) (12,483)
支付非控制权权益股息	Dividend paid to non-controlling interests		(120) (253)
支付后偿负债利息	Interest paid for subordinated liabilities		(476) (409)
<b>融资业务之现金流出净额</b>	<b>Net cash outflow from financing activities</b>		<b>(20,912) (13,145)</b>
现金及等同现金项目减少	Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(73,361) (87,190)
于 1 月 1 日之现金及等同现金项目	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		313,017 411,441
汇率变动对现金及等同现金项目的影响	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,136 (11,234)
<b>于 12 月 31 日之现金及等同现金项目</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	39(b)	<b>240,792 313,017</b>

第 53 至 279 页之附注属本财务报表之组成部分。

The notes on pages 53 to 279 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## 财务报表附注

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. 主要业务

### 1. Principal activities

本集团主要从事提供银行及相关之金融服务。

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

本银行是一家于香港成立的有限债务公司。公司注册地址是香港花园道1号中银大厦14楼。

The Bank is a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. The address of its registered office is 14/F, Bank of China Tower, 1 Garden Road, Hong Kong.

### 2. 主要会计政策

### 2. Significant accounting policies

用于编制本综合财务报表之主要会计政策详列如下。

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

除特别注明外，该等会计政策均被一致地应用于所有列示之财务年度中。

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

#### 2.1 编制基准

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

本集团之综合财务报表乃按照香港会计师公会颁布之香港财务报告准则（香港财务报告准则为一统称，当中包括所有适用之香港财务报告准则、香港会计准则及诠释）编制，并符合香港《公司条例》之规定。

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



## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

本综合财务报表乃按历史成本法编制，惟就重估可供出售证券、以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产及金融负债（包括衍生金融工具）、以公允价值列账之贵金属、以公允价值列账之投资物业及以公允价值或重估值扣除累计折旧及累计减值损失后列账之房产作出调整。待出售之处置组合及收回资产会以其账面值及公允价值扣除出售成本之较低者列账，并已分别列载于附注 2.2 及 2.23。

按照香港财务报告准则编制财务报表时，需采用若干重大之会计估算。管理层亦需于采用本集团之会计政策时作出有关判断。当中涉及高度判断、复杂之范畴、或对综合财务报表而言属重大影响之假设及估算，已载于附注 3。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale securities, financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, precious metals at fair value, investment properties which are carried at fair value and premises which are carried at fair value or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Disposal group and repossessed assets held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair values less costs to sell as further explained in Notes 2.2 and 2.23 respectively.

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

财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. 主要会计政策 (续)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 编制基准 (续)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) 已于2016年1月1日起开始的会计年度强制性生效之准则及修订

(a) Standards and amendments issued that are already mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2016

准则 / 修订 Standards/Amendments	内容 Content	起始适用之年度 Applicable for financial years beginning on/after	于本年度与本集团相关 Currently relevant to the Group
香港会计准则第1号 (经修订)	披露的自主性	2016年1月1日	是
HKAS 1 (Amendment)	Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2016	Yes
香港会计准则第16号及香港会计准则第38号(经修订)	澄清折旧及摊销之可接纳方法	2016年1月1日	否
HKAS 16 and HKAS 38 (Amendments)	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016	No
香港会计准则第16号及香港会计准则第41号(经修订)	农业: 生产性植物	2016年1月1日	否
HKAS 16 and HKAS 41 (Amendments)	Agriculture: Bearer Plants	1 January 2016	No
香港会计准则第27号(2011) (经修订)	独立财务报表内的权益法	2016年1月1日	是
HKAS 27 (2011) (Amendment)	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2016	Yes
香港会计准则第28号(2011)、香港财务报告准则第10号及香港财务报告准则第12号(经修订)	投资实体: 综合并账例外处理的应用	2016年1月1日	否
HKAS 28 (2011), HKFRS 10 and HKFRS 12 (Amendments)	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	1 January 2016	No
香港财务报告准则第11号(经修订)	收购合资业务权益之会计处理	2016年1月1日	否
HKFRS 11 (Amendment)	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	1 January 2016	No
香港财务报告准则第14号	监管迟延账目	2016年1月1日	否
HKFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1 January 2016	No

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

**(a) 已于2016年1月1日起开始的会计年度强制性生效之准则及修订 (续)**

**(a) Standards and amendments issued that are already mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2016 (continued)**

- 香港会计准则第1号(经修订)「披露的自主性」。香港会计准则第1号的修订旨在进一步鼓励企业运用专业判断去决定在其财务报表中需披露的资料。例如,此修订明确指出重大性需应用于整个财务报表,而包含不重要的资料会减低财务披露的效益。此外,此修订阐明企业应运用专业判断去决定在何处及以什么次序把资料呈列在财务披露内。采纳该项修订对本集团的财务报表没有重大影响。
- 香港会计准则第27号(2011)(经修订)「独立财务报表内的权益法」。该项修订重新允许企业在单独财务报表中对其子公司、联营公司、合资企业之投资采用权益法列账的选项。改用权益法的企业需要在单独财务报表中对每项作出此选项的投资分类采用一致的会计处理及作出追溯性修订。采纳该项修订对本集团的财务报表没有重大影响。

- HKAS 1 (Amendment), “Disclosure Initiative”. The amendments to HKAS 1 are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgement in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that companies should use professional judgement in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures. The adoption of this amendment does not have a material impact on the Group’s financial statements.
- HKAS 27 (2011) (Amendment), “Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements”. The amendment restores the option to allow an entity to apply the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements. Entities electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements shall have to apply the same accounting for each category of investments so elected and are required to apply this change retrospectively. The adoption of this amendment does not have a material impact on the Group’s financial statements.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) 已于 2016 年 1 月 1 日起开始的会计年度强制性生效之准则及修订 (续)

(a) Standards and amendments issued that are already mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2016 (continued)

- 「完善香港财务报告准则」包含多项被香港会计师公会认为非紧急但有需要的修订。当中包括引致在列示、确认或计量方面出现会计变更的修订，以及多项与个别的香港财务报告准则相关之术语或编辑上的修订。采纳有关修订对本集团的财务报表没有重大影响。

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

(b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于 2016 年提前采纳之准则及修订

(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016

准则 / 修订 Standards/Amendments	内容 Content	起始适用之年度 Applicable for financial years beginning on/after	于本年度与本集团相关 Currently relevant to the Group
香港会计准则第 7 号 (经修订) HKAS 7 (Amendment)	现金流报表: 披露的自主性 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative	2017 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2017	是 Yes
香港会计准则第 12 号 (经修订) HKAS 12 (Amendment)	所得税: 确认未实现亏损的递延税项资产 Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	2017 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2017	否 No
香港会计准则第 28 号(2011)及 香港财务报告准则第 10 号 (经修订) HKAS 28 (2011) and HKFRS 10 (Amendments)	投资者与其联营或合资企业之间的资产出售或注入 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	待定 To be determined	是 Yes
香港财务报告准则第 2 号 (经修订) HKFRS 2 (Amendment)	股份基础给付: 股份基础给付的分类及计量 Share-Based Payment: Classification and Measurement of Share-Based Payment Transactions	2018 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2018	否 No
香港财务报告准则第 9 号 HKFRS 9	金融工具 Financial Instruments	2018 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2018	是 Yes
香港财务报告准则第 15 号 HKFRS 15	源于客户合同的收入 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2018 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2018	是 Yes
香港财务报告准则第 16 号 HKFRS 16	租赁 Leases	2019 年 1 月 1 日 1 January 2019	是 Yes

财务报表附注 (续)  
2. 主要会计政策 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)  
2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 编制基准 (续)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于2016年提前采纳之准则及修订 (续)

(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016 (continued)

预计与本集团相关之香港财务报告准则列如下:

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

- 香港会计准则第7号(经修订)「现金流量表:披露的自主性」。该修订乃披露自主性项目的一部分,要求企业作出更多披露以便财务报告使用者能评估因融资活动而产生的负债变化,包括现金流及非现金的变化。初次应用该项修订并不需要提供比较资料。采纳此修订会令财务报表增加披露内容。
- 香港会计准则第28号(2011)及香港财务报告准则第10号(经修订)「投资者与其联营或合资企业之间的资产出售或注入」。该项修订针对香港会计准则第28号(2011)与香港财务报告准则第10号之间有关投资者与其联营或合资企业之间的资产出售或注入的不一致规定。准则修订之主要影响为当一笔涉及一个营运体的交易(无论其是否属于附属公司),应确认全额损益;当一笔交易涉及资产,但该资产并不构成一个营运体(即使属附属公司资产),应确认部分损益。该项修订并无追溯性,允许企业提前采纳。采纳该修订对本集团的财务报表没有重大影响。

- HKAS 7 (Amendment), "Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative". The amendments are part of the Disclosure Initiative project and require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. No comparative information is required for first time application of these amendments. The amendments will result in additional disclosure to be provided in the financial statements.
- HKAS 28 (2011) and HKFRS 10 (Amendments), "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture". The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in HKFRS 10 and those in HKAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. The amendments are to be applied prospectively, early application is permitted. The application of these amendments will not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

## 财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)      2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

##### (b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于2016年提前采纳之准则及修订 (续)

- 香港财务报告准则第9号「金融工具」。国际财务报告准则第9号「金融工具」的颁布完成了国际会计准则委员会对金融危机的全面回应。香港财务报告准则第9号，即香港财务报告准则之下对应国际财务报告准则第9号的会计准则，包含具逻辑的分类及计量模型，单一且具前瞻性的「预期损失」减值模型，及与风险管理更紧密连系的对冲会计方法。对香港财务报告准则第9号的修订详细阐述如下：

##### (i) 分类及计量

###### 金融资产

金融资产被要求分类为以下其中一种计量类别：(1)以摊余成本作后续计量，(2)以公允价值变化计入其他全面收益作后续计量（除了利息的计提和摊销，及减值外，所有公允价值变动皆计入其他全面收益），或(3)以公允价值变化计入损益作后续计量。金融资产的分类应在过渡时确定，之后则在初始确认时确定。该分类取决于企业管理金融工具的业务模型，以及该工具的合约现金流特征。

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

##### (b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016 (continued)

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

##### (i) Classification and Measurement

###### Financial assets

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于2016年提前采纳之准则及修订 (续)

(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016 (continued)

#### (i) 分类及计量 (续)

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

##### 金融资产 (续)

##### Financial assets (continued)

如以摊余成本对一项金融工具进行后续计量,其必须是一项债务工具,及企业的业务模型是持有该资产以收取合约现金流为目的,以及该资产的合约现金流特征只代表没有杠杆的本金及利息支付。如持有债务工具的业务模型旨在同时收取合约现金流及出售金融资产,而该工具本身符合合约现金流特征,则该债务工具会以公允价值变化计入其他全面收益进行后续计量。所有其他债务工具需以公允价值变化计入损益计量。

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

股份权益工具一般以公允价值作后续计量,除非在罕有的情况下成本乃是合适的估计公允价值。持有作交易用途之股份权益工具将以公允价值变化计入损益计量。对于所有其他的权益性投资,可于初始确认时作出不可撤回的选择,将未实现及已实现的公允价值收益或亏损确认于其他全面收益。而日后即使出售投资,公允价值收益及亏损亦不可转回收益表内。当收取派息的权利确立,股息将于收益表内确认。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于2016年提前采纳之准则及修订 (续)

(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016 (continued)

##### (i) 分类及计量 (续)

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

###### 金融负债

###### Financial liabilities

除下述两项主要变化外，金融负债的分类及计量基本上保留了香港会计准则第39号的要求，没有太多修订。

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

为应对自有信贷风险，准则内有关金融负债的公允价值选择权的处理已被修订。凡金融负债因其信贷风险的变化而导致的公允价值变动，需列示于其他全面收益。收益或亏损总额的剩余部分则包括于收益表内。若此要求会产生或扩大损益的会计错配，则整项公允价值变动需列示于收益表内。对厘定有否存在错配情况，需在初始确认个别负债时确定，且不能被重新评估。列示于其他全面收益的金额其后不可重新分类至收益表内，但可于权益内拨转。此做法可消除经选择以公允价值计量的负债因信贷风险变动而产生的损益波动。亦代表因负债的自有信贷风险转差而引致的收益将不再于损益反映。

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



## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于2016年提前采纳之准则及修订 (续)

(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016 (continued)

##### (i) 分类及计量 (续)

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

###### 金融负债 (续)

###### Financial liabilities (continued)

该准则亦取消了载于香港会计准则第39号有关与非上市股份权益工具挂钩及交收的衍生金融工具可豁免以公允价值计量的要求。

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

##### (ii) 减值

##### (ii) Impairment

该准则引入需要更为及时确认预计信用损失的崭新预期信用损失减值模型。具体而言,该准则要求企业在初始确认金融工具时,需核算12个月的预期信用损失。当金融工具在初始确认后出现信用风险显著增加的情况,则需要及时地针对金融工具的整体年期确认预期信用损失。该准则亦规范以摊余成本作后续计量的金融工具、以公允价值变化计入其他全面收益作后续计量的债务工具、贷款承诺及财务担保合同的减值处理。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于2016年提前采纳之准则及修订 (续)

(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016 (continued)

#### (iii) 对冲会计

#### (iii) Hedge accounting

有关对冲会计的规定将令会计处理与风险管理活动更趋一致, 财务报表更能反映该等活动情况。有关规定放宽对冲有效性评估的要求, 使对冲会计或会适用于更多的风险管理策略, 并将对冲工具的可使用范围扩阔至非衍生金融工具, 以及提高可被对冲项目的弹性。用家将能从财务报表获取更多有关风险管理的资讯, 及掌握对冲会计对财务报表的影响。

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

香港财务报告准则第9号允许提前采纳但必须整份同时一并实施。自有信贷风险的部分则可选择独立提前采纳。本集团已成立集团性的项目组以评估香港财务报告准则第9号的影响, 厘定工作计划及落实准则。项目组已在分析集团的金融工具、建立模型及设计新的工作流程方面做了大量的工作。由于项目的复杂性, 现时仍未有确实之潜在影响的量化信息。

Early application of HKFRS 9 in its entirety at the same time is permitted. Only the part related to own credit risk can be elected to be early applied in isolation. The Group has already formed a groupwide project team to assess the impact of HKFRS 9, formulate the work plan and implement the standard. Significant works has been done on analysing our financial instruments, building models and designing new workflows. Due to the complication of the project, no quantitative information of the potential effect is concluded yet.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

**(b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于2016年提前采纳之准则及修订 (续)**

- 香港财务报告准则第15号「源于客户合同的收入」。香港财务报告准则第15号应用单一模型并明确所有源于客户合同收入的会计处理。该新准则的核心原则乃是对经承诺的商品或服务在控制权转移至客户时，会被确认为收入以反映预期取得之作价。其亦适用于确认及计量出售部分非金融资产，例如物业、设备等非经常性活动所产生的盈亏。香港财务报告准则第15号亦包括一套有关源于客户合同收入的披露要求。该新准则将取代现有香港财务报告准则下不同准则对于商品、服务和建造合同的各自模型。本集团正在评估应用该准则的财务影响。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

**(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016 (continued)**

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 编制基准 (续)

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

**(b) 已颁布但尚未强制性生效及未被本集团于2016年提前采纳之准则及修订 (续)**

**(b) Standards and amendments issued that are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2016 (continued)**

• 香港财务报告准则第16号「租赁」。香港财务报告准则第16号将取代现有与租赁相关之会计准则及诠释。当中将采用单一控制模型以识别及区别租赁及服务合同。承租人的会计处理将引入重大的改变，以消除经营租赁与融资租赁之间的区分。除短期及低值租赁外，需要确认资产使用权及租赁负债。对出租人的会计处理要求则没有重大改动。本准则将会追溯性实施，企业若已采纳香港财务报告准则第15号「源于客户合同的收入」，可提前采纳此准则。本集团正在评估该准则的财务影响及其应用时间。

• HKFRS 16, "Leases". HKFRS 16 supersedes the existing standard and interpretations related to leases. It applies a single control model to identify leases and distinguish between leases and service contracts. Significant changes to lessee accounting are introduced, with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed and the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognised except under short term and low value leases. There are no significant changes to the lessor accounting requirements. The standard is applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted for entities that have also adopted HKFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". The Group is considering the financial impact of the standard and the timing of its application.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.2 综合财务报表

综合财务报表包含本银行及所有其附属公司截至12月31日的财务报表。

##### (1) 附属公司

附属公司是指由本集团直接或间接控制的企业(包括结构性实体)。控制体现为本集团涉及,或有权参与被投资企业业务中取得可变动回报,并有权力通过被投资企业影响自身回报(即赋予本集团现行权力以指引被投资企业的相关活动)。当本银行对被投资企业的直接或间接表决权或类似权利少于大多数时,本集团会考虑所有相关的事实及情况,以评估是否对该被投资企业存在控制权,包括:(a) 与被投资企业其他表决者的合约安排;(b) 由其他合约安排所产生的权利;及(c) 本集团的表决权及潜在表决权。附属公司于控制权转入本集团之日起完全纳入合并,并于本集团的控制权终止当日不再纳入合并。

如本集团对附属公司失去控制权,将会终止确认(i) 该附属公司的资产(包括商誉)及负债,(ii) 非控制权益的账面值;并确认(i) 收取作价的公平值,(ii) 保留对该前附属公司之尚余投资的公平值;按直接出售有关资产或负债相同的基准,以合适的做法,将之前已确认于其他全面收益的金额重分类至收益表或留存盈利;于收益表将最终差额确认为盈亏。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 Consolidation

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

##### (1) Subsidiaries

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

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest; and recognises (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment in that former subsidiary retained; reclassifies the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income to the income statement or retained earnings, as appropriate, on the same basis as directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities; recognises any resulting differences as gain or loss in income statement.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 综合财务报表 (续)

#### 2.2 Consolidation (continued)

##### (1) 附属公司 (续)

##### (1) Subsidiaries (continued)

如本集团董事会已议决一项涉及失去附属公司控制权(处置组合)的出售计划,且不大可能撤回或作重大改变,并于报告日或以前符合以下所有条件:(i) 将主要通过出售交易而非继续使用以回收其账面值;(ii) 该附属公司的现况(除受制于类似交易的惯常条款外)可即时出售而该出售交易之可能性很大,包括股东批准的可能性很高(如需要);(iii) 已启动一活跃的计划,以合理的价格寻求买家,及将于一年内完成相关交易,无论本集团于出售后会否保留非控制性权益,本集团会将该附属公司的资产及负债分类为待出售。处置组合(除投资物业及金融工具外)以其账面值及公允价值扣除出售成本之较低者作初始确认及后续计量。待出售的物业、器材及设备不会进行折旧。

If the Group is committed by the Board to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary (a disposal group) that is unlikely to be withdrawn or changed significantly, the Group shall classify all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary as held for sale only when the following criteria are met on or before the end of the reporting period: (i) the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use; (ii) the subsidiary is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for the sale of its kind and its sale must be highly probable, including a high probability of shareholders' approval, if needed; (iii) an active programme to locate a buyer at a reasonable price has been initiated and to complete the sale within one year, regardless of whether the Group will or will not retain a non-controlling interest after the sale. Disposal group (other than investment properties and financial instruments) is initially recognised and subsequently remeasured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale are not depreciated.

##### (i) 非受共同控制的业务合并

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

收购非受共同控制之业务时,应以收购法进行会计处理。业务合并的代价乃集团因换取被收购方的控制权,而在收购当日所转让的资产的公允价值、所产生的负债(包括或然代价安排)、以及所发行的权益。与收购相关的成本会于发生时于收益表内确认。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 综合财务报表 (续)

#### 2.2 Consolidation (continued)

##### (1) 附属公司 (续)

##### (1) Subsidiaries (continued)

###### (i) 非受共同控制的业务合并 (续)

###### (i) Business combinations not under common control (continued)

转让的代价、持有被收购方的非控制权益金额、以及本集团之前已持有被收购方之权益的公平值(如有)之总和,其高于收购日的被收购可识别资产及需承担负债的净值,被计量为商誉。如经评估后,被收购方的可识别净资产的公平值高于转让的代价、持有被收购方的非控制权益金额、以及本集团之前已持有被收购方之权益的公平值(如有)之总和,多出的部分将即时于收益表内被确认为优惠收购收益。之后,需至少每年对商誉进行减值测试。

当集团于业务合并时转让的代价包含因或然代价安排而产生的资产或负债时,有关的或然代价将按收购日的公平值计量,并被视作业务合并时所转让代价的一部分。符合作为计量期间调整的或然代价的公平值变动,需以追溯方式进行调整,并需于商誉或优惠收购收益内进行相应的调整。计量期间调整是指于计量期间,取得与收购日已存在的事实或情况相关的额外资讯而产生的调整。计量期间为自收购日起计的一年之内。

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 综合财务报表 (续)

#### 2.2 Consolidation (continued)

##### (1) 附属公司 (续)

##### (1) Subsidiaries (continued)

###### (i) 非受共同控制的业务合并 (续)

###### (i) Business combinations not under common control (continued)

以逐项收购为基准，本集团可选择以公允价值或按非控制权益之比例摊占被收购方之可识别净资产之公允价值，来确认被收购方之非控制权益。

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

###### (ii) 受共同控制的业务合并

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

合并会计处理会被应用于合并受共同控制之公司。合并会计的原则是按被收购方之业务乃一直由收购方经营的假设，去合并受共同控制的公司。本集团的综合财务报表之综合业绩，综合现金流量及综合财务状况，会按本银行与被收购方自最初受到共同控制后，即进行合并的假设而编制（即在合并日不需进行公允价值调整）。在合并时的代价与账面值的差额，将于权益内确认。在编制本集团的综合财务报表时，对于所有本集团与被收购方之间的交易，不论是在合并前或是在合并后发生，其影响均会被对销。比较数据乃按被收购方之业务于之前会计结算日经已合并来列示。合并之交易成本会于收益表上被列支为费用。

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



## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 综合财务报表 (续)

#### 2.2 Consolidation (continued)

##### (1) 附属公司 (续)

##### (1) Subsidiaries (continued)

集团内部交易、交易余额、以及未实现收益已被对销；除非能提供集团内交易所转资产已发生减值的证据，否则未实现损失也将被对销。如有需要，附属公司的会计政策会作出适当调整，以确保本集团所采用会计政策的一致性。

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

于本银行的资产负债表内，对附属公司的投资是以成本扣除减值损失准备列账。本银行按照已收及应收股息基准确认附属公司之业绩。当本银行具有权利收取附属公司的派息时，将于收益表内确认。

In the Bank's balance sheet, the investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less allowance for impairment losses. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Bank on the basis of dividends received and receivable. Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised in the income statement when the right to receive payment is established.

##### (2) 与非控制权益的交易

##### (2) Transactions with non-controlling interests

在没有改变控制权益的情况下，与非控制权益的交易被视为与持有本集团权益者之交易。若从非控制权益购入，付出之代价及摊占有关附属公司的净资产账面值的差额，于权益内确认。出售权益予非控制权益的收益或亏损，亦需于权益内确认。

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests without change of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recognised in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recognised in equity.

当本集团对附属公司失去控制权或重大影响时，任何保留之权益应以公平值重新计量，账面值的变动在收益表内确认。该公平值乃日后计量继续持有该等联营公司、合资企业或金融资产之保留权益的初始账面值。此外，过往曾经于其他全面收益内确认之有关该公司的金额，将按本集团直接出售有关资产或负债处理。先前已计入其他全面收益的金额会适当地重新分类至收益表或留存盈利内。

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in the income statement. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequent accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement or retained earnings, as appropriate.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 综合财务报表 (续)

#### 2.2 Consolidation (continued)

##### (3) 联营公司及合资企业

联营公司是指本集团对其虽无控制或共同控制权但能够施加重大影响的企业,通常本集团拥有其 20%至 50%的表决权。

合资企业为合资安排的一种,双方协议对该合资企业的净资产拥有共同控制权。共同控制为合同约定的共同控制权,只会在相关业务的决定需各控制方一致同意时出现。

本集团对联营公司及合资企业的股权投资按照初始投资成本计量,并采用权益法进行核算,除非该股权投资被分类为待出售(或包括在待出售之处置组合内)。本集团对联营公司及合资企业的投资包含扣除累计减值损失后之商誉及任何有关之累计外币换算差额。

本集团购买联营公司或合资企业后,于收益表中确认应占的购入后收益或亏损,及于储备内确认应占的购入后储备变动,并将于投资成本中调整购买联营公司或合资企业后其发生的累计变动。除非本集团已为联营公司或合资企业承担债务或已为其垫付资金,否则本集团在确认应占联营公司或合资企业发生的亏损时,将以投资账面价值为限。

##### (3) Associates and joint ventures

Associate is the entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost, unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale). The Group's investments in associates and joint ventures include goodwill, net of accumulated impairment loss and any related accumulated foreign currency translation difference.

The Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of associates or joint ventures is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The accumulated post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the cost of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, the Group does not recognise further losses unless the Group has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates or joint ventures.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 综合财务报表 (续)

#### 2.2 Consolidation (continued)

##### (3) 联营公司及合资企业 (续)

##### (3) Associates and joint ventures (continued)

本集团与联营公司或合资企业间交易的未实现收益按本集团在联营公司或合资企业的投资比例进行抵销；除非交易提供了转让资产已发生减值的证据，否则未实现损失也将被抵销。

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates or joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred.

若对联营公司或合资企业的权益减少但影响力保留，只需按比例将过往曾在其他全面收益内确认的金额重新分类至收益表内。

If the ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement where appropriate.

#### 2.3 分类报告

#### 2.3 Segmental reporting

分类的经营业绩与呈报予管理委员会的内部报告方式一致，管理委员会乃本集团的总体营运决策核心，负责资源分配及对营运分类的表现评估。在厘定经营分类表现时，将会包括与各分类直接相关的收入及支出。

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

#### 2.4 外币换算

#### 2.4 Foreign currency translation

本集团各企业的财务报表所载项目均按各企业于主要经济环境营运的货币计量（「功能货币」）。本综合财务报表以港币列示，即本银行之功能及呈列货币。

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

外币交易均按交易或重新计量项目之估值当日的即期汇率换算为功能货币。外币交易以交易日之汇率结算所引致的汇兑损益，以及以外币为本位的货币性资产及负债按会计结算日的汇率换算的汇兑损益，均直接于收益表确认，惟于其他全面收益内递延作为合资格现金流对冲或合资格净投资对冲除外。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.4 外币折算 (续)

以公允价值变化计入损益的货币性证券的兑换差额会列作公允价值收益或亏损的一部分。对于被分类为可供出售, 以外币为本位的货币性证券, 其公允价值变动可分为源自证券摊余成本变动的兑换差额和证券账面值的其他兑换变动两部分。源自证券摊余成本变动的兑换差额会于收益表内确认, 而证券账面值的其他兑换变动则被确认于其他全面收益。

对于非货币性项目 (例如以公允价值变化计入损益的股权投资), 其兑换差额会列作公允价值收益或亏损的一部分。而非货币性金融资产 (例如可供出售股权投资) 的兑换差额会包含在其他全面收益内。

所有本集团内非以港币为功能货币的企业, 其业绩及财务状况按以下方式换算为港币:

- 资产及负债按会计结算日之收市汇率换算;
- 收入及支出按平均汇率换算; 及
- 所有产生之换算差额通过其他全面收益于权益项目下之货币换算储备内确认。

于合并财务报表时, 换算对外国企业之净投资、借款及其他被界定为对冲此投资的货币工具所产生之换算差额需列入其他全面收益及分别累计于权益项目下之货币换算储备中。当出售该外国企业投资时, 此外币兑换差额需列作为出售收益或亏损的一部分, 并由权益中重新分类至收益表内。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Translation differences on monetary securities held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the securities and other changes in the carrying amount of the securities. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in the income statement, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale are included in other comprehensive income.

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

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

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

## 财务报表附注（续）

### 2. 主要会计政策（续）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 衍生金融工具及对冲会计

衍生金融工具以衍生交易合同签订当日的公允价值进行初始确认，并以公允价值进行后续计量。公允价值从活跃市场上的公开市场报价中取得，包括最近的市场交易，或通过使用估值方法，包括贴现现金流量分析模型、期权定价模型（如适用）。当公允价值为正值时，衍生金融工具将被列为资产；当公允价值为负值时，则被列为负债。

若干衍生金融工具会嵌藏在其他的金融工具中，当其经济特征和风险与主合同没有紧密关联，而主合同并非以公允价值变化计入损益时，这些嵌藏式衍生金融工具需要单独以公允价值计量，并且其公允价值变动计入收益表。

除非衍生金融工具已被界定为用作对冲，并且是属于有效之对冲工具，则需按对冲会计之要求计量，否则，将被分类为持作交易用途，其公允价值变动即时于收益表内确认。

#### 2.5 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and through the use of valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续)

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

对于被界定为对冲工具，并有效地对冲的衍生金融工具，确认其收益或亏损的方法是按被对冲项目的性质而定。本集团界定若干衍生金融工具为以下其中一项：

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

(a) 对冲已确认之资产、负债或为确切承担之公平值作对冲（公平值对冲）；或

(a) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge); or

(b) 对冲与已确认之资产、负债相关，或与高度可能发生的预期交易相关，并高度可能发生的未来现金流的某一特定风险（现金流对冲）。

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

被界定为此类对冲之衍生金融工具，会采用对冲会计入账。

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way.

本集团于交易发生时记录对冲工具与相关被对冲项目之关系、风险管理目的和进行各类对冲交易所采取之策略。本集团并于对冲活动发生时及期间，评估有关衍生金融工具能否高度有效地抵销相关被对冲项目之公平值或现金流变动，并作出记录。此等乃符合采用对冲会计方法处理之先决条件。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续)

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

##### (a) 公允价值对冲

被界定为有效之公允价值对冲，其衍生金融工具之公允价值变动，连同被对冲风险之资产或负债相关之公允价值变动，一并于收益表内确认。

当公允价值对冲会计被应用于定息金融负债时，金融负债的账面值会按已被衍生工具对冲的利率风险的公允价值变动金额而调整，而不是以摊余成本列账，该账面值的调整与用作对冲之衍生工具的公允价值变化，将一并于收益表内确认。

若对冲不再符合对冲会计之要求或对冲关系终止，但并非基于被对冲项目还款等原因而终止确认，则尚未完成摊销的被对冲项目账面值调整余额（即在对冲关系终止时，被对冲项目的账面值，与假设对冲从没有存在的情况下的账面值，两者之间的差异），将按被对冲项目的剩余年期，以实际利息法被摊销至收益表内。如被对冲项目被终止确认，未完成摊销的账面值调整余额将即时于收益表内确认。

##### (a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as effective fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

When fair value hedge accounting is applied to fixed rate financial liabilities, the carrying values of the financial liabilities are adjusted for changes in fair value that are attributable to the interest rate risk being hedged with the derivative instruments rather than carried at amortised cost, such carrying value adjustment is recognised in the income statement together with the changes in fair value of the hedging derivatives.

If the hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or is terminated for reasons other than derecognition, e.g. due to repayment of the hedged item, the unamortised carrying value adjustment (the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item at the time of termination and the value at which it would have been carried had the hedge never existed) to the hedged item is amortised to the income statement over the remaining life of the hedged item by the effective interest method. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised carrying value adjustment is recognised immediately in the income statement.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续)

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

##### (b) 现金流对冲

##### (b) Cash flow hedge

对于已被界定为符合采用现金流对冲, 并且有效的衍生金融工具, 其公允价值变动的有效部分将会于其他全面收益内确认及于权益内累计。无效部分的收益或亏损即时于收益表内确认。于权益内累计的金额, 会于被对冲项目影响损益期间重新分类至收益表内。

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

当对冲工具到期或被出售, 或当对冲不再符合对冲会计之要求, 任何已记入权益的累计收益或亏损仍保留于权益内, 直至预期交易最终被确认时, 才确认于收益表内。当预期交易预计不会再发生时, 累计于权益的收益或亏损会即时被重新分类至收益表内。

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

##### (c) 净投资对冲

##### (c) Net investment hedge

对海外运作净投资对冲与现金流对冲的处理方法相似。对冲工具有效对冲部分的收益或亏损, 会于其他全面收益内确认及于权益内累计; 无效部分的收益或亏损即时于收益表内确认。之前于其他全面收益中累计的收益或亏损金额会列作出售收益或亏损的一部分, 并于出售海外运作时被重新分类至收益表内。

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges. A gain or loss on the effective portion of the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity; a gain or loss on the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Accumulated gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement upon disposal of the foreign operation as part of the gain or loss on disposal.



## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.6 金融工具之抵销

若存在法律上可行使的权利，可对已确认入账之项目进行抵销，且有意以净额方式结算，或将资产变现并同时清偿债务，则金融资产及负债可予抵销，并把净额于资产负债表内列账。

#### 2.7 利息收入及支出、服务费及佣金收入及支出

所有金融资产和金融负债，其利息收入和支出按实际利息法在收益表中确认。

实际利息法是一种计算金融资产或金融负债的摊余成本以及在相关期间分摊利息收入或利息支出的方法。实际利率是在金融工具预计到期日或较短期间（如适用）内，将其未来收到或付出的现金流贴现为金融资产或金融负债账面净额所使用的利率。在计算实际利率时，本集团在估计未来现金流时，会考虑金融工具的所有合同条款（如提前还款权或为住宅按揭贷款客户提供的优惠），但不会考虑未来的信用损失。计算范围包括订约各方所支付或所收取的费用、溢价或折让和点子，以及贷款贷出时产生而属于整体有效利息一部分之相关费用及成本。

对于所有以利率为被对冲风险的对冲交易，源自定息债务证券或定息后偿票据等被对冲工具的利息收入或利息支出，与源自利率掉期等对冲工具的利息收入/支出合并，以净额为基准作出披露。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

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

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

For all hedge transactions where interest rate is the hedged risk, interest income or interest expense from hedged instruments such as fixed rate debt securities or fixed rate subordinated notes are disclosed on a net basis together with net interest income/expense arising from the hedging instrument such as interest rate swap.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 利息收入及支出、服务费及佣金收入及支出 (续)

#### 2.7 Interest income and expense and fee and commission income and expense (continued)

当一项金融资产或一组类似的金融资产确认减值损失后，会按照计量减值损失时对未来现金流进行贴现时使用的利率，按折减后之价值确认利息收入。而日后释出之贴现准备亦将确认为利息收入。

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

不属于整体有效利息一部分的服务费及佣金收入及支出，例如行政费、资产管理费和托管服务费，通常在提供相关服务时，以应计基准按比例地于服务期间内确认。当银团贷款安排已完成且本集团未保留任何贷款或按适用于其他银团成员的相同实际利率保留部分贷款时，银团贷款服务费确认为收入。

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

#### 2.8 金融资产

#### 2.8 Financial assets

本集团将金融资产分为四类：以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产、贷款及应收款、持有至到期日证券和可供出售金融资产。管理层在初始确认时即对金融资产进行分类。金融资产是按持有目的作分类，并以公允价值作初始确认。除以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产外，其他金融资产之交易成本均已包含于初始账面值内。

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

财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. 主要会计政策 (续)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 金融资产 (续)

2.8 Financial assets (continued)

(1) 以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产

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

这类金融资产包括两个细项：持作交易用途的金融资产，以及购入时即界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产。

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

如果取得该金融资产主要是以短期沽售为目的，或属于组合一部分并共同管理的可识别金融工具，若有证据表明其短期获利行为，则被分类为持作交易用途。除被界定为有效对冲工具外，所有衍生金融工具均被分类为持作交易用途类别。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 金融资产 (续)

#### 2.8 Financial assets (continued)

##### (1) 以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产 (续)

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

除持有交易用途的金融资产外，如能满足以下其中之一项条件，金融资产会被管理层界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产：

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

- 可以消除或明显减少因按不同基准计量金融资产之价值，或确认其收益或亏损，而出现不一致之计量或确认情况（一般被称为「会计错配」）；  
或

- eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as “an accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial assets or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or

- 应用于一组金融资产、金融负债、或两者兼有的组合，其管理是依据事先书面确立的风险管理或投资策略来运作，其表现是按公允价值为基础来衡量，并按此基础将该组金融工具之资讯向主要管理层作出内部报告；或

- applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both that is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management; or

- 与包含一个或多个嵌藏式衍生金融工具的金融资产相关，且这些嵌藏式衍生金融工具对该等金融资产的现金流产生重大影响。

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

这些资产以公允价值进行初始确认，交易费用直接计入收益表，并以公允价值进行后续计量。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 金融资产 (续)

#### 2.8 Financial assets (continued)

##### (1) 以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产 (续)

该等资产的公允价值变化所产生的损益 (不包括利息部分) 计入净交易性收益/亏损或界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融工具净收益/亏损。而利息部分则计入作为利息收入之一部分。此类资产项下之股份权益工具, 其股息于本集团收取股息之权利确定时, 于净交易性收益/亏损或界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融工具净收益/亏损内确认。

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

Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of such assets (excluding the interest component) are reported in net trading gain/loss or net gain/loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. The interest component is reported as part of interest income. Dividends on equity instruments of this category are also recognised in net trading gain/loss or net gain/loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

##### (2) 贷款及应收款

贷款及应收款是指具有固定或可确定支付金额且不在活跃市场报价的非衍生金融资产, 主要包括银行及其他金融机构结余及存款、没有活跃市场的债券投资和客户贷款及应收款。当本集团直接向债务人提供资金、货品或服务, 而没有出售应收款的意图时, 本集团将其确认为贷款及应收款。贷款及应收款以公允价值加上直接相关的交易费用进行初始入账, 并以采用实际利息法计算的摊余成本扣除减值损失准备进行后续计量。

##### (2) Loans and receivables

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

财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. 主要会计政策 (续)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 金融资产 (续)

2.8 Financial assets (continued)

(3) 持有至到期日投资

分类为持有至到期日投资类别是指能于活跃市场中买卖，并拥有固定或可确定之还款额及还款期，以及本集团管理层有意向及能力持有至到期日之金融资产。如本集团所出售的持有至到期日投资(i)并非因不受本集团控制、非经常性及本集团不能合理预期的个别事件而出售，例如发行人信用状况严重变坏，法定或监管要求重大改变；或(ii)占持有至到期日资产中多于不重大部分，则整个资产类别将受到影响，需要重新分类至可供出售金融资产。持有至到期日投资以公允价值加上直接相关的交易费用进行初始入账，并以实际利息法计算的摊余成本扣除减值损失准备进行后续计量。

(3) Held-to-maturity

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.8 金融资产 (续)

##### (4) 可供出售金融资产

可供出售金融资产包括界定为此类的金融资产以及不属于以上分类的金融资产。此等金融资产的持有期限不确定，但有可能依据流动资金需求或利率、汇率及权益价格的变动而被出售。

可供出售金融资产以公允价值加上直接相关的交易费用进行初始入账，并以公允价值进行后续计量。因该等投资之公允价值变化而产生之未实现收益或亏损直接确认在其他全面收益中；当该类金融资产终止确认或减值时，之前确认于权益储备中的累计收益或亏损将转入收益表内。惟包括折溢价摊销的利息收入将按照实际利息法计算确认在收益表中。分类为可供出售之股份权益工具，其股息于本集团收取股息之权利确定时于其他经营收入内确认。

若一项金融资产由可供出售类别重新分类，重新分类日的公允价值将成为新分类项下的摊余成本。而之前在可供出售分类项下已记入其他全面收益之盈亏，则于相关投资的剩余年期内以实际利息法摊销至损益。新摊余成本与到期当日之余额的差额，亦在该金融资产的剩余年期内，以实际利息法摊销。若该金融资产随后发生减值时，原已记入其他全面收益的相关金额即时重分类至损益。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 金融资产 (续)

#### 2.8 Financial assets (continued)

##### (4) 可供出售金融资产 (续)

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

可供出售证券的兑换差额的处理方法已详列于附注 2.4。

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

#### 2.9 金融负债

#### 2.9 Financial liabilities

本集团按以下类别分类金融负债：交易性负债、界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债、存款、已发行债务证券及存款证、后偿负债及其他负债。所有金融负债于交易发生时界定其分类并以公允价值进行初始确认。

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

##### (1) 交易性负债

##### (1) Trading liabilities

旨在短期内购回之金融负债被分类为持作交易用途之负债。除被界定为有效对冲工具外，所有衍生金融工具均被分类为持作交易用途类别。交易性负债以公允价值列账，公允价值之变动所产生的收益或亏损确认于收益表内。

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



## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 金融负债 (续)

#### 2.9 Financial liabilities (continued)

##### (2) 界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债

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

金融负债于交易时被界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债。被界定为此类别之金融负债包括若干已发行之存款证及若干嵌藏衍生金融工具之客户存款。符合以下其中一项条件之金融负债一般会被界定为此类别：

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

- 可以消除或明显减少因按不同基准计量金融负债之价值，或确认其收益或亏损，而出现不一致之计量或确认情况（一般被称为「会计错配」）；或
- 应用于一组金融资产、金融负债、或两者兼有的组合，其管理是依据事先书面确立的风险管理或投资策略来运作，其表现是按公允价值为基础来衡量，并按此基础将该组金融工具之资讯向主要管理层作出内部报告；或
- 与包含一个或多个嵌藏式衍生金融工具的金融负债相关，且这些嵌藏式衍生金融工具对该等金融负债的现金流产生重大影响。

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

被界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债以公允价值列账，因公允价值变化而产生之收益或亏损确认于收益表内。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 金融负债 (续)

#### 2.9 Financial liabilities (continued)

##### (3) 存款、已发行债务证券及存款证、后偿负债及其他负债

除被分类为交易性负债或以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债外，其他存款、已发行债务证券及存款证、后偿负债及其他负债均以摊余成本列账。扣除交易费用后之净收款和赎回价值的差额（如有），按照实际利息法于期内在收益表中确认。

##### (3) Deposits, debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue, subordinated liabilities and other liabilities

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

#### 2.10 财务担保合约

#### 2.10 Financial guarantee contracts

财务担保合约是指签发人在指定的债务人未能根据持有人与债务人之间的债务合约条款而履行还款责任时，需向持有人偿付由此而产生之损失的指定付款。

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a contract between the holder and the debtor.

财务担保合约以合约签发当日的公允价值初始确认为金融负债，并列示于财务报表内的「其他账项及准备」项下。及后，本集团之责任按以下两者之较高者计量：(i)根据香港会计准则第37号「准备、或然负债及或然资产」厘定之金额；及(ii)初始确认之金额减按直线法于担保有效期内确认之累计摊销（如适用）。财务担保合约负债的变动则于收益表中确认。

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised as financial liabilities and reported under "Other accounts and provisions" in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with HKAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, accumulated amortisation recognised over the life of the guarantee on a straight-line basis. Any changes in the liability relating to financial guarantee contracts are taken to the income statement.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 金融工具的确认和终止确认

以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产、可供出售及持有至到期日之证券，其买卖会于交易当日（即本集团购入或售出资产当日）确认。贷款及应收款（没有活跃市场的投资证券除外）于付出现金予借款人时确认。在从该等金融资产取得现金流之权利完结或本集团已转让实质上所有风险及回报时，将终止对该等金融资产之确认。当本集团未有转让或未有保留已转让金融资产之实质上所有风险及回报，但仍保留对其控制时，本集团会按持续参与的部分继续确认该等已转让的金融资产；若本集团已失去对其控制时，则终止确认。

交易性负债、被界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债，及已发行债务证券及存款证于交易当日确认。交易性负债以外的存款在收到客户款项时确认，而其他负债于有关责任产生时确认。只有当合约中的指定责任被履行、取消或到期，该金融负债才可从资产负债表上终止确认。如本集团回购本身的债务，则该债务将从资产负债表上终止，而该债务之账面值及支付金额的差额被确认为净交易性收益/亏损。

售予交易对手之证券及票据，如根据回购协议，附有按预定价格并于将来指定时间回购之责任称为「回购」。而向交易对手购入之证券及票据，如根据回售协议，附有按预定价格于将来指定时间再出售予交易对手之责任则称为「反向回购」。

#### 2.11 Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

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

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 金融工具的确认和终止确认 (续)

#### 2.11 Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments (continued)

「回购」或借出证券于初始时按已向交易对手所取得之实际现金金额，列账于应付银行款项或银行及其他金融机构之存款及结余（如适用）。用作抵押回购协议之金融资产不会被终止确认，并仍列为投资证券或以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产。「反向回购」或借入证券则于初始时按已付予交易对手之实际现金金额，于资产负债表内列为库存现金及应收银行款项或在银行及其他金融机构的结余及存款（如适用）。于反向回购协议下所收到用作抵押之金融资产将不会被确认于资产负债表上。出售价与回购价之差额则以实际利息法于协议年期内分期确认为利息收入或利息支出。

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

#### 2.12 公允价值计量

#### 2.12 Fair value measurement

本集团于每个会计结算日以公允价值计量房产及投资物业、贵金属及部分金融工具。公允价值是指在估值日当期集团可接触的主要交易市场或最有利之市场状况下，市场参与者进行有序交易出售资产或转移负债之价格。

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

计量资产或负债公允价值运用的假设为市场参与者在其最佳经济利益的情况下，所采用的资产或负债计价。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 公允价值计量 (续)

#### 2.12 Fair value measurement (continued)

本集团采用的价格乃买卖差价内最能代表金融工具公平值的价格,如适合,亦包括应用于本集团以市场风险净头盘所管理的金融资产及金融负债,并经风险对销后的剩余金融资产或金融负债组合。虽然本集团以净额基准计量此等金融工具组合的公平值,除非能满足载于附注 2.6 的抵销条件,所有相关的金融资产及金融负债仍会分别列示于本财务报表内。

The Group uses the price within the bid-offer spread that is most representative of the fair value of financial instruments, where appropriate, includes using on the residual of the net offsetting risk position of portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities in cases the Group manages such groups of financial assets and liabilities according to their net market risk exposures. Despite the Group measures the fair value of these groups of financial instruments on a net basis, the underlying financial assets and financial liabilities are separately presented in the financial statements unless the offsetting criteria stated in Note 2.6 are fulfilled.

非金融资产之公平值计量为考虑市场参与者使用该资产所产生的最高及最佳经济利益,或出售予另一市场参与者而该参与者可产生的最高及最佳经济利益。

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

若资产或负债所处之市场并不活跃,本集团会在合适并有足够数据的情况下,采用估值方法厘定其公平值,包括运用当时之公平市场交易、贴现现金流量分析、期权定价模型及其他市场参与者通用之估值方法,并会尽可能使用市场上可观察的相关参数,避免使用不可观察的参数。

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

#### 2.13 贵金属

#### 2.13 Precious metals

贵金属包括黄金、银及其他贵金属。贵金属以其公平值作初始确认和其后重估。贵金属属于进行市场划价后所产生之收益或亏损,将包括于净交易性收益/亏损内。

Precious metals comprise gold, silver and other precious metals. Precious metals are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value. Mark-to-market gains or losses on precious metals are included in net trading gain/loss.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 金融资产减值

#### 2.14 Impairment of financial assets

本集团于每个会计结算日对个别或一组金融资产是否存在减值的客观证据进行评估。当有客观减值证据表明金融资产在初始确认后因发生一项或多项事件(「损失事件」),且该损失事件对可靠估计该项金融资产或该组金融资产的预计未来现金流产生影响时,则该项或该组金融资产被认定为已发生减值并出现减值损失。显示个别或一组金融资产可能出现减值之客观证据包括本集团已注意到关于以下可能出现损失事件之可供观察资料:

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

- (i) 发行人或欠债人遇到严重财政困难;
- (ii) 违约,例如逾期或拖欠利息或本金还款;
- (iii) 因应与借款人之财政困难相关之经济或法律原因,本集团给予借款人在一般情况下放款人不予考虑之优惠条件;
- (iv) 借款人有可能破产或进行其他财务重组;
- (v) 因财政困难致使该金融资产之活跃市场消失或其投资评级被降至投资级别以下;或

- (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- (ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payment;
- (iii) the Group granting to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- (iv) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- (v) the disappearance of an active market or downgrading below investment grade level for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.14 金融资产减值 (续)

(vi) 可察觉的资料显示某一金融资产组合所产生之未来预计现金流量将较初始确认时有可量度之下降, 虽然有关下降并未明确为该组合内之个别金融资产。资料包括:

- 该组合之供款人之还款状况有不利转变; 或
- 与该组合资产之逾期还款相关之全国性或本地经济状况。

#### (1) 以摊余成本计量的资产

本集团首先对金融资产是否存在减值的客观证据进行个别评估。如果本集团认为无需提拨个别评估的减值准备, 本集团将其包括在具有类似信贷风险特征的金融资产组别中, 进行组合减值评估。经个别进行减值评估并且已确认或继续确认减值损失的资产, 不再纳入组合减值评估的范围。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

(vi) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:

- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group; or
- national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 金融资产减值 (续)

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

##### (1) 以摊余成本计量的资产 (续)

如果有客观证据表明贷款及应收款或持有至到期日证券已发生减值损失, 则其减值损失将按照该资产的账面金额与该金融资产按原来实际利率贴现后的预计未来现金流(不包括尚未发生的未来信用损失)的现值之间的差额进行计量。减值损失通过使用准备金来减少该资产的账面金额, 并确认于收益表内。如果贷款或持有至到期日证券为浮动利率, 用于计量减值损失的贴现率为按合约确定的当前实际利率。实务上, 本集团亦可以采用观察到的市场价值确定某项金融工具的公平值, 并以此作为基准计算减值。

附有抵押品的金融资产之预计未来现金流的现值包含按照止损抵押品的价值扣除获取和出售该抵押品之成本后的现金流。

本集团在进行组合减值评估时, 将根据信贷风险特征的相似性和相关性对金融资产进行分组。此等特征与预计该等资产组合之未来现金流相关, 可以反映债务人按照该等被评估资产的合约条款偿还所有到期金额的能力。

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

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

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

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



## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 金融资产减值 (续)

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

##### (1) 以摊余成本计量的资产 (续)

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

对一组金融资产进行组合减值评估测算时,其预计未来现金流乃按该组资产的合约现金流以及于本集团内与该组金融资产具有类似信贷风险特征的资产的历史损失经验为基准。以上历史损失经验将根据当期可观察数据进行调整,以反映并不会影响该段历史损失期间的当前情况,及从历史损失经验数据中移除那些当期已不存在的影响事项。

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

当贷款无法收回时,在完成所有必要程序及确定损失金额后,本集团对该等贷款进行撤销,冲减相应的贷款损失减值准备。撤销后收回的贷款金额冲减在收益表中的贷款减值损失。

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

如果在以后的会计报表期间,减值损失的金额减少,且该等减少与确认减值后发生的事件有客观关联(例如债务人信用等级的改善),则之前已确认的减值损失可按不多于该之前已减值之金额,通过调整准备金予以回拨,回拨的金额于收益表内确认。

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

当贷款条款经重新商订后与原来出现重大差异时,该贷款不再被视为逾期贷款,而作为新贷款处理。

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

财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. 主要会计政策 (续)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 金融资产减值 (续)

2.14 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(2) 被分类为可供出售的资产

如可供出售金融资产存在减值证据时, 其累计亏损—即其购入成本或摊余成本与现时公允价值之差额, 扣除该金融资产之前已记入收益表内之累计减值损失—需从权益储备拨转至收益表内。对于被界定为可供出售的股权投资, 在决定其是否出现减值时, 会考虑其公允价值是否严重地或长期地低于其成本。如日后被分类为可供出售金融资产之债务工具之公允价值增加, 并与收益表确认减值后发生之事项有客观关联, 有关之减值损失可按不多于该之前已减值之金额于收益表内回拨。至于股份权益工具方面, 之后的公允价值变化会透过其他全面收益确认于可供出售证券公允价值变动储备, 减值损失不会通过收益表回拨。

(2) Assets classified as available-for-sale

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 对附属公司、联营公司及 合资企业之投资及非金融 资产之减值

如因发生事件或情况已改变，并显示资产之账面值或将无法被收回，则会进行减值重检。潜在减值迹象包括运用资产之科技、市场、经济或法律环境已出现明显变坏或资产价值大幅或长期下跌至低于其成本值。「大幅」是以投资的原成本值作评价，而「长期」是以公平值低于其原成本值之时期作评价。

资产的账面值超逾其可收回金额的部分会被确认为减值损失。可收回金额是指资产的公平值扣除出售成本后与其使用价值的较高者。为作出减值评估，资产乃按其最小的可分开识别现金流（现金产出单元）层次分类。于每一财务报告日，会对已发生减值的资产进行重检以确定需否回拨。

在本银行的资产负债表，如果附属公司、联营公司或合资企业宣派的股息超过其在该宣派年度的全面收益总额，或其在本银行的账面值超过在其综合资产负债表内已包括商誉的净资产值时，则需要做投资减值测试。

#### 2.15 Impairment of investment in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and non-financial assets

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

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.16 投资物业

持作赚取长期租金收益或资本增值或两者兼备者,且并非集团旗下各公司所占之物业,均列作投资物业。出租予本集团内公司之物业,于个别公司之财务报表中分类为投资物业,及于综合财务报表中分类为房产。若经营租赁之土地符合投资物业之其他定义,则会列作为投资物业。有关之经营租赁会作为融资租赁处理。

投资物业初始以成本值(包括相关交易成本)计量。经初始确认后,投资物业按公平值计量。

只有在与项目相关的未来经济利益很有可能流入本集团,并能够可靠地计量其成本的情况下,本集团才会将其后续支出计入为资产账面值之一部分。该等后续支出以扣除减值后之成本列账,并包括于投资物业的账面值内。若其后开始产生经济利益,则以公平值计量。至于所有其他修理及维护费用,均需于产生时确认于当期收益表内。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Investment properties

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

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

Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The item is stated at cost less impairment and is included in the carrying amount of investment properties. Once the item begins to generate economic benefits, it is then measured at fair value. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed in the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 投资物业 (续)

#### 2.16 Investment properties (continued)

任何公平值之变动会直接于收益表内确认。

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

若投资物业改为自用, 会被重新分类为房产, 其于重新分类日之公平值会成为其会计账上的成本值。若房产项目因其用途改变而成为投资物业, 则根据香港会计准则第 16 号「物业、器材及设备」将此项目于转分类日之账面值与其公平值之间的差额作为房产重估, 确认于其他全面收益内。惟若公平值增值抵销以往之重估损失或减值损失, 该增值则于收益表内确认, 并以过往已确认的损失金额为限。

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

#### 2.17 物业、器材及设备

#### 2.17 Properties, plant and equipment

物业主要为分行及办公楼房产。房产需定期但最少每年以取自外间独立估价师之公平值扣除任何随后发生之累计折旧及资产减值损失列示。重估当日之累计折旧额需先冲销资产之账面毛值, 冲减后之净额则重新调整至该资产之重估值。相隔期间由董事参考相近物业之公开市值以检讨房产之账面值, 如董事认为该房产价值有重大变动则会作出相应调整。

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

房产重估后之账面增值通过其他全面收益拨入房产重估储备中。与同一个别资产早前之增值作对销之减值部分, 通过其他全面收益于房产重估储备中扣减; 余下之减值额则确认于收益表内。其后任何增值将拨入收益表(以早前扣减之金额为限), 然后拨至房产重估储备内。出售房产时, 房产重估储备中与先前估值有关之已实现部分, 将从房产重估储备拨转至留存盈利。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.17 物业、器材及设备 (续)

所有器材及设备均以历史成本扣除累计折旧及减值损失列账。历史成本包括因取得及安装该项目而直接产生之费用。

与资产有关的后续支出, 只有当其产生的未来经济利益很可能流入本集团, 并且该支出能够可靠地计量时, 才能将其计入资产的账面价值或作为单独的一项资产进行确认 (如适当)。该等后续支出以扣除减值后之成本列账直至其开始产生经济利益, 之后则根据相关资产之后续计量基准进行计量。所有其他修理及维护费用均在发生时计入当期收益表。

折旧以直线法, 将资产之成本值或重估值于其如下估计可用年限内摊销:

- 物业  
按政府土地租约年期
- 器材及设备  
3至15年

本集团在每个会计结算日重检资产的可用年限, 并已按适当情况作出调整。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.17 物业、器材及设备 (续)

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

在每个会计结算日，源自内部及外界之资料均会被用作评定物业、器材及设备是否出现减值之迹象。如该迹象存在，则估算资产之可收回价值，及在合适情况下将减值损失确认以将资产减至其可收回价值。该等减值损失在收益表内确认，但假若某资产乃按估值入账，而减值损失又不超过同一资产之重估盈余，此等损失则当作重估减值。可收回价值指该资产之公平值扣除出售成本后之金额，与其使用价值之较高者。减值损失会按情况于房产重估储备或收益表内回拨。

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

出售之收益或亏损是按扣除税项及费用之出售净额与有关资产账面值之差额而厘定，并于出售日在收益表内确认。任何有关重估盈余会由房产重估储备拨转至留存盈利，不会重新分类至收益表内。

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

#### 2.18 租赁

#### 2.18 Leases

##### (1) 经营租赁

##### (1) Operating leases

经营租赁是指实质上由出租人保留拥有资产之绝大部分风险及回报之租赁。经营租赁之总租金金额（扣除自出租人收取之任何回扣额），将于租赁期内以直线法在收益表中确认。或有租金以该支出产生的会计期间列作费用。

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. The total payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Contingent rental payable is recognised as expense in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

若经营租赁于租约到期前已结束，任何需缴付予出租人之罚款将于结束发生当月于收益表内确认为支出。经营租赁之租金收入在租约期内以直线法确认。

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

财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. 主要会计政策 (续)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 租赁 (续)

2.18 Leases (continued)

(2) 融资租赁

(2) Finance leases

如承租人已实质上获得了所有风险及回报, 该资产的租赁应归类为融资租赁。由于位于香港之土地的最低租约付款的现值(即成交价)已实质上等同于土地的公平价值, 因此香港政府土地的租赁被归类为融资租赁, 尤如属无期业权。

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

融资租赁会在租赁开始时, 按租赁资产之公平价值与其最低租约付款的现值之较低者予以资产化。每期租金均会分配于负债及财务费用, 以达至一个固定息率于融资余额上。相应的租赁责任, 在扣除财务费用后, 会计入其他负债。按融资租赁方法购入的投资物业以公平值列账。

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

当资产按融资租赁租出, 租金的现值会被确认为应收款项。租赁收入是以投资净额方法于租赁期内确认, 以反映固定的回报率。

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



## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.19 现金及等同现金项目

就综合现金流量表而言, 现金及等同现金项目指按原来到期日, 于购入日期起计三个月内到期之结余, 包括现金、银行及其他金融机构之结余、短期票据及被分类为投资证券及存款证之票据。

#### 2.20 准备

当本集团因为已发生之事件而须承担法律性或推定性之现有责任, 而解除该责任时有可能消耗有经济利益之资源, 需在责任金额能够可靠地作出估算之情况下, 为确认有关责任而拨备。

#### 2.21 雇员福利

##### (1) 退休福利成本

本集团根据认可职业退休计划或强积金计划之定额供款退休计划作出供款, 集团雇员均可参与。在职业退休计划下, 集团与雇员之供款按雇员基本薪金之百分比计算, 在强积金计划下该等供款则按强积金规例计算。退休福利计划成本代表本集团应向此等计划支付之供款, 会于产生时在收益表支取。雇员于全数享有其应得之集团供款部分前退出此职业退休计划, 因而被没收之本集团供款, 会被本集团用作扣减其目前供款负担或根据职业退休计划信托契据条款冲减其开支。

退休计划之资产与本集团之资产分开持有, 并由独立管理基金保管。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 2.20 Provisions

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

#### 2.21 Employee benefits

##### (1) Retirement benefit costs

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.21 雇员福利 (续)

#### 2.21 Employee benefits (continued)

##### (2) 有赏缺勤

雇员获享之年度休假及病假在累积时确认, 本集团会对雇员服务至会计结算日所累积, 但尚未使用之年度休假及预计所需支付之病假作出估算及拨备。

除病假及经特别批准之年度休假外, 其他有赏缺勤均不允许累积。若雇员于获享有赏缺勤之年度内未能悉数享用该等可用缺勤, 剩余之可用缺勤将被取消。除未到期之休假外, 雇员于离职时亦无权收取现金以弥补任何未被使用之可用缺勤。

##### (3) 奖金计划

若因雇员提供之服务而令集团产生法律性或推定性之现有责任, 而该责任之金额亦能可靠地作出估算, 集团需确认该预期之奖金支出并以负债列账。如奖金计划之负债金额重大, 且预期会于12个月后才被偿付, 会以贴现处理。

##### (2) Leave entitlements

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

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

##### (3) Bonus plans

The expected cost of bonus payments are recognised as a liability when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of services rendered by employees and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Liabilities for bonus plans that are expected to be settled longer than twelve months will be discounted if the amounts are significant.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.22 本期及递延所得税项

在有关期间的税务支出包括本期及递延税项。除因有关项目乃直接记于其他全面收益而需于其他全面收益内确认其税项外，税项于收益表内确认。

基于溢利而需支付之所得税，是根据本银行、附属公司、联营公司及合资企业在营运及产生应课税收入之司法管辖地区于会计结算日已执行或实际会执行之适用税法计算，并于溢利产生当期确认为本期所得税项支出。

所有因综合财务报表内资产及负债之税务基础与其账面值之暂时性差异而产生之递延所得税项均以资产负债表负债法提拨。递延所得税项是按会计结算日已执行或实际会执行之税率及税法，及预期于相关之递延所得税资产实现时或递延所得税负债需清付时所适用之税率计算。

主要之暂时性差异源于资产减值准备、房产及设备之折旧、以及若干资产之重估，包括可供出售证券及房产。除业务合并外，若资产或负债在交易初始确认时，并未有对会计损益或应课税损益构成影响，则无需确认递延所得税项。

所有因应课税暂时性差异而产生之递延所得税负债均会被确认。当未来之应课税利润预计可被用作抵扣可抵扣之暂时性差异、结转之未使用税务抵免及未使用税务亏损时，因该等可抵扣之暂时性差异、结转之未使用税务抵免及未使用税务亏损而产生之递延所得税资产将被确认。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.22 Current and deferred income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.22 本期及递延所得税项 (续)

#### 2.22 Current and deferred income taxes (continued)

递延所得税项乃记于收益表内。但因可供出售证券的公允价值重新计量及对房产之重估记入其他全面收益内，故由此产生的递延所得税项也记入其他全面收益内，并于以后随着相关递延收益和亏损的确认而一同确认在收益表中。

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

投资物业的递延税项负债或递延税项资产的计算方法是假设该等投资物业是通过出售来回收其重估账面值及采用相关的税率计算。

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

#### 2.23 收回资产

#### 2.23 Repossessed assets

收回资产按其收回日之公允价值扣除出售成本后之净值及有关贷款之摊余成本之较低者列账。有关贷款及应收款及有关已提准备于资产负债表中予以注销。其后，收回资产取其成本及公允价值扣除出售成本后之净值中之较低者计量，并被确认为「待出售非流动资产」，包括于「其他资产」项下。

Repossessed assets are initially recognised at the lower of their fair value less costs to sell and the amortised cost of the related outstanding loans on the date of repossession, and the related loans and advances together with the related impairment allowances are derecognised from the balance sheet. Subsequently, repossessed assets are measured at the lower of their cost and fair values less costs to sell and are reported as "non-current assets held for sale" included in "Other assets".

#### 2.24 信托业务

#### 2.24 Fiduciary activities

本集团一般以信托人或其他受托人身分，代表个人、信托及其他机构持有或管理资产。由于该等资产并不属于本集团，该等资产及据此而产生之任何收益或亏损，将不计入本财务报表内。

The Group commonly acts as a trustee, or in other fiduciary capacities, that result in its holding or managing assets on behalf of individuals, trusts and other institutions. These assets and any gains or losses arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

### 2. 主要会计政策 (续)

#### 2.25 或然负债及或然资产

或然负债是指由过去已发生的事件引起的可能需要履行的责任,其存在将由一宗或多宗本集团所不能完全控制的未来不确定事件出现与否来确认。或然负债也可能是由于过去已发生事件而引致的现有责任,但由于估计不会导致经济利益的流出或因不能可靠地计量责任金额,故未有被确认。

或然负债不会被确认为准备,但会在财务报表附注中加以披露。如情况发生变化,使经济利益的流出变得很有可能时,则会将其确认为准备。

或然资产是指由过去已发生的事件引起的可能产生之资产,其存在将由一宗或多宗本集团所不能完全控制的未来不确定事件出现与否来确认。

或然资产不会被确认,但如有可能收到经济利益时,会在财务报表附注中披露。若将会收到之经济利益可被实质确定时,将确认为资产。

#### 2.26 有关连人士

就此等财务报表而言,若一方人士(i)能控制、共同控制本集团、或对本集团有重大影响;(ii)与本集团同属一财务报告集团的成员,例如:母公司、附属公司、同系附属公司;(iii)为本集团或母公司集团中的联营公司或合资企业;(iv)为本集团或母公司的主要高层人员;(v)与本集团受到共同控制;(vi)被识别为受第(iv)类人士所控制的企业;及(vii)向本集团或本集团之母公司提供主要管理人员服务,则该等人士被视为有关连人士。有关连人士可为个人或企业。

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.25 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

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

#### 2.26 Related parties

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

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 3. 应用会计政策时之重大会计估计及判断

本集团作出的会计估计和假设通常会影响下一会计结算日的资产和负债的账面价值。该等估计及判断是根据过往历史经验及于有关情况下被认为合理之其他因素，包括对未来事件的预期而作出，并会持续接受评估。对因必要的估计及判断转变，而会影响其账面值的资产及负债项目范围，将列示如下。如可厘定，重要假设或其他估量所存在之不明朗因素及其转变所带来之影响将于以下列出。而未来有可能根据实际情况的变化对这些会计估计做出重大调整。

#### 3.1 贷款及应收款减值准备

本集团至少每季对贷款组合的减值损失情况进行一次评估。于决定是否确认减值损失于收益表时，本集团于识别某一贷款组合内个别贷款之减值损失前，会首先判断是否有可观察数据显示该贷款组合所产生之未来预计现金流量将出现有可量度之下降。该证据包括能显示该组合内借款人之还款状况有不利转变的可观察资料（如拖欠或逾期还款）或与组合内贷款资产违约有关的经济状况。管理层于估计未来现金流量时，将根据具有与该组合类似之信贷风险特征及客观减值证据之资产之过往损失经验作为估计基准。用作估计未来现金流量金额及时间之方法及假设会被定期检讨。

截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日的贷款及应收款账面值已列示于附注 23。

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

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Areas susceptible to changes in essential estimates and judgements, which affect the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, are set out below. The effect of changes to either the key assumptions or other estimation uncertainties will be presented below if it is practicable to determine. It is possible that actual results may require material adjustments to the estimates referred to below.

#### 3.1 Impairment allowances on loans and advances

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

Carrying amounts of loans and advances as at 31 December 2016 are shown in Note 23.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 3. 应用会计政策时之重大会计估计及判断 (续)

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

#### 3.2 持有至到期日和可供出售证券减值

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

本集团至少每季对其持有至到期日和可供出售投资组合的减值损失情况进行一次评估。于决定该等投资是否出现减值时，会评估其风险特征和表现，例如外部信用评级及市场价值。本集团会参照该等组合的市场表现、发行人的目前付款情况、相关资产表现、与抵押资产违约直接相关的经济情况，而对每一项投资的违约率和损失严重性作出估计。减值评估中所使用的方法和假设会被定期检讨。

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

截至2016年12月31日的证券投资账面值已列示于附注25。

Carrying amounts of investment in securities as at 31 December 2016 are shown in Note 25.

#### 3.3 衍生金融工具的公平值

#### 3.3 Fair values of derivative financial instruments

没有活跃市场报价之衍生金融工具，其公平值会根据估值方法厘定。所采用之估值方法包括贴现现金流量分析，以及从外间购入，并被业内广泛采用之财务分析或风险管理系统之内置模型，如期权定价模型。在实际操作可行的情况下，定价模型会采用可观察数据。若估值模型未有考虑某些因素，如信贷风险，估值调整将有可能被采用。选用适合的估值参数、假设和模型技术需要管理层的判断和估计。具体详情可参阅附注5。

The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques used include discounted cash flows analysis and models with built-in functions available in externally acquired financial analysis or risk management systems widely used by the industry such as option pricing models. To the extent practical, the models use observable data. In addition, valuation adjustments may be adopted if factors such as credit risk are not considered in the valuation models. Management judgement and estimates are required for the selection of appropriate valuation parameters, assumptions and modeling techniques. Further details will be discussed in Note 5.

截至2016年12月31日的衍生金融工具账面值已列示于附注22。

Carrying amounts of derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2016 are shown in Note 22.

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 3. 应用会计政策时之重大会计估计及判断 (续)

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

#### 3.4 持有至到期日证券

#### 3.4 Held-to-maturity securities

本集团遵循香港会计准则第39号之指引，将具有固定或确定付款额及还款期的若干非衍生金融资产分类为持有至到期日证券。此分类需运用重大判断。于使用该判断时，本集团会考虑其持有之意向及能持有该资产至到期日之能力。除香港会计准则第39号所列出的特定情况外（例如出售之金额不重大；于接近到期日出售；或因信贷显著转差而出售），若本集团未能持有该等投资至到期日，则整个类别需被重新分类为可供出售证券，而该投资将以公允价值计量，而不能以摊余成本计量。

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

截至2016年12月31日的持有至到期日证券账面值已列示于附注25。

Carrying amounts of held-to-maturity securities as at 31 December 2016 are shown in Note 25.

#### 3.5 递延税项资产

#### 3.5 Deferred tax assets

按未使用的税务亏损而确认之递延税项资产，乃以预计可被运用作抵扣该等亏损之应课税溢利金额为限。厘定递延税项资产的确认金额，需要管理层作出重大判断，包括基于未来最有可能产生应课税溢利的时间及其金额。

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

按未使用的税务抵免确认递延税项资产。在厘定需确认之递延税项资产的金额时，需根据对可运用的税务抵免之估算及收回此等已确认之递延税项资产的可能性而作出重大的会计判断。

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



## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理

本集团因从事各类业务而涉及金融风险。主要金融风险包括信贷风险、市场风险（包括外汇风险及利率风险）及流动资金风险。本附注概述本集团的这些风险承担，以及其目标、风险管理的管治架构、政策与程序及量度这些风险的方法。

#### 金融风险管理架构

本集团风险管理管治架构覆盖业务发展的全部过程，以保证在业务经营中的各类风险都能得到有效管理及控制。本集团拥有完善的风险管理架构，并有一套全面的风险管理政策及程序，用以识别、量度、监察及控制可能出现的各类风险。本集团亦定期重检及更新风险管理政策及程序，以配合市场及业务策略的转变。不同层面的风险承担者分别负责与其相关的风险管理责任。

董事会代表着股东的利益，是本集团风险管理的最高决策机构，并对风险管理负最终责任。董事会在其属下委员会的协助下，负责确定本集团的风险管理策略，并确保本集团具备有效的风险管理系统以落实执行有关策略。

风险委员会是董事会成立的常设委员会，负责监察本集团各类风险；审批第一层风险管理政策，并监督其执行；审查重大的或高风险的风险承担或交易，并对认为不应该进行的交易行使否决权。审计委员会协助董事会履行内部监控系统的监控职责。

### 4. Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to financial risks as a result of engaging in a variety of business activities. The principal financial risks are credit risk, market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. This note summarises the Group's exposures to these risks, as well as its objectives, risk management governance structure, policies and processes for managing and the methods used to measure these risks.

#### Financial risk management framework

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

The Board of Directors, representing the interests of shareholders, is the highest decision-making authority of the Group and has the ultimate responsibility for risk management. The Board, with the assistance of its committees, has the primary responsibility for the formulation of risk management strategies and ensuring that the Group has an effective risk management system to implement these strategies.

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

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 金融风险管理架构 (续)

总裁负责管理本集团各类风险，在董事会授权范围内审批重大风险承担或交易。副总裁负责协助总裁履行日常管理各类风险的职责，在总裁授权范围内审批重大风险承担或交易。风险总监负责协助总裁履行对各类风险日常管理的职责，提出新的风险管理策略、项目和措施以配合监管要求的变化，从而更好地监察及管理新业务、产品及营运环境转变而引致的风险。风险总监还在授权范围内负责审核重大风险承担或交易。各高级管理人员在董事会批准的风险管理政策分层原则下，亦需负责审批其主管业务范围的风险管理办法。

本集团的不同单位都有其相应的风险管理责任。业务单位是风险管理的第一道防线，而风险管理单位则独立于业务单位，负责各类风险的日常管理，以及草拟、检查和更新各类风险管理政策和程序。

本集团的主要附属银行亦采用与本集团一致的风险管理政策。中银香港风险管理单位按照各自分工，监督附属公司的相关风险管理情况。

本集团建立了合适的内部控制程序，包括设立权责分立清晰的组织架构，以监察业务运作是否符合既定政策、程序及限额。适当的汇报机制也充分地使监控职能独立于业务范畴，同时促成机构内适当的职责分工，有助营造适当的内部控制环境。

#### Financial risk management framework (continued)

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

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

The Group's principal banking subsidiaries are subject to risk management policies that are consistent with those of the Group. Risk management units of BOCHK monitor the risk management status of these subsidiaries.

The Group has put in place appropriate internal control systems, including establishment of an organisation structure that sets clear lines of authority and responsibility for monitoring compliance with policies, procedures and limits. Proper reporting lines also provide sufficient independence of the control functions from the business areas, as well as adequate segregation of duties throughout the organisation which helps to promote an appropriate internal control environment.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 产品开发及风险监控

为了提高风险评估及监控工作的有效性，本集团建立了一套完善的产品开发及风险监控管理制度。在产品开发过程中，本集团各单位具有清晰的职责及分工，并制定了适当的风险尽职审查程序。

根据董事会及管理层提出的发展目标，产品管理单位负责提出相应的业务发展和产品开发计划，进行具体的产品开发工作。策略发展部门负责确保业务发展和产品开发计划符合集团整体策略；风险管理、法律、合规及财务等方面的专责部门负责对风险评估结果进行审核。

除负责本单位新产品开发项目的管理工作外，产品管理单位将与风险评估部门共同负责识别和评估项目所涉及的各项风险。风险评估部门需要对项目的风险评估结果和风险管理措施进行独立审查，只有在风险评估部门满意尽职审查结果，有关产品才可推出市场。

对于提供予客户的财资产品则采纳更审慎的方法，所有新的财资产品在推出前，都必须经由专责委员会审批同意通过。

#### 4.1 信贷风险

信贷风险指因客户或交易对手未能或不愿意履行偿债责任而造成损失的风险。本集团的交易账和银行账、以及资产负债表内和表外之交易均存在这种风险。信贷风险主要来自借贷、贸易融资及资金业务。于以下附注 4.1 列示的本集团风险承担不包括待出售资产。

#### Product development and risk monitoring

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

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

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

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

#### 4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that a customer or counterparty is unable to or unwilling to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk exists in the trading book and banking book, as well as from on- and off-balance sheet transactions of the Group. It arises principally from lending, trade finance and treasury businesses. The Group's exposures set out in Note 4.1 below exclude assets held for sale.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险（续）

##### 信贷风险管理架构

本集团制定了一套全面的信贷风险管理政策与程序和恰当的信贷风险限额，用以管理及控制信贷风险。本集团定期重检及更新该等政策与程序及信贷风险限额，以配合市场及业务策略的转变。

本集团的组织架构制定了明确的授权及职责，以监控遵守政策、程序及限额的情况。

信贷风险总监负责主持各类信贷风险管理工作，直接向风险总监汇报，并在与本集团制定的信贷风险管理原则及要求相一致前提下管控附属机构的信贷风险承担。本集团的不同单位都有其相应的信贷风险管理责任。业务单位是风险管理的第一道防线，而风险管理部则独立于业务单位，负责信贷风险的日常管理，对信贷风险的识别、量度、监督和控制做独立的尽职调查，确保有效的制约与平衡，以及草拟、检查和更新信贷风险管理政策与程序。风险管理部同时负责设计、开发及维护本集团的内部评级体系，并确保符合相关的监管要求。

本集团的主要附属银行，根据本集团的营运总则，制定与本集团核心原则一致的信贷风险管理政策。这些附属公司须定期向本集团管理层提交风险管理报告。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### Credit risk management framework

The Group has formulated a comprehensive set of credit risk management policies and procedures, and appropriate credit risk limits to manage and control credit risk that may arise. These policies, procedures and credit risk limits are regularly reviewed and updated to cope with changes in market conditions and business strategies.

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

The Chief Credit Officer, who reports directly to the CRO, takes charge of credit risk management and is also responsible for the control of credit risk exposures of subsidiaries in line with the credit risk management principles and requirements set by the Group. Various units of the Group have their respective credit risk management responsibilities. Business units act as the first line of defence. The Risk Management Department ("RMD"), which is independent from the business units, is responsible for the day-to-day management of credit risks and has the primary responsibility for providing an independent due diligence through identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk to ensure an effective checks and balances, as well as drafting, reviewing and updating credit risk management policies and procedures. It is also responsible for the design, development and maintenance of the Group's internal rating system and ensures the system complies with the relevant regulatory requirements.

In accordance with Group's operating principle, the Group's principal banking subsidiaries have to formulate their own credit risk policies that are consistent with those of the Group's core principles. These subsidiaries are required to submit their risk management reports to the Group's Management on a regular basis.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险（续）

##### 信贷风险管理架构（续）

总裁在董事会授予之审批权限内按管理需要转授权予相关下级人员。本集团按照信贷业务性质、评级、交易风险的程度、信贷风险承担大小，设置信贷业务的审批权限。

##### 信贷风险评估及监控

因应迅速变化的市场情况，本集团已持续重检信贷策略，并对关注的组合开展严格的信贷重检。

##### 贷款

不同客户、交易对手或交易会根据其风险程度采用不同的信贷审批及监控程序。信贷评审委员会由信贷和其他业务专家组成，负责对副总裁或以上人员审批的重大信贷申请进行独立评审。非零售风险承担信贷申请由风险管理单位进行独立审核、客观评估，并确定债务人评级（按照违约概率程度）和授信等级（按照违约损失率程度）以支持信贷审批；零售信贷交易包括零售小企业贷款、住宅按揭贷款、私人贷款及信用卡等采取零售内部评级系统进行信贷风险评估。本集团会应用贷款分类级别、债务人评级、授信等级和损失预测结果（如适用）于支持信贷审批。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

The Board of Directors delegates credit approval authority to the CE. The CE can further delegate to the subordinates within his limit authorised by the Board of Directors. The Group sets the limits of credit approval authority according to the credit business nature, rating, the level of transaction risk, and the extent of the credit exposure.

##### Credit risk measurement and control

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

##### Advances

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

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### 信贷风险评估及监控 (续)

##### 贷款 (续)

本集团亦会应用贷款分类级别、债务人评级和损失预测结果(如适用)于支持信贷监控、信贷风险报告及分析。对于非零售风险承担,本集团会对较高风险的客户采取更频繁的评级重检及更密切的监控;对于零售风险承担则会在组合层面应用每月更新的内部评级及损失预测结果进行监察,对识别为高风险组别客户,会进行更全面检讨。

本集团使用的内部评级总尺度表能与标准普尔(Standard & Poor's)外部信用评级相对应。该内部评级总尺度表结构符合香港《银行业条例》项下《银行业(资本)规则》的要求。

风险管理部定期提供信贷风险管理报告,并按管理委员会、风险委员会及董事会的特别要求,提供专题报告,以供其持续监控信贷风险。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

##### Advances (continued)

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

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

RMD provides regular credit management information reports and ad hoc reports to the MC, RC and Board of Directors to facilitate their continuous monitoring of credit risk.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险（续）

##### 信贷风险评估及监控（续）

##### 贷款（续）

本集团也会按照行业、地区、客户或交易对手等维度识别信贷风险集中度，并监察每一交易对手信贷风险、信贷资产组合素质、信贷风险集中度的变化，定期向本集团管理层汇报。

本集团参照金管局贷款分类制度的指引，实施信贷资产的五级分类如下：

「合格」是指借款人目前有履行还款责任的贷款，同时全数偿还利息及本金的机会也不成疑问。

「需要关注」是指借款人正面对困难，可能会影响本集团收回贷款的本金及利息。现时并未预期出现最终损失，但如不利情况持续，有可能出现最终损失。

「次级」是指借款人正出现明显问题，以致可能影响还款的贷款。

「呆滞」是指不大可能全数收回，而本集团在扣除抵押品的可变现净值后预计会承受本金和 / 或利息亏损的贷款。

「亏损」是指用尽所有追讨欠款方法后（如变卖抵押品、提出法律诉讼等）仍被视为无法收回的贷款。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

##### Advances (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### 信贷风险评估及监控 (续)

##### 债务证券及衍生产品

对于债务证券及证券化资产的投资,本集团会应用债务人评级或外部信用评级、通过评估证券相关资产的质素及设定客户及证券发行人信贷限额,以管理债务证券及证券化资产投资的信贷风险;对于衍生产品,本集团会采用客户限额及采用与贷款一致的审批及监控程序管理信贷风险,并制定持续监控及止损程序。

减值评估中所使用的方法和假设会定期检讨。在评估资产抵押债券(ABS)与按揭抵押债券(MBS)的减值时,本集团一直以市场价格的显著下降及相关资产的信贷转坏作为减值的重要指标。本集团亦会考虑其他减值的客观证据,包括流动性对市场的影响和每一笔由本集团持有的ABS与MBS的损失覆盖率变化情况。

结算风险主要来自交易对手相关外汇交易,以及来自任何以现金、证券或股票支付但未能如期相应收回该交易对手的现金、证券或股票的衍生产品交易。本集团对各交易对手或客户制定每日结算限额,以涵盖任何单一日子本集团的交易而产生的所有结算风险。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

##### Debt securities and derivatives

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

The methodology and assumptions used for impairment assessments are reviewed regularly. In evaluating impairment of asset backed securities ("ABS") and mortgage backed securities ("MBS"), the Group continued to use a significant decline in market price and credit deterioration of the underlying assets to be the key indicators of impairment. The Group also considered other objective evidence of impairment, taking into account the impact of liquidity on market prices and the movement in loss coverage ratios of individual ABS and MBS held by the Group.

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



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### 抵押品及其他改善信贷条件

本集团制定抵押品估值及管理的信贷风险管理政策与程序，明确抵押品的接受准则、法律有效性、贷款与估值比率、估损折扣比率、估值及保险等规定。本集团须定期重估抵押品价值，并按抵押品种类、授信性质及风险状况而采用不同的估值频率及方式。物业是本集团主要押品，本集团已建立机制利用指数以组合形式对物业进行估值。抵押品须购买保险并以本集团作为第一受益人。个人贷款以物业、存款及证券作为主要抵押品；工商贷款则主要以物业、证券、应收账款、存款及机器作押。

对于由第三者提供担保的贷款，本集团会评估担保人的财务状况、信贷纪录及履约能力。

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日，本集团持有允许于借款人未违约情况下出售或再抵押之抵押品公平值为港币 70.13 亿元（2015 年：港币 10.18 亿元）。本集团并无出售或再抵押该等抵押品（2015 年：无）。该等交易乃按反向回购及借入证券协议之一般及惯常条款进行。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The valuation and management of collateral have been documented in the credit risk management policies and procedures which cover acceptance criteria, validity of collateral, loan-to-value ratio, haircut ratio, valuation and insurance, etc. The collateral is revalued on a regular basis, though the frequency and the method used varies with the type of collateral involved and the nature and the risk of the underlying credit. The Group has established a mechanism to update the value of its main type of collateral, real estate properties, with the use of public indices on a portfolio basis. Collateral is insured with the Group as the beneficiary. In the personal sector, the main types of collateral are real estate properties, cash deposits and securities. In the commercial and industrial sector, the main types of collateral are real estate properties, securities, receivables, cash deposits and machinery.

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

As at 31 December 2016, the fair value of collateral held by the Group that was permitted to sell or re-pledge in the absence of default by the borrower amounted to HK\$7,013 million (2015: HK\$1,018 million). The Group had not sold or re-pledged such collateral (2015: Nil). These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### (A) 信贷风险承担

##### (A) Credit exposures

本集团之最高信贷风险承担是未考虑任何抵押品或其他改善信贷条件的最大风险承担。对于资产负债表内资产，最高信贷风险承担相等于其账面值。对于开出担保函，最高信贷风险承担是被担保人要求本集团代为偿付债务的最高金额。对于贷款承担及其他信贷有关负债，最高信贷风险承担为授信承诺的全额。

The maximum credit exposure is the worst case scenario of exposure to the Group without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements. For on-balance sheet assets, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For letters of guarantee issued, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Group could be required to pay if the guarantees are called upon. For loan commitment and other credit related liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities.

以下为所持抵押品及其他改善信贷条件的性质及其对本集团各类金融资产的覆盖程度。

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

##### 在银行及其他金融机构的结余及定期存放

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

考虑到交易对手的性质，一般会视为低风险承担。因此一般不会就此等资产寻求抵押品。

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

##### 公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产及证券投资

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

一般不会就债务证券寻求抵押品。

Collateral is generally not sought on debt securities.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### (A) 信贷风险承担 (续)

###### 衍生金融工具

本集团倾向以国际掉期及衍生工具协会出版的主协议（「ISDA 主协议」）作为衍生工具业务的协议文件。该 ISDA 主协议为叙做场外衍生交易提供合约框架，并载有于发生违约事件或终止事件后终止交易时所采用之净额结算条款。此外，亦会视乎需要考虑于 ISDA 主协议之附约中附加信用支持附件。根据信用支持附件，抵押品会按情况由交易一方转交另一方，以减少风险承担。

###### 贷款及其他账项、或然负债及承担

一般抵押品种类已载于第 118 页。本集团根据对贷款及其他账项、或然负债及承担的个别风险承担的评估，考虑适当之抵押品。有关客户贷款之抵押品覆盖率已分析于第 132 至 133 页。或然负债及承担之主要组合及性质已载于附注 40，就不需事先通知的无条件撤销之承诺，如客户的信贷素质下降，本集团会评估撤回其授信额度的必要性。于 2016 年 12 月 31 日，有抵押品覆盖之或然负债及承担为 10.91% (2015 年：10.26%)。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### (A) Credit exposures (continued)

###### Derivative financial instruments

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

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

The general types of collateral are disclosed on page 118. Advances and other accounts, contingent liabilities and commitments are collateralised to the extent considered appropriate by the Group taking account of the risk assessment of individual exposures. The collateral coverage of advances to customers is analysed on pages 132 to 133. The components and nature of contingent liabilities and commitments are disclosed in Note 40. Regarding the commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice, the Group would assess the necessity to withdraw the credit line in case where the credit quality of a borrower deteriorates. For contingent liabilities and commitments, 10.91% (2015: 10.26%) was covered by collateral as at 31 December 2016.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### (B) 总贷款及其他账项

提取减值准备前之总贷款及其他账项按产品类别概述如下:

客户贷款  
个人  
- 按揭  
- 信用卡  
- 其他  
公司  
- 商业贷款  
- 贸易融资

贸易票据  
银行及其他金融机构  
贷款

有明确到期日之贷款, 若其本金或利息已逾期及仍未偿还, 则列作逾期贷款。须定期分期偿还之贷款, 若其中一次分期还款已逾期及仍未偿还, 则列作逾期处理。须即期偿还之贷款若已向借款人送达还款通知, 但借款人未按指示还款, 或贷款一直超出借款人获通知之批准贷款限额, 亦列作逾期处理。

当有客观证据反映贷款出现一项或多项损失事件, 经过评估有关损失事件已影响其预期可靠的未来现金流, 则该贷款已出现减值损失。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

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

	2016	2015
	港币百万元	港币百万元
	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
客户贷款		
个人		
- 按揭	227,987	218,846
- 信用卡	13,819	13,833
- 其他	47,890	42,265
公司		
- 商业贷款	609,872	544,259
- 贸易融资	72,121	79,305
	<b>971,689</b>	898,508
贸易票据	16,174	32,372
银行及其他金融机构 贷款	6,016	969
	<b>993,879</b>	931,849

Advances with a specific repayment date are classified as overdue when the principal or interest is past due and remains unpaid. Advances repayable by regular instalments are classified as overdue when an instalment payment is past due and remains unpaid. Advances repayable on demand are classified as overdue either when a demand for repayment has been served on the borrower but repayment has not been made in accordance with the instruction or when the advances have remained continuously exceeded the approved limit that was advised to the borrower.

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

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### (B) 总贷款及其他账项 (续)

如有客观证据反映贷款已出现减值损失, 有关损失按该贷款账面值与未来现金流折现值两者间之差额计量; 贷款已出现减值损失的客观证据包括那些已有明显讯息令本集团知悉的损失事件。

本集团根据以下客观证据来决定是否已出现减值损失:

- 借款人出现重大的财务困难;
- 出现违约事件, 例如不履行或逾期偿还本金或利息;
- 当借款人出现财务困难, 本集团基于经济或法律因素考虑而特别给予借款人贷款条件上的优惠;
- 有证据显示借款人将会破产或进行财务重整; 或
- 其他明显讯息反映有关贷款的未未来现金流将会出现明显下降。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

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

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

- Significant financial difficulty incurred by the borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in principal or interest payment;
- For economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulty, the Group has granted to the borrower a concession that it would not otherwise consider;
- Probable that the borrower will become bankrupt or undergo other financial reorganisation; or
- Other observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from such advances.

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**4. 金融风险管理 (续)      4. Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.1 信贷风险 (续)**

**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**

**(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)**

**(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**

**(a) 非减值未逾期  
贷款**

**(a) Advances neither overdue nor impaired**

非减值未逾期贷款按内部信贷级别分析如下:

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

		2016			
		合格 Pass	需要关注 Special mention	次级或以下 Substandard or below	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
客户贷款	Advances to customers				
个人	Personal				
- 按揭	- Mortgages	225,767	181	41	225,989
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	13,472	-	-	13,472
- 其他	- Others	47,489	78	2	47,569
公司	Corporate				
- 商业贷款	- Commercial loans	607,392	332	650	608,374
- 贸易融资	- Trade finance	72,019	44	10	72,073
		<b>966,139</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>967,477</b>
贸易票据	Trade bills	16,174	-	-	16,174
银行及其他金融 机构贷款	Advances to banks and other financial institutions	6,016	-	-	6,016
		<b>988,329</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>989,667</b>

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信贷风险 (续)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)

(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

(a) 非减值未逾期  
贷款 (续)

(a) Advances neither overdue nor impaired (continued)

		2015			
		合格	需要关注	次级或以下	总计
		Pass	Special	Substandard	Total
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
客户贷款	Advances to customers				
个人	Personal				
- 按揭	- Mortgages	216,722	167	31	216,920
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	13,346	-	-	13,346
- 其他	- Others	41,670	54	12	41,736
公司	Corporate				
- 商业贷款	- Commercial loans	540,990	983	657	542,630
- 贸易融资	- Trade finance	78,913	131	-	79,044
		891,641	1,335	700	893,676
贸易票据	Trade bills	32,372	-	-	32,372
银行及其他金融 机构贷款	Advances to banks and other financial institutions	969	-	-	969
		924,982	1,335	700	927,017

当贷款受全数抵押担保，即使发生损失事件亦未必导致减值损失，当此等贷款被评为「次级」或以下，亦可视为非减值贷款于上表中列示。

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

财务报表附注 (续) **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

4. 金融风险管理 (续) **4. Financial risk management (continued)**

4.1 信贷风险 (续)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)

(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

(b) 逾期未减值贷款

(b) Advances overdue but not impaired

总逾期未减值贷款分析如下:

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

		2016				
		逾期超过 3个月 但不超过 6个月 逾期3个月 或以下 Overdue for three months or less	逾期超过 6个月 但不超过 1年 Overdue for six months but over three months	逾期超过 6个月 但不超过 1年 Overdue for one year or less but over six months	逾期 超过1年 Overdue for over one year	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
客户贷款	Advances to customers					
个人	Personal					
- 按揭	- Mortgages	1,953	18	17	7	1,995
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	306	-	-	-	306
- 其他	- Others	281	1	3	1	286
公司	Corporate					
- 商业贷款	- Commercial loans	443	-	-	5	448
- 贸易融资	- Trade finance	3	-	-	2	5
		<b>2,986</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,040</b>



财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信贷风险 (续)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)

(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

(b) 逾期未减值贷款  
(续)

(b) Advances overdue but not impaired (continued)

		2015				
		逾期超过 3个月 但不超过 6个月 逾期3个月 或以下 Overdue for three months or less	逾期超过 6个月 Overdue for six months or less but over three months	逾期超过 6个月 但不超过 1年 Overdue for one year or less but over six months	逾期 超过1年 Overdue for over one year	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
客户贷款	Advances to customers					
个人	Personal					
- 按揭	- Mortgages	1,885	15	19	-	1,919
- 信用卡	- Credit cards	448	-	-	-	448
- 其他	- Others	496	-	1	1	498
公司	Corporate					
- 商业贷款	- Commercial loans	485	2	-	28	515
- 贸易融资	- Trade finance	41	32	2	4	79
		<u>3,355</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>3,459</u>

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信贷风险 (续)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)

(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

(c) 减值贷款

(c) Impaired advances

已个别识别减值  
贷款按产品类别  
分析如下:

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

	2016		2015	
	总贷款 Gross advances 港币百万元 HK\$m	抵押品 市值 Market value of collateral 港币百万元 HK\$m	总贷款 Gross advances 港币百万元 HK\$m	抵押品 市值 Market value of collateral 港币百万元 HK\$m
客户贷款	Advances to customers			
个人	Personal			
- 按揭	3	6	7	11
- 信用卡	41	-	39	-
- 其他	35	25	31	20
公司	Corporate			
- 商业贷款	1,050	815	1,114	1,072
- 贸易融资	43	14	182	57
	<b>1,172</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,160</b>
就上述贷款作出 之减值准备	Impairment allowances made in respect of such advances		<b>501</b>	<b>624</b>

	2016	2015
	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
就上述有抵押品覆盖的客户贷款之抵押品市值	<b>860</b>	1,160
上述有抵押品覆盖之客户贷款	<b>786</b>	920
上述没有抵押品覆盖之客户贷款	<b>386</b>	453

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### (B) 总贷款及其他账项 (续)

##### (c) 减值贷款 (续)

减值准备已考虑上述贷款之抵押品价值。

于2016年12月31日，没有减值之贸易票据和银行及其他金融机构贷款（2015年：无）。

特定分类或减值之客户贷款分析如下：

特定分类或减值之客户贷款总额

特定分类或减值之客户贷款总额对客户贷款总额比率

就上述贷款作个别评估之减值准备

特定分类或减值之客户贷款是指按本集团贷款质量分类的「次级」、「呆滞」或「亏损」贷款或个别评估为减值的贷款。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

##### (c) Impaired advances (continued)

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

As at 31 December 2016, there were no impaired trade bills and advances to banks and other financial institutions (2015: Nil).

Classified or impaired advances to customers are analysed as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
Gross classified or impaired advances to customers	<u>1,955</u>	<u>2,176</u>
Gross classified or impaired advances to customers as a percentage of gross advances to customers	<u>0.20%</u>	<u>0.24%</u>
Individually assessed impairment allowances made in respect of such advances	<u>449</u>	<u>578</u>

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

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信贷风险 (续)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)

(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)

(d) 逾期超过 3 个月  
之贷款

(d) Advances overdue for more than three months

逾期超过 3 个月之  
贷款总额分析如  
下:

The gross amount of advances overdue for more than three months is analysed as follows:

	2016		2015	
	金额 Amount 港币百万元 HK\$m	占客户贷款总额 百分比 % of gross advances to customers	金额 Amount 港币百万元 HK\$m	占客户贷款总额 百分比 % of gross advances to customers
客户贷款总额, 已逾期:				
- 超过 3 个月 但不超过 6 个月	92	0.01%	128	0.01%
- 超过 6 个月 但不超过 1 年	54	0.01%	170	0.02%
- 超过 1 年	106	0.01%	217	0.03%
逾期超过 3 个月 之贷款	252	0.03%	515	0.06%
就上述贷款作个别 评估之减值准备	60		163	

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**4. 金融风险管理 (续)      4. Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.1 信贷风险 (续)**

**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**

**(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)**

**(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**

**(d) 逾期超过 3 个月  
之贷款 (续)**

**(d) Advances overdue for more than three months (continued)**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>港币百万元</b>	<b>港币百万元</b>
	<b>HK\$'m</b>	<b>HK\$'m</b>
就上述有抵押品覆盖的客户贷款之抵押品市值	<b>324</b>	<b>694</b>
上述有抵押品覆盖之客户贷款	<b>130</b>	<b>346</b>
上述没有抵押品覆盖之客户贷款	<b>122</b>	<b>169</b>

逾期贷款或减值贷款的抵押品主要包括公司授信户项下的商用资产如商业、住宅楼宇及船舶、个人授信户项下的住宅按揭物业。

Collateral held against overdue or impaired loans is principally represented by charges over business assets such as commercial, residential premises and vessels for corporate loans and mortgages over residential properties for personal loans.

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日, 没有逾期超过 3 个月之贸易票据和银行及其他金融机构贷款 (2015 年: 无)。

As at 31 December 2016, there were no trade bills and advances to banks and other financial institutions overdue for more than three months (2015: Nil).

## 财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续)      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### (B) 总贷款及其他账项 (续)

##### (e) 经重组贷款

经重组贷款乃指借款人因为财政困难或无能力如期还款而经双方同意达成重整还款计划之贷款。修订还款计划后之经重组贷款如仍逾期超过3个月，则包括在「逾期超过3个月之贷款」内。

于2016年12月31日，没有经重组客户贷款净额（已扣减包含于「逾期超过3个月之贷款」部分）（2015年：无）。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

##### (e) Rescheduled advances

Rescheduled advances are those advances that have been restructured or renegotiated because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower or of the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule. Rescheduled advances, which have been overdue for more than three months under the revised repayment terms, are included in "Advances overdue for more than three months".

As at 31 December 2016, there were no rescheduled advances to customers net of amounts included in "Advances overdue for more than three months" (2015: Nil).

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### (B) 总贷款及其他账项 (续)

##### (f) 客户贷款集中度

##### (i) 按行业分类之 客户贷款总额

以下关于客户贷款总额之行业分类分析, 其行业分类乃参照有关贷款及垫款之金管局报表的填报指示而编制。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

##### (f) Concentration of advances to customers

##### (i) Sectoral analysis of gross advances to customers

The following analysis of the gross advances to customers by industry sector is based on the categories with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of loans and advances.

		2016					
		客户贷款总额 Gross advances to customers	抵押品或 其他抵押覆 盖之百分比 % covered by collateral or other security	特定分类 或减值 Classified or impaired	逾期 Overdue	个别评估之 减值准备 Individually assessed impairment allowances	组合评估之 减值准备 Collectively assessed impairment allowances
		港币百万元 HK\$m		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
在香港使用之贷款	Loans for use in Hong Kong						
工商金融业	Industrial, commercial and financial						
- 物业发展	- Property development	73,336	22.91%	-	1	-	245
- 物业投资	- Property investment	53,908	81.58%	27	133	-	180
- 金融业	- Financial concerns	6,285	3.13%	-	-	-	45
- 股票经纪	- Stockbrokers	2,647	95.17%	-	-	-	9
- 批发及零售业	- Wholesale and retail trade	34,997	37.24%	39	183	26	127
- 制造业	- Manufacturing	25,981	17.60%	49	51	7	98
- 运输及运输设备	- Transport and transport equipment	53,074	31.31%	1,239	17	289	186
- 休闲活动	- Recreational activities	2,510	1.59%	-	-	-	8
- 资讯科技	- Information technology	17,938	1.30%	-	-	-	58
- 其他	- Others	105,062	24.96%	15	89	10	341
个人	Individuals						
- 购买居者有其屋计划、私人机构参建居屋计划及租者置其屋计划楼宇之贷款	- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	8,562	99.84%	10	170	-	5
- 购买其他住宅物业之贷款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	218,426	99.93%	89	1,812	2	101
- 信用卡贷款	- Credit card advances	13,819	-	41	524	-	123
- 其他	- Others	45,488	74.56%	36	495	3	68
在香港使用之贷款总额	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	662,033	58.15%	1,545	3,475	337	1,594
贸易融资	Trade finance	72,121	14.00%	56	49	21	256
在香港以外使用之贷款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	237,535	13.48%	354	201	91	825
客户贷款总额	Gross advances to customers	971,689	43.95%	1,955	3,725	449	2,675

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### (B) 总贷款及其他账项 (续)

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

##### (f) 客户贷款集中度 (续)

##### (f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

##### (i) 按行业分类之 客户贷款总额 (续)

##### (i) Sectoral analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)

		2015					
		客户贷款总额 Gross advances to customers	抵押品或 其他抵押覆 盖之百分比 % covered by collateral or other security	特定分类 或减值 Classified or impaired	逾期 Overdue	个别评估之 减值准备 Individually assessed impairment allowances	组合评估之 减值准备 Collectively assessed impairment allowances
		港币百万元 HK\$'m		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
在香港使用之贷款	Loans for use in Hong Kong						
工商金融业	Industrial, commercial and financial						
- 物业发展	- Property development	65,148	26.15%	1	1	-	224
- 物业投资	- Property investment	57,101	88.21%	4	93	-	205
- 金融业	- Financial concerns	11,507	3.56%	-	1	-	64
- 股票经纪	- Stockbrokers	1,743	81.56%	-	-	-	6
- 批发及零售业	- Wholesale and retail trade	28,633	53.04%	62	268	24	109
- 制造业	- Manufacturing	21,798	26.70%	24	32	7	83
- 运输及运输设备	- Transport and transport equipment	45,616	33.07%	1,478	4	360	159
- 休闲活动	- Recreational activities	393	18.84%	-	-	-	1
- 资讯科技	- Information technology	13,064	0.72%	-	1	-	42
- 其他	- Others	55,817	42.91%	16	123	7	186
个人	Individuals						
- 购买居者有其屋计划、私人机构参建居屋计划及租者置其屋计划楼宇之贷款	- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	8,523	99.94%	16	180	-	5
- 购买其他住宅物业之贷款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	209,777	99.92%	67	1,728	1	99
- 信用卡贷款	- Credit card advances	13,834	-	39	487	-	101
- 其他	- Others	38,428	72.65%	36	440	7	67
在香港使用之贷款总额	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	571,382	65.72%	1,743	3,358	406	1,351
贸易融资	Trade finance	79,305	13.11%	195	255	103	281
在香港以外使用之贷款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	247,821	17.71%	238	354	69	873
客户贷款总额	Gross advances to customers	898,508	47.83%	2,176	3,967	578	2,505



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### (B) 总贷款及其他账项 (续)

##### (f) 客户贷款集中度 (续)

##### (i) 按行业分类之 客户贷款总额 (续)

于收益表拨备  
之新提减值准  
备, 及当年撤销  
特定分类或减  
值贷款如下:

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

##### (f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

##### (i) Sectoral analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)

The amounts of new impairment allowances charged to the income statement, and classified or impaired loans written off during the year are shown below:

		2016		2015	
		新提 减值准备 New impairment allowances 港币百万元 HK\$m	撤销特定 分类或 减值贷款 Classified or impaired loans written off 港币百万元 HK\$m	新提 减值准备 New impairment allowances 港币百万元 HK\$m	撤销特定 分类或 减值贷款 Classified or impaired loans written off 港币百万元 HK\$m
在香港使用之贷款	Loans for use in Hong Kong				
工商金融业	Industrial, commercial and financial				
- 物业发展	- Property development	25	-	45	-
- 物业投资	- Property investment	-	-	-	1
- 金融业	- Financial concerns	-	-	21	-
- 股票经纪	- Stockbrokers	2	-	1	-
- 批发及零售业	- Wholesale and retail trade	50	18	24	3
- 制造业	- Manufacturing	19	2	13	1
- 运输及运输设备	- Transport and transport equipment	50	1	361	-
- 休闲活动	- Recreational activities	5	-	-	-
- 资讯科技	- Information technology	11	-	3	-
- 其他	- Others	125	8	15	3
个人	Individuals				
- 购买居者有其屋计划、私人机构参 建居屋计划及租者置其屋计划楼 宇之贷款	- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	-	-	-	-
- 购买其他住宅物业之贷款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	6	-	-	-
- 信用卡贷款	- Credit card advances	248	228	222	214
- 其他	- Others	190	182	173	166
在香港使用之贷款总额	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	731	439	878	388
贸易融资	Trade finance	18	62	169	159
在香港以外使用之贷款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	117	-	208	203
客户贷款总额	Gross advances to customers	866	501	1,255	750

**财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.1 信贷风险 (续)**

**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**

**(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)**

**(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**

**(f) 客户贷款集中度  
(续)**

**(f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)**

(ii) 按地理区域分  
类之客户贷款  
总额

(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers

下列关于客户  
贷款之地理区  
域分析是根据  
交易对手之所  
在地, 并已顾及  
风险转移因素。  
若客户贷款之  
担保人所在地  
与客户所在地  
不同, 则风险将  
转移至担保人  
之所在地。

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

**客户贷款总额**

**Gross advances to customers**

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
香港	Hong Kong	779,504	727,520
中国内地	Mainland of China	119,882	119,279
其他	Others	<u>72,303</u>	<u>51,709</u>
		<u><b>971,689</b></u>	<u><b>898,508</b></u>

**就客户贷款总  
额作组合评  
估之减值准  
备**

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

香港	Hong Kong	2,017	1,913
中国内地	Mainland of China	379	377
其他	Others	<u>279</u>	<u>215</u>
		<u><b>2,675</b></u>	<u><b>2,505</b></u>

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**4. 金融风险管理 (续)      4. Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.1 信贷风险 (续)**

**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**

**(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)**

**(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**

**(f) 客户贷款集中度  
(续)**

**(f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)**

(ii) 按地理区域分  
类之客户贷款  
总额 (续)

(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)

**逾期贷款**

**Overdue advances**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
香港	Hong Kong	<b>3,407</b>	3,289
中国内地	Mainland of China	<b>139</b>	406
其他	Others	<b>179</b>	272
		<b>3,725</b>	<b>3,967</b>

**就逾期贷款作  
个别评估之  
减值准备**

**Individually assessed impairment  
allowances in respect of the overdue  
advances**

香港	Hong Kong	<b>109</b>	126
中国内地	Mainland of China	<b>7</b>	78
其他	Others	<b>3</b>	10
		<b>119</b>	<b>214</b>

**就逾期贷款作  
组合评估之  
减值准备**

**Collectively assessed impairment  
allowances in respect of the overdue  
advances**

香港	Hong Kong	<b>96</b>	84
中国内地	Mainland of China	<b>2</b>	5
其他	Others	<b>2</b>	2
		<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>

**财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.1 信贷风险 (续)**

**4.1 Credit risk (continued)**

**(B) 总贷款及其他账项  
(续)**

**(B) Gross advances and other accounts (continued)**

**(f) 客户贷款集中度  
(续)**

**(f) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)**

**(ii) 按地理区域分  
类之客户贷款  
总额 (续)**

**(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)**

**特定分类或减  
值贷款**

**Classified or impaired advances**

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
香港	Hong Kong	1,705	1,699
中国内地	Mainland of China	52	394
其他	Others	198	83
		<u>1,955</u>	<u>2,176</u>

**就特定分类或  
减值贷款作  
个别评估之  
减值准备**

**Individually assessed impairment  
allowances in respect of the  
classified or impaired advances**

香港	Hong Kong	408	407
中国内地	Mainland of China	10	157
其他	Others	31	14
		<u>449</u>	<u>578</u>

**就特定分类或  
减值贷款作  
组合评估之  
减值准备**

**Collectively assessed impairment  
allowances in respect of the  
classified or impaired advances**

香港	Hong Kong	52	45
中国内地	Mainland of China	1	3
其他	Others	1	-
		<u>54</u>	<u>48</u>

## 财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续)      4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### (C) 收回资产

##### (C) Repossessed assets

于年内，本集团通过对抵押品行使收回资产权而取得并于12月31日持有的资产，其种类及账面值概述如下：

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

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
住宅物业	<u>38</u>	<u>44</u>
Residential properties		

本集团于2016年12月31日持有的收回资产之估值为港币0.72亿元（2015年：港币0.55亿元）。这包括本集团通过对抵押取得处置或控制权的物业（如通过法律程序或业主自愿交出抵押资产方式取得）而对借款人的债务进行全数或部分减除。

The estimated market value of repossessed assets held by the Group as at 31 December 2016 amounted to HK\$72 million (2015: HK\$55 million). The repossessed assets comprise properties in respect of which the Group has acquired access or control (e.g. through court proceedings or voluntary actions by the proprietors concerned) for release in full or in part of the obligations of the borrowers.

当收回资产的变现能力受到影响时，本集团将按情况以下列方式处理：

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

- 调整出售价格
- 调整销售价格
- 连同抵押资产一并出售贷款
- 连同抵押资产一并出售贷款
- 安排债务重组
- 安排贷款重组

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

##### (D) 在银行及其他金融机构的结余及存款

下表为在银行及其他金融机构的非逾期或减值之结余及存款于12月31日按评级机构之评级分析。

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### (D) Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions

The following tables present an analysis of balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions that are neither overdue nor impaired as at 31 December by rating agency designation.

		2016			
		Aaa 至 A3	A3 以下	无评级	总计
		Aaa to A3	Lower than A3	Unrated	Total
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
中央银行	Central banks	68,724	-	4,589	73,313
银行及其他金融机构	Banks and other financial institutions	186,252	26,297	726	213,275
		<u>254,976</u>	<u>26,297</u>	<u>5,315</u>	<u>286,588</u>
		2015			
		Aaa 至 A3	A3 以下	无评级	总计
		Aaa to A3	Lower than A3	Unrated	Total
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
中央银行	Central banks	110,225	-	2,304	112,529
银行及其他金融机构	Banks and other financial institutions	158,924	17,490	3,438	179,852
		<u>269,149</u>	<u>17,490</u>	<u>5,742</u>	<u>292,381</u>

于2016年12月31日，没有逾期或减值之银行及其他金融机构结余及存款（2015年：无）。

As at 31 December 2016, there were no overdue or impaired balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions (2015: Nil).

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信贷风险 (续)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(E) 债务证券及存款证

(E) Debt securities and certificates of deposit

下表为以发行评级分析之债务证券及存款证账面值。在无发行评级的情况下,则会按发行人的评级报告。

The following tables present an analysis of the carrying value of debt securities and certificates of deposit by issue rating. In the absence of such issue ratings, the ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

		2016					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下	无评级	总计
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	106,245	170,825	181,938	31,739	13,652	504,399
持有至到期日证券	Held-to-maturity securities	19,805	19,882	5,071	560	-	45,318
贷款及应收款	Loans and receivables	-	149	786	-	-	935
公平值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,169	10,641	5,232	701	974	31,717
		<b>140,219</b>	<b>201,497</b>	<b>193,027</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>14,626</b>	<b>582,369</b>
		2015					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下	无评级	总计
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	84,623	87,042	202,122	23,245	19,463	416,495
持有至到期日证券	Held-to-maturity securities	29,958	26,117	8,319	906	-	65,300
贷款及应收款	Loans and receivables	-	-	3,166	-	-	3,166
公平值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,270	15,122	4,180	1,111	1,897	30,580
		<b>122,851</b>	<b>128,281</b>	<b>217,787</b>	<b>25,262</b>	<b>21,360</b>	<b>515,541</b>

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 信贷风险 (续)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

(E) 债务证券及存款证  
(续)

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

下表为非逾期或减值之债务证券及存款证于12月31日按发行评级之分析。在无发行评级的情况下，则会按发行人的评级报告。

The following tables present an analysis of debt securities and certificates of deposit neither overdue nor impaired as at 31 December by issue rating. In the absence of such issue ratings, the ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

		2016					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下	无评级	总计
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	106,245	170,825	181,938	31,739	13,652	504,399
持有至到期日证券	Held-to-maturity securities	19,804	19,882	5,071	560	-	45,317
贷款及应收款	Loans and receivables	-	149	786	-	-	935
公平值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,169	10,641	5,232	701	974	31,717
		<b>140,218</b>	<b>201,497</b>	<b>193,027</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>14,626</b>	<b>582,368</b>
		2015					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下	无评级	总计
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	84,623	87,042	202,122	23,245	19,463	416,495
持有至到期日证券	Held-to-maturity securities	29,955	26,117	8,319	906	-	65,297
贷款及应收款	Loans and receivables	-	-	3,166	-	-	3,166
公平值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,270	15,122	4,180	1,111	1,897	30,580
		<b>122,848</b>	<b>128,281</b>	<b>217,787</b>	<b>25,262</b>	<b>21,360</b>	<b>515,538</b>



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.1 信贷风险 (续)

#### 4.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### (E) 债务证券及存款证 (续)

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

下表为减值债务证券之发行评级分析。在无发行评级的情况下，则会按发行人的评级报告。

The following tables present an analysis of impaired debt securities by issue rating. In the absence of such issue ratings, the ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

		2016					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下	无评级	总计
		港币	港币	港币	Lower than A3	Unrated	Total
		百万元	百万元	百万元	港币	港币	港币
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
持有至到期日	Held-to-maturity						
证券	securities	1	-	-	-	-	1
		2015					
		Aaa	Aa1 至 Aa3	A1 至 A3	A3 以下	无评级	总计
		港币	港币	港币	Lower than A3	Unrated	Total
		百万元	百万元	百万元	港币	港币	港币
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
持有至到期日	Held-to-maturity						
证券	securities	3	-	-	-	-	3

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日，没有减值之存款证及没有逾期之债务证券及存款证（2015 年：无）。

As at 31 December 2016, there were no impaired certificates of deposit and no overdue debt securities and certificates of deposit (2015: Nil).

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险

市场风险是指因金融市场价格（汇率、利率、股票价格、商品价格）波动导致银行外汇、利率、股票和商品持仓值出现变化而可能给本集团带来的损失。本集团采取适中的市场风险偏好，实现风险与收益的平衡。市场风险管理的目标，是根据本集团的风险偏好和资金业务发展策略，依靠完善的风险管理制度和相关管理手段，有效管理本集团业务中可能产生的市场风险，促进资金业务健康发展。

本集团按照风险管理企业管治原则管理市场风险，董事会及风险委员会、高层管理人员和职能部门/单位，各司其职，各负其责。风险管理部是负责市场风险管理的主责单位，协助高层管理人员履行日常管理职责，独立监察本集团及中银香港的市场风险状况以及管理政策和限额执行情况，并确保整体和个别的市场风险均控制在可接受水平内。

本集团市场风险管理的范围，包括中银香港和各附属机构。本集团制订一致的市场风险管理政策，规范中银香港及各附属机构的市场风险管理，同时，设置集团风险值及压力测试限额，并根据各附属机构业务需求和风险承受能力，统一配置和监督使用。在符合集团政策规定的前提下，各附属机构管理者，在事前经中银香港认可，可以制订具体的政策及程序，并须承担管理其机构日常市场风险的责任。

#### 4.2 Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from movements in the value of foreign exchange, interest rate, equity and commodity positions held by the Group due to the volatility of financial market price (foreign exchange rate, interest rate, equity price, commodity price). The Group adopts a moderate market risk appetite to achieve a balance between risk and return. The Group's objective in managing market risk is to secure healthy growth of the treasury business, by effective management of potential market risk in the Group's business, according to the Group's overall risk appetite and strategy of treasury business on the basis of a well-established risk management regime and related management measures.

In accordance with the Group's corporate governance principles in respect of risk management, the Board and RC, senior management and functional departments/units perform their duties and responsibilities to manage the Group's market risk. The RMD is mainly responsible for managing market risk, assisting senior management to perform their day-to-day duties, independently monitoring the market risk profile and compliance of management policies and limits of the Group and BOCHK, and ensuring that the aggregate and individual market risks are within acceptable levels.

The Group's market risk management covers BOCHK and its subsidiaries. The Group establishes consistent market risk management policies to regulate BOCHK's and subsidiaries' market risk management; meanwhile, the Group sets up the Group VAR and stress test limits, which are allocated and monitored across the Group, according to the subsidiaries' business requirements and risk tolerance levels. In line with the requirements set in the Group policy, the management of subsidiaries may, subject to prior consent by BOCHK, formulate the detailed policies and procedures and are responsible for managing their daily market risk.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险（续）

本集团设有市场风险指标及限额，用于识别、计量、监测和控制市场风险。主要风险指标和限额包括但不限于风险值、止损额、敞口额、压力测试以及敏感性分析（基点价值、期权敏感度）等。主要风险指标和限额视管理需要划分为四个层级，分别由风险委员会、管理委员会、风险总监及主管资金业务的副总裁或业务单位主管批准，中银香港资金业务单位及各附属机构（就集团限额而言）必须在批核的市场风险指标和限额范围内开展业务。

##### (A) 风险值

本集团采用风险值量度一般市场风险，并定期向风险委员会和高层管理人员报告。本集团采用统一的风险值计量模型，运用历史模拟法，以过去2年历史市场数据为参照，计算99%置信水平下及1天持有期内集团层面及各附属机构的风险值，并设定本集团和各附属机构的风险值限额。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

The Group sets up market risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control market risk. Major risk indicators and limits include but are not limited to VAR, Stop Loss, Open Position, Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis (Basis Point Value, Greeks), etc. To meet management requirements, major risk indicators and limits are classified into four levels, and are approved by the RC, MC, CRO and the DCE in charge of the treasury business or the head of the respective business unit respectively. Treasury business units of BOCHK and subsidiaries (as for Group Limit) are required to conduct their business within approved market risk indicators and limits.

##### (A) VAR

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

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (A) 风险值 (续)

##### (A) VAR (continued)

下表详述本集团一般市场风险持仓的风险值<sup>1</sup>。

The following table sets out the VAR for all general market risk exposure<sup>1</sup> of the Group.

	年份 Year	于 12 月 31 日	全年	全年	全年
		At 31 December	最低数值 Minimum for the year	最高数值 Maximum for the year	平均数值 Average for the year
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
全部市场风险之风险值 VAR for all market risk	2016	61.2	29.4	70.5	45.9
	2015	17.8	17.8	38.4	25.4
汇率风险之风险值 VAR for foreign exchange risk	2016	57.1	24.3	62.4	35.8
	2015	12.9	8.8	20.3	13.2
利率风险之风险值 VAR for interest rate risk	2016	44.9	15.3	57.4	28.8
	2015	14.7	12.8	37.6	20.7
股票风险之风险值 VAR for equity risk	2016	3.2	0.0	5.7	2.1
	2015	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
商品风险之风险值 VAR for commodity risk	2016	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.3
	2015	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

注:

1. 不包括结构性外汇敞口的风险值。

Note:

1. Structural FX positions have been excluded.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

##### (A) 风险值 (续)

虽然风险值是量度市场风险的一项重要指标,但也有其局限性,例如:

- 采用历史市场数据估计未来动态未能顾及所有可能出现的情况,尤其是一些极端情况;
- 1天持有期的计算方法假设所有头盘均可以在一日内存现或对冲。这项假设未必能完全反映市场风险,尤其在市场流通度极低时,可能未及在1天持有期内套现或对冲所有头盘;
- 根据定义,当采用99%置信水平时,即未有考虑在此置信水平以外或会出现的亏损;以及
- 风险值是以营业时间结束时的头盘作计算基准,因此并不一定反映交易时段内的风险。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (A) VAR (continued)

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

- the use of historical market data as a proxy for estimating future events may not encompass all potential events, particularly those which are extreme in nature;
- the use of a one-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged in one day. This may not fully reflect the market risk arising at times of severe illiquidity, when a one-day holding period may be insufficient to liquidate or hedge all positions fully;
- the use of a 99% confidence level, by definition, does not take into account losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence; and
- VAR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and therefore does not necessarily reflect intra-day exposures.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

##### (A) 风险值 (续)

本集团充分了解风险值指标的局限性，因此，制定了压力测试指标及限额以评估和管理风险值不能涵盖的市场风险。市场风险压力测试包括按不同风险因素改变的严峻程度所作的敏感性测试，以及对历史事件的情景分析，如1987股灾、1994债券市场危机、1997亚洲金融风暴、2001年美国911事件以及2008金融海啸等。

##### (B) 外汇风险

本集团的资产及负债集中在港元、美元及人民币等主要货币。为确保外汇风险承担保持在可接受水平，本集团利用风险限额（例如头盘及风险值限额）作为监控工具。此外，本集团致力于减少同一货币的资产与负债错配，并通常利用外汇合约（例如外汇掉期）管理由外币资产负债所产生的外汇风险。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (A) VAR (continued)

The Group recognises these limitations by formulating stress test indicators and limits to assess and manage the market risk uncovered by VAR. The stress testing programme of the market risk includes sensitivity testing on changes in risk factors with various degrees of severity, as well as scenario analysis on historical events including the 1987 Equity Market Crash, 1994 Bond Market Crash, 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, 2001 9-11 event and 2008 Financial Tsunami, etc.

##### (B) Currency risk

The Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in major currencies, particularly the HK dollar, the US dollar and Renminbi. To ensure the currency risk exposure of the Group is kept to an acceptable level, risk limits (e.g. Position and VAR limit) are used to serve as a monitoring tool. Moreover, the Group seeks to minimise the gap between assets and liabilities in the same currency. Foreign exchange contracts (e.g. FX swaps) are usually used to manage FX risk associated with foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

##### (B) 外汇风险 (续)

下表列出本集团因自营交易、非自营交易及结构性仓位而产生之主要外币风险额，并参照有关持有外汇情况之金管局报表的填报指示而编制。期权盘净额乃根据所有外汇期权合约之「得尔塔加权持仓」为基础计算。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (B) Currency risk (continued)

The following is a summary of the Group's major foreign currency exposures arising from trading, non-trading and structural positions and is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of foreign currency position. The net options position is calculated based on the basis of delta-weighted positions of all foreign exchange options contracts.

		2016							
		港币百万元等值							
		Equivalent in million of HK\$							
		美元	日圆	欧元	澳元	英镑	人民币	其他外币	外币总额
		US	Japanese	Euro	Australian	Pound	Renminbi	Other	Total
		Dollars	Yen		Dollars	Sterling		foreign	foreign
								currencies	currencies
现货资产	Spot assets	671,035	128,335	40,586	22,532	20,706	228,001	28,637	1,139,832
现货负债	Spot liabilities	(599,092)	(9,056)	(28,397)	(19,823)	(14,351)	(217,947)	(32,101)	(920,767)
远期买入	Forward purchases	1,095,591	58,711	56,669	28,125	26,200	579,902	55,743	1,900,941
远期卖出	Forward sales	(1,157,958)	(178,070)	(68,865)	(30,925)	(32,618)	(588,688)	(52,907)	(2,110,031)
期权盘净额	Net options position	1,123	1	1	(3)	2	(733)	1	392
长 / (短) 盘净额	Net long/(short) position	10,699	(79)	(6)	(94)	(61)	535	(627)	10,367

		2015							
		港币百万元等值							
		Equivalent in million of HK\$							
		美元	日圆	欧元	澳元	英镑	人民币	其他外币	外币总额
		US	Japanese	Euro	Australian	Pound	Renminbi	Other	Total
		Dollars	Yen		Dollars	Sterling		foreign	foreign
								currencies	currencies
现货资产	Spot assets	626,227	94,178	25,737	22,882	7,819	443,462	10,131	1,230,436
现货负债	Spot liabilities	(503,481)	(13,853)	(23,822)	(21,357)	(14,534)	(428,292)	(16,722)	(1,022,061)
远期买入	Forward purchases	1,238,920	53,057	90,200	30,789	43,772	805,959	41,144	2,303,841
远期卖出	Forward sales	(1,349,897)	(133,356)	(92,281)	(32,412)	(36,962)	(820,831)	(34,042)	(2,499,781)
期权盘净额	Net options position	1,518	(1)	2	26	(13)	(1,425)	1	108
长 / (短) 盘净额	Net long/(short) position	13,287	25	(164)	(72)	82	(1,127)	512	12,543

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**4. 金融风险管理 (续)      4. Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.2 市场风险 (续)**

**4.2 Market risk (continued)**

**(B) 外汇风险 (续)**

**(B) Currency risk (continued)**

		2016				
		港币百万元等值				
		Equivalent in million of HK\$				
		美元 US Dollars	人民币 Renminbi	马来西亚 林吉特 Malaysian Ringgit	其他外币 Other foreign currencies	外币总额 Total foreign currencies
结构性仓位净额	Net structural position	-	791	2,175	160	3,126

		2015				
		港币百万元等值				
		Equivalent in million of HK\$				
		美元 US Dollars	人民币 Renminbi	马来西亚 林吉特 Malaysian Ringgit	其他外币 Other foreign currencies	外币总额 Total foreign currencies
结构性仓位净额	Net structural position	293	9,355	-	-	9,648



## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险（续）

##### (C) 利率风险

利率风险是指因利率水平、资产负债期限结构等要素发生变动而可能导致银行整体收益和经济价值承受损失的风险。本集团的利率风险承担主要来自结构性持仓。结构性持仓的主要利率风险类别为：

- 利率重订风险：资产与负债的到期日或重订价格期限可能错配，进而影响净利息收入；
- 利率基准风险：不同交易的定价基准不同，令资产的收益率和负债的成本可能会在同一重订价格期间以不同的幅度变化；
- 收益率曲线风险：由于收益率曲线非平行式移动而对净利息收入或经济价值产生负面影响；及
- 客户择权风险：由于资产、负债或表外项目附设有期权，当期权行使时会改变相关资产或负债的现金流。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk means the risks to a bank's earnings and economic value arising from movements in interest rate and term structures of the bank's asset and liability positions. The Group's interest rate risk exposures are mainly structural. The major types of interest rate risk from structural positions are:

- Repricing risk: mismatches in the maturity or repricing periods of assets and liabilities that may affect net interest income;
- Basis risk: different pricing basis for different transactions resulting that the yield on assets and cost of liabilities may change by different amounts within the same repricing period;
- Yield curve risk: non-parallel shifts in the yield curve that may have an adverse impact on net interest income or economic value; and
- Option risk: exercise of the options embedded in assets, liabilities or off-balance sheet items that can cause a change in the cash flows of assets and liabilities.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

##### (C) 利率风险 (续)

本集团风险管理架构同样适用于利率风险管理。根据风险委员会批准的《中银香港集团银行账利率风险管理政策》，资产负债管理委员会具体履行管理集团利率风险的职责。风险管理部（利率及流动资金风险管理）主责利率风险管理，在财务管理部之资产负债管理处和投资管理的配合下，协助资产负债管理委员会开展日常的利率风险管理工作，包括但不限于起草管理政策，选择管理方法，设立风险指标和限额，评估目标资产负债平衡表，监督利率风险管理政策与限额执行情况，向高层管理人员以及风险委员会提交利率风险管理报告等。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group's risk management framework applies also to interest rate risk management. The ALCO exercises its oversight of interest rate risk in accordance with the "BOCHK Group Banking Book Interest Rate Risk Management Policy" approved by RC. RMD (Interest Rate and Liquidity Risk Management) is responsible for interest rate risk management. With the cooperation of the Asset and Liability Management Division of Financial Management Department and Investment Management, RMD assists the ALCO to perform day-to-day interest rate risk management. Its roles include, but are not limited to, the formulation of management policies, selection of methodologies, setting of risk indicators and limits, assessment of target balance sheet, monitoring of the compliance with policies and limits, and submission of interest rate risk management reports to the senior management and RC, etc.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险（续）

##### (C) 利率风险（续）

本集团设定利率风险指标及限额，用于识别、计量、监测和控制利率风险。主要风险指标和限额包括但不限于重订价缺口、利率基准风险、久期、基点现值(PVBP)、期权价格波动(Greeks)、净利息波动比率(NII)、经济价值波动比率(EV)等。主要风险指标和限额划分不同层级，按不同层级分别由财务总监及风险总监、资产负债管理委员会、风险委员会批准。承担利率风险的各业务单位必须在利率风险指标限额范围内开展相关业务。本集团推出银行账新产品或新业务前，相关单位须先执行风险评估程序，包括评估潜在的利率风险，并考虑现行的风险监控机制是否足够。如在风险评估程序中发现对银行利率风险造成重大影响，须上报风险委员会审批。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group sets out interest rate risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control interest rate risk. The indicators and limits include, but are not limited to, repricing gap limits, basis risk, duration, price value of a basis point ("PVBP"), Greeks, net interest income sensitivity ratio ("NII"), economic value sensitivity ratio ("EV"), etc. The indicators and limits are classified into different levels, which are approved by the CFO and CRO, ALCO, RC accordingly. Risk-taking business units are required to conduct their business within the boundary of the interest rate risk limits. Before launching a new product or business in the banking book, the relevant departments are required to go through a risk assessment process, which includes the assessment of underlying interest rate risk and consideration of the adequacy of current risk monitoring mechanism. Any material impact on interest rate risk noted during the risk assessment process will be submitted to RC for approval.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

##### (C) 利率风险 (续)

净利息波动比率(NII)和经济价值波动比率(EV)反映利率变动对集团净利息收入和资本基础的影响,是本集团管理利率风险的重要风险指标。前者衡量利率变动导致的净利息收入变动占当年预期净利息收入的比率;后者衡量利率变化对银行经济价值(即按市场利率折算的资产、负债及表外业务预测现金流的净现值)的影响占最新资本基础的比率。风险委员会为这两项指标设定限额,用来监测和控制本集团银行账利率风险。

本集团采用情景分析和压力测试方法,评估不利市况下银行账可能承受的利率风险。情景分析和压力测试同时用于测试储蓄存款客户择权、按揭客户提早还款、以及内含期权债务证券提前还款对银行净利息收入和经济价值的影响。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

NII and EV assess the impact of interest rate movement on the Group's net interest income and capital base. They are the Group's key interest rate risk indicators. The former assesses the impact of interest rate movement on net interest income as a percentage to the projected net interest income for the year. The latter assesses the impact of interest rate movement on economic value (i.e. the net present value of cash flows of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items discounted using market interest rate) as a percentage to the latest capital base. Limits are set by the RC on these two indicators to monitor and control the Group's banking book interest rate risk.

The Group uses scenario analyses and stress tests to assess the banking book interest rate risk that the Group would face under adverse circumstances. Scenario analyses and stress tests are also used to assess the impact on net interest income and economic value arising from the optionality of savings deposits, the prepayment of mortgage loans and the prepayment of debt securities with embedded options.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

##### (C) 利率风险 (续)

本集团主要面对港元、美元及人民币利率风险。截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日, 若港元、美元及人民币市场利率的收益曲线平行上移 100 个基点, 其他因素不变情况下, 对本集团未来 12 个月的净利息收入及对储备的敏感度如下:

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group is principally exposed to HK Dollar, US Dollar and Renminbi in terms of interest rate risk. As at 31 December 2016, if HK Dollar, US Dollar and Renminbi market interest rates had a 100 basis point parallel upward shift of the yield curve in relevant currency with other variables held constant, the sensitivities on net interest income over a twelve-month period and on reserves for the Group would have been as follows:

		于 12 月 31 日对未来 12 个月 净利息收入的影响 Impact on net interest income over the next twelve months at 31 December		于 12 月 31 日对储备的影响 Impact on reserves at 31 December	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
港元	HK Dollar	1,558	976	(366)	(325)
美元	US Dollar	(546)	(347)	(6,977)	(4,786)
人民币	Renminbi	(588)	(748)	(731)	(994)

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

##### (C) 利率风险 (续)

2016年上述货币的整体净利息收入为正面影响, 主要由于港元无息资金增加所致。同时, 可供出售证券会因收益率曲线平行上移100个基点, 预计出现估值减少而令集团储备减少。储备减少幅度较2015年增加乃由于资本市场之可供出售证券规模增加。

上述敏感度计算仅供说明用途, 当中包括(但不限于)下列假设, 如相关货币息口的相关性变化、利率平行移动、未计及为减低利率风险可能采取的缓释风险行动、对冲会计的有效性、所有持仓均计至到期日为止、实际重订息日与合约重订息日有差异或没有到期日之产品的习性假设。上述风险承担只为本集团整体利率风险承担的一部分。

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

The overall impact on net interest income of the above currencies is positive in 2016, which is mainly because of the increase in HKD non-interest bearing funding. Reserves would have been reduced because of the expected reduction in valuation of available-for-sale securities due to a parallel shift up of 100 basis points in the yield curve. The reduction of reserves is increased compared with 2015 because the size of available-for-sale securities in capital market is increased.

The sensitivities above are for illustration only and are based on several assumptions, including, but not limited to, the change in the correlation between interest rates of relevant currencies, parallel movement of interest rates, the absence of actions that would be taken to mitigate the impact of interest rate risk, the effectiveness of hedge accounting, all positions being assumed to run to maturity, behavioural assumptions of products in which actual repricing date differs from contractual repricing date or products without contractual maturity. The above exposures form only a part of the Group's overall interest rate risk exposures.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) 利率风险 (续)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

下表概述了本集团于12月31日之资产负债表内的利率风险承担。表内以账面价值列示资产及负债，并按合约重订息率日期或到期日（以较早者为准）分类。

The tables below summarise the Group's on-balance sheet exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December. Included in the tables are the assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing date and maturity date.

		2016						
		一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三个月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二个月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不计息 Non- interest bearing	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>资产</b>	<b>Assets</b>							
库存现金及存放银行及其他金融机构的结余	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	210,472	-	-	-	-	18,433	228,905
在银行及其他金融机构一至十二个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	28,195	42,197	-	-	-	70,392
公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,507	7,875	9,965	10,981	3,166	76	37,570
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	64,348	64,348
香港特别行政区政府负债证明书	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	-	-	-	-	-	123,390	123,390
贷款及其他账项	Advances and other accounts	777,452	107,827	53,703	39,535	4,807	7,431	990,755
证券投资	Investment in securities							
- 可供出售证券	- Available-for-sale securities	54,896	118,890	105,633	138,915	86,065	955	505,354
- 持有至到期日证券	- Held-to-maturity securities	611	3,869	16,629	20,814	3,395	-	45,318
- 贷款及应收款	- Loans and receivables	-	-	935	-	-	-	935
联营公司及合营企业权益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	319	319
投资物业	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	18,369	18,369
物业、器材及设备	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	45,535	45,535
其他资产（包括递延税项资产）	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	3,383	-	-	-	-	29,189	32,572
待出售资产	Assets held for sale	32,358	7,130	6,394	5,197	4	2,503	53,586
<b>资产总额</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,084,679</b>	<b>273,786</b>	<b>235,456</b>	<b>215,442</b>	<b>97,437</b>	<b>310,548</b>	<b>2,217,348</b>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) 利率风险 (续)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

		2016						
		一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三个月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二个月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不计息 Non- interest bearing	总计 Total
		港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m
<b>负债</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>							
香港特别行政区流通纸币	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	123,390	123,390
银行及其他金融机构之存款 及结余	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	151,028	13,714	7,031	394	-	19,742	191,909
公允价值变化计入损益之金融 负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,705	5,578	2,161	1,335	592	-	13,371
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	49,210	49,210
客户存款	Deposits from customers	1,135,001	183,869	79,008	322	-	108,083	1,506,283
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	-	1,121	-	-	1,121
其他账项及准备 (包括应付 税项及递延税项负债)	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	19,462	-	-	-	-	29,647	49,109
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	19,014	-	-	19,014
待出售资产之相关负债	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	28,972	7,428	7,145	67	-	3,462	47,074
<b>负债总额</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,338,168</b>	<b>210,589</b>	<b>95,345</b>	<b>22,253</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>333,534</b>	<b>2,000,481</b>
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	(253,489)	63,197	140,111	193,189	96,845	(22,986)	216,867



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) 利率风险 (续)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

		2015						
		一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三个月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二个月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不计息 Non- interest bearing	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>资产</b>	<b>Assets</b>							
库存现金及存放银行及其他 金融机构的结余	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	198,943	-	-	-	-	35,251	234,194
在银行及其他金融机构一至 十二个月内到期之定期存 放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	39,148	26,992	-	-	-	66,140
公允价值变化计入损益之金融 资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,371	6,979	8,618	10,543	3,249	-	30,760
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	43,106	43,106
香港特别行政区政府负债证 明书	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	-	-	-	-	-	101,950	101,950
贷款及其他账项	Advances and other accounts	717,281	108,834	62,019	32,770	943	6,919	928,766
证券投资	Investment in securities							
- 可供出售证券	- Available-for-sale securities	39,481	124,945	86,707	115,176	50,186	287	416,782
- 持有至到期日证券	- Held-to-maturity securities	440	3,299	12,799	40,320	8,442	-	65,300
- 贷款及应收款	- Loans and receivables	-	1,005	2,161	-	-	-	3,166
联营公司及合资企业权益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	376	376
投资物业	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	15,400	15,400
物业、器材及设备	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	50,333	50,333
其他资产 (包括递延税项资 产)	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	3,024	-	-	-	-	24,237	27,261
待出售资产	Assets held for sale	168,400	44,587	49,217	25,704	528	12,037	300,473
<b>资产总额</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,128,940</b>	<b>328,797</b>	<b>248,513</b>	<b>224,513</b>	<b>63,348</b>	<b>289,896</b>	<b>2,284,007</b>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.2 市场风险 (续)

#### 4.2 Market risk (continued)

##### (C) 利率风险 (续)

##### (C) Interest rate risk (continued)

		2015						
		一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三个月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二个月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不计息 Non- interest bearing	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>负债</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>							
香港特别行政区流通纸币	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	101,950	101,950
银行及其他金融机构之存款 及结余	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	159,968	29,366	2,343	886	-	16,963	209,526
公允价值变化计入损益之金融 负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,583	4,446	1,968	1,479	466	-	10,942
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	40,144	40,144
客户存款	Deposits from customers	1,060,007	184,741	81,544	622	-	90,058	1,416,972
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	59	-	5,728	1,189	-	-	6,976
其他账项及准备 (包括应付 税项及递延税项负债)	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	12,499	-	-	-	-	25,961	38,460
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	19,422	-	-	19,422
待出售资产之相关负债	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	149,642	40,917	40,634	5,967	19	15,223	252,402
<b>负债总额</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,384,758</b>	<b>259,470</b>	<b>132,217</b>	<b>29,565</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>290,299</b>	<b>2,096,794</b>
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	(255,818)	69,327	116,296	194,948	62,863	(403)	187,213

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## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险

流动资金风险是指银行因无法提供充裕资金以应对资产增加或履行到期义务，而可能要承受的不欲接受的损失的风险。本集团遵循稳健的流动资金风险偏好，确保在正常情况或压力情景下均有能力提供稳定、可靠和足够的现金来源，满足流动资金需求；在极端情景下无需借助金管局的流动性支持，累积的净现金流为正值，可以保证基本生存期内的流动资金需要。

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk

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

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险（续）

本集团管理流动资金风险的目标，是按照流动资金风险偏好，以合理的成本有效管理资产负债表内及表外业务的流动性，实现稳健经营和持续盈利。本集团以客户存款为主要的资金来源，积极吸纳和稳定核心存款，并辅以同业市场拆入款项及在资本市场发行票据，确保稳定和充足的资金来源。本集团根据不同期限及压力情景下的流动资金需求，调整资产组合的结构（包括贷款、债券投资及拆放同业等），保持充足的流动资产，以便提供足够的流动资金支持正常业务需要，及在紧急情况下有能力以合理的成本及时筹集到资金，保证对外支付。本集团致力实现融资渠道和资金运用的多样化，以避免资产负债过于集中，防止因资金来源或运用过于集中在某个方面，当其出现问题时，导致整个资金供应链断裂，触发流动资金风险。本集团制订了集团内部流动资金风险管理指引，管理集团内各成员之间的流动资金，避免相互间在资金上过度依赖。本集团亦注重管理表外业务可能产生的流动资金风险，如贷款承诺、衍生工具、期权及其他复杂的结构性产品。本集团的流动资金风险管理策略涵盖了外币资产负债流动管理、抵押品、即日流动性、集团内流动性以及其他风险引致的流动资金风险等，并针对流动资金风险制订了应急计划。

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The Group's liquidity risk management objective is to effectively manage the liquidity of on- and off-balance sheet items with reasonable cost based on the liquidity risk appetite to achieve sound operation and sustainable profitability. Deposits from customers are the Group's primary source of funds. To ensure stable and sufficient source of funds are in place, the Group actively attracts new deposits, keeps the core deposit and obtains supplementary funding from the interbank market and by issuing bills in the capital market. According to different term maturities and the results of funding needs estimated from stressed scenarios, the Group adjusts its asset structure (including loans, bonds investment, interbank placement, etc.) to maintain sufficient liquid assets which provides adequate funds in support of normal business needs and ensure its ability to raise funds at a reasonable cost to serve external claims in case of emergency. The Group is committed to diversify the source of funds and the use of funds to avoid excessive concentration of assets and liabilities and prevent triggering liquidity risk due to the break of funding strand when problem occurred in one concentrated funding source. The Group has established intra-group liquidity risk management guideline to manage the liquidity funding among different entities within the Group, and to restrict their reliance of funding on each other. The Group also pays attention to manage liquidity risk created by off-balance sheet activities, such as loan commitments, derivatives, options and other complex structured products. The Group has an overall liquidity risk management strategy to cover the liquidity management of foreign currency assets and liabilities, collateral, intra-day liquidity, intra-group liquidity, the liquidity risk arising from other risks, etc., and has formulated corresponding contingency plan.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险（续）

风险委员会是流动资金风险管理决策机构，并对流动资金风险承担最终管理责任。风险委员会授权资产负债管理委员会(ALCO)管理日常的流动资金风险，确保本集团的业务经营符合风险委员会设定的流动资金风险偏好和政策规定。风险管理部（利率及流动资金风险管理）主责本集团流动资金风险管理，它与财务管理部之资产负债管理处、投资管理等合作，根据各自的职责分工协助资产负债管理委员会履行具体的流动资金管理职能。

本集团设定流动资金风险指标和限额，每日用来识别、计量、监测和控制流动资金风险，包括但不限于流动性覆盖率、贷存比率、最大累计现金流出、以及流动资金缓冲等。本集团采用现金流量分析以评估本集团于正常情况下的流动资金状况，并最少每月进行流动资金风险压力测试（包括自身危机、市场危机情况及合并危机）和其他方法，评估本集团抵御各种严峻流动资金危机的能力。本集团亦建立了相关管理资讯系统如资产负债管理系统及巴塞尔流动比率管理系统，提供数据及协助编制常规管理报表，以管理好流动资金风险。

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The RC is the decision-making authority of liquidity risk management, and assumes the ultimate responsibility of liquidity risk management. As authorised by RC, ALCO exercises its oversight of liquidity risk and ensures the daily operations of the Group are in accordance with risk appetite and policies as set by RC. RMD (Interest Rate and Liquidity Risk Management) is responsible for overseeing the Group's liquidity risk. It cooperates with the Asset and Liability Management Division of Financial Management Department, Investment Management, etc. to assist the ALCO to perform liquidity management functions according to their specific responsibilities.

The Group established liquidity risk management indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control liquidity risk on daily basis. These indicators and limits include, but are not limited to liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR"), loan-to-deposit ratio, Maximum Cumulative Cash Outflow ("MCO") and liquidity cushion. The Group applies cash flow analysis to assess the Group's liquidity condition under normal conditions and also performs a liquidity stress test (including institution specific, general market crisis and combined crisis) and other methods at least on monthly basis to assess the Group's capability to withstand various severe liquidity crises. Also, relevant management information systems such as Assets and Liabilities Management System and Basel Liquidity Ratio Management System are developed to provide data and the preparation for regular management reports to facilitate liquidity risk management duties.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险（续）

本集团根据金管局颁布之监管政策手册 LM-2 《稳健的流动资金风险管理系统及管控措施》中的要求，落实对现金流分析及压力测试当中所采用的习性模型及假设，以强化本集团于日常及压力情景下的现金流分析。在日常情况下的现金流分析，本集团对各项应用于表内项目（如客户存款）及表外项目（如贷款承诺）作出假设。因应不同资产、负债及表外项目的特性，根据合约到期日、客户习性假设及资产负债规模变化假设，以预测本集团的未来现金流量状况。本集团设定「最大累计现金流出」指标，根据以上假设预测在日常情况下的未来30日之最大累计现金净流出，以评估本集团的融资能力是否足以应付该现金流缺口，以达到持续经营的目的。于2016年12月31日，在没有考虑出售未到期有价证券的现金流入之情况下，中银香港之30日累计现金流是净流入，为港币642.12亿元（2015年：港币747.42亿元），符合内部限额要求。

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

In accordance with the requirements of Supervisory Policy Manual LM-2 "Sound Systems and controls for Liquidity Risk Management" issued by the HKMA, the Group has implemented behaviour model and assumptions of cash flow analysis and stress test to enhance the Group's cash flow analysis under both normal and stressed conditions. In cash flow analysis under normal circumstances, assumptions have been made relating to on-balance sheet items (such as deposits from customers) and off-balance sheet items (such as loan commitments). According to various characteristics of the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, the Group forecasts the future cash flow based on contractual maturity date and the assumptions of customer behaviour and balance sheet changes. The Group establishes MCO indicator which predicts the future 30 days maximum cumulative net cash outflow in normal situations based on the above assumptions, to assess if the Group has sufficient financing capacity to meet the cash flow gap in order to achieve the objective of continuing operation. As at 31 December 2016, before taking the cash inflow through the sale of outstanding marketable securities into consideration, BOCHK's 30 day cumulative cash flow was a net cash inflow, amounting to HK\$64,212 million (2015: HK\$74,742 million) and was in compliance with the internal limit requirements.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险（续）

在流动资金风险压力测试中，本集团设立了自身危机、市场危机及合并危机情景，合并危机情景结合自身危机及市场危机，并采用一套更严谨的假设，以评估本集团于更严峻的流动资金危机情况下的抵御能力。压力测试的假设包括零售存款、批发存款及同业存款之流失率，贷款承担及与贸易相关的或然负债之提取率，贷款逾期比例及滚动发放比率，同业拆出及有价证券的折扣率等。于2016年12月31日，本集团在以上三种压力情景下都能维持现金净流入，表示本集团有能力应付压力情景下的融资需要。此外，本集团的管理政策要求本集团维持流动资金缓冲，当中包括的高质素或质素相若有价证券为由官方实体、中央银行、公营单位或多边发展银行发行或担保，而其风险权重为0%或20%，或由非金融企业发行的有价证券，其外部信用评级相等于A-或以上，以确保在压力情况下的资金需求。于2016年12月31日，中银香港流动资金缓冲（折扣前）为港币3,530.48亿元（2015年：港币3,099.69亿元）。应急计划明确了需根据压力测试结果和预警指标结果为启动方案的条件，并详述了相关行动计划、程序以及各相关部门的职责。

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

In the liquidity stress test, institution specific, general market crisis and combined crisis scenarios have been set up, combined crisis scenario is a combination of institution specific and general market crisis to assess the Group's capability to withstand a more severe liquidity crisis, with a more stringent set of assumptions being adopted. Stress test assumptions include the run-off rate of retail, wholesale and interbank deposits; drawdown rate of loan commitments and trade-related contingent liabilities; delinquency ratio and rollover rate of customer loans; and haircut of interbank placement and marketable securities. As at 31 December 2016, the Group was able to maintain a net cash inflow under the three stressed scenarios, indicating the Group has the ability to meet financing needs under stressed conditions. In addition, the Group has a policy in place to maintain a liquidity cushion which includes high quality or comparable quality marketable securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, public sector entities or multilateral development banks with 0% or 20% risk weight or marketable securities issued by non-financial corporate with a corresponding external credit rating of A- or above to ensure funding needs even under stressed scenarios. As at 31 December 2016, the liquidity cushion (before haircut) of BOCHK was HK\$353,048 million (2015: HK\$309,969 million). A contingency plan is being established which details the conditions to trigger the plan based on stress test results and early warning indicators, the action plans and relevant procedures and responsibility of relevant departments.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续)

流动性覆盖比率是根据由 2015 年 1 月 1 日起生效的《银行业 (流动性) 规则》计算, 本集团被金管局指定为第一类认可机构, 并需要以综合基础计算。于 2016 年度, 本集团须维持流动性覆盖比率不少于 70%。

在部分衍生工具合约中, 交易对手有权基于对集团的信用状况的关注而向集团收取额外的抵押品。

本集团对流动资金风险的管理, 同时适用于新产品或新业务。在新产品或业务推出前, 相关单位必须先履行风险评估程序, 包括评估潜在的流动资金风险, 并考虑现行的风险监控机制是否足够。如在风险评估程序中发现对银行流动资金风险造成重大影响, 须上报风险委员会审批。

本集团制订统一的流动资金风险管理政策, 规范和指导所有集团成员的流动资金风险管理; 各附属机构根据集团的统一政策, 结合自身特点制订具体的管理办法, 并承担管理本机构流动资金风险的责任。各附属机构须定期向中银香港报告流动资金风险管理信息, 中银香港风险管理部 (利率及流动资金风险管理) 汇总各附属机构的信息, 对整个集团的流动资金风险状况进行评估。

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The LCR is calculated in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules effective from 1 January 2015, the Group, being classified as category 1 authorised institution by the HKMA, is required to calculate LCR on consolidated basis. During the year of 2016, the Group is required to maintain a LCR not less than 70%.

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

The Group's liquidity risk management also covers new products or business developments. Before launching a new product or business, the relevant departments are required to go through a risk assessment process, which includes the assessment of underlying liquidity risk and consideration of the adequacy of the current risk management mechanism. Any material impact on liquidity risk noted during the risk assessment process will be reported to RC for approval.

The Group has established a set of uniform liquidity risk management policies which serve as standards and guidance to all the Group's members for liquidity risk management. On the basis of the Group's uniform policy, each of the subsidiaries develops its own liquidity management policies according to its own characteristics, and assumes its own liquidity risk management responsibility. Subsidiaries are required to report their respective liquidity positions on a regular basis to RMD (Interest Rate and Liquidity Risk Management) of BOCHK, which consolidates this information and evaluates group-wide liquidity risk.



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续) 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (A) 流动性覆盖率 (A) Liquidity coverage ratio

		2016	2015
流动性覆盖率的平均值	Average value of liquidity coverage ratio		
- 第一季度	- First quarter	<b>112.92%</b>	101.90%
- 第二季度	- Second quarter	<b>109.70%</b>	109.89%
- 第三季度	- Third quarter	<b>118.69%</b>	104.00%
- 第四季度	- Fourth quarter	<b>107.02%</b>	106.52%

流动性覆盖率的平均值是基于该季度的每个工作日终结时的流动性覆盖比率的算术平均数及有关流动性状况之金管局报表列明的计算方法及指示计算。

流动性覆盖率是以综合基础计算,并根据《银行业(流动性)规则》由中银香港及其部分金管局指定之附属公司组成。

有关流动性覆盖率披露的补充资料可于中银香港网页 [www.bochk.com](http://www.bochk.com) 中「监管披露」一节浏览。

The average value of liquidity coverage ratio is calculated based on the arithmetic mean of the liquidity coverage ratio as at the end of each working day in the quarter and the calculation methodology and instructions set out in the HKMA return of liquidity position.

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

The additional information of liquidity coverage ratio disclosures is available under section "Regulatory Disclosures" on the Bank's website at [www.bochk.com](http://www.bochk.com).

**财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)**
**4.3 流动资金风险 (续)**
**4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)**
**(B) 到期日分析**
**(B) Maturity analysis**

下表为本集团于12月31日之资产及负债的到期日分析，按于结算日时，资产及负债相距合约到期日的剩余期限分类。

The tables below analyse the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

		2016							
		即期 On demand	一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三 1 to 3 months	三至 十二 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不确定 日期 Indefinite	总计 Total
		港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m	港币 百万元 HK\$'m
<b>资产</b>	<b>Assets</b>								
库存现金及存放银行及其他金融机构的结余	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	111,785	104,437	-	-	-	-	12,683	228,905
在银行及其他金融机构一至十二个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	-	28,195	42,197	-	-	-	70,392
公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
- 交易性	- Held for trading								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	1,415	3,713	9,422	11,882	3,142	-	29,574
- 存款证	- Certificates of deposit	-	-	1,140	412	591	-	-	2,143
- 界定为以公允价值变化计入损益	- Designated at fair value through profit or loss								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 股份证券	- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76
- 其他	- Others	-	4,097	1,680	-	-	-	-	5,777
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	14,662	8,962	10,105	21,369	6,566	2,684	-	64,348
香港特别行政区政府负债证明书	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	123,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,390
贷款及其他款项	Advances and other accounts								
- 客户贷款	- Advances to customers	90,953	22,021	62,614	131,998	437,199	221,785	1,995	968,565
- 贸易票据	- Trade bills	6	4,863	3,831	7,474	-	-	-	16,174
- 银行及其他金融机构贷款	- Advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	3	1	577	5,435	-	-	6,016
证券投资	Investment in securities								
- 可供出售	- Available-for-sale								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	37,438	80,268	79,364	164,354	86,698	-	448,122
- 存款证	- Certificates of deposit	-	2,985	16,078	30,064	7,150	-	-	56,277
- 持有至到期日	- Held-to-maturity								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	657	3,794	16,888	20,584	3,394	1	45,318
- 贷款及应收款	- Loans and receivables	-	-	-	935	-	-	-	935
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	955	955
联营公司及合资企业权益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	319
投资物业	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,369	18,369
物业、器材及设备	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,535	45,535
其他资产 (包括递延税项资产)	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	16,184	15,540	293	470	43	-	42	32,572
待出售资产	Assets held for sale	6,097	6,304	5,084	9,851	18,486	5,684	2,080	53,586
<b>资产总额</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>363,077</b>	<b>208,722</b>	<b>216,796</b>	<b>351,021</b>	<b>672,290</b>	<b>323,387</b>	<b>82,055</b>	<b>2,217,348</b>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续) 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (B) 到期日分析 (续) (B) Maturity analysis (continued)

		2016							
		即期 On demand	一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三个月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二个月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不确定 日期 Indefinite	总计 Total
		港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m
<b>负债</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>								
香港特别行政区流通纸币	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	123,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,390
银行及其他金融机构之存款及结余	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	152,288	18,482	13,614	7,031	494	-	-	191,909
公平值变化计入损益之金融负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,705	5,582	2,238	1,257	589	-	13,371
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	10,511	3,388	7,363	20,137	5,152	2,659	-	49,210
客户存款	Deposits from customers	970,433	272,651	183,869	79,008	322	-	-	1,506,283
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	-	-	10	1,111	-	-	1,121
其他账项及准备 (包括应付税项及递延税项负债)	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	24,368	14,057	1,670	2,399	6,615	-	-	49,109
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	418	-	18,596	-	-	19,014
待出售资产之相关负债	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	24,414	7,745	7,467	7,186	262	-	-	47,074
<b>负债总额</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,305,404</b>	<b>320,028</b>	<b>219,983</b>	<b>118,009</b>	<b>33,809</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,481</b>
流动资金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(942,327)	(111,306)	(3,187)	233,012	638,481	320,139	82,055	216,867

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险（续） 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (B) 到期日分析（续） (B) Maturity analysis (continued)

		2015							
		即期	一个月	一至	三至	一至五年	五年以上	不确定	总计
		On	Up to	三个月	十二个月	1 to 5	Over	日期	Total
		demand	1 month	1 to 3	3 to 12	years	5 years	Indefinite	
		港币	港币	港币	港币	港币	港币	港币	港币
		百万元	百万元	百万元	百万元	百万元	百万元	百万元	百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>资产</b>	<b>Assets</b>								
库存现金及存放银行及其他金融机构的结余	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	183,101	50,790	-	-	-	-	303	234,194
在银行及其他金融机构一至十二个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	-	39,148	26,992	-	-	-	66,140
公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
- 交易性	- Held for trading								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	1,020	5,760	6,790	10,576	3,225	-	27,371
- 存款证	- Certificates of deposit	-	190	80	1,810	137	6	-	2,223
- 界定为以公允价值变化计入损益	- Designated at fair value through profit or loss								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	9	263	75	639	-	-	986
- 股份证券	- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 其他	- Others	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	180
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	12,489	2,727	2,711	18,976	5,422	781	-	43,106
香港特别行政区政府负债证明书	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	101,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,950
贷款及其他账项	Advances and other accounts								
- 客户贷款	- Advances to customers	106,072	27,153	44,817	135,823	362,408	217,069	2,083	895,425
- 贸易票据	- Trade bills	1	8,269	8,366	15,736	-	-	-	32,372
- 银行及其他金融机构贷款	- Advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	1	-	968	-	-	969
证券投资	Investment in securities								
- 可供出售	- Available-for-sale								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	19,874	83,074	59,172	133,772	51,365	-	347,257
- 存款证	- Certificates of deposit	-	2,305	23,450	35,563	7,920	-	-	69,238
- 持有至到期日	- Held-to-maturity								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	479	3,317	13,012	40,064	8,425	3	65,300
- 贷款及应收款	- Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	-	1,005	2,161	-	-	-	3,166
- 股份证券	- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	287
联营公司及合营企业权益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	376
投资物业	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,400	15,400
物业、器材及设备	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,333	50,333
其他资产（包括递延税项资产）	Other assets (including deferred tax assets)	15,454	10,859	172	629	94	-	53	27,261
待出售资产	Assets held for sale	18,598	52,792	31,823	65,034	85,341	29,495	17,390	300,473
<b>资产总额</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>437,665</b>	<b>176,647</b>	<b>243,987</b>	<b>381,773</b>	<b>647,341</b>	<b>310,366</b>	<b>86,228</b>	<b>2,284,007</b>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续) 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (B) 到期日分析 (续) (B) Maturity analysis (continued)

		2015							
		即期 On demand	一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三 个月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二 个月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不确定 日期 Indefinite	总计 Total
		港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m
<b>负债</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>								
香港特别行政区流通纸币	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	101,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,950
银行及其他金融机构之存款及结余	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	166,308	10,623	29,366	2,343	886	-	-	209,526
公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,583	4,447	1,970	1,477	465	-	10,942
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	8,813	3,360	2,743	18,876	4,570	1,782	-	40,144
客户存款	Deposits from customers	855,983	294,082	184,741	81,544	622	-	-	1,416,972
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue								
- 债务证券	- Debt securities	-	59	-	5,739	1,178	-	-	6,976
其他账项及准备 (包括应付税项及递延税项负债)	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	15,148	11,969	1,472	2,576	7,295	-	-	38,460
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	418	-	19,004	-	-	19,422
待出售资产之相关负债	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	93,397	68,882	40,563	42,451	7,083	26	-	252,402
<b>负债总额</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,241,599</b>	<b>391,558</b>	<b>263,750</b>	<b>155,499</b>	<b>42,115</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,096,794</b>
流动资金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(803,934)	(214,911)	(19,763)	226,274	605,226	308,093	86,228	187,213

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续)

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (B) 到期日分析 (续)

##### (B) Maturity analysis (continued)

上述到期日分类乃按照《银行业(披露)规则》之相关条文而编制。本集团将逾期不超过 1 个月之资产,例如贷款及债务证券列为「即期」资产。对于按不同款额或分期偿还之资产,只有该资产中实际逾期之部分被视作逾期。其他未到期之部分仍继续根据剩余期限分类,但假若对该资产之偿还存有疑虑,则将该项列为「不确定日期」。上述列示之资产已扣除任何相关准备(如有)。

按尚余到期日对债务证券之分析是遵循《银行业(披露)规则》之相关条文而披露的。所作披露不代表此等证券将持有至到期日。

The above maturity classifications have been prepared in accordance with relevant provisions under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules. The Group has reported assets such as advances and debt securities which have been overdue for not more than one month as "On demand". In the case of an asset that is repayable by different payments or instalments, only that portion of the asset that is actually overdue is reported as overdue. Any part of the asset that is not due is reported according to the residual maturity unless the repayment of the asset is in doubt in which case the amount is reported as "Indefinite". The above assets are stated after deduction of provisions, if any.

The analysis of debt securities by remaining period to maturity is disclosed in order to comply with relevant provisions under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules. The disclosure does not imply that the securities will be held to maturity.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续)

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (C) 按合约到期日分析 之未折现现金流

##### (C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities

###### (a) 非衍生工具之现 现金流

###### (a) Non-derivative cash flows

下表概述了本集团于12月31日之非衍生金融负债以剩余合约到期日列示之现金流。

The tables below summarise the cash flows of the Group as at 31 December for non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity.

		2016					总计 Total 港币 HK\$m
		一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 1 to 3 months	三至 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	
		港币 百万元	港币 百万元	港币 百万元	港币 百万元	港币 百万元	
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	
		金融负债	Financial liabilities				
香港特别行政区流通纸币						123,390	
银行及其他金融机构之存款及结余						170,775	
公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债						3,707	
客户存款						1,243,159	
已发行债务证券及存款证						-	
后偿负债						-	
其他金融负债						34,313	
待出售资产之相关金融负债						32,147	
<b>金融负债总额</b>						<b>1,607,491</b>	

		2015					总计 Total 港币 HK\$m
		一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 1 to 3 months	三至 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	
		港币 百万元	港币 百万元	港币 百万元	港币 百万元	港币 百万元	
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	
		金融负债	Financial liabilities				
香港特别行政区流通纸币						101,950	
银行及其他金融机构之存款及结余						176,945	
公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债						2,586	
客户存款						1,150,208	
已发行债务证券及存款证						59	
后偿负债						-	
其他金融负债						23,124	
待出售资产之相关金融负债						161,974	
<b>金融负债总额</b>						<b>1,616,846</b>	

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续)

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (C) 按合约到期日分析 之未折现现金流 (续)

##### (C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities (continued)

##### (b) 衍生工具之现金流

##### (b) Derivative cash flows

下表概述了本集团于12月31日以剩余合约到期日列示之现金流(包括待出售资产及待出售资产之相关负债),包括按净额基准结算之衍生金融负债,及所有按总额基准结算之衍生金融工具(不论有关合约属资产或负债)。除部分衍生工具以公平值列示外,下表披露的其他金额均为未经折现的合同现金流。

本集团按净额基准结算之衍生金融工具主要包括利率掉期,而按总额基准结算之衍生金融工具主要包括货币远期及货币掉期。

The tables below summarise the cash flows (including assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale) of the Group by remaining contractual maturity as at 31 December for derivative financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis, together with all derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a gross basis regardless of whether the contract is in an asset or liability position. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, except for certain derivatives which are disclosed at fair value.

The Group's derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a net basis mainly include interest rate swaps whereas derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a gross basis mainly include currency forwards and currency swaps.



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续)

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (C) 按合约到期日分析 之未折现现金流 (续)

##### (C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities (continued)

##### (b) 衍生工具之现金流 (续)

##### (b) Derivative cash flows (continued)

		2016					
		一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三个月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二个月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	总计 Total
		港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m
按净额基准结 算之衍生金 融负债	Derivative financial liabilities settled on a net basis	(10,810)	(423)	(574)	(2,631)	(1,213)	(15,651)
按总额基准结 算之衍生金 融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis						
总流入	Total inflow	656,845	481,309	843,273	98,088	1,580	2,081,095
总流出	Total outflow	(649,219)	(478,455)	(842,290)	(98,049)	(1,594)	(2,069,607)

		2015					
		一个月 Up to 1 month	一至 三个月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二个月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	总计 Total
		港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m	港币 百万元 HK\$m
按净额基准结 算之衍生金 融负债	Derivative financial liabilities settled on a net basis	(9,198)	(543)	(860)	(2,072)	(117)	(12,790)
按总额基准结 算之衍生金 融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis						
总流入	Total inflow	548,083	344,868	1,320,469	206,902	2,138	2,422,460
总流出	Total outflow	(548,702)	(344,913)	(1,320,530)	(206,704)	(2,119)	(2,422,968)

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.3 流动资金风险 (续)

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (C) 按合约到期日分析 之未折现现金流 (续)

##### (C) Analysis of undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities (continued)

##### (c) 资产负债表外 项目

##### (c) Off-balance sheet items

##### 贷款承担

##### Loan commitments

有关本集团于2016年12月31日向客户承诺延长信贷及其他融资之表外金融工具,其合约金额为港币5,338.90亿元(2015年:港币5,972.38亿元),此等贷款承担可于一年内提取。

The contractual amounts of the Group's off-balance sheet financial instruments as at 31 December 2016 that the Group commits to extend credit to customers and other facilities amounted to HK\$533,890 million (2015: HK\$597,238 million). Those loan commitments can be drawn within one year.

##### 财务担保及其他 财务融资

##### Financial guarantees and other financial facilities

本集团于2016年12月31日之财务担保及其他财务融资金额为港币511.65亿元(2015年:港币690.92亿元),其到期日少于一年。

Financial guarantees and other financial facilities of the Group as at 31 December 2016 amounting to HK\$51,165 million (2015: HK\$69,092 million) are maturing no later than one year.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理

本集团资本管理的主要目标是维持与集团整体风险状况相称的资本充足水平，同时为股东带来最大回报。资产负债管理委员会定期检讨本集团资本结构，并在需要时进行调整以保持风险、回报与资本充足性的最佳平衡。

本集团已经建立一套有效的资本管理政策和调控机制，并且运行良好。此套机制保证集团在支持业务发展的同时，满足法定资本充足率的要求。资产负债管理委员会负责监控集团的资本充足性。本集团在报告时段内就银行业务符合各项金管局的法定资本规定，详述如下：

本集团已采用基础内部评级基准算法计算大部分非证券化类别风险承担的信贷风险资本要求，并使用内部评级基准（证券化）算法计算证券化类别风险承担的信贷风险资本要求。剩余小部分信贷风险承担，包括海外子行和分行的信贷风险承担按标准（信贷风险）算法计算。本集团采用标准信贷估值调整方法，计算具有信贷估值调整风险的交易对手资本要求。

#### 4.4 Capital management

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

The Group has developed and maintained a sound framework of policies and controls on capital management to support the development of the Group's business and to meet the statutory capital adequacy ratio. The ALCO monitors the Group's capital adequacy. The Group has complied with all the statutory capital requirements of the HKMA for the reported periods in respect of banking operation as further elaborated below.

The Group has adopted the foundation internal ratings-based ("FIRB") approach to calculate the credit risk capital charge for the majority of its non-securitisation exposures and the internal ratings-based (securitisation) approach to calculate the credit risk capital charge for its securitisation exposures. A small residual credit exposures which includes the credit exposures of oversea subsidiaries or branches are remained under the standardised (credit risk) ("STC") approach. The Group has adopted the standardised credit valuation adjustment ("CVA") method to calculate the capital charge for the CVA risk of the counterparty.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理（续） 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理（续）

本集团继续采用内部模式计算法计算外汇及利率的一般市场风险资本要求，并获金管局批准豁免计算结构性外汇敞口产生的市场风险资本要求。本集团继续采用标准（市场风险）计算法计算其余市场风险资本要求。

本集团继续采用标准（业务操作风险）计算法计算操作风险资本要求。

本集团于2016年继续采用内部资本充足评估程序以符合金管局监管政策手册「监管审查程序」内的要求。按金管局对第二支柱的指引，内部资本充足评估程序主要用以评估在第一支柱下未有涵盖或充分涵盖的重大风险所需的额外资本，从而设定本集团最低普通股一级资本比率、最低一级资本比率及最低总资本比率。同时，本集团亦就前述的资本比率设定了运作区间，以支持业务发展需要及促进资本的有效运用。本集团认为内部资本充足评估程序是一个持续的资本管理过程，并会因应自身的整体风险状况而定期重检及按需要调整其资本结构。

#### 4.4 Capital management (continued)

The Group continues to adopt the internal models (“IMM”) approach to calculate the general market risk capital charge for foreign exchange and interest rate exposures and, with the approval from the HKMA, exclude its structural FX positions in the calculation of the market risk capital charge. The Group continues to adopt the standardised (market risk) (“STM”) approach to calculate the market risk capital charge for the remaining exposures.

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

The Group has continued to adopt an internal capital adequacy assessment process (“ICAAP”) to comply with the HKMA’s requirements in the Supervisory Policy Manual “Supervisory Review Process” in 2016. Based on the HKMA’s guidelines on Pillar II, ICAAP has been initiated to assess the extra capital needed to cover the material risks not captured or not adequately captured under Pillar I, and therefore minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, minimum Tier 1 capital ratio and minimum Total capital ratio are determined. Meanwhile, operating ranges for the aforementioned capital ratios have also been established which enable the flexibility for future business growth and efficiency of capital utilisation. The Group considers this ICAAP as an on-going process for capital management and periodically reviews and adjusts its capital structure where appropriate in relation to the overall risk profile.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理 (续)

此外,本集团每年制定年度资本规划,由资产负债管理委员会审议后呈董事会批准。资本规划从业务策略、股东回报、风险偏好、信用评级、监控要求等多维度评估对资本充足性的影响,从而预测未来资本需求及资本来源,以保障集团能维持良好的资本充足性及资本组合结构,配合业务发展,保持风险、回报与资本充足性的最佳平衡。

#### (A) 监管综合基础

监管规定的综合基础乃根据《银行业(资本)规则》由中银香港及其部分金管局指定之附属公司组成。在会计处理方面,则按照香港财务报告准则综合附属公司,其名单载于「附录一本银行之附属公司」。

#### 4.4 Capital management (continued)

In addition, the capital plan of the Group is drawn up annually and then submitted to the Board for approval after endorsement of the ALCO. The plan is built up by assessing the implications of various factors upon capital adequacy such as the business strategies, return on equity, risk appetite, credit rating, as well as regulatory requirements. Hence, the future capital requirement is determined and capital sources are identified also. The plan is to ensure the Group maintains adequate capital and appropriate capital structure which align with its business development needs, thereby achieving an optimal balance among risk, return and capital adequacy.

#### (A) Basis of regulatory consolidation

The consolidation basis for regulatory purposes comprises the positions of BOCHK and certain subsidiaries specified by the HKMA in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules. For accounting purposes, subsidiaries are consolidated in accordance with HKFRSs and the list of subsidiaries is set out in "Appendix – Subsidiaries of the Bank".

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理 (续)

#### 4.4 Capital management (continued)

##### (A) 监管综合基础 (续)

##### (A) Basis of regulatory consolidation (continued)

包括在会计准则综合范围, 而不包括在监管规定综合范围内的附属公司之详情如下:

The particulars of subsidiaries which are included within the accounting scope of consolidation but not included within the regulatory scope of consolidation are as follows:

名称	Name	2016		2015	
		资产总额 Total assets 港币百万元 HK\$m	资本总额 Total equity 港币百万元 HK\$m	资产总额 Total assets 港币百万元 HK\$m	资本总额 Total equity 港币百万元 HK\$m
中国银行(香港)代理人有限公司	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Nominees Limited	-	-	-	-
中国银行(香港)信托有限公司	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Trustees Limited	10	10	9	9
中银集团信托人有限公司	BOC Group Trustee Company Limited	200	200	200	200
中银信息科技(深圳)有限公司	BOCHK Information Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	309	204	220	199
中银信息技术服务(深圳)有限公司	BOCHK Information Technology Services (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	313	269	314	270
中银国际英国保诚信托有限公司	BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited	457	429	462	432
浙兴(代理人)有限公司	Che Hsing (Nominees) Limited	1	1	1	1
China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. <sup>1</sup>	China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. <sup>1</sup>	27	23	-	-
集友银行(代理人)有限公司	Chiyu Banking Corporation (Nominees) Limited	139	139	134	134
欣泽有限公司	Grace Charter Limited	-	(11)	-	(11)
广利南投资管理有限公司 <sup>2</sup>	Kwong Li Nam Investment Agency Limited <sup>2</sup>	-	-	4	4
南洋商业银行(代理人)有限公司 <sup>2</sup>	Nanyang Commercial Bank (Nominees) Limited <sup>2</sup>	-	-	1	1
南洋商业银行信托有限公司 <sup>2</sup>	Nanyang Commercial Bank Trustee Limited <sup>2</sup>	-	-	16	16
宝生金融投资服务有限公司	Po Sang Financial Investment Services Company Limited	365	346	363	345
宝生证券及期货有限公司	Po Sang Securities and Futures Limited	603	466	496	454
诚信置业有限公司	Seng Sun Development Company, Limited	41	41	41	41
新侨企业有限公司	Sin Chiao Enterprises Corporation, Limited	6	6	7	7
新华信托有限公司	Sin Hua Trustee Limited	4	4	5	5
中讯资讯服务有限公司 <sup>3</sup>	Sino Information Services Company Limited <sup>3</sup>	-	-	8	8

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理 (续)

#### 4.4 Capital management (continued)

##### (A) 监管综合基础 (续)

##### (A) Basis of regulatory consolidation (continued)

注:

- China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. 之收购已于 2016 年 10 月 17 日完成交割。
- 广利南投资管理有限公司、南洋商业银行(代理人)有限公司及南洋商业银行信托有限公司的出售已于 2016 年 5 月 30 日完成交割。
- 中讯资讯服务有限公司已于 2017 年 2 月 14 日正式解散。

以上附属公司的主要业务载于「附录一本银行之附属公司」。

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日,并无任何附属公司只包括在监管规定综合范围,而不包括在会计准则综合范围(2015 年:无)。

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日,亦无任何附属公司同时包括在会计准则和监管规定综合范围而使用不同综合方法(2015 年:无)。

Notes:

- The acquisition of China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. was completed on 17 October 2016.
- The disposal of Kwong Li Nam Investment Agency Limited, Nanyang Commercial Bank (Nominees) Limited and Nanyang Commercial Bank Trustee Limited was completed on 30 May 2016.
- Sino Information Services Company Limited was dissolved on 14 February 2017.

The principal activities of the above subsidiaries are set out in "Appendix – Subsidiaries of the Bank".

There were no subsidiaries which are included within the regulatory scope of consolidation but not included within the accounting scope of consolidation as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

There were also no subsidiaries which are included within both the accounting scope of consolidation and the regulatory scope of consolidation where the methods of consolidation differ as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

##### (B) 资本比率

##### (B) Capital ratio

资本比率分析如下:

The capital ratios are analysed as follows:

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
普通股一级资本比率	CET1 capital ratio	<u>17.64%</u>	<u>12.83%</u>
一级资本比率	Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>17.69%</u>	<u>12.89%</u>
总资本比率	Total capital ratio	<u>22.35%</u>	<u>17.86%</u>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理 (续)

#### 4.4 Capital management (continued)

##### (B) 资本比率 (续)

##### (B) Capital ratio (continued)

用于计算以上资本比率之扣减后的综合资本基础分析如下:

The consolidated capital base after deductions used in the calculation of the above capital ratios is analysed as follows:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
普通股一级资本: 票据及储备	CET1 capital: instruments and reserves		
直接发行的合资格普通股一级资本票据	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments	43,043	43,043
保留溢利	Retained earnings	129,644	89,915
已披露的储备	Disclosed reserves	41,446	49,438
由综合银行附属公司发行并由第三方持有的普通股一级资本票据产生的少数股东权益(可计入综合集团的普通股一级资本的数额)	Minority interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)		
		<u>722</u>	<u>733</u>
监管扣减之前的普通股一级资本	CET1 capital before regulatory deductions	<u>214,855</u>	<u>183,129</u>
普通股一级资本: 监管扣减	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
估值调整	Valuation adjustments	(78)	(20)
已扣除递延税项负债的递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities	(77)	(69)
按公允价值估值的负债因本身的信用风险变动所产生的损益	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	(202)	(198)
因土地及建筑物(自用及投资用途)进行价值重估而产生的累积公允价值收益	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	(46,443)	(50,874)
一般银行业务风险监控储备	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	(9,227)	(10,879)
		<u>(56,027)</u>	<u>(62,040)</u>
对普通股一级资本的监管扣减总额	Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital	<u>(56,027)</u>	<u>(62,040)</u>
普通股一级资本	CET1 capital	<u>158,828</u>	<u>121,089</u>



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理 (续)

#### 4.4 Capital management (continued)

##### (B) 资本比率 (续)

##### (B) Capital ratio (continued)

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
额外一级资本: 票据	AT1 capital: instruments		
由综合银行附属公司发行并由第三方持有的额外一级资本票据 (可计入综合集团的额外一级资本的数额)	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	458	561
额外一级资本	AT1 capital	458	561
一级资本	Tier 1 capital	159,286	121,650
二级资本: 票据及准备金	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
须从二级资本逐步递减的资本票据	Capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements from Tier 2 capital	15,435	18,230
由综合银行附属公司发行并由第三方持有的二级资本票据 (可计入综合集团的二级资本的数额)	Tier 2 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Tier 2 capital of the consolidation group)	221	226
合资格计入二级资本的集体减值备抵及一般银行风险监管储备	Collective impairment allowances and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	5,371	5,537
监管扣减之前的二级资本	Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions	21,027	23,993
二级资本: 监管扣减	Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions		
加回合资格计入二级资本的因对土地及建筑物 (自用及投资用途) 进行价值重估而产生的累积公允价值收益	Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	20,899	22,893
对二级资本的监管扣减总额	Total regulatory deductions to Tier 2 capital	20,899	22,893
二级资本	Tier 2 capital	41,926	46,886
总资本	Total capital	201,212	168,536

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理 (续)

#### 4.4 Capital management (continued)

##### (B) 资本比率 (续)

##### (B) Capital ratio (continued)

缓冲资本比率分析如下:

The capital buffer ratios are analysed as follows:

防护缓冲资本比率

Capital conservation buffer ratio

2016

0.625%

较高吸收亏损能力比率

Higher loss absorbency ratio

0.375%

逆周期缓冲资本比率

Countercyclical capital buffer ratio

0.484%

根据《银行业(资本)规则》，防护缓冲资本比率、较高吸收亏损能力比率、逆周期缓冲资本比率(「CCyB比率」)及在香港及非香港司法管辖区的适用JCCyB比率于2015年均为0%。

The capital conservation buffer ratio, higher loss absorbency ratio, countercyclical capital buffer ratio ("CCyB ratio") and the applicable JCCyB ratios for Hong Kong and non-Hong Kong jurisdictions for 2015 are 0% in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules.

有关资本披露的补充资料可于中银香港网页www.bochk.com中「监管披露」一节浏览。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 4. 金融风险管理 (续) 4. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 4.4 资本管理 (续)

#### 4.4 Capital management (continued)

##### (C) 杠杆比率

##### (C) Leverage ratio

杠杆比率分析如下:

The leverage ratio is analysed as follows:

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
一级资本	Tier 1 capital	<u>159,286</u>	<u>121,650</u>
杠杆比率风险承担	Leverage ratio exposure	<u>2,155,889</u>	<u>2,268,203</u>
杠杆比率	Leverage ratio	<u>7.39%</u>	<u>5.36%</u>

有关杠杆比率披露的补充资料可于中银香港网页 [www.bochk.com](http://www.bochk.com) 中「监管披露」一节浏览。

The additional information of leverage ratio disclosures is available under section "Regulatory Disclosures" on the Bank's website at [www.bochk.com](http://www.bochk.com).

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities

所有以公平值计量或在财务报表内披露的资产及负债，均按香港财务报告准则第13号「公平值计量」的定义，于公平值层级表内分类。该等分类乃参照估值方法所采用的因素之可观察性及重大性，并基于对整体公平值计量有重大影响之最低层级因素来厘定：

- 第一层级：相同资产或负债在活跃市场中的报价（未经调整）。此层级包括在交易所交易的上市股份证券、部分政府发行的债务工具、若干场内交易的衍生合约及贵金属。
- 第二层级：乃基于估值技术所采用的最低层级因素（同时需对整体公平值计量有重大影响）可被直接或间接地观察。此层级包括大部分场外交易的衍生合约、从估值服务供应商获取价格的债务证券及存款证，以及发行的结构性存款。同时亦包括对可观察的市场因素进行了不重大调整的贵金属及物业。
- 第三层级：乃基于估值技术所采用的最低层级因素（同时需对整体公平值计量有重大影响）属不可被观察。此层级包括有重大不可观察因素的股份投资、债务工具及若干场外交易的衍生合约。同时亦包括对可观察的市场因素进行了重大调整的物业。

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, "Fair value measurement". The categorisation are determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation methods and based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category includes equity securities listed on exchange, debt instruments issued by certain governments, certain exchange-traded derivative contracts and precious metals.
- Level 2: based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly. This category includes majority of the OTC derivative contracts, debt securities and certificates of deposit with quote from pricing services vendors and issued structured deposits. It also includes precious metals and properties with insignificant adjustments made to observable market inputs.
- Level 3: based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. This category includes equity investment, debt instruments and certain OTC derivative contracts with significant unobservable components. It also includes properties with significant adjustments made to observable market inputs.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

对于以重复基准确认于财务报表的资产及负债，本集团会于每一财务报告周期的结算日重新评估其分类（基于对整体公允价值计量有重大影响之最低层级因素），以确定有否在公允价值层级之间发生转移。

#### 5.1 以公允价值计量的金融工具

本集团建立了完善的公允价值管治及控制架构，公允价值数据由独立于前线的控制单位确定或核实。各控制单位负责独立核实前线业务之估值结果及重大公允价值数据。其他特定控制程序包括核实可观察的估值参数、审核新的估值模型或任何模型改动、根据可观察的市场交易价格校准及回顾测试所采用的估值模型、深入分析日常重大估值变动、评估重大不可观察估值参数及估值调整。重大估值事项将向高层管理人员、风险委员会及审计委员会汇报。

一般而言，金融工具以单一工具为计量基础。香港财务报告准则第 13 号允许在满足特定条件的前提下，可以选用会计政策以同一投资组合下的金融资产及金融负债的净敞口作为公允值的计量基础。本集团的估值调整以单一工具为基础，与金融工具的计量基础一致。根据衍生金融工具的风险管理政策及系统，一些满足特定条件的组合的公允价值是按其净敞口所获得或支付的价格计量。组合层面的估值调整按照单一工具对于投资组合的相对比重分配到单一资产或负债。

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

#### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value

The Group has an established governance structure and controls framework to ensure that fair values are either determined or validated by control units independent of the front offices. Control units have overall responsibility for independent verification of valuation results from front line businesses and all other significant fair value measurements. Specific controls include verification of observable pricing inputs; review and approval for new models and changes to models; calibration and back-testing of models against observed market transactions; analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements; review of significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. Significant valuation issues are reported to senior management, Risk Committee and Audit Committee.

Generally, the unit of account for a financial instrument is the individual instrument. HKFRS 13 permits a portfolio exception, through an accounting policy election, to measure the fair value of a portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the net open risk position when certain criteria are met. The Group applies valuation adjustments at an individual instrument level, consistent with that unit of account. According to its risk management policies and systems to manage derivative financial instruments, the fair value of certain derivative portfolios that meet those criteria is measured on the basis of the price to be received or paid for net open risk. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative size of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.1 以公平值计量的金融工具 (续)

当无法从公开市场获取报价时，本集团通过一些估值技术或经纪 / 交易商之询价来确定金融工具的公平值。

对于本集团所持有的金融工具，其估值技术使用的主要参数包括债券价格、利率、汇率、权益及股票价格、商品价格、波幅、交易对手信贷利差及其他等，主要为可从公开市场观察及获取的参数。

用以厘定以下金融工具公平值的估值方法如下：

##### 债务证券及存款证

此类工具的公平值由交易所、交易商或外间独立估值服务供应商提供的市场报价或使用贴现现金流模型分析而决定。贴现现金流模型是一个利用预计未来现金流，以一个可反映市场上相类似风险的工具所需信贷息差之贴现率或贴现差额计量而成现值的估值技术。这些参数是市场上可观察或由可观察或不可观察的市场数据证实。

##### 资产抵押债券

这类工具由外间独立第三者提供报价。有关的估值视乎交易性质以市场标准的现金流模型及估值参数（包括可观察或由近似发行的价格矩阵编辑而成的贴现率差价、违约及收回率、及提前预付率）估算。

#### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

The Group uses valuation techniques or broker/dealer quotations to determine the fair value of financial instruments when unable to obtain the open market quotation in active markets.

The main parameters used in valuation techniques for financial instruments held by the Group include bond prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and stock prices, commodity prices, volatilities, counterparty credit spreads and others, which are mostly observable and obtainable from open market.

The technique used to calculate the fair value of the following financial instruments is as below:

##### Debt securities and certificates of deposit

The fair value of these instruments is determined by obtaining quoted market prices from exchange, dealer or independent pricing service vendors or using discounted cash flow technique. Discounted cash flow model is a valuation technique that measures present value using estimated expected future cash flows from the instruments and then discounts these flows using a discount rate or discount margin that reflects the credit spreads required by the market for instruments with similar risk. These inputs are observable or can be corroborated by observable or unobservable market data.

##### Asset backed securities

For this class of instruments, external prices are obtained from independent third parties. The valuation of these securities, depending on the nature of transaction, is estimated from market standard cash flow models with input parameter which include spreads to discount rates, default and recovery rates and prepayment rates that may be observable or compiled through matrix pricing for similar issues.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.1 以公允价值计量的金融工具 (续)

##### 衍生工具

场外交易的衍生工具合约包括外汇、利率、股票、商品或信贷的远期、掉期及期权合约。衍生工具合约的价格主要由贴现现金流模型及期权计价模型等估值技术厘定。所使用的参数为可观察或不可观察市场数据。可观察的参数包括利率、汇率、权益及股票价格、商品价格、信贷违约掉期利差及波幅。不可观察的参数如波幅平面可用于嵌藏于结构性存款中非交易频繁的期权类产品。对一些复杂的衍生工具合约，公平值将按经纪 / 交易商之报价为基础。

本集团对场外交易的衍生工具作出了信贷估值调整及债务估值调整。调整分别反映对市场因素变化、交易对手信誉及集团自身信贷息差的期望。有关调整主要是按每一交易对手，以未来预期敞口、违约率及收回率厘定。

##### 界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债

这类工具包括若干嵌藏衍生工具的客户存款。非结构性合约的估值方法与前述债务证券估值方法相近。结构性存款的公平值则由基本存款及嵌藏衍生工具的公平值组合而成。存款的公平值考虑集团自身的信贷风险并利用贴现现金流分析估算，嵌藏衍生工具的公平值与前述衍生工具的估值方法相近。

##### Derivatives

OTC derivative contracts include forward, swap and option contracts on foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, commodity or credit. The fair values of these contracts are mainly measured using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. The inputs can be observable or unobservable market data. Observable inputs include interest rate, foreign exchange rates, equity and stock prices, commodity prices, credit default swap spreads and volatilities. Unobservable inputs such as volatility surface may be used for less commonly traded option products which are embedded in structured deposits. For certain complex derivative contracts, the fair values are determined based on broker/dealer price quotations.

Credit valuation adjustments (“CVA”) and debit valuation adjustments (“DVA”) are applied to the Group’s OTC derivatives. These adjustments reflect market factors movement, expectations of counterparty creditworthiness and the Group’s own credit spread respectively. They are mainly determined for each counterparty and are dependent on expected future values of exposures, default probabilities and recovery rates.

##### Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

This class of instruments includes certain deposits received from customers that are embedded with derivatives. The plain vanilla contracts are valued in the similar way described in previous debt securities section. The fair value of structured deposits is derived from the fair value of the underlying deposit by using discounted cash flow analysis taking the Group’s own credit risk into account, and the fair value of the embedded derivatives determined as described in the paragraph above on derivatives.

**财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**  
(续)

**5.1 以公允价值计量的金融工具 (续) 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)**

**(A) 公允值的等级**

**(A) Fair value hierarchy**

		2016			
		第一层级 Level 1	第二层级 Level 2	第三层级 Level 3	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
<b>金融资产</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>				
公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产 (附注 21)	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 21)				
- 交易性资产	- Trading assets				
- 债务证券及存款证	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	587	30,968	162	31,717
- 股份证券	- Equity securities	76	-	-	76
- 其他	- Others	-	5,777	-	5,777
- 界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
衍生金融工具 (附注 22)	Derivative financial instruments (Note 22)	14,658	49,690	-	64,348
可供出售证券 (附注 25)	Available-for-sale securities (Note 25)				
- 债务证券及存款证	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	122,789	381,396	214	504,399
- 股份证券	- Equity securities	-	237	718	955
		<u>10,775</u>	<u>38,435</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,210</u>
<b>金融负债</b>	<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债 (附注 31)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 31)				
- 交易性负债	- Trading liabilities	-	9,946	-	9,946
- 界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债	- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,425	-	3,425
衍生金融工具 (附注 22)	Derivative financial instruments (Note 22)	10,775	38,435	-	49,210



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.1 以公允价值计量的金融工具 (续)

#### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

##### (A) 公允值的等级 (续)

##### (A) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

		2015			
		第一层级 Level 1	第二层级 Level 2	第三层级 Level 3	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
<b>金融资产</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>				
公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产 (附注 21)	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 21)				
- 交易性资产	- Trading assets				
- 债务证券及存款证	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	1	29,593	-	29,594
- 股份证券	- Equity securities	-	-	-	-
- 其他	- Others	-	180	-	180
- 界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
- 债务证券及存款证	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	-	986	-	986
衍生金融工具 (附注 22)	Derivative financial instruments (Note 22)	12,493	30,613	-	43,106
可供出售证券 (附注 25)	Available-for-sale securities (Note 25)				
- 债务证券及存款证	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	95,944	320,551	-	416,495
- 股份证券	- Equity securities	-	-	287	287
		<u>8,936</u>	<u>31,208</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,144</u>
<b>金融负债</b>	<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债 (附注 31)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 31)				
- 交易性负债	- Trading liabilities	-	8,371	-	8,371
- 界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债	- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,571	-	2,571
衍生金融工具 (附注 22)	Derivative financial instruments (Note 22)				
		<u>8,936</u>	<u>31,208</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,144</u>

本集团之金融资产及负债于年内均没有第一层级及第二层级之间的转移 (2015 年: 无)。

There were no financial asset and liability transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the Group during the year (2015: Nil).

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.1 以公允价值计量的金融工具 (续)

#### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

#### (B) 第三层级的项目变动

#### (B) Reconciliation of level 3 items

		2016		
		金融资产		
		Financial assets		
		交易性资产	可供出售证券	
		Trading assets	Available-for-sale securities	
		债务证券 及存款证	债务证券 及存款证	股份证券
		Debt securities and certificates of deposit	Debt securities and certificates of deposit	Equity securities
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	-	-	287
(亏损) / 收益	(Losses)/gains			
- 收益表	- Income statement			
- 净交易性亏损	- Net trading loss	(8)	-	-
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income			
- 可供出售证券之公允价值变化	- Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	-	-	17
买入	Purchases	170	799	419
转出第三层级	Transfer out of level 3	-	-	-
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	-	(585)	(5)
		<u>162</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>718</u>
于 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016			
		<u>162</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>718</u>
于 2016 年 12 月 31 日持有的金融资产于年内计入收益表的未实现亏损总额	Total unrealised losses for the year included in income statement for financial assets held as at 31 December 2016			
- 净交易性亏损	- Net trading loss	<u>(8)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)**  
(续)

**5.1 以公允价值计量的金融工具 (续)**

**5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)**

**(B) 第三层级的项目变动 (续)**

**(B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)**

		2015	
		金融资产	
		Financial assets	
		可供出售证券	
		Available-for-sale securities	
		债务证券 及存款证	股份证券
		Debt securities and certificates of deposit	Equity securities
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2015	231	267
收益	Gains		
- 收益表	- Income statement	-	-
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income		
- 可供出售证券 之公允价值变 化	- Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	1	17
买入	Purchases	-	8
转出第三层级	Transfer out of level 3	(232)	-
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	-	(5)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015	-	287
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日持有的金融资 产于年内计入收 益表的未实现收 益总额	Total unrealised gains for the year included in income statement for financial assets held as at 31 December 2015	-	-

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.1 以公允价值计量的金融工具 (续)

#### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

##### (B) 第三层级的项目变动 (续)

##### (B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日及 2015 年 12 月 31 日, 分类为第三层级的金融工具主要包括债务证券及存款证及非上市股权。

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, financial instruments categorised as level 3 are mainly comprised of debt securities and certificates of deposit and unlisted equity shares.

对于某些低流动性债务证券及存款证, 本集团从交易对手处询价; 其公允值的计量可能采用了对估值产生重大影响的不可观察参数, 因此本集团将这些金融工具划分至第三层级。本集团已建立相关内部控制程序监控集团对此类金融工具的敞口。

For certain illiquid debt securities and certificates of deposit, the Group obtains valuation quotations from counterparties which may be based on unobservable inputs with significant impact on the valuation. Therefore, these instruments have been classified by the Group as level 3. The Group has established internal control procedures to control the Group's exposure to such financial instruments.

非上市可供出售股权的公允价值乃参考可供比较的上市公司之平均市价 / 盈利倍数, 或若没有合适可供比较的公司, 则按其资产净值厘定。公允价值与适合采用之可比较倍数比率或资产净值存在正向关系。若股权投资的企业之资产净值增长 / 减少 5%, 则本集团之其他全面收益将增加 / 减少港币 0.36 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 0.14 亿元)。

The fair values of unlisted available-for-sale equity shares are determined with reference to multiples of comparable listed companies, such as average of the price/earning ratios of comparables, or net asset value, if appropriate comparables are not available. The fair value is positively correlated to the price/earning ratios of appropriate comparables or net asset values. Had the net asset value of the underlying equity investments increased/decreased by 5%, the Group's other comprehensive income would have increased/decreased by HK\$36 million (2015: HK\$14 million).

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.2 非以公允价值计量的金融工具

公允价值是在一特定时点按相关市场资料及不同金融工具之资料来评估。以下之方法及假设已按实际情况应用于评估各类金融工具之公允价值。

##### 存放 / 尚欠银行及其他金融机构之结余及贸易票据

大部分之金融资产及负债将于结算日后一年内到期，其账面值与公允价值相若。

##### 客户贷款及银行及其他金融机构贷款

大部分之客户贷款及银行及其他金融机构贷款是浮动利率，按市场息率计算利息，其账面值与公允价值相若。

##### 持有至到期日证券

持有至到期日证券之公允价值厘定与附注5.1内以公允价值计量的债务证券及存款证和资产抵押债券采用之方法相同。

##### 贷款及应收款

采用以现时收益率曲线相对应剩余限期之利率为基础的贴现现金流模型计算。

##### 客户存款

大部分之客户存款将于结算日后一年内到期，其账面值与公允价值相若。

##### 已发行债务证券及存款证

此类工具之公允价值厘定与附注5.1内以公允价值计量的债务证券及存款证采用之方法相同。

##### 后偿负债

后偿票据之公允价值是按市场价格或经纪 / 交易商之报价为基础。

#### 5.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

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

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

##### Advances to customers and banks and other financial institutions

Substantially all the advances to customers and banks and other financial institutions are on floating rate terms, bear interest at prevailing market interest rates and their carrying value approximates fair value.

##### Held-to-maturity securities

The fair value of held-to-maturity securities is determined by using the same approach as those debt securities and certificates of deposit and asset backed securities measured at fair value as described in Note 5.1.

##### Loans and receivables

A discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

##### Deposits from customers

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

##### Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue

The fair value of these instruments is determined by using the same approach as those debt securities and certificates of deposit measured at fair value as described in Note 5.1.

##### Subordinated liabilities

Fair value for subordinated notes is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.2 非以公平值计量的金融工具（续）

除以上其账面值与公平值相若的金融工具外，下表为非以公平值计量的金融工具之账面值和公平值。

#### 5.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

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

	2016		2015	
	账面值	公平值	账面值	公平值
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>金融资产</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>			
持有至到期日证券 (附注 25)				
贷款及应收款 (附注 25)				
	<b>45,318</b>	<b>45,464</b>	65,300	66,544
	<b>935</b>	<b>935</b>	3,166	3,171
<b>金融负债</b>	<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
已发行债务证券及存款证 (附注 33)				
后偿负债 (附注 36)				
	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,126</b>	6,976	7,222
	<b>19,014</b>	<b>21,143</b>	19,422	21,507

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.2 非以公允价值计量的金融工具 (续)

下表列示已披露其公允价值的金融工具之公允价值等级。

#### 5.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

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

		2016			
		第一层级 Level 1	第二层级 Level 2	第三层级 Level 3	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>金融资产</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>				
持有至到期日证券	Held-to-maturity securities	498	44,966	-	45,464
贷款及应收款	Loans and receivables	-	935	-	935
<b>金融负债</b>	<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	1,126	-	1,126
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	-	21,143	-	21,143
		2015			
		第一层级 Level 1	第二层级 Level 2	第三层级 Level 3	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>金融资产</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>				
持有至到期日证券	Held-to-maturity securities	1,133	65,411	-	66,544
贷款及应收款	Loans and receivables	-	3,171	-	3,171
<b>金融负债</b>	<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	7,222	-	7,222
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	-	21,507	-	21,507

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.3 以公平值计量的非金融工具

本集团通过一些估值技术或活跃市场报价来确定非金融工具的公平值。

##### 投资物业及房产

本集团之物业可分为投资物业及房产。所有本集团之投资物业及房产已于年底进行重估。本年之估值由独立特许测量师莱坊测计师行有限公司进行，其拥有具备香港测量师学会资深专业会员及专业会员资格之人员，并在估值物业所处地区及种类上拥有经验。当估值于每半年末及年末进行时，本集团管理层会跟测量师讨论估值方法、估值假设及估值结果。估值方法于年内没有改变，亦与去年一致。

#### (i) 第二层级公平值计量采用的估值方法及因素

被分类为第二层级之物业的公平值，乃参考可比较物业之近期出售成交价（市场比较法）或参考市场租金及资本化率（收入资本法），再对可比较物业及被评估物业之间的差异作出适当调整。此等调整被认为对整体计量并不构成重大影响。

本集团之物业均位于香港、内地及马来西亚之主要城市，被认为是活跃及透明的物业市场。可比较物业之出售价、市场租金及资本化率一般均可在此等市场上被直接或间接观察得到。

#### 5.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value

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

##### Investment properties and premises

The Group's properties can be divided into investment properties and premises. All of the Group's investment properties and premises were revalued as at year end. This year, the valuations were carried out by an independent firm of chartered surveyors, Knight Frank Petty Limited, who have among their staff Fellow and Members of The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors with recent experience in the locations and categories of properties being valued. The Group's Management had discussions with the surveyors on the valuation methods, valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation is performed at each interim and annual reporting date. There has been no change in valuation methods during the year and the methods used are consistent with last year.

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

The fair value of properties classified as Level 2 is determined using either the market comparison approach by reference to recent sales price of comparable properties or the income capitalisation approach by reference to market rent and capitalisation rate, with appropriate adjustments to reflect the differences between the comparable properties and the subject properties. These adjustments are considered as insignificant to the entire measurement.

The Group's properties are located in Hong Kong, major cities in the PRC and Malaysia where the property markets are considered active and transparent. Sales price, market rent and capitalisation rate of comparable properties are generally observable either directly or indirectly in these markets.



## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.3 以公平值计量的非金融工具 (续)

#### 5.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

##### 投资物业及房产 (续)

##### Investment properties and premises (continued)

##### (ii) 有关第三层级公平值计量的资料

##### (ii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

除银行金库外，被分类为第三层级的本集团物业之公平值均采用市场比较法或收入资本法，再按本集团物业相对于可比较物业之性质作折溢价调整来厘定。

The fair value of all of the Group's properties classified as Level 3, except for the bank vault, is determined using either the market comparison approach or the income capitalisation approach, adjusted for a premium or a discount specific to the features of the Group's properties compared to the comparable properties.

由于银行金库之独特性质，并无市场交易实例可资比较，其公平值乃采用折旧重置成本法厘定。主要的因素为现时土地的市值、重置该建筑物的现时成本及折旧率，并作适当的调整以反映物业的独特性质。

The fair value of the bank vault is determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach as no direct comparable is available given the specialised nature of the property. The major inputs are the market value of the existing land, the current cost of replacing the property and the depreciation rate. Appropriate adjustments are made to reflect the specialised nature of the property.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.3 以公平值计量的非金融工具 (续)

#### 5.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

##### 投资物业及房产 (续)

##### Investment properties and premises (continued)

##### (ii) 有关第三层级公平值计量的资料 (续)

##### (ii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements (continued)

以下为在公平值计量时对被分类为第三层级之本集团物业所采用的估值方法及重大不可观察因素:

The valuation methods and significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Group's properties classified as Level 3 are as follows:

	估值方法 Valuation method	重大不可观察因素 Significant unobservable inputs	加权平均 Weighted average	不可观察因素与公平值的关系 Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
银行金库 Bank vault	折旧重置成本法 Depreciated replacement cost approach	折旧率 Depreciation rate	每年2% (2015年: 2%) 2% (2015: 2%) per year	折旧率愈高, 公平值愈低。 The higher the depreciation rate, the lower the fair value.
		物业独特性质之溢价 Premium on specialised nature of the property	建筑成本+15% (2015年: +20%) +15% (2015: +20%) to building cost	溢价愈高, 公平值愈高。 The higher the premium, the higher the fair value.
其他物业 Other properties	市场比较法或收入资本法 Market comparison approach or income capitalisation approach	物业相对可比较物业在性质上之溢价 / (折价) Premium/(discount) on features of the property compared to comparable properties	-6% (2015: -9%)	溢价愈高, 公平值愈高。 The higher the premium, the higher the fair value.  折价愈高, 公平值愈低。 The higher the discount, the lower the fair value.

物业相对可比较物业在性质上之溢价 / (折价) 乃参考与可比较物业在不同因素上的差异, 例如成交后之市场变动、位置、便达性、楼龄 / 状况、楼层、面积、布局等而厘定。

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

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.3 以公平值计量的非金融工具 (续)

##### 贵金属

贵金属之公平值是按活跃市场报价或有若干调整的市场报价为基础。

##### Precious metals

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

#### (A) 公平值的等级

#### (A) Fair value hierarchy

##### 非金融资产

投资物业 (附注 27)  
 物业、器材及设备  
 (附注 28)  
 - 房产  
 其他资产 (附注 29)  
 - 贵金属

##### Non-financial assets

Investment properties (Note 27)  
 Properties, plant and equipment  
 (Note 28)  
 - Premises  
 Other assets (Note 29)  
 - Precious metals

2016

第一层级 Level 1	第二层级 Level 2	第三层级 Level 3	总计 Total
港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
-	882	17,487	18,369
-	1,639	41,576	43,215
4,511	1,122	-	5,633

2015

第一层级 Level 1	第二层级 Level 2	第三层级 Level 3	总计 Total
港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
-	637	14,763	15,400
-	2,328	45,778	48,106
2,105	1,569	-	3,674

##### 非金融资产

投资物业 (附注 27)  
 物业、器材及设备  
 (附注 28)  
 - 房产  
 其他资产 (附注 29)  
 - 贵金属

##### Non-financial assets

Investment properties (Note 27)  
 Properties, plant and equipment  
 (Note 28)  
 - Premises  
 Other assets (Note 29)  
 - Precious metals

本集团之非金融资产于年内没有第一层级及第二层级之间的转移 (2015年: 无)。

There were no non-financial asset transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the Group during the year (2015: Nil).

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)  
(续)

5.3 以公允价值计量的非金融  
工具 (续)

5.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(B) 第三层级的项目变动

(B) Reconciliation of level 3 items

		2016	
		非金融资产	
		Non-financial assets	
		投资物业	物业、器材及设备
		Investment	Properties, plant
		properties	and equipment
		房产	Premises
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2016, as previously reported	14,763	45,721
合并受共同控制之实体之影 响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	-	57
於 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2016, as restated	14,763	45,778
收益 / (亏损)	Gains/(losses)		
- 收益表	- Income statement		
- 投资物业公允价值调整 之净收益	- Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	436	-
- 重估房产之净亏损	- Net loss from revaluation of premises	-	(10)
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income		
- 房产重估	- Revaluation of premises	-	(82)
折旧	Depreciation	-	(1,017)
增置	Additions	7	482
出售	Disposals	-	-
转入第三层级	Transfer into level 3	-	778
转出第三层级	Transfer out of level 3	(215)	(167)
重新分类	Reclassification	2,693	(2,693)
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	-	(3)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(197)	(1,490)
於 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	<u>17,487</u>	<u>41,576</u>
于 2016 年 12 月 31 日持有 的非金融资产于年内计入 收益表的未实现收益 / (亏损) 总额	Total unrealised gains/(losses) for the year included in income statement for non-financial assets held as at 31 December 2016		
- 投资物业公允价值调整之 净收益	- Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	450	-
- 重估房产之净亏损	- Net loss from revaluation of premises	-	(8)
		<u>450</u>	<u>(8)</u>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公允价值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.3 以公允价值计量的非金融工具 (续) 5.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

#### (B) 第三层级的项目变动 (续) (B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

		2015	
		非金融资产	
		Non-financial assets	
		投资物业	物业、器材及设备
		Investment properties	Properties, plant and equipment
		HK\$m	Premises
		HK\$m	HK\$m
於 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2015, as previously reported	14,332	49,653
合并受共同控制之实体之影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	-	26
於 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2015, as restated	14,332	49,679
收益 / (亏损)	Gains/(losses)		
- 收益表	- Income statement		
- 投资物业公允价值调整之净收益	- Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	796	-
- 重估房产之净亏损	- Net loss from revaluation of premises	-	(136)
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income		
- 房产重估	- Revaluation of premises	-	3,428
折旧	Depreciation	-	(1,016)
增置	Additions	43	442
出售	Disposals	-	(363)
转入第三层级	Transfer into level 3	199	1,698
转出第三层级	Transfer out of level 3	(394)	(1,118)
重新分类	Reclassification	202	(202)
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	(1)	(27)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(414)	(6,607)
於 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015	<u>14,763</u>	<u>45,778</u>
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日持有的非金融资产于年内计入收益表的未实现收益 / (亏损) 总额	Total unrealised gains/(losses) for the year included in income statement for non-financial assets held as at 31 December 2015		
- 投资物业公允价值调整之净收益	- Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	760	-
- 重估房产之净亏损	- Net loss from revaluation of premises	-	(137)
		<u>760</u>	<u>(137)</u>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5. 资产和负债的公平值 5. Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued) (续)

#### 5.3 以公平值计量的非金融 工具 (续)

#### 5.3 Non-financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

##### (B) 第三层级的项目变动 (续)

##### (B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

转入及转出第三层级的物业乃因该等被估值物业相对其可比较物业在性质上之溢价 / (折价) 于年内出现变化所引致。性质上之溢价 / (折价) 乃取决于被估值物业与近期成交之可比较物业在性质上的差异。由于每年来自近期市场成交之可比较物业均会不尽相同, 被估值物业与可比较物业在性质上之溢价 / (折价) 会相应每年有所变化, 从而对可观察的市场因素所进行之调整之重大性亦会随之变化, 引致物业被转入及转出第三层级。

The transfer of properties into and out of level 3 is due to change in the premium/(discount) on features applied between the subject and comparable properties during the year. Premium/(discount) on features is determined with reference to differences in features between the subject properties and the comparable properties recently transacted in the market. As comparable properties that come from recent market transactions may be different in each year, the premium/(discount) on features applied between the subject and comparable properties would change from year to year accordingly. As a result, the significance of adjustments made to observable market inputs may vary and lead to the transfer of properties into and out of level 3.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 6. 净利息收入

### 6. Net interest income

	2016	2015
	港币百万元	港币百万元
	HK\$m	HK\$m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	
<b>利息收入</b>	<b>Interest income</b>	
存放于同业及其他金融机构的款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	
	<b>4,471</b>	8,133
客户贷款	Advances to customers	
	<b>20,926</b>	18,566
证券投资及公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	Investment in securities and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
	<b>7,916</b>	8,339
其他	Others	
	<b>196</b>	210
	<b>33,509</b>	35,248
<b>利息支出</b>	<b>Interest expense</b>	
同业及其他金融机构存放的款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	
	<b>(1,708)</b>	(1,896)
客户存款	Deposits from customers	
	<b>(7,615)</b>	(9,302)
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	
	<b>(318)</b>	(308)
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	
	<b>(594)</b>	(441)
其他	Others	
	<b>(216)</b>	(362)
	<b>(10,451)</b>	(12,309)
<b>净利息收入</b>	<b>23,058</b>	22,939

截至2016年12月31日止年度之利息收入包括被界定为减值贷款的应计利息收入港币5百万元(2015年:港币6百万元)。减值证券投资产生的应计利息收入为港币1百万元(2015年:港币3百万元)。

Included within interest income is HK\$5 million (2015: HK\$6 million) of interest with respect to income accrued on advances classified as impaired for the year ended 31 December 2016. Interest income accrued on impaired investment in securities amounted to HK\$1 million (2015: HK\$3 million).

非以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产与金融负债所产生的利息收入及利息支出(未计算对冲影响)分别为港币342.60亿元(2015年:港币360.07亿元)及港币109.34亿元(2015年:港币128.64亿元)。

Included within interest income and interest expense are HK\$34,260 million (2015: HK\$36,007 million) and HK\$10,934 million (2015: HK\$12,864 million), before hedging effect, for financial assets and financial liabilities that are not recognised at fair value through profit or loss respectively.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 7. 净服务费及佣金收入 7. Net fee and commission income

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>服务费及佣金收入</b>	<b>Fee and commission income</b>		
信用卡业务	Credit card business	3,777	3,750
贷款佣金	Loan commissions	3,500	3,240
证券经纪	Securities brokerage	1,954	3,255
保险	Insurance	1,747	1,539
基金分销	Funds distribution	703	865
汇票佣金	Bills commissions	631	561
缴款服务	Payment services	593	561
信托及托管服务	Trust and custody services	476	478
买卖货币	Currency exchange	336	302
保管箱	Safe deposit box	277	248
其他	Others	978	876
		<b>14,972</b>	<b>15,675</b>
<b>服务费及佣金支出</b>	<b>Fee and commission expense</b>		
信用卡业务	Credit card business	(2,841)	(2,802)
证券经纪	Securities brokerage	(244)	(374)
保险	Insurance	(41)	(188)
其他	Others	(876)	(857)
		<b>(4,002)</b>	<b>(4,221)</b>
<b>净服务费及佣金收入</b>	<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>10,970</b>	<b>11,454</b>
其中源自:	Of which arise from:		
非以公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产或金融负债	Financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		
- 服务费及佣金收入	- Fee and commission income	3,771	3,440
- 服务费及佣金支出	- Fee and commission expense	(33)	(20)
		<b>3,738</b>	<b>3,420</b>
信托及其他受托活动	Trust and other fiduciary activities		
- 服务费及佣金收入	- Fee and commission income	660	659
- 服务费及佣金支出	- Fee and commission expense	(22)	(25)
		<b>638</b>	<b>634</b>



财务报表附注 (续) **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**8. 净交易性收益**

**8. Net trading gain**

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
净收益源自:	Net gain from:		
外汇交易及外汇交易产品	Foreign exchange and foreign exchange products	3,902	2,011
利率工具及公平值对冲的项目	Interest rate instruments and items under fair value hedge	849	332
商品	Commodities	32	57
股份权益及信贷衍生工具	Equity and credit derivative instruments	126	202
		<b>4,909</b>	<b>2,602</b>

**9. 其他金融资产之净收益**

**9. Net gain on other financial assets**

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
可供出售证券之净收益	Net gain on available-for-sale securities	611	1,124
持有至到期日证券之净收益	Net gain on held-to-maturity securities	12	7
其他	Others	(5)	4
		<b>618</b>	<b>1,135</b>

**10. 其他经营收入**

**10. Other operating income**

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
证券投资股息收入	Dividend income from investment in securities		
- 非上市证券投资	- Unlisted investments	38	32
投资物业之租金总收入	Gross rental income from investment properties	498	455
减: 有关投资物业之支出	Less: Outgoings in respect of investment properties	(72)	(61)
其他	Others	72	271
		<b>536</b>	<b>697</b>

「有关投资物业之支出」包括年内未出租投资物业之直接经营支出港币 6 百万元 (2015 年: 港币 4 百万元)。

Included in the "Outgoings in respect of investment properties" is HK\$6 million (2015: HK\$4 million) of direct operating expenses related to investment properties that were not let during the year.

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**11. 减值准备净拨备**

**11. Net charge of impairment allowances**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>客户贷款</b>	<b>Advances to customers</b>		
按个别评估	Individually assessed		
- 新提准备	- New allowances	(171)	(505)
- 拨回	- Releases	140	93
- 收回已撤销账项	- Recoveries	90	98
按个别评估贷款减值准备净拨回 / (拨备)	Net reversal/(charge) of individually assessed loan impairment allowances	59	(314)
按组合评估	Collectively assessed		
- 新提准备	- New allowances	(695)	(538)
- 拨回	- Releases	1	1
- 收回已撤销账项	- Recoveries	46	45
按组合评估贷款减值准备净拨备	Net charge of collectively assessed loan impairment allowances	(648)	(492)
贷款减值准备净拨备	Net charge of loan impairment allowances	(589)	(806)
<b>其他</b>	<b>Others</b>	11	51
<b>减值准备净拨备</b>	<b>Net charge of impairment allowances</b>	<b>(578)</b>	<b>(755)</b>

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**12. 经营支出**

**12. Operating expenses**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
人事费用 (包括董事酬金)	Staff costs (including directors' emoluments)		
- 薪酬及其他费用	- Salaries and other costs	<b>6,149</b>	5,840
- 退休成本	- Pension cost	<b>404</b>	391
		<b>6,553</b>	6,231
房产及设备支出 (不包括折旧)	Premises and equipment expenses (excluding depreciation)		
- 房产租金	- Rental of premises	<b>622</b>	580
- 资讯科技	- Information technology	<b>505</b>	408
- 其他	- Others	<b>391</b>	382
		<b>1,518</b>	1,370
折旧	Depreciation	<b>1,770</b>	1,699
核数师酬金	Auditor's remuneration		
- 审计服务	- Audit services	<b>25</b>	19
- 非审计服务	- Non-audit services	<b>12</b>	10
其他经营支出	Other operating expenses	<b>1,967</b>	1,957
		<b>11,845</b>	11,286

「房产租金」包括年内或然租金港币 0.16 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 0.16 亿元)。

Contingent rent included in the "Rental of premises" amounted to HK\$16 million during the year (2015: HK\$16 million).

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**13. 投资物业出售 / 公允价值调整之净收益      13. Net gain from disposal of/fair value adjustments on investment properties**

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
投资物业公允价值调整之净收益	Net gain from fair value adjustments on investment properties	<u>437</u>	<u>781</u>

**14. 出售 / 重估物业、器材及设备之净亏损      14. Net loss from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment**

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
出售房产之净收益	Net gain from disposal of premises	-	95
出售设备、固定设施及装备之净亏损	Net loss from disposal of equipment, fixtures and fittings	(7)	(21)
重估房产之净亏损	Net loss from revaluation of premises	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(137)</u>
		<u>(15)</u>	<u>(63)</u>

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15. 税项

15. Taxation

收益表内之税项组成如下:

Taxation in the income statement represents:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
本期税项	Current tax		
香港利得税	Hong Kong profits tax		
- 年内计入税项	- Current year taxation	4,398	4,206
- 往年超额拨备	- Over-provision in prior years	(59)	(51)
		<u>4,339</u>	<u>4,155</u>
海外税项	Overseas taxation		
- 年内计入税项	- Current year taxation	381	716
- 往年超额拨备	- Over-provision in prior years	-	(3)
		<u>4,720</u>	<u>4,868</u>
递延税项	Deferred tax		
暂时性差额之产生及拨回 及未使用税项抵免	Origination and reversal of temporary differences and unused tax credits	(278)	(685)
		<u>4,442</u>	<u>4,183</u>

香港利得税乃按照本年度估计应课税溢利依税率 16.5% (2015 年: 16.5%) 计提。海外溢利之税款按照本年度估计应课税溢利依本集团经营业务所在国家之现行税率计算。

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2015: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year. Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the year at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

本集团除税前溢利产生的实际税项, 与根据香港利得税率计算的税项差异如下:

The taxation on the Group's profit before taxation that differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the taxation rate of Hong Kong is as follows:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		
除税前溢利	Profit before taxation	28,163	27,552
按税率 16.5% (2015 年: 16.5%) 计算的税项	Calculated at a taxation rate of 16.5% (2015: 16.5%)	4,647	4,546
其他国家税率差异的影响	Effect of different taxation rates in other countries	19	22
无需课税之收入	Income not subject to taxation	(214)	(288)
税务上不可扣减之开支	Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	50	107
未确认的税务亏损	Tax losses not recognised	1	-
往年超额拨备	Over-provision in prior years	(59)	(54)
海外预提税	Foreign withholding tax	(2)	(150)
计入税项	Taxation charge	<u>4,442</u>	<u>4,183</u>
实际税率	Effective tax rate	<u>15.8%</u>	<u>15.2%</u>

财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

16. 股息

16. Dividends

	2016		2015	
	每股 港元 Per share HK\$	总额 港币百万元 Total HK\$m	每股 港元 Per share HK\$	总额 港币百万元 Total HK\$m
股息	0.460	19,800	0.304	13,085

于 2016 年 6 月 6 日，董事会宣派中期股息每股普通股港币 0.052 元，总额约为港币 22.38 亿元，并已于 2016 年 6 月 30 日支付。

On 6 June 2016, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.052 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$2,238 million, which was paid on 30 June 2016.

于 2016 年 8 月 26 日，董事会宣派中期股息每股普通股港币 0.255 元，总额约为港币 109.76 亿元，并已于 2016 年 8 月 26 日支付。

On 26 August 2016, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.255 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$10,976 million, which was paid on 26 August 2016.

于 2016 年 12 月 14 日，董事会宣派中期股息每股普通股港币 0.085 元，总额约为港币 36.59 亿元，并已于 2016 年 12 月 30 日支付。

On 14 December 2016, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.085 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$3,659 million, which was paid on 30 December 2016.

于 2017 年 3 月 31 日，董事会宣派中期股息每股普通股港币 0.068 元，总额约为港币 29.27 亿元。此宣派中期股息并未于本财务报表中列作应付股息，但将于截至 2017 年 12 月 31 日止年度列作留存盈利分配。

On 31 March 2017, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.068 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$2,927 million. This declared interim dividend is not reflected as a dividend payable in these financial statements, but will be reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings for the year ending 31 December 2017.

## 财务报表附注（续）

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 17. 退休福利成本

### 17. Retirement benefit costs

本集团提供退休福利予集团内合资格的员工。在香港，提供予本集团员工的定额供款计划主要为获《强积金条例》豁免之职业退休计划及中银保诚简易强积金计划。

根据职业退休计划，雇员须向职业退休计划之每月供款为其基本薪金之 5%，而雇主之每月供款为雇员基本月薪之 5% 至 15% 不等（视乎雇员之服务年期）。雇员有权于退休、提前退休或雇佣期终止且服务年资满 10 年或以上等情况下收取 100% 之雇主供款。服务满 3 年至 9 年的员工，因其他原因而终止雇佣期（被即时解雇除外），可收取 30% 至 90% 之雇主供款。雇员收取的雇主供款，须受《强制性公积金计划条例》所限。

随着《强积金条例》于 2000 年 12 月 1 日实施，本集团亦参与中银保诚简易强积金计划，该计划之受托人为中银国际英国保诚信托有限公司，投资管理人为中银国际英国保诚资产管理有限公司，此两间公司均为本银行之有关连人士。

截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日，在扣除约港币 0.09 亿元（2015 年：约港币 0.09 亿元）之没收供款后，职业退休计划之供款总额约为港币 3.54 亿元（2015 年：约港币 3.67 亿元），而本集团向强积金计划之供款总额则约为港币 0.75 亿元（2015 年：约港币 0.74 亿元）。

Retirement benefits are provided to eligible employees of the Group. In Hong Kong, defined contribution schemes for the Group's employees are ORSO schemes exempted under the MPF Schemes Ordinance and the BOC-Prudential Easy Choice MPF Scheme.

Under the ORSO schemes, employees make monthly contributions to the ORSO schemes equal to 5% of their basic salaries, while the employer makes monthly contributions equal to 5% to 15% of the employees' monthly basic salaries, depending on years of service. The employees are entitled to receive 100% of the employer's contributions upon retirement, early retirement or termination of employment after completing 10 years of service. Employees with 3 to 9 years of service are entitled to receive the employer's contributions at a scale ranging from 30% to 90% upon termination of employment for other reasons other than summary dismissal. All employer's contributions received by employee are subject to MPF Schemes Ordinance.

With the implementation of the MPF Schemes Ordinance on 1 December 2000, the Group also participates in the BOC-Prudential Easy Choice MPF Scheme, of which the trustee is BOCI-Prudential Trustee and the investment manager is BOCI-Prudential Manager, which are related parties of the Bank.

The Group's total contributions made to the ORSO schemes for the year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to approximately HK\$354 million (2015: approximately HK\$367 million), after a deduction of forfeited contributions of approximately HK\$9 million (2015: approximately HK\$9 million). For the MPF Scheme, the Group contributed approximately HK\$75 million (2015: approximately HK\$74 million) for the year ended 31 December 2016.

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18. 董事、高层管理人员及主要人员酬金 18. Directors', senior management's and key personnel's emoluments

(a) 董事及高层管理人员酬金

(a) Directors' and senior management's emoluments

(i) 董事酬金

(i) Directors' emoluments

本年度本集团就本银行董事为本银行及管理附属公司提供之服务而已付及其应收未收之酬金详情如下:

Details of the emoluments paid to or receivable by the directors of the Bank in respect of their services rendered for the Bank and managing the subsidiaries within the Group during the year are as follows:

		2016			
		董事袍金 Directors' fee	基本薪金、 津贴及 实物福利 Basic salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	花红 Bonus	总计 Total
		港币千元 HK\$'000	港币千元 HK\$'000	港币千元 HK\$'000	港币千元 HK\$'000
<b>执行董事</b>		<b>Executive Directors</b>			
岳毅 (总裁)	YUE Yi (Chief Executive)	-	6,750	3,953	10,703
李久仲	LI Jiuzhong	-	4,480	2,311	6,791
		-	11,230	6,264	17,494
<b>非执行董事</b>		<b>Non-executive Directors</b>			
田国立	TIAN Guoli	-	-	-	-
陈四清	CHEN Siqing	-	-	-	-
任德奇	REN Deqi	-	-	-	-
高迎欣	GAO Yingxin	-	-	-	-
许罗德	XU Luode	-	-	-	-
郑汝桦*	CHENG Eva*	300	-	-	300
蔡冠深* <sup>注1</sup>	CHOI Koon Shum* <sup>Note1</sup>	199	-	-	199
高铭胜*	KOH Beng Seng*	450	-	-	450
童伟鹤*	TUNG Savio Wai-Hok*	528	-	-	528
单伟建* <sup>注2</sup>	SHAN Weijian* <sup>Note2</sup>	173	-	-	173
		1,650	-	-	1,650
		1,650	11,230	6,264	19,144

注 1: 于年内获委任。  
注 2: 于年内退任。

Note 1: Appointed during the year.  
Note 2: Retired during the year.



财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18. 董事、高层管理人员及主要人员酬金 (续) 18. Directors', senior management's and key personnel's emoluments (continued)

(a) 董事及高层管理人员酬金 (续)

(a) Directors' and senior management's emoluments (continued)

(i) 董事酬金 (续)

(i) Directors' emoluments (continued)

		2015			
		基本薪金、津贴及实物福利	花红	总计	
		Basic salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Bonus	Total	
董事袍金	Director's fee	港币千元	港币千元	港币千元	
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
<b>执行董事</b>		<b>Executive Directors</b>			
岳毅 (总裁)	YUE Yi (Chief Executive)	-	5,246	3,107	8,353
和广北 (总裁)	HE Guangbei (Chief Executive)	91	1,893	1,123	3,107
高迎欣	GAO Yingxin	67	1,163	656	1,886
李久仲	LI Jiuzhong	-	3,284	2,222	5,506
		158	11,586	7,108	18,852
<b>非执行董事</b>		<b>Non-executive Directors</b>			
田国立	TIAN Guoli	-	-	-	-
陈四清	CHEN Siqing	-	-	-	-
岳毅	YUE Yi	-	-	-	-
任德奇	REN Deqi	-	-	-	-
高迎欣	GAO Yingxin	-	-	-	-
许罗德	XU Luode	-	-	-	-
李早航	LI Zaohang	-	-	-	-
祝树民	ZHU Shumin	-	-	-	-
郑汝桦*	CHENG Eva*	300	-	-	300
高铭胜*	KOH Beng Seng*	450	-	-	450
童伟鹤*	TUNG Savio Wai-Hok*	500	-	-	500
单伟建*	SHAN Weijian*	400	-	-	400
		1,650	-	-	1,650
		1,808	11,586	7,108	20,502

\* 独立非执行董事

\* Independent Non-executive Directors

截至2016年12月31日止年度, 没有董事放弃其酬金 (2015年: 无)。

There were no directors waived emoluments for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18. 董事、高层管理人员及主要人员酬金 (续) 18. Directors', senior management's and key personnel's emoluments (continued)

(a) 董事及高层管理人员酬金 (续)

(a) Directors' and senior management's emoluments (continued)

(ii) 五位最高薪酬人士

(ii) Five highest paid individuals

本集团年内五位最高薪酬人士包括 2 名 (2015 年: 2 名) 董事, 其酬金已载于上文分析。其余 3 名 (2015 年: 3 名) 最高薪酬人士之酬金分析如下:

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the year include two (2015: two) directors whose emoluments are reflected in the analysis presented above. The emoluments payable to the remaining three (2015: three) individuals during the year are as follows:

	2016	2015
	港币百万元	港币百万元
	HK\$m	HK\$m
基本薪金及津贴	11	11
花红	8	7
退休金计划供款	1	1
	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>

年内就彼等任期内已付及其应收未收之酬金组别如下:

Emoluments paid to or receivable by individuals during the year with reference to their tenure are within the following bands:

		人数	
		Number of individuals	
		2016	2015
港币 6,000,001 元至港币 6,500,000 元	HK\$6,000,001 to HK\$6,500,000	1	3
港币 6,500,001 元至港币 7,000,000 元	HK\$6,500,001 to HK\$7,000,000	2	-

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18. 董事、高层管理人员及主要人员酬金 (续) 18. Directors', senior management's and key personnel's emoluments (continued)

(a) 董事及高层管理人员酬金 (续)

(a) Directors' and senior management's emoluments (continued)

(iii) 高层管理人员酬金

(iii) Senior management's emoluments

高层管理人员年内就彼等任期内已付及其应收未收之酬金组别如下:

Emoluments paid to or receivable by individuals during the year with reference to their tenure as senior management are within the following bands:

		人数 Number of individuals	
		2016	2015
港币 500,001 元至港币 1,000,000 元	HK\$500,001 to HK\$1,000,000	-	1
港币 1,000,001 元至港币 1,500,000 元	HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	-	2
港币 1,500,001 元至港币 2,000,000 元	HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	-	3
港币 2,000,001 元至港币 2,500,000 元	HK\$2,000,001 to HK\$2,500,000	-	1
港币 3,000,001 元至港币 3,500,000 元	HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	-	2
港币 4,500,001 元至港币 5,000,000 元	HK\$4,500,001 to HK\$5,000,000	1	-
港币 5,000,001 元至港币 5,500,000 元	HK\$5,000,001 to HK\$5,500,000	2	2
港币 5,500,001 元至港币 6,000,000 元	HK\$5,500,001 to HK\$6,000,000	1	-
港币 6,000,001 元至港币 6,500,000 元	HK\$6,000,001 to HK\$6,500,000	-	1
港币 6,500,001 元至港币 7,000,000 元	HK\$6,500,001 to HK\$7,000,000	2	-
港币 8,000,001 元至港币 8,500,000 元	HK\$8,000,001 to HK\$8,500,000	-	1
港币 10,500,001 元至港币 11,000,000 元	HK\$10,500,001 to HK\$11,000,000	1	-

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 18. 董事、高层管理人员及主要人员酬金 (续) 18. Directors', senior management's and key personnel's emoluments (continued)

(b) CG-5 下高级管理层及主要人员的薪酬

按金管局发出之 CG-5 《稳健的薪酬制度指引》，本年度本集团之高级管理层及主要人员的薪酬详情如下：

(i) 于年内授予的薪酬

(b) Remuneration for Senior Management and Key Personnel under CG-5

Pursuant to CG-5 Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System issued by the HKMA, details of the remuneration for Senior Management and Key Personnel of the Group during the year are as follows:

(i) Remuneration awarded during the year

		2016					
		高级管理层 Senior Management			主要人员 Key Personnel		
		非递延 Non-deferred	递延 Deferred	总计 Total	非递延 Non-deferred	递延 Deferred	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
固定薪酬	Fixed remuneration						
现金	Cash	36	-	36	57	-	57
浮动薪酬	Variable remuneration						
现金	Cash	13	5	18	28	8	36
		<b>49</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>93</b>
		2015					
		高级管理层 Senior Management			主要人员 Key Personnel		
		非递延 Non-deferred	递延 Deferred	总计 Total	非递延 Non-deferred	递延 Deferred	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
固定薪酬	Fixed remuneration						
现金	Cash	34	-	34	51	-	51
浮动薪酬	Variable remuneration						
现金	Cash	14	3	17	27	10	37
		<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>88</b>

以上薪酬包括 10 名 (2015 年: 15 名) 高级管理层及 25 名 (2015 年: 22 名) 主要人员。

The remuneration above includes 10 (2015: 15) members of Senior Management and 25 (2015: 22) members of Key Personnel.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 18. 董事、高层管理人员及主要人员酬金 (续) 18. Directors', senior management's and key personnel's emoluments (continued)

#### (b) CG-5 下高级高级管理人员及主要人员的薪酬 (续) (b) Remuneration for Senior Management and Key Personnel under CG-5 (continued)

##### (ii) 递延薪酬

##### (ii) Deferred remuneration

		2016		2015	
		高级管理人员 Senior Management	主要人员 Key Personnel	高级管理人员 Senior Management	主要人员 Key Personnel
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
递延薪酬	Deferred remuneration				
已归属	Vested	4	8	5	7
未归属	Invested	9	17	8	17
		<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>
于 1 月 1 日	At 1 January	8	17	10	14
已授予	Awarded	5	8	3	10
已发放	Paid out	(4)	(8)	(5)	(7)
调整按绩效评估 而扣减部分	Reduced through performance adjustments	-	-	-	-
于 12 月 31 日	At 31 December	9	17	8	17

就披露用途，本部分提及的高级管理人员及主要人员乃根据金管局《稳健的薪酬制度指引》定义。

For the purpose of disclosure, Senior Management and Key Personnel mentioned in this section are defined according to the HKMA's Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System.

- 高级管理人员: 董事会指定的高级管理人员, 负责总体策略或重要业务, 包括总裁、副总裁、财务总监、风险总监、营运总监、董事会秘书以及集团审计总经理。

- Senior Management: The senior executives designated by the Board who are responsible for oversight of the firm-wide strategy or material business lines, including Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executives, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Board Secretary and General Manager of Group Audit.

- 主要人员: 个人业务活动涉及重大风险承担, 对风险暴露有重大影响, 或个人职责对风险管理有直接、重大影响, 或对盈利有直接影响的人员, 包括业务盈利规模较大的单位主管、本集团主要附属公司及海外机构第一责任人、交易主管, 以及对风险管理有直接影响的职能单位第一责任人。

- Key Personnel: The employees whose individual business activities involve the assumption of material risk which may have significant impact on risk exposure, or whose individual responsibilities are directly and materially linked to the risk management, or those who have direct influence to the profit, including heads of material business lines, heads of major subsidiaries and overseas institutions, head of trading, as well as heads of risk control functions.

财务报表附注 (续) **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**19. 库存现金及存放银行及其他金融机构的结余** **19. Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions**

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
库存现金	Cash	12,709	7,953
存放中央银行的结余	Balances with central banks	69,082	110,473
存放银行及其他金融机构的结余	Balances with banks and other financial institutions		
在中央银行一个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with central banks maturing within one month	42,677	64,978
在银行及其他金融机构一个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing within one month	4,075	2,056
		<u>100,362</u>	<u>48,734</u>
		<u>228,905</u>	<u>234,194</u>

**20. 在银行及其他金融机构一至十二个月内到期之定期存放** **20. Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months**

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
在中央银行一至十二个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with central banks maturing between one and twelve months	156	-
在银行及其他金融机构一至十二个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	70,236	66,140
		<u>70,392</u>	<u>66,140</u>

**财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**21. 公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产 21. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

		交易性资产 Trading assets		界定为以公允价值变化 计入损益之金融资产 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		总计 Total	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
按公允价值列账	At fair value						
库券	Treasury bills	10,448	9,504	-	-	10,448	9,504
其他债务证券	Other debt securities	19,126	17,867	-	986	19,126	18,853
		29,574	27,371	-	986	29,574	28,357
存款证	Certificates of deposit	2,143	2,223	-	-	2,143	2,223
债务证券及存款证总额	Total debt securities and certificates of deposit	31,717	29,594	-	986	31,717	30,580
股份证券	Equity securities	76	-	-	-	76	-
证券总额	Total securities	31,793	29,594	-	986	31,793	30,580
其他	Others	5,777	180	-	-	5,777	180
		37,570	29,774	-	986	37,570	30,760

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

21. 公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产 (续) 21. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

证券总额按上市地之分类如下:

Total securities are analysed by place of listing as follows:

		交易性资产 Trading assets		界定为以公允价值变化 计入损益之金融资产 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit				
- 于香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	10,582	10,715	-	469
- 于香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	2,933	2,495	-	517
		13,515	13,210	-	986
- 非上市	- Unlisted	18,202	16,384	-	-
		31,717	29,594	-	986
股份证券	Equity securities				
- 于香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	76	-	-	-
证券总额	Total securities	31,793	29,594	-	986

证券总额按发行机构之分类如下:

Total securities are analysed by type of issuer as follows:

		交易性资产 Trading assets		界定为以公允价值变化 计入损益之金融资产 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
官方实体	Sovereigns	21,473	18,802	-	-
公营单位*	Public sector entities*	660	455	-	-
银行及其他金融机构	Banks and other financial institutions	7,720	6,914	-	-
公司企业	Corporate entities	1,940	3,423	-	986
证券总额	Total securities	31,793	29,594	-	986

\* 包括在《银行业(资本)规则》内分类为认可公营单位的交易性资产港币6.60亿元(2015年: 港币4.55亿元)。

\* Included trading assets of HK\$660 million (2015: HK\$455 million) which are eligible to be classified as public sector entities under the Banking (Capital) Rules.



## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 22. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 22. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

本集团订立汇率、利率、商品、股份权益及信贷相关的衍生金融工具合约作买卖及风险管理之用。

货币远期是指于未来某一日期买或卖外币的承诺。利率期货是指根据合约按照利率的变化收取或支付一个净金额的合约，或在交易所管理的金融市场上按约定价格在未来的某一日期买进或卖出利率金融工具的合约。远期利率协议是经单独协商而达成的利率期货合约，要求在未来某一日期根据合约利率与市场利率的差异及名义本金的金额进行计算及现金交割。

货币、利率及商品掉期是指交换不同现金流或商品的承诺。掉期的结果是交换不同货币、利率（如固定利率与浮动利率）或贵金属（如白银掉期）或以上的所有组合（如交叉货币利率掉期）。除某些货币掉期合约外，该等交易无需交换本金。

外汇、利率、贵金属及股份权益期权是指期权的卖方（出让方）为买方（持有方）提供在未来某一特定日期或未来一定时期内按约定的价格买进（认购期权）或卖出（认沽期权）一定数量的金融工具的权利（而非承诺）的一种协议。考虑到外汇和利率风险，期权的卖方从购买方收取一定的期权费。本集团期权合约是与对手方在场外协商达成或透过交易所进行（如于交易所进行买卖之期权）。

The Group enters into exchange rate, interest rate, commodity, equity and credit related derivative financial instrument contracts for trading and risk management purposes.

Currency forwards represent commitments to purchase and sell foreign currency on a future date. Interest rate futures are contractual obligations to receive or pay a net amount based on changes in interest rates or buy or sell interest rate financial instruments on a future date at an agreed price in the financial market under the administration of the stock exchange. Forward rate agreements are individually negotiated interest rate futures that call for a cash settlement at a future date for the difference between a contract rate of interest and the current market rate, based on a notional principal amount.

Currency, interest rate and commodity swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows or commodity for another. Swaps result in an exchange of currencies, interest rates (for example, fixed rate for floating rate), or precious metals (for example, silver swaps) or a combination of all these (for example, cross-currency interest rate swaps). Except for certain currency swap contracts, no exchange of principal takes place.

Foreign currency, interest rate, precious metal and equity options are contractual agreements under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) at or by a set date or during a set period, a specific amount of the financial instrument at a predetermined price. In consideration for the assumption of foreign exchange and interest rate risk, the seller receives a premium from the purchaser. Options are negotiated over-the-counter between the Group and its counterparty or traded through the stock exchange (for example, exchange-traded stock option).

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 22. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续) 22. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

本集团之衍生金融工具合约 / 名义数额及其公平值详列于下表。各类型金融工具的合约 / 名义数额仅显示于资产负债表日未完成之交易量, 而若干金融工具之合约 / 名义数额则提供了一个与资产负债表内所确认的资产或负债的公平值对比的基础。但是, 这并不反映所涉及的未来的现金流或当前的公平值, 因而也不能反映本集团所面临的信贷风险或市场风险。随着与衍生金融工具合约条款相关的汇率、市场利率、商品价格或股份权益价格的波动, 衍生金融工具的估值可能产生有利(资产)或不利(负债)的影响, 这些影响可能在不同期间有较大的波动。

#### (a) 衍生金融工具

本集团进行场内及场外衍生产品交易的主要目的是开展客户业务。集团与客户及同业市场叙做的衍生产品交易均需严格遵从本集团各相关风险管理政策及规定。

衍生产品亦应用于管理银行账的利率风险, 只有在获批准之产品名单上载有的衍生产品方可进行交易。由衍生产品交易产生的风险承担名义数额以设限控制, 并制订交易的最长期限。每宗衍生产品交易必须记录于相应的系统, 以进行结算、市场划价、报告及监控。

The contract/notional amounts and fair values of derivative financial instruments held by the Group are set out in the following tables. The contract/notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the balance sheet dates and certain of them provide a basis for comparison with the fair values of instruments recognised on the balance sheet. However, they do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair values of the instruments and, therefore, do not indicate the Group's exposure to credit or market risks. The derivative financial instruments become favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, market interest rates, commodity prices or equity prices relative to their terms. The aggregate fair values of derivative financial instruments can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

#### (a) Derivative financial instruments

The Group trades derivative products (both exchange-traded or OTC) mainly for customer business. The Group strictly follows risk management policies and requirement in providing derivative products to our customers and in trading of derivative products in the interbank market.

Derivatives are also used to manage the interest rate risk of the banking book. A derivative instrument must be included in the approved product list before any transactions for that instrument can be made. There are limits to control the notional amount of exposure arising from derivative transactions, and the maximum tenor of the deal is set. Every derivative transaction must be input into the relevant system for settlement, mark-to-market revaluation, reporting and control.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 22. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续) 22. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

#### (a) 衍生金融工具 (续)

下表概述各类衍生金融工具(不包括待出售资产及待出售资产之相关负债)于12月31日之合约/名义数额:

#### (a) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The following tables summarise the contract/notional amounts of each class of derivative financial instrument (excluding assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale) as at 31 December:

		2016			
		买卖 Trading	风险对冲 Hedging	不符合采用 对冲会计法 Not qualified for hedge accounting	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
汇率合约	Exchange rate contracts				
即期、远期及期货	Spot, forwards and futures	321,848	-	-	321,848
掉期	Swaps	1,836,494	-	-	1,836,494
外汇交易期权	Foreign currency options				
- 买入期权	- Options purchased	19,901	-	-	19,901
- 卖出期权	- Options written	22,128	-	-	22,128
		<u>2,200,371</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,200,371</u>
利率合约	Interest rate contracts				
期货	Futures	2,543	-	-	2,543
掉期	Swaps	748,737	124,266	2,807	875,810
		<u>751,280</u>	<u>124,266</u>	<u>2,807</u>	<u>878,353</u>
商品合约	Commodity contracts	26,091	-	-	26,091
股份权益合约	Equity contracts	4,628	-	-	4,628
信贷衍生工具合约	Credit derivative contracts	388	-	-	388
		<u>2,982,758</u>	<u>124,266</u>	<u>2,807</u>	<u>3,109,831</u>

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

22. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续) 22. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

(a) 衍生金融工具 (续)

(a) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

		2015			
		买卖 Trading	风险对冲 Hedging	不符合采用 对冲会计法 Not qualified for hedge accounting	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
汇率合约	Exchange rate contracts				
即期、远期及期货	Spot, forwards and futures	324,360	-	-	324,360
掉期	Swaps	2,071,510	-	-	2,071,510
外汇交易期权	Foreign currency options				
- 买入期权	- Options purchased	31,947	-	-	31,947
- 卖出期权	- Options written	32,821	-	-	32,821
		<u>2,460,638</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,460,638</u>
利率合约	Interest rate contracts				
期货	Futures	2,700	-	-	2,700
掉期	Swaps	397,099	77,144	2,416	476,659
		<u>399,799</u>	<u>77,144</u>	<u>2,416</u>	<u>479,359</u>
商品合约	Commodity contracts	6,905	-	-	6,905
股份权益合约	Equity contracts	3,348	-	-	3,348
信贷衍生工具合约	Credit derivative contracts	-	-	-	-
		<u>2,870,690</u>	<u>77,144</u>	<u>2,416</u>	<u>2,950,250</u>

不符合采用对冲会计法: 为遵循《银行业(披露)规则》要求, 需独立披露不符合采用对冲会计法资格, 但与指定以公允价值经收益表入账的金融工具一并管理的衍生工具合约。

Not qualified for hedge accounting: derivative contracts which do not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes but are managed in conjunction with the financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are separately disclosed in compliance with the requirements set out in the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 22. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续) 22. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

#### (a) 衍生金融工具 (续)

下表概述各类衍生金融工具(不包括待出售资产及待出售资产之相关负债)于12月31日之公平值:

#### (a) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The following tables summarise the fair values of each class of derivative financial instrument (excluding assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale) as at 31 December:

		2016							
		公平值资产 Fair value assets				公平值负债 Fair value liabilities			
		买卖 Trading	风险对冲 Hedging	不符合采用 对冲会计法 Not qualified for hedge accounting	总计 Total	买卖 Trading	风险对冲 Hedging	不符合采用 对冲会计法 Not qualified for hedge accounting	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
汇率合约	Exchange rate contracts								
即期、远期及期货	Spot, forwards and futures	17,623	-	-	17,623	(11,494)	-	-	(11,494)
掉期	Swaps	38,499	-	-	38,499	(31,241)	-	-	(31,241)
外汇交易期权	Foreign currency options								
- 买入期权	- Options purchased	349	-	-	349	-	-	-	-
- 卖出期权	- Options written	-	-	-	-	(391)	-	-	(391)
		<b>56,471</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,471</b>	<b>(43,126)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(43,126)</b>
利率合约	Interest rate contracts								
期货	Futures	1	-	-	1	(8)	-	-	(8)
掉期	Swaps	3,755	2,797	3	6,555	(4,249)	(1,065)	(6)	(5,320)
		<b>3,756</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>(4,257)</b>	<b>(1,065)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(5,328)</b>
商品合约	Commodity contracts	1,240	-	-	1,240	(675)	-	-	(675)
股份权益合约	Equity contracts	78	-	-	78	(81)	-	-	(81)
信贷衍生工具合约	Credit derivative contracts	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
		<b>61,548</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>64,348</b>	<b>(48,139)</b>	<b>(1,065)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(49,210)</b>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 22. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续) 22. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

#### (a) 衍生金融工具 (续)

#### (a) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

		2015							
		公允价值资产 Fair value assets				公允价值负债 Fair value liabilities			
		买卖	风险对冲	不符合采用 对冲会计法 Not qualified for hedge accounting	总计	买卖	风险对冲	不符合采用 对冲会计法 Not qualified for hedge accounting	总计
		Trading	Hedging		Total	Trading	Hedging		Total
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
汇率合约	Exchange rate contracts								
即期、远期及期货	Spot, forwards and futures	15,781	-	-	15,781	(9,710)	-	-	(9,710)
掉期	Swaps	22,819	-	-	22,819	(25,919)	-	-	(25,919)
外汇交易期权	Foreign currency options								
- 买入期权	- Options purchased	513	-	-	513	-	-	-	-
- 卖出期权	- Options written	-	-	-	-	(487)	-	-	(487)
		<u>39,113</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,113</u>	<u>(36,116)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(36,116)</u>
利率合约	Interest rate contracts								
期货	Futures	3	-	-	3	(1)	-	-	(1)
掉期	Swaps	1,640	1,877	-	3,517	(2,108)	(1,516)	(27)	(3,651)
		<u>1,643</u>	<u>1,877</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,520</u>	<u>(2,109)</u>	<u>(1,516)</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(3,652)</u>
商品合约	Commodity contracts	392	-	-	392	(294)	-	-	(294)
股份权益合约	Equity contracts	81	-	-	81	(82)	-	-	(82)
信贷衍生工具合约	Credit derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<u>41,229</u>	<u>1,877</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,106</u>	<u>(38,601)</u>	<u>(1,516)</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(40,144)</u>

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

22. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计 (续) 22. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

(a) 衍生金融工具 (续)

下表列出衍生金融工具 (包括待出售资产) 之信贷风险加权数额, 并参照有关资本充足比率之金管局报表的填报指示而编制。

(a) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The table below gives the credit risk-weighted amounts of the derivative financial instruments (including assets held for sale) and is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of capital adequacy ratio.

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
汇率合约	Exchange rate contracts		
即期、远期及期货	Spot, forwards and futures	3,977	2,110
掉期	Swaps	11,032	10,149
外汇交易期权	Foreign currency options		
- 买入期权	- Options purchased	329	361
		<u>15,338</u>	<u>12,620</u>
利率合约	Interest rate contracts		
期货	Futures	-	1
掉期	Swaps	494	656
		<u>494</u>	<u>657</u>
商品合约	Commodity contracts	53	2
股份权益合约	Equity contracts	191	181
信贷衍生工具合约	Credit derivative contracts	17	-
		<u>16,093</u>	<u>13,460</u>

信贷风险加权数额是根据《银行业(资本)规则》计算。此数额取决于交易对手之情况及各类合约之期限特性。

The credit risk-weighted amounts are calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules. The amounts are dependent upon the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics of each type of contract.

本集团与有效双边净额结算协议有关的衍生交易公平值总额为港币 394.63 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 113.33 亿元), 有效双边净额结算协议的效果为港币 294.86 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 96.83 亿元)。

The total fair values of derivatives subject to valid bilateral netting agreements for the Group amounted to HK\$39,463 million (2015: HK\$11,333 million) and the effect of valid bilateral netting agreements amounted to HK\$29,486 million (2015: HK\$9,683 million).

财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

22. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计（续） 22. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

(b) 对冲会计

界定为对冲工具之衍生金融工具于 12 月 31 日的公平值如下：

公平值对冲

本集团利用利率掉期合约对冲由市场利率引致的金融资产及负债公平值变动。

公平值对冲于年内反映于净交易性收益中之收益或亏损如下：

净收益 / (亏损)  
- 对冲工具  
- 被对冲项目

(b) Hedge accounting

The fair values of derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments as at 31 December are as follows:

Fair value hedges

The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge against change in fair value of financial assets and liabilities arising from movements in market interest rates.

Gains or losses on fair value hedges reflected in net trading gain for the year are as follows:

Net gain /(loss)  
- Hedging instruments  
- Hedged items

2016		2015	
资产	负债	资产	负债
Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
2,797	(1,065)	1,877	(1,516)

2016		2015	
被对冲资产	被对冲负债	被对冲资产	被对冲负债
Hedged assets	Hedged liabilities	Hedged assets	Hedged liabilities
港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
1,962	(487)	(356)	(278)
(1,372)	483	622	284
590	(4)	266	6



财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

23. 贷款及其他账项

23. Advances and other accounts

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
个人贷款	Personal loans and advances	289,696	274,944
公司贷款	Corporate loans and advances	681,993	623,564
客户贷款	Advances to customers	971,689	898,508
贷款减值准备 (附注 24)	Loan impairment allowances (Note 24)		
- 按个别评估	- Individually assessed	(449)	(578)
- 按组合评估	- Collectively assessed	(2,675)	(2,505)
		968,565	895,425
贸易票据	Trade bills	16,174	32,372
银行及其他金融机构贷款	Advances to banks and other financial institutions	6,016	969
		990,755	928,766

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日, 客户贷款包括应计利息港币 12.75 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 14.44 亿元)。

As at 31 December 2016, advances to customers included accrued interest of HK\$1,275 million (2015: HK\$1,444 million).

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日, 没有对贸易票据和银行及其他金融机构贷款作出任何减值准备 (2015 年: 无)。

As at 31 December 2016, no impairment allowance was made in respect of trade bills and advances to banks and other financial institutions (2015: Nil).

财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

24. 贷款减值准备

24. Loan impairment allowances

		2016		
		按个别评估		
		Individually assessed		
		个人	公司	总计
		Personal	Corporate	Total
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2016, as previously reported	8	556	564
合并受共同控制之实体之 影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	1	13	14
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日之重列	At 1 January 2016, as restated	9	569	578
于收益表拨回	Credited to income statement	(4)	(18)	(22)
年内撤销之未收回贷款	Loans written off during the year as uncollectible	(3)	(107)	(110)
收回已撤销账项	Recoveries	7	90	97
折现减值准备回拨	Unwind of discount on impairment allowances	-	(6)	(6)
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	-	(5)	(5)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	-	(83)	(83)
于 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	9	440	449
		2016		
		按组合评估		
		Collectively assessed		
		个人	公司	总计
		Personal	Corporate	Total
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2016, as previously reported	274	2,171	2,445
合并受共同控制之实体之 影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	4	56	60
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日之重列	At 1 January 2016, as restated	278	2,227	2,505
于收益表拨备	Charged to income statement	393	282	675
年内撤销之未收回贷款	Loans written off during the year as uncollectible	(408)	(5)	(413)
收回已撤销账项	Recoveries	46	-	46
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	-	1	1
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(5)	(134)	(139)
于 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	304	2,371	2,675

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

24. 贷款减值准备 (续) 24. Loan impairment allowances (continued)

		2015		
		按个别评估		
		Individually assessed		
		个人	公司	总计
		Personal	Corporate	Total
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2015, as previously reported	26	1,070	1,096
合并受共同控制之实体之 影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	-	2	2
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之重列	At 1 January 2015, as restated	26	1,072	1,098
于收益表拨备	Charged to income statement	12	1,254	1,266
年内撤销之未收回贷款	Loans written off during the year as uncollectible	(16)	(1,384)	(1,400)
收回已撤销账项	Recoveries	7	123	130
折现减值准备回拨	Unwind of discount on impairment allowances	-	(15)	(15)
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	(2)	(66)	(68)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(18)	(415)	(433)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015	9	569	578
		2015		
		按组合评估		
		Collectively assessed		
		个人	公司	总计
		Personal	Corporate	Total
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2015, as previously reported	360	3,160	3,520
合并受共同控制之实体之 影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	4	45	49
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之重列	At 1 January 2015, as restated	364	3,205	3,569
于收益表拨备 / (拨回)	Charged/(credited) to income statement	436	(64)	372
年内撤销之未收回贷款	Loans written off during the year as uncollectible	(495)	(3)	(498)
收回已撤销账项	Recoveries	45	-	45
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	(8)	(23)	(31)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(64)	(888)	(952)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015	278	2,227	2,505

财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

25. 证券投资

25. Investment in securities

		2016			
		按公允价值列账	按摊销成本列账		
		At fair value	At amortised cost		
			持有至	贷款及应收款	
		可供出售证券	到期日证券	Loans	总计
		Available-	Held-to-	and	Total
		for-sale	maturity	receivables	
		securities	securities		
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
库券	Treasury bills	142,263	-	-	142,263
其他债务证券	Other debt securities	305,859	45,318	935	352,112
		448,122	45,318	935	494,375
存款证	Certificates of deposit	56,277	-	-	56,277
债务证券及存款证总额	Total debt securities and certificates of deposit	504,399	45,318	935	550,652
股份证券	Equity securities	955	-	-	955
		505,354	45,318	935	551,607
2015					
		按公允价值列账	按摊销成本列账		
		At fair value	At amortised cost		
			持有至	贷款及应收款	
		可供出售证券	到期日证券	Loans	总计
		Available-	Held-to-	and	Total
		for-sale	maturity	receivables	
		securities	securities		
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
库券	Treasury bills	124,306	-	-	124,306
其他债务证券	Other debt securities	222,951	65,300	3,166	291,417
		347,257	65,300	3,166	415,723
存款证	Certificates of deposit	69,238	-	-	69,238
债务证券及存款证总额	Total debt securities and certificates of deposit	416,495	65,300	3,166	484,961
股份证券	Equity securities	287	-	-	287
		416,782	65,300	3,166	485,248

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**25. 证券投资 (续)      25. Investment in securities (continued)**

证券投资按上市地之分类如下:

Investment in securities is analysed by place of listing as follows:

		2016		
		可供出售证券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日证券 Held-to- maturity securities	贷款及应收款 Loans and receivables
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit			
- 于香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	48,865	955	-
- 于香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	159,729	20,570	-
		<b>208,594</b>	<b>21,525</b>	<b>-</b>
- 非上市	- Unlisted	295,805	23,793	935
		<b>504,399</b>	<b>45,318</b>	<b>935</b>
股份证券	Equity securities			
- 于香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	237	-	-
- 非上市	- Unlisted	718	-	-
		<b>955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
		<b>505,354</b>	<b>45,318</b>	<b>935</b>
持有至到期日之上市证券 市值	Market value of listed held-to-maturity securities		<b>21,518</b>	
		2015		
		可供出售证券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日证券 Held-to- maturity securities	贷款及应收款 Loans and receivables
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit			
- 于香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	33,788	1,391	-
- 于香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	108,506	29,766	-
		142,294	31,157	-
- 非上市	- Unlisted	274,201	34,143	3,166
		<b>416,495</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>3,166</b>
股份证券	Equity securities			
- 于香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	-	-	-
- 非上市	- Unlisted	287	-	-
		<b>287</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
		<b>416,782</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>3,166</b>
持有至到期日之上市证券 市值	Market value of listed held-to-maturity securities		<b>31,154</b>	

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

25. 证券投资 (续) 25. Investment in securities (continued)

证券投资按发行机构之分类如下:

Investment in securities is analysed by type of issuer as follows:

		2016		
		可供出售证券	持有至到期日证券	贷款及应收款
		Available-for-sale securities	Held-to-maturity securities	Loans and receivables
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
官方实体	Sovereigns	186,748	498	-
公营单位*	Public sector entities*	29,819	11,608	-
银行及其他金融机构	Banks and other financial institutions	203,092	19,330	935
公司企业	Corporate entities	85,695	13,882	-
		<b>505,354</b>	<b>45,318</b>	<b>935</b>
		2015		
		可供出售证券	持有至到期日证券	贷款及应收款
		Available-for-sale securities	Held-to-maturity securities	Loans and receivables
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
官方实体	Sovereigns	155,178	1,557	-
公营单位*	Public sector entities*	18,498	19,011	-
银行及其他金融机构	Banks and other financial institutions	170,167	27,505	3,166
公司企业	Corporate entities	72,939	17,227	-
		<b>416,782</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>3,166</b>

\* 包括在《银行业(资本)规则》内分类为认可公营单位的可供出售证券港币 251.71 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 174.91 亿元) 及持有至到期日证券港币 40.86 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 46.14 亿元)。

\* Included available-for-sale securities of HK\$25,171 million (2015: HK\$17,491 million) and held-to-maturity securities of HK\$4,086 million (2015: HK\$4,614 million) which are eligible to be classified as public sector entities under the Banking (Capital) Rules.

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

25. 证券投资 (续) 25. Investment in securities (continued)

证券投资之变动概述如下:

The movements in investment in securities are summarised as follows:

		2016		
		可供出售证券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日证券 Held-to- maturity securities	贷款及应收款 Loans and receivables
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日之早期 列账	At 1 January 2016, as previously reported	416,782	64,583	3,166
合并受共同控制之实体之 影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	-	717	-
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日之重列	At 1 January 2016, as restated	416,782	65,300	3,166
增加	Additions	741,960	8,643	2,230
处置、赎回及到期	Disposals, redemptions and maturity	(632,093)	(27,901)	(4,080)
摊销	Amortisation	(334)	(81)	21
公允价值变化	Change in fair value	(1,596)	-	-
减值准备净拨回	Net reversal of impairment allowances	-	-	-
重新分类	Reclassification	-	-	-
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	(6,509)	(643)	129
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(12,856)	-	(531)
于 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	505,354	45,318	935
		2015		
		可供出售证券 Available- for-sale securities	持有至 到期日证券 Held-to- maturity securities	贷款及应收款 Loans and receivables
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之早期 列账	At 1 January 2015, as previously reported	338,322	60,488	4,868
合并受共同控制之实体之 影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	-	826	-
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之重列	At 1 January 2015, as restated	338,322	61,314	4,868
增加	Additions	696,104	14,157	9,557
处置、赎回及到期	Disposals, redemptions and maturity	(551,829)	(13,919)	(9,839)
摊销	Amortisation	(530)	228	(15)
公允价值变化	Change in fair value	(56)	-	-
减值准备净拨回	Net reversal of impairment allowances	-	1	-
重新分类	Reclassification	(7,519)	7,519	-
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	(5,655)	(1,534)	(819)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(52,055)	(2,466)	(586)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015	416,782	65,300	3,166

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**25. 证券投资 (续)      25. Investment in securities (continued)**

本集团于年内并没有由可供出售类别重新分类至持有至到期日类别的债务证券(2015年:港币75.19亿元)。于重新分类日,本集团有意向及能力持有此等债务证券至到期日。

The Group has not reclassified any debt securities (2015: HK\$7,519 million) out of available-for-sale category into held-to-maturity category during the year. The Group had the intention and ability to hold these reclassified debt securities until maturity at the date of reclassification.

**26. 联营公司及合资企业权益      26. Interests in associates and joint ventures**

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
于1月1日	At 1 January	376	324
应占盈利	Share of results	96	72
应占税项	Share of tax	(22)	(18)
已收股息	Dividend received	(2)	(2)
终止确认	Derecognition	(129)	-
于12月31日	At 31 December	319	376



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 26. 联营公司及合资企业 26. Interests in associates and joint ventures (continued)

权益 (续)

本集团之联营公司及合资企业均为非上市公司，详情如下：

The particulars of the Group's associates and joint ventures, all of which are unlisted, are as follows:

名称 Name	注册及营业地点 Place of incorporation and operation	已发行股本 / 注册资本 Issued share capital/ registered capital	持有权益 Interest held	主要业务 Principal activities
联营公司： Associates:				
中银金融商务有限公司 BOC Services Company Limited	中国 PRC	注册资本 50,000,000 人民币 Registered capital RMB50,000,000	45%	信用卡后台服务支援 Credit card back-end service support
合资企业： Joint Ventures:				
银联通宝有限公司 Joint Electronic Teller Services Limited	香港 Hong Kong	普通股份 10,025,300 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$10,025,300	19.96%	为自动柜员机服务提供 银行私人讯息转换网络 Operation of a private inter-bank message switching network in respect of ATM services

由于持有权益于 2016 年 10 月 27 日出现变化，中银通支付商务有限公司不再为本集团之联营公司。

As interest held has been changed on 27 October 2016, BOC Expresspay Company Limited is no longer an associate of the Group.

		联营公司 Associates		合资企业 Joint ventures	
		2016 港币百万元 HK\$m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$m	2016 港币百万元 HK\$m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$m
联营公司 / 合资企业权益	Interests in associates/ joint ventures	<b>256</b>	315	<b>63</b>	61
应占联营公司 / 合资企业 之年度溢利 / 全面收益 总额	Share of profit/total comprehensive income for the year of associates/joint ventures	<b>69</b>	51	<b>5</b>	3

财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

27. 投资物业      27. Investment properties

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
于 1 月 1 日	At 1 January	15,400	14,690
增置	Additions	7	47
公平值收益	Fair value gains	423	833
重新分类转自物业、器材 及设备 (附注 28)	Reclassification from properties, plant and equipment (Note 28)	2,743	245
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	-	(1)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(204)	(414)
		<b>18,369</b>	<b>15,400</b>

投资物业之账面值按租约  
剩余期限分析如下:

The carrying value of investment properties is analysed based on the remaining terms of the leases as follows:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
在香港持有	Held in Hong Kong		
长期租约 (超过 50 年)	On long-term lease (over 50 years)	4,295	3,734
中期租约 (10 年至 50 年)	On medium-term lease (10 to 50 years)	13,799	11,440
在香港以外持有	Held outside Hong Kong		
长期租约 (超过 50 年)	On long-term lease (over 50 years)	59	-
中期租约 (10 年至 50 年)	On medium-term lease (10 to 50 years)	194	207
短期租约 (少于 10 年)	On short-term lease (less than 10 years)	22	19
		<b>18,369</b>	<b>15,400</b>

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日, 列于资产负债表内之投资物业, 乃依据独立特许测量师莱坊测计师行有限公司于 2016 年 12 月 31 日以公平值为基准所进行之专业估值。公平值指在计量当日若有秩序成交的情况下向市场参与者出售每一项投资物业应取得的价格。

As at 31 December 2016, investment properties were included in the balance sheet at valuation carried out at 31 December 2016 on the basis of their fair value by an independent firm of chartered surveyors, Knight Frank Petty Limited. The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell each investment property in an orderly transaction with market participants at the measurement date.

**财务报表附注（续）**      **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**28. 物业、器材及设备**      **28. Properties, plant and equipment**

		房产 Premises	设备、固定设施 及装备 Equipment, fixtures and fittings	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
于2016年1月1日之 账面净值之早期列账	Net book value at 1 January 2016, as previously reported	48,049	2,200	50,249
合并受共同控制之实体之 影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	57	27	84
于2016年1月1日之 账面净值之重列	Net book value at 1 January 2016, as restated	48,106	2,227	50,333
增置	Additions	559	890	1,449
出售	Disposals	(1)	(7)	(8)
重估	Revaluation	(156)	-	(156)
年度折旧	Depreciation for the year	(1,056)	(740)	(1,796)
重新分类转至投资物业 (附注27)	Reclassification to investment properties (Note 27)	(2,743)	-	(2,743)
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	(4)	(6)	(10)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(1,490)	(44)	(1,534)
于2016年12月31日之 账面净值	Net book value at 31 December 2016	<u>43,215</u>	<u>2,320</u>	<u>45,535</u>
于2016年12月31日 成本值或估值	At 31 December 2016 Cost or valuation	43,215	8,089	51,304
累计折旧及减值	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(5,769)	(5,769)
于2016年12月31日之 账面净值	Net book value at 31 December 2016	<u>43,215</u>	<u>2,320</u>	<u>45,535</u>
上述资产之成本值或估值 分析如下:	The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets is as follows:			
于2016年12月31日 按成本值	At 31 December 2016 At cost	-	8,089	8,089
按估值	At valuation	43,215	-	43,215
		<u>43,215</u>	<u>8,089</u>	<u>51,304</u>

财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

28. 物业、器材及设备  
(续)

28. Properties, plant and equipment (continued)

		房产 Premises	设备、固定设施 及装备 Equipment, fixtures and fittings	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 账面净值之早期列账	Net book value at 1 January 2015, as previously reported	52,508	2,533	55,041
合并受共同控制之实体之 影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	26	17	43
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 账面净值之重列	Net book value at 1 January 2015, as restated	52,534	2,550	55,084
增置	Additions	456	758	1,214
出售	Disposals	(371)	(21)	(392)
重估	Revaluation	3,506	-	3,506
年度折旧	Depreciation for the year	(1,069)	(767)	(1,836)
重新分类转至投资物业 (附注 27)	Reclassification to investment properties (Note 27)	(245)	-	(245)
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	(27)	(11)	(38)
分类为待出售资产	Classified as assets held for sale	(6,678)	(282)	(6,960)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日之 账面净值	Net book value at 31 December 2015	48,106	2,227	50,333
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日 成本值或估值	At 31 December 2015 Cost or valuation	48,106	7,576	55,682
累计折旧及减值	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(5,349)	(5,349)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日之 账面净值	Net book value at 31 December 2015	48,106	2,227	50,333
上述资产之成本值或估值 分析如下:	The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets is as follows:			
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015			
按成本值	At cost	-	7,576	7,576
按估值	At valuation	48,106	-	48,106
		48,106	7,576	55,682

财务报表附注 (续)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

28. 物业、器材及设备  
(续)

28. Properties, plant and equipment (continued)

房产之账面值按租约剩余期限分析如下:

The carrying value of premises is analysed based on the remaining terms of the leases as follows:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
在香港持有	Held in Hong Kong		
长期租约 (超过 50 年)	On long-term lease (over 50 years)	13,679	15,924
中期租约 (10 年至 50 年)	On medium-term lease (10 to 50 years)	29,212	31,835
在香港以外持有	Held outside Hong Kong		
长期租约 (超过 50 年)	On long-term lease (over 50 years)	4	94
中期租约 (10 年至 50 年)	On medium-term lease (10 to 50 years)	256	196
短期租约 (少于 10 年)	On short-term lease (less than 10 years)	64	57
		<b>43,215</b>	<b>48,106</b>

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日,列于资产负债表内之房产,乃依据独立特许测量师莱坊测计师行有限公司于 2016 年 12 月 31 日以公平值为基准所进行之专业估值。公平值指在计量当日若有秩序成交的情况下向市场参与者出售每一项房产应取得的价格。

As at 31 December 2016, premises were included in the balance sheet at valuation carried out at 31 December 2016 on the basis of their fair value by an independent firm of chartered surveyors, Knight Frank Petty Limited. The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell each premises in an orderly transaction with market participants at the measurement date.

根据上述之重估结果,房产估值变动已于房产重估储备、收益表及非控制权益确认如下:

As a result of the above-mentioned revaluations, changes in value of the premises were recognised in the premises revaluation reserve, the income statement and non-controlling interests as follows:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
(借记) / 贷记房产重估储备之重估 (减值) / 增值	(Decrease)/increase in valuation (charged)/credited to premises revaluation reserve	(134)	3,611
借记收益表之重估减值	Decrease in valuation charged to income statement	(10)	(136)
(借记) / 贷记非控制权益之重估 (减值) / 增值	(Decrease)/increase in valuation (charged)/credited to non-controlling interests	(12)	31
		<b>(156)</b>	<b>3,506</b>

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日,倘若房产按成本值扣减累计折旧及减值损失列账,本集团之资产负债表内之房产账面净值应为港币 71.63 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 79.37 亿元)。

As at 31 December 2016, the net book value of premises that would have been included in the Group's balance sheet had the premises been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses was HK\$7,163 million (2015: HK\$7,937 million).

**财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**29. 其他资产**

**29. Other assets**

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
收回资产	Reposessed assets	38	44
贵金属	Precious metals	5,633	3,674
应收账款及预付费用	Accounts receivable and prepayments	26,885	23,480
		<b>32,556</b>	<b>27,198</b>

**30. 香港特别行政区流通纸币**

**30. Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation**

香港特别行政区流通纸币由持有之香港特别行政区政府负债证明书之存款基金作担保。

The Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation are secured by deposit of funds in respect of which the Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness are held.

**31. 公平值变化计入损益之金融负债**

**31. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
交易性负债	Trading liabilities		
- 外汇基金票据及债券 短盘	- Short positions in Exchange Fund Bills and Notes	9,946	8,371
界定为以公平值变化计入 损益之金融负债	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
- 结构性存款 (附注 32)	- Structured deposits (Note 32)	3,425	2,571
		<b>13,371</b>	<b>10,942</b>

2016年12月31日界定为以公平值变化计入损益之金融负债的账面值比本集团于到期日约定支付予持有人之金额少港币9百万元(2015年:港币5百万元)。由自有的信贷风险变化引致公平值变化计入损益之金融负债之公平值变动金额(包括年内及累计至年底)并不重大。

The carrying amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2016 was less than the amount that the Group would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holders by HK\$9 million (2015: HK\$5 million). The amount of change in the fair values of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, during the year and cumulatively, attributable to changes in own credit risk was insignificant.

财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

32. 客户存款

32. Deposits from customers

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
往来、储蓄及其他存款 (于资产负债表)	Current, savings and other deposit accounts (per balance sheet)	1,506,283	1,416,972
列为公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债的结构存款 (附注 31)	Structured deposits reported as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 31)	3,425	2,571
		<b>1,509,708</b>	<b>1,419,543</b>
分类:	Analysed by:		
即期存款及往来存款	Demand deposits and current accounts		
- 公司	- Corporate	127,671	102,559
- 个人	- Personal	45,756	34,189
		<b>173,427</b>	<b>136,748</b>
储蓄存款	Savings deposits		
- 公司	- Corporate	319,345	304,802
- 个人	- Personal	477,442	413,426
		<b>796,787</b>	<b>718,228</b>
定期、短期及通知存款	Time, call and notice deposits		
- 公司	- Corporate	360,782	350,030
- 个人	- Personal	178,712	214,537
		<b>539,494</b>	<b>564,567</b>
		<b>1,509,708</b>	<b>1,419,543</b>

33. 已发行债务证券及存款证

33. Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
债务证券, 按摊销成本列账	Debt securities, at amortised cost		
- 中期票据计划项下之优先票据	- Senior notes under the Medium Term Note Programme	-	5,728
- 其他债务证券	- Other debt securities	1,121	1,248
		<b>1,121</b>	<b>6,976</b>

34. 其他账项及准备

34. Other accounts and provisions

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
其他应付账项	Other accounts payable	40,404	29,101
准备	Provisions	242	268
		<b>40,646</b>	<b>29,369</b>

## 财务报表附注（续）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 35. 递延税项

递延税项是根据香港会计准则第12号「所得税」计算，就资产负债表之税务基础与其在财务报表内账面值两者之暂时性差额及未使用税项抵免作提拨。

资产负债表内之递延税项（资产）/ 负债主要组合，及其在年度内之变动如下：

### 35. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and unused tax credits in accordance with HKAS 12 "Income Taxes".

The major components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recorded in the balance sheet, and the movements during the year are as follows:

		2016					
		加速折旧 免税额 Accelerated tax depreciation	物业重估 Property revaluation	亏损 Losses	减值准备 Impairment allowances	其他 Others	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
于2016年1月1日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2016, as previously reported	593	7,171	-	(459)	(932)	6,373
合并受共同控制之实 体之影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	1	-	-	-	(6)	(5)
于2016年1月1日之 重列	At 1 January 2016, as restated	594	7,171	-	(459)	(938)	6,368
借记 / (贷记) 收益表	Charged/(credited) to income statement	29	(196)	-	(63)	(59)	(289)
贷记其他全面收益	Credited to other comprehensive income	-	(323)	-	-	(108)	(431)
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	-	-	-	2	-	2
分类为待出售资产及 待出售资产之相关 负债	Classified as assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale	(14)	(208)	-	90	33	(99)
于2016年12月31日	At 31 December 2016	609	6,444	-	(430)	(1,072)	5,551



财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

35. 递延税项 (续) 35. Deferred taxation (continued)

		2015					
		加速折旧 免税额 Accelerated tax depreciation	物业重估 Property revaluation	亏损 Losses	减值准备 Impairment allowances	其他 Others	总计 Total
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 早期列账	At 1 January 2015, as previously reported	603	7,838	-	(645)	34	7,830
合并受共同控制之实 体之影响	Effect of merger of entity under common control	1	-	-	-	(7)	(6)
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日之 重列	At 1 January 2015, as restated	604	7,838	-	(645)	27	7,824
借记 / (贷记) 收益表	Charged/(credited) to income statement	8	(111)	(35)	40	(674)	(772)
借记 / (贷记) 其他全 面收益	Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	-	481	-	-	(385)	96
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	-	(3)	2	9	-	8
分类为待出售资产及 待出售资产之相关 负债	Classified as assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale	(18)	(1,034)	33	137	94	(788)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015	594	7,171	-	(459)	(938)	6,368

当有法定权利可将现有税项资产与现有税项负债抵销，而递延税项涉及同一财政机关，则可将个别法人的递延税项资产与递延税项负债互相抵销。下列在资产负债表内列账之金额，已计入适当抵销：

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on an individual entity basis when there is a legal right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxation relates to the same authority. The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the balance sheet:

		2016 港币百万元 HK\$m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$m
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	(16)	(63)
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	5,567	6,431
		5,551	6,368
		2016 港币百万元 HK\$m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$m
递延税项资产 (超过 12 个月 后收回)	Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than twelve months	(10)	(58)
递延税项负债 (超过 12 个月 后支付)	Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than twelve months	6,579	7,260
		6,569	7,202

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 35. 递延税项 (续)

于2016年12月31日, 本集团未确认递延税项资产之税务亏损为港币0.13亿元 (2015年: 港币0.08亿元)。按照不同国家的现行税例, 其中本集团无作废期限的有关金额为港币0.09亿元 (2015年: 港币0.08亿元), 而于6年内作废的有关金额为港币0.04亿元 (2015年: 无)。

### 35. Deferred taxation (continued)

As at 31 December 2016, the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses amounting to HK\$13 million (2015: HK\$8 million). Of the amount, HK\$9 million (2015: HK\$8 million) for the Group has no expiry date and HK\$4 million (2015: Nil) for the Group is scheduled to expire within six years under the current tax legislation in different countries.

### 36. 后偿负债

**后偿票据, 按摊销成本及公平值对冲调整列账**  
 25.00 亿美元\*

于2010年, 中银香港发行总值25.00亿美元上市后偿票据。

按监管要求可作为二级资本票据之后偿负债金额, 于附注4.4(B)中列示。

\* 利息每半年支付一次, 年利率5.55%, 2020年2月到期。

### 36. Subordinated liabilities

**Subordinated notes, at amortised cost with fair value hedge adjustment**  
 USD2,500m\*

In 2010, BOCHK issued listed subordinated notes with an aggregate amount of USD2,500 million.

Amounts qualified as Tier 2 capital instruments for regulatory purposes are shown in Note 4.4(B).

\* Interest rate at 5.55% per annum payable semi-annually, due February 2020.

	2016	2015
	港币百万元	港币百万元
	HK\$m	HK\$m
	<b>19,014</b>	<b>19,422</b>

### 37. 已终止经营业务及待出售资产

#### (a) 出售南商

根据2015年7月14日发出的公告, 中国银行已获得中华人民共和国财政部(「财政部」)批准, 原则同意中银香港按照《金融企业国有资产转让管理办法》(财政部令第54号)的有关规定, 于2015年7月15日在北京金融资产交易所公开挂牌转让所持南商100%股权。

### 37. Discontinued operations and assets held for sale

#### (a) Disposal of NCB

According to the announcement made on 14 July 2015, BOC obtained the in-principle approval from the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "Ministry of Finance") for the undertaking of the disposal of 100% interest in NCB held by BOCHK in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Administrative Measures for the Transfer of State-owned Assets of Financial Enterprises (No. 54 Decree of the Ministry of Finance), by way of public bidding via the Beijing Financial Assets Exchange on 15 July 2015.

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

37. 已终止经营业务及待出售资产 (续) 37. Discontinued operations and assets held for sale (continued)

(a) 出售南商 (续)

于 2015 年 12 月 18 日, 中银香港 (作为卖方) 与信达金融控股有限公司 (作为买方) 及中国信达 (香港) 控股有限公司 (作为买方保证人) 就出售及购买南商已发行的全部股份签订股权买卖协议。出售的交割以股权买卖协议中列明的条件获得满足为先决条件。

股权买卖协议所述的各项先决条件已获得满足, 而出售的交割已于 2016 年 5 月 30 日根据股权买卖协议的条款及条件完成。交割完成后, 南商已不再为中银香港的附属公司。

(b) 拟议出售集友

于 2016 年 12 月 22 日, 中银香港 (作为卖方) 与厦门国际投资有限公司及福建省厦门市私立集美学校委员会 (分别作为买方) 就拟议出售集友共计 2,114,773 股普通股 (「拟议出售」) 签订股权买卖协议。拟议出售的交割取决于股权买卖协议中列明所有的条件获得满足。拟议出售交割后, 中银香港将不再持有集友任何股份, 而集友将不再为中银香港的附属公司。

综合收益表之比较数据已作重列, 将已终止经营业务假设于 2015 年初已终止经营。

(a) Disposal of NCB (continued)

On 18 December 2015, BOCHK (as seller) entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Cinda Financial Holdings Co., Limited (as buyer) and China Cinda (HK) Holdings Company Limited (as buyer's guarantor) in relation to the sale and purchase of all the issued shares of NCB. The completion of the disposal was conditional upon the satisfaction of the conditions precedent set out in the sale and purchase agreement.

All the conditions precedent set out in the sale and purchase agreement were satisfied, and completion of the disposal took place on 30 May 2016 in accordance with the terms and conditions of the sale and purchase agreement. Upon completion, NCB ceased to be a subsidiary of BOCHK.

(b) Proposed disposal of Chiyu

On 22 December 2016, BOCHK (as seller) entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Xiamen International Investment Limited and the Committee of Jimei Schools (each as a buyer) in relation to the proposed disposal of a total of 2,114,773 ordinary shares of Chiyu (the "Proposed Disposal"). The completion of the Proposed Disposal is conditional upon the satisfaction of all the conditions precedent set out in the sale and purchase agreement. Upon completion of the Proposed Disposal, BOCHK will cease to hold any share in Chiyu and Chiyu will cease to be a subsidiary of BOCHK.

The comparative amounts of consolidated income statement have been restated as if the discontinued operations had been discontinued at the beginning of year 2015.

## 财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 37. 已终止经营业务及待出售资产 (续)      37. Discontinued operations and assets held for sale (continued)

已终止经营业务之年度业绩如下:

The results of discontinued operations for the year are as follows:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
<b>已终止经营业务</b>	<b>DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		
利息收入	Interest income	4,031	9,639
利息支出	Interest expense	(1,399)	(4,072)
<b>净利息收入</b>	<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>5,567</b>
服务费及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	778	1,467
服务费及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	(22)	(64)
<b>净服务费及佣金收入</b>	<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1,403</b>
净交易性收益	Net trading gain	40	105
界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融工具净亏损	Net loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	(8)	(23)
其他金融资产之净收益	Net gain on other financial assets	108	279
其他经营收入	Other operating income	9	20
<b>提取减值准备前之净经营收入</b>	<b>Net operating income before impairment allowances</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>7,351</b>
减值准备净拨备	Net charge of impairment allowances	(420)	(832)
<b>净经营收入</b>	<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>3,117</b>	<b>6,519</b>
经营支出	Operating expenses	(1,275)	(2,630)
<b>经营溢利</b>	<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>3,889</b>
投资物业出售 / 公允价值调整之净 (亏损) / 收益	Net (loss)/gain from disposal of/fair value adjustments on investment properties	(14)	52
出售 / 重估物业、器材及设备之净 (亏损) / 收益	Net (loss)/gain from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	(2)	2
<b>除税前溢利</b>	<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>3,943</b>
税项	Taxation	(289)	(551)
<b>除税后溢利</b>	<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>3,392</b>
出售已终止经营业务之收益	Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	29,956	-
<b>已终止经营业务溢利</b>	<b>Profit from discontinued operations</b>	<b>31,493</b>	<b>3,392</b>
<b>应占溢利:</b>	<b>Profit attributable to:</b>		
本银行股东	Equity holders of the Bank	31,302	3,225
非控制权益	Non-controlling interests	191	167
		<b>31,493</b>	<b>3,392</b>

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**37. 已终止经营业务及待出售资产 (续)      37. Discontinued operations and assets held for sale (continued)**

已终止经营业务产生的现金流量净额如下:

The net cash flows incurred by discontinued operations are as follows:

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
经营业务	Operating activities	(17,543)	5,132
投资业务	Investing activities	(67)	(110)
融资业务	Financing activities	-	(985)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(985)</u>
已终止经营业务产生的现金 (流出) / 流入净额	Net cash (outflow)/inflow incurred by discontinued operations	<u>(17,610)</u>	<u>4,037</u>

出售已终止经营业务之收益分析如下:

The gain on disposal of discontinued operations is analysed as follows:

		<u>2016</u>
		港币百万元
		HK\$m
交易对价总额	Total consideration	68,000
出售资产净值	Net assets disposed	(38,048)
从累计换算储备及可供出售证券公允价值变动储备重新分类至收益表	Cumulative translation reserve and reserve for fair value changes of available-for-sale securities reclassified to income statement	370
就出售产生之交易成本	Transaction costs incurred in connection with the disposal	(366)
		<u>(366)</u>
出售已终止经营业务之收益	Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	<u>29,956</u>

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**37. 已终止经营业务及待出售资产 (续)      37. Discontinued operations and assets held for sale (continued)**

南商于出售日的净资产如下:

The net assets of NCB at the date of disposal are as follows:

		于出售日 At the date of disposal 港币百万元 HK\$m
库存现金及存放银行及其他金融机构的结余	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	45,126
在银行及其他金融机构一至十二个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	6,394
公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,560
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	517
贷款及其他账项	Advances and other accounts	168,185
证券投资	Investment in securities	56,934
投资物业	Investment properties	354
物业、器材及设备	Properties, plant and equipment	7,049
应收税项资产	Current tax assets	64
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	71
其他资产	Other assets	2,745
银行及其他金融机构之存款及结余	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	(18,495)
公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(4,579)
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	(229)
客户存款	Deposits from customers	(215,253)
其他账项及准备	Other accounts and provisions	(15,346)
应付税项负债	Current tax liabilities	(236)
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	(813)
<b>出售资产净值</b>	<b>Net assets disposed</b>	<b>38,048</b>

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**37. 已终止经营业务及待出售资产 (续)      37. Discontinued operations and assets held for sale (continued)**

出售已终止经营业务之现金流入净额分析如下：

The net cash inflow from disposal of discontinued operations is analysed as follows:

		<u>2016</u>
		港币百万元
		HK\$'m
收取交易对价总额，以现金方式收取	Total consideration received, satisfied by cash	68,000
就出售产生之交易成本	Transaction costs incurred in connection with the disposal	(366)
被出售之现金及等同现金项目	Cash and cash equivalents disposed	<u>(40,642)</u>
<b>出售已终止经营业务之现金流入净额</b>	<b>Net cash inflow from disposal of discontinued operations</b>	<u><u>26,992</u></u>

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**37. 已终止经营业务及待出售资产 (续)      37. Discontinued operations and assets held for sale (continued)**

待出售资产及待出售资产之相关负债之主要类别如下:

The major classes of assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale are as follows:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>待出售资产</b>	<b>ASSETS HELD FOR SALE</b>		
库存现金及存放银行及其他金融机构的结余	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	5,233	53,124
在银行及其他金融机构一至十二个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	1,038	7,057
公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	654	7,263
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	98	653
贷款及其他账项	Advances and other accounts	31,137	168,924
证券投资	Investment in securities	13,387	55,107
投资物业	Investment properties	204	414
物业、器材及设备	Properties, plant and equipment	1,534	6,960
应收税项资产	Current tax assets	-	47
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	61	11
其他资产	Other assets	240	913
待出售资产总额	Total assets held for sale	<b>53,586</b>	300,473
<b>待出售资产之相关负债</b>	<b>LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS HELD FOR SALE</b>		
银行及其他金融机构之存款及结余	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	977	18,040
公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	4,576
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	12	284
客户存款	Deposits from customers	45,431	215,908
其他账项及准备	Other accounts and provisions	438	12,607
应付税项负债	Current tax liabilities	56	188
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	160	799
待出售资产之相关负债总额	Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	<b>47,074</b>	252,402
		<b>6,512</b>	48,071



**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**37. 已终止经营业务及待出售资产 (续)      37. Discontinued operations and assets held for sale (continued)**

于其他全面收益确认有关待出售资产之累计收益如下:

The cumulative income recognised in other comprehensive income relating to assets held for sale is as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	港币百万元	港币百万元
	HK\$m	HK\$m
于其他全面收益确认之累计收益	<b>1,014</b>	<b>5,963</b>
Cumulative income recognised in other comprehensive income	<b>1,014</b>	<b>5,963</b>

**38. 股本      38. Share capital**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	港币百万元	港币百万元
	HK\$m	HK\$m
已发行及缴足: 43,042,840,858 股普通股	<b>43,043</b>	<b>43,043</b>
Issued and fully paid: 43,042,840,858 ordinary shares	<b>43,043</b>	<b>43,043</b>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 39. 综合现金流量表附注 39. Notes to consolidated cash flow statement

(a) 经营溢利与除税前经营 现金之流出对账	(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to operating cash outflow before taxation	2016 港币百万元 HK\$m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$m
经营溢利	Operating profit		
- 来自持续经营业务	- from continuing operations	27,667	26,780
- 来自已终止经营 业务	- from discontinued operations	1,842	3,889
		<b>29,509</b>	30,669
折旧	Depreciation	1,796	1,836
减值准备净拨备	Net charge of impairment allowances	998	1,587
折现减值准备回拨	Unwind of discount on impairment allowances	(9)	(15)
已撤销之贷款 (扣除收 回款额)	Advances written off net of recoveries	(457)	(1,723)
后偿负债之变动	Change in subordinated liabilities	68	155
原到期日超过 3 个月之 存放银行及其他金融 机构的结余之变动	Change in balances with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	(16,262)	1,618
原到期日超过 3 个月之 在银行及其他金融机 构之定期存放之变动	Change in placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	(20,479)	(21,799)
公允价值变化计入损益之 金融资产之变动	Change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(6,523)	(1,999)
衍生金融工具之变动	Change in derivative financial instruments	(12,181)	9,256
贷款及其他账项之变动	Change in advances and other accounts	(92,926)	(73,629)
证券投资之变动	Change in investment in securities	(72,841)	(133,223)
其他资产之变动	Change in other assets	(7,442)	(9,010)
银行及其他金融机构之 存款及结余之变动	Change in deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	(16,185)	(16,155)
公允价值变化计入损益之 金融负债之变动	Change in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,432	3,258
客户存款之变动	Change in deposits from customers	134,087	140,349
已发行债务证券及存款 证之变动	Change in debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	(5,855)	(4,925)
其他账项及准备之变动	Change in other accounts and provisions	14,454	(4,572)
汇率变动之影响	Effect of changes in exchange rates	(1,341)	10,551
除税前经营现金之流出	Operating cash outflow before taxation	<b>(69,157)</b>	(67,771)
经营业务之现金流量中 包括	Cash flows from operating activities included		
- 已收利息	- interest received	38,388	47,828
- 已付利息	- interest paid	11,293	16,865
- 已收股息	- dividend received	41	36

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 39. 综合现金流量表附注 (续) 39. Notes to consolidated cash flow statement (continued)

#### (b) 现金及等同现金项目结 存分析

#### (b) Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents

	2016	2015
	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
库存现金及原到期日在 3 个月内之存放银行 及其他金融机构的 结余	216,689	275,594
原到期日在 3 个月内之 在银行及其他金融 机构之定期存放	6,844	24,174
原到期日在 3 个月内之 库券	15,892	12,359
原到期日在 3 个月内之 存款证	1,367	890
	<b>240,792</b>	<b>313,017</b>

### 40. 或然负债及承担

### 40. Contingent liabilities and commitments

或然负债及承担乃参照有关资本充足比率之金管局报表的填报指示而编制，其每项重要类别之合约数额及总信贷风险加权数额概述如下：

The following is a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liability and commitment and the aggregate credit risk-weighted amount and is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of capital adequacy ratio.

	2016	2015
	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
直接信贷替代项目	6,247	24,360
与交易有关之或然负债	12,649	7,600
与贸易有关之或然负债	32,269	31,713
有追索权的资产出售	-	5,419
不需事先通知的无条件 撤销之承诺	389,307	472,343
其他承担，原到期日为		
- 1 年或以下	12,095	10,519
- 1 年以上	132,488	114,376
	<b>585,055</b>	<b>666,330</b>
信贷风险加权数额	<b>60,730</b>	<b>74,880</b>

信贷风险加权数额是根据《银行业(资本)规则》计算。此数额取决于交易对手之情况及各类合约之期限特性。

The credit risk-weighted amount is calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules. The amount is dependent upon the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics of each type of contract.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 41. 资本承担

本集团未于财务报表中拨备之资本承担金额如下：

### 41. Capital commitments

The Group has the following outstanding capital commitments not provided for in the financial statements:

		<b>2016</b>	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
已批准及签约但未拨备	Authorised and contracted for but not provided for	<b>404</b>	223
已批准但未签约	Authorised but not contracted for	<b>11</b>	16
		<b>415</b>	239

以上资本承担大部分为将购入之电脑硬件及软件，以及本集团之楼宇装修工程之承担。

The above capital commitments mainly relate to commitments to purchase computer equipment and software, and to renovate the Group's premises.

### 42. 经营租赁承担

#### (a) 作为承租人

根据不可撤销之经营租赁合同，下列为本集团未来有关租赁承担所须支付之最低租金：

### 42. Operating lease commitments

#### (a) As lessee

The Group has commitments to make the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

		<b>2016</b>	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
土地及楼宇	Land and buildings		
- 不超过 1 年	- Not later than one year	<b>601</b>	764
- 1 年以上至 5 年内	- Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>664</b>	1,295
- 5 年后	- Later than five years	<b>4</b>	110
		<b>1,269</b>	2,169

上列若干不可撤销之经营租约可再商议及参照协议日期之市值或按租约内的特别条款说明而作租金调整。

Certain non-cancellable operating leases included in the table above were subject to renegotiation and rent adjustment with reference to market rates prevailing at specified agreed dates or according to the special conditions as stipulated in the leases.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 42. 经营租赁承担 (续) 42. Operating lease commitments (continued)

#### (b) 作为出租人

根据不可撤销之经营租赁合同，下列为本集团与租客签订合同之未来有关租赁之最低应收租金：

土地及楼宇  
- 不超过 1 年  
- 1 年以上至 5 年内

本集团以经营租赁形式租出投资物业；租赁年期通常由 1 年至 3 年。租约条款一般要求租客提交保证金及于租约期满时，因应租务市场之状况而调整租金。

#### (b) As lessor

The Group has contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases:

Land and buildings  
- Not later than one year  
- Later than one year but not later than five years

The Group leases its investment properties under operating lease arrangements, with leases typically for a period from one to three years. The terms of the leases generally require the tenants to pay security deposits and provide for rent adjustments according to the prevailing market conditions at the expiration of the lease.

	2016	2015
	港币百万元	港币百万元
	HK\$m	HK\$m
	400	425
	400	331
	<b>800</b>	<b>756</b>

### 43. 诉讼

本集团正面对多项由独立人士提出的索偿及反索偿。此等索偿及反索偿与本集团的正常商业活动有关。

由于董事认为本集团可对申索人作出有力抗辩或预计此等申索所涉及的数额不大，故并未对此等索偿及反索偿作出重大拨备。

### 43. Litigation

The Group has been served a number of claims and counterclaims by various independent parties. These claims and counterclaims are in relation to the normal commercial activities of the Group.

No material provision was made against these claims and counterclaims because the directors believe that the Group has meritorious defences against the claimants or the amounts involved in these claims are not expected to be material.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 44. 分类报告

本集团主要按业务分类对业务进行管理，而集团的收入、税前利润和资产，超过 90% 来自香港。现时集团业务共分为三个业务分类，它们分别是个人银行业务、企业银行业务和财资业务。业务线的分类是基于不同客户层及产品种类，这与集团推行的 RPC（客户关系、产品及渠道）管理模式是一致的。

个人银行和企业银行业务线均会提供全面的银行服务，包括各类存款、透支、贷款、信用卡、与贸易相关的产品及其他信贷服务、投资及保险产品、外币业务及衍生产品。个人银行业务线主要是服务个人及小企客户，而企业银行业务线主要是服务公司客户。至于财资业务线，除了自营买卖外，还负责管理集团的流动资金、利率和外汇敞口。「其他」这一栏，主要包括本集团持有房地产、投资物业、股权投资及联营公司与合资企业权益。

业务线的资产、负债、收入、支出、经营成果及资本性支出是基于集团会计政策进行计量。分类资料包括直接属于该业务线的绩效以及可以合理摊分至该业务线的绩效。跨业务线资金的定价，按集团内部资金转移价格机制厘定，主要是以市场利率为基准，并考虑有关产品的特性。

本集团的主要收入来源为利息收入，并且高层管理人员主要按净利息收入来管理业务，因此所有业务分类的利息收入及支出以净额列示。

### 44. Segmental reporting

The Group manages the business mainly from a business segment perspective and over 90% of the Group's revenues, profits before tax and assets are derived from Hong Kong. Currently, three operating segments are identified: Personal Banking, Corporate Banking and Treasury. The classification of the Group's operating segments is based on customer segment and product type, which is aligned with the RPC (relationship, product and channel) management model of the Group.

Both Personal Banking and Corporate Banking provide general banking services including various deposit products, overdrafts, loans, credit cards, trade related products and other credit facilities, investment and insurance products, and foreign currency and derivative products. Personal Banking mainly serves retail customers and small enterprises, while Corporate Banking mainly deals with corporate customers. Treasury manages the funding and liquidity, and the interest rate and foreign exchange positions of the Group in addition to proprietary trades. "Others" mainly represents the Group's holdings of premises, investment properties, equity investments and interests in associates and joint ventures.

Measurement of segment assets, liabilities, income, expenses, results and capital expenditure is based on the Group's accounting policies. The segment information includes items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Inter-segment funding is charged according to the internal funds transfer pricing mechanism of the Group, which is primarily based on market rates with the consideration of specific features of the product.

As the Group derives a majority of revenue from interest and the senior management relies primarily on net interest income in managing the business, interest income and expense for all reportable segments are presented on a net basis.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 44. 分类报告 (续) 44. Segmental reporting (continued)

		个人银行 Personal Banking	企业银行 Corporate Banking	财资业务 Treasury	其他 Others	小计 Subtotal	合并抵销 Eliminations	综合 Consolidated
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2016</b>							
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>							
净利息收入 / (支出)	Net interest income/(expense)							
- 外来	- External	3,462	10,576	9,017	3	23,058	-	23,058
- 跨业务	- Inter-segment	4,984	(59)	(4,241)	(684)	-	-	-
		<u>8,446</u>	<u>10,517</u>	<u>4,776</u>	<u>(681)</u>	<u>23,058</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,058</u>
净服务费及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	5,587	4,851	108	612	11,158	(188)	10,970
净交易性收益	Net trading gain	668	153	4,085	3	4,909	-	4,909
界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融工具净亏损	Net loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)
其他金融资产之净(亏损)/收益	Net (loss)/gain on other financial assets	-	(5)	623	-	618	-	618
其他经营收入	Other operating income	29	2	8	1,751	1,790	(1,254)	536
<b>提取减值准备前之净经营收入</b>	<b>Net operating income before impairment allowances</b>	<b>14,730</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>9,599</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>41,532</b>	<b>(1,442)</b>	<b>40,090</b>
减值准备净(拨备)/拨回	Net (charge)/reversal of impairment allowances	(417)	(183)	22	-	(578)	-	(578)
<b>净经营收入</b>	<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>14,313</b>	<b>15,335</b>	<b>9,621</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>40,954</b>	<b>(1,442)</b>	<b>39,512</b>
经营支出	Operating expenses	(6,770)	(2,715)	(1,069)	(2,733)	(13,287)	1,442	(11,845)
<b>经营溢利/(亏损)</b>	<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	<b>7,543</b>	<b>12,620</b>	<b>8,552</b>	<b>(1,048)</b>	<b>27,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,667</b>
投资物业出售/公允价值调整之净收益	Net gain from disposal of fair value adjustments on investment properties	-	-	-	437	437	-	437
出售/重估物业、器材及设备之净亏损	Net loss from disposal/ revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	(5)	(6)	-	(4)	(15)	-	(15)
应占联营公司及合资企业之税后溢利扣减亏损	Share of profits less losses after tax of associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	74	74	-	74
<b>除税前溢利/(亏损)</b>	<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation</b>	<b>7,538</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>8,552</b>	<b>(541)</b>	<b>28,163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,163</b>
<b>于 2016 年 12 月 31 日</b>	<b>At 31 December 2016</b>							
<b>资产</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>							
分部资产	Segment assets	318,053	698,314	1,090,598	65,267	2,172,232	(8,789)	2,163,443
联营公司及合资企业权益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	319	319	-	319
待出售资产	Assets held for sale	9,299	23,999	19,142	1,660	54,100	(514)	53,586
		<u>327,352</u>	<u>722,313</u>	<u>1,109,740</u>	<u>67,246</u>	<u>2,226,651</u>	<u>(9,303)</u>	<u>2,217,348</u>
<b>负债</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
分部负债	Segment liabilities	794,434	734,585	416,653	16,892	1,962,564	(9,157)	1,953,407
待出售资产之相关负债	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	35,820	10,823	288	289	47,220	(146)	47,074
		<u>830,254</u>	<u>745,408</u>	<u>416,941</u>	<u>17,181</u>	<u>2,009,784</u>	<u>(9,303)</u>	<u>2,000,481</u>
<b>截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2016</b>							
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>							
<b>其他资料</b>	<b>Other information</b>							
资本性支出	Capital expenditure	26	3	-	1,387	1,416	-	1,416
折旧	Depreciation	380	148	72	1,170	1,770	-	1,770
证券摊销	Amortisation of securities	-	-	(398)	-	(398)	-	(398)

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 44. 分类报告 (续) 44. Segmental reporting (continued)

		个人银行 Personal Banking	企业银行 Corporate Banking	财资业务 Treasury	其他 Others	小计 Subtotal	合并抵销 Eliminations	综合 Consolidated
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>截至 2015 年 12 月 31 日</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2015</b>							
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>							
净利息收入 / (支出)	Net interest income/(expense)							
- 外来	- External	2,687	7,697	12,549	6	22,939	-	22,939
- 跨业务	- Inter-segment	5,251	1,348	(6,009)	(590)	-	-	-
		7,938	9,045	6,540	(584)	22,939	-	22,939
净服务费及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	6,579	4,483	78	475	11,615	(161)	11,454
净交易性收益	Net trading gain	640	198	1,762	2	2,602	-	2,602
界定为以公允价值变化计入损益之金融工具净亏损	Net loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	-	(6)
其他金融资产之净收益	Net gain on other financial assets	642	4	489	-	1,135	-	1,135
其他经营收入	Other operating income	46	6	13	1,642	1,707	(1,010)	697
<b>提取减值准备前之净经营收入</b>	<b>Net operating income before impairment allowances</b>	15,845	13,736	8,876	1,535	39,992	(1,171)	38,821
减值准备净(拨备)/拨回	Net (charge)/reversal of impairment allowances	(300)	(516)	61	-	(755)	-	(755)
<b>净经营收入</b>	<b>Net operating income</b>	15,545	13,220	8,937	1,535	39,237	(1,171)	38,066
经营支出	Operating expenses	(6,460)	(2,466)	(1,090)	(2,441)	(12,457)	1,171	(11,286)
<b>经营溢利/(亏损)</b>	<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	9,085	10,754	7,847	(906)	26,780	-	26,780
投资物业出售/公允价值调整之净收益	Net gain from disposal of/fair value adjustments on investment properties	-	-	-	781	781	-	781
出售/重估物业、器材及设备之净亏损	Net loss from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	(15)	(2)	(1)	(45)	(63)	-	(63)
应占联营公司及合资企业之税后溢利扣减亏损	Share of profits less losses after tax of associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	54	54	-	54
<b>除税前溢利/(亏损)</b>	<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation</b>	9,070	10,752	7,846	(116)	27,552	-	27,552
<b>于 2015 年 12 月 31 日</b>	<b>At 31 December 2015</b>							
<b>资产</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>							
分部资产	Segment assets	303,185	648,296	988,335	65,866	2,005,682	(22,524)	1,983,158
联营公司及合资企业权益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	376	376	-	376
待出售资产	Assets held for sale	39,480	134,506	123,419	7,541	304,946	(4,473)	300,473
		342,665	782,802	1,111,754	73,783	2,311,004	(26,997)	2,284,007
<b>负债</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
分部负债	Segment liabilities	755,625	684,283	400,517	15,460	1,855,885	(11,493)	1,844,392
待出售资产之相关负债	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	91,705	138,603	35,993	1,605	267,906	(15,504)	252,402
		847,330	822,886	436,510	17,065	2,123,791	(26,997)	2,096,794
<b>截至 2015 年 12 月 31 日</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2015</b>							
<b>持续经营业务</b>	<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>							
<b>其他资料</b>	<b>Other information</b>							
资本性支出	Capital expenditure	34	5	-	1,107	1,146	-	1,146
折旧	Depreciation	366	147	70	1,116	1,699	-	1,699
证券摊销	Amortisation of securities	-	-	(170)	-	(170)	-	(170)



财务报表附注（续） **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**45. 已抵押资产**

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日，本集团之负债港币 106.86 亿元（2015 年：港币 116.50 亿元）是以存放于中央保管系统以便利结算之资产作抵押。此外，本集团通过售后回购协议的债务证券及票据抵押之负债为港币 192.60 亿元（2015 年：港币 91.11 亿元）。本集团为担保此等负债而质押之资产金额为港币 309.03 亿元（2015 年：港币 225.94 亿元），并主要于「交易性资产」、「证券投资」及「贸易票据」内列账。

**45. Assets pledged as security**

As at 31 December 2016, the liabilities of the Group amounting to HK\$10,686 million (2015: HK\$11,650 million) were secured by assets deposited with central depositories to facilitate settlement operations. In addition, the liabilities of the Group amounting to HK\$19,260 million (2015: HK\$9,111 million) were secured by debt securities and bills related to sale and repurchase arrangements. The amount of assets pledged by the Group to secure these liabilities was HK\$30,903 million (2015: HK\$22,594 million) mainly included in "Trading assets", "Investment in securities" and "Trade bills".

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 46. 金融工具之抵销

下表列示本集团已抵销、受执行性净额结算总协议和类似协议约束的金融工具详情。

### 46. Offsetting financial instruments

The following tables present details of the Group's financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

		2016					
		于资产负债表中抵销之已确认金融负债总额 Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	于资产负债表中列示的金融资产净额 Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	未有于资产负债表中抵销之相关金额 Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		净额 Net amount	
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	金融工具 Financial instruments	已收取之现金押品 Cash collateral received	港币百万元 HK\$m	
资产 Assets				港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	63,903	-	(36,955)	(6,795)	20,153	
反向回购协议	Reverse repurchase agreements	5,949	-	(5,949)	-	-	
借入证券协议	Securities borrowing agreements	1,000	-	(1,000)	-	-	
其他资产	Other assets	15,931	(9,044)	-	-	6,887	
		<b>86,783</b>	<b>(9,044)</b>	<b>(43,904)</b>	<b>(6,795)</b>	<b>27,040</b>	

		2016					
		于资产负债表中抵销之已确认金融资产总额 Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet	于资产负债表中列示的金融负债净额 Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet	未有于资产负债表中抵销之相关金额 Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		净额 Net amount	
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	金融工具 Financial instruments	已抵押之现金押品 Cash collateral pledged	港币百万元 HK\$m	
负债 Liabilities				港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	48,893	-	(36,955)	(4,446)	7,492	
回购协议	Repurchase agreements	19,260	-	(19,260)	-	-	
其他负债	Other liabilities	9,693	(9,044)	-	-	649	
		<b>77,846</b>	<b>(9,044)</b>	<b>(56,215)</b>	<b>(4,446)</b>	<b>8,141</b>	

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 46. 金融工具之抵销 (续) 46. Offsetting financial instruments (continued)

		2015					
		于资产负债表中抵销之已确认金融负债总额 Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	于资产负债表中列示的金融资产净额 Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	未有于资产负债表中抵销之相关金额 Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		净额 Net amount	
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	金融工具 Financial instruments	已收取之现金押品 Cash collateral received	港币百万元 HK\$m	
资产 Assets				港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	30,118	-	30,118	(14,916)	(945)	14,257
反向回购协议	Reverse repurchase agreements	1,016	-	1,016	(1,016)	-	-
借入证券协议	Securities borrowing agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
其他资产	Other assets	11,110	(8,277)	2,833	-	-	2,833
		<u>42,244</u>	<u>(8,277)</u>	<u>33,967</u>	<u>(15,932)</u>	<u>(945)</u>	<u>17,090</u>

		2015					
		于资产负债表中抵销之已确认金融资产总额 Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet	于资产负债表中列示的金融负债净额 Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet	未有于资产负债表中抵销之相关金额 Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		净额 Net amount	
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	金融工具 Financial instruments	已抵押之现金押品 Cash collateral pledged	港币百万元 HK\$m	
负债 Liabilities				港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	31,243	-	31,243	(14,916)	(8,972)	7,355
回购协议	Repurchase agreements	5,557	-	5,557	(5,557)	-	-
其他负债	Other liabilities	9,179	(8,277)	902	-	-	902
		<u>45,979</u>	<u>(8,277)</u>	<u>37,702</u>	<u>(20,473)</u>	<u>(8,972)</u>	<u>8,257</u>

按本集团签订有关场外衍生工具、售后回购及证券借出借入交易的净额结算总协议，倘若发生违约或其他事先议定的事件，则同一交易对手之相关金额可采用净额结算。

For master netting agreements of OTC derivative, sale and repurchase and securities lending and borrowing transactions entered into by the Group, related amounts with the same counterparty can be offset if an event of default or other predetermined events occur.

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 47. 金融资产转移

以下为本集团不符合终止确认条件之已转移金融资产，包括交易对手持有作为售后回购协议抵押品的债务证券。

### 47. Transfers of financial assets

The transferred financial assets of the Group below that do not qualify for derecognition are debt securities held by counterparties as collateral under sale and repurchase agreements.

	2016		2015	
	已转移资产账面值 Carrying amount of transferred assets 港币百万元 HK\$m	相关负债账面值 Carrying amount of associated liabilities 港币百万元 HK\$m	已转移资产账面值 Carrying amount of transferred assets 港币百万元 HK\$m	相关负债账面值 Carrying amount of associated liabilities 港币百万元 HK\$m
回购协议		Repurchase agreements		
	<b>20,080</b>	<b>19,260</b>	5,841	5,557

### 48. 董事贷款

根据香港《公司条例》第383条及《公司(披露董事利益资料)规例》第三部的规定，向本银行董事提供之贷款详情如下：

### 48. Loans to directors

Particulars of loans made to directors of the Bank pursuant to section 383 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
于年末尚未偿还之有关交易总额	Aggregate amount of relevant transactions outstanding at year end	<b>874</b>	<b>2,206</b>
于年内未偿还有关交易之最高总额	Maximum aggregate amount of relevant transactions outstanding during the year	<b>2,243</b>	<b>2,857</b>

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 49. 主要之有关连人士交易 49. Significant related party transactions

中华人民共和国国务院通过中国投资有限责任公司(「中投」)、其全资附属公司中央汇金投资有限责任公司(「汇金」)及汇金拥有控制权益之中国银行, 对本集团实行控制。

#### (a) 与母公司及母公司控制之其他公司进行的交易

母公司的基本资料:

本集团受中国银行控制。汇金是中国银行之控股公司, 亦是中投的全资附属公司, 而中投是从事外汇资金投资管理业务的国有独资公司。

汇金于某些内地实体均拥有控制权益。

本集团在正常业务中与此等实体进行银行业务交易, 包括贷款、证券投资及货币市场交易。

大部分与中国银行进行的交易源自货币市场活动。于 2016 年 12 月 31 日, 本集团相关应收及应付中国银行款项总额分别为港币 1,062.74 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 1,023.04 亿元) 及港币 586.54 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 554.48 亿元)。截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日止年度, 与中国银行叙做此类业务过程中产生的收入及支出总额分别为港币 14.35 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 33.03 亿元) 及港币 3.06 亿元 (2015 年: 港币 4.74 亿元)。与中国银行控制之其他公司并无重大交易。

The Group is subject to the control of the State Council of the PRC Government through China Investment Corporation ("CIC"), its wholly-owned subsidiary Central Huijin Investment Ltd. ("Central Huijin"), and BOC in which Central Huijin has controlling equity interests.

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

General information of the parent companies:

The Group is controlled by BOC. Central Huijin is the controlling entity of BOC, and it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CIC which is a wholly state-owned company engaging in foreign currency investment management.

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

The Group enters into banking transactions with these entities in the normal course of business which include loans, investment securities and money market transactions.

The majority of transactions with BOC arise from money market activities. As at 31 December 2016, the related aggregate amounts due from and to BOC of the Group were HK\$106,274 million (2015: HK\$102,304 million) and HK\$58,654 million (2015: HK\$55,448 million) respectively. The aggregate amounts of income and expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with BOC for the year ended 31 December 2016 were HK\$1,435 million (2015: HK\$3,303 million) and HK\$306 million (2015: HK\$474 million) respectively. Transactions with other companies controlled by BOC are not considered material.

## 财务报表附注（续） Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 49. 主要之有关连人士交易 49. Significant related party transactions (continued) (续)

**(b) 与政府机构、代理机构、附属机构及其他国有控制实体的交易**

中华人民共和国国务院通过中投及汇金对本集团实施控制，而中华人民共和国国务院亦通过政府机构、代理机构、附属机构及其他国有控制实体直接或间接控制大量其他实体。本集团按一般商业条款与政府机构、代理机构、附属机构及其他国有控制实体进行常规银行业务交易。

这些交易包括但不限于限于下列各项：

- 借贷、提供授信及担保和接受存款；
- 银行同业之存放及结余；
- 出售、购买、包销及赎回由其他国有控制实体所发行之债券；
- 提供外汇、汇款及相关投资服务；
- 提供信托业务；及
- 购买公共事业、交通工具、电信及邮政服务。

**(b) Transactions with government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities**

The Group is subject to the control of the State Council of the PRC Government through CIC and Central Huijin, which also directly or indirectly controls a significant number of entities through its government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities. The Group enters into banking transactions with government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities in the normal course of business at commercial terms.

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

- lending, provision of credits and guarantees, and deposit taking;
- inter-bank balance taking and placing;
- sales, purchases, underwriting and redemption of bonds issued by other state controlled entities;
- rendering of foreign exchange, remittance and investment related services;
- provision of fiduciary activities; and
- purchase of utilities, transport, telecommunication and postage services.

**财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**49. 主要之有关人士交易 49. Significant related party transactions (continued)**  
(续)

(c) 与联营公司、合资企业及其他有关人士在正常业务范围内进行之交易摘要

与本集团之联营公司、合资企业及其他有关人士达成之有关人士交易所产生之总收入 / 支出及结余概述如下:

(c) Summary of transactions entered into during the ordinary course of business with associates, joint ventures and other related parties

The aggregate income/expenses and balances arising from related party transactions with associates, joint ventures and other related parties of the Group are summarised as follows:

		<b>2016</b>	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
收益表项目	Income statement items		
联营公司	Associates		
- 其他经营支出	- Other operating expenses	70	65
合资企业	Joint ventures		
- 其他经营支出	- Other operating expenses	-	1
其他有关人士	Other related parties		
- 已收 / 应收行政服务费用	- Administrative services fees received/receivable	9	9
资产负债表项目	Balance sheet item		
联营公司	Associates		
- 其他账项及准备	- Other accounts and provisions	3	-

## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 49. 主要之有关连人士交易 49. Significant related party transactions (continued) (续)

#### (d) 主要高层人员

主要高层人员是指某些能直接或间接拥有权力及责任来计划、指导及掌管集团业务之人士,包括董事及高层管理人员。本集团在正常业务中会接受主要高层人员存款及向其提供贷款及信贷融资。于本年及去年,本集团并没有与本银行及其控股公司之主要高层人员或其有关连人士进行重大交易。

主要高层人员截至 12 月 31 日止年度之薪酬如下:

薪酬及其他短期员工福利  
退休福利

#### (d) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including directors and senior management. The Group accepts deposits from and grants loans and credit facilities to key management personnel in the ordinary course of business. During both the current and prior years, no material transaction was conducted with key management personnel of the Bank and its holding companies, as well as parties related to them.

The compensation of key management personnel for the year ended 31 December is detailed as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	46	47
Post-employment benefits	-	1
	<u>46</u>	<u>48</u>

#### (e) 与附属公司的结余

于 2016 年 12 月 31 日,本银行在日常业务过程中按一般商业条款进行交易产生的应收及应付附属公司款项总额分别为港币 80.05 亿元(2015 年:港币 218.05 亿元)及港币 33.54 亿元(2015 年:港币 57.76 亿元)。

#### (e) Balances with subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2016, the aggregate sums of amounts due from subsidiaries and amounts due to subsidiaries of the Bank arising from transactions entered into during the normal course of business at commercial terms are HK\$8,005 million (2015: HK\$21,805 million) and HK\$3,354 million (2015: HK\$5,776 million) respectively.



## 财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 50. 国际债权

以下分析乃参照有关国际银行业统计之金管局报表的填报指示而编制。国际债权按照交易对手所在地计入风险转移后以交易对手之最终风险承担的地区分布，其总和包括所有货币之跨国债权及本地之外币债权。若债权之担保人所在地与交易对手所在地不同，则风险将转移至担保人所在地。若债权属银行之海外分行，其风险将会转移至该银行之总行所在地。

本集团的个别国家或区域其已计及风险转移后占国际债权总额 10%或以上之债权如下：

### 50. International claims

The below analysis is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of international banking statistics. International claims are exposures to counterparties on which the ultimate risk lies based on the locations of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk, and represent the sum of cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims in foreign currencies. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, the risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor. For a claim on an overseas branch of a bank whose head office is located in another country, the risk will be transferred to the country where its head office is located.

Claims on individual countries or areas, after risk transfer, amounting to 10% or more of the aggregate international claims of the Group are shown as follows:

		2016				
		非银行私人机构 Non-bank private sector				总计 Total
		银行 Banks	官方机构 Official sector	非银行 金融机构 Non-bank financial institutions	非金融 私人机构 Non-financial private sector	
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
中国内地	Mainland of China	312,354	83,060	12,198	122,928	530,540
香港	Hong Kong	3,974	3,516	11,019	260,812	279,321
日本	Japan	24,719	100,055	4,261	256	129,291
		2015				
		非银行私人机构 Non-bank private sector				总计 Total
		银行 Banks	官方机构 Official sector	非银行 金融机构 Non-bank financial institutions	非金融 私人机构 Non-financial private sector	
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
中国内地	Mainland of China	325,043	109,940	2,611	147,461	585,055
香港	Hong Kong	7,425	25	7,124	276,461	291,035
日本	Japan	22,414	86,180	700	60	109,354

## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 51. 非银行的内地风险承担

### 51. Non-bank Mainland exposures

对非银行交易对手的内地相关风险承担之分析乃参照有关内地业务之金管局报表的填报指示所列之机构类别及直接风险类别分类。此报表仅计及中银香港之内地风险承担。

The analysis of non-bank Mainland exposures is based on the categories of non-bank counterparties and the types of direct exposures with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of Mainland activities, which includes the Mainland exposures extended by BOCHK only.

	金管局 报表项目 Items in the HKMA return	2016		总风险承担 Total exposure 港币百万元 HK\$m	
		资产负债表内 的风险承担 On-balance sheet exposure 港币百万元 HK\$m	资产负债表外 的风险承担 Off-balance sheet exposure 港币百万元 HK\$m		
中央政府、中央政府持有的机构、其附属公司及合资企业	Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	1	244,390	47,256	291,646
地方政府、地方政府持有的机构、其附属公司及合资企业	Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	2	63,248	9,953	73,201
中国籍境内居民或其他在境内注册的机构、其附属公司及合资企业	PRC nationals residing in Mainland or other entities incorporated in Mainland and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	3	47,626	11,285	58,911
不包括在上述第一项中央政府内的其他机构	Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	4	26,603	1,809	28,412
不包括在上述第二项地方政府内的其他机构	Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	5	-	-	-
中国籍境外居民或在境外注册的机构，其用于境内的信贷	PRC nationals residing outside Mainland or entities incorporated outside Mainland where the credit is granted for use in Mainland	6	58,167	11,541	69,708
其他交易对手而其风险承担被视为非银行的内地风险承担	Other counterparties where the exposures are considered to be non-bank Mainland exposures	7	3,654	199	3,853
总计	Total	8	<u>443,688</u>	<u>82,043</u>	<u>525,731</u>
扣减准备金后的资产总额	Total assets after provision	9	<u>2,122,272</u>		
资产负债表内的风险承担占资产总额百分比	On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	10	<u>20.91%</u>		

财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

51. 非银行的内地风险承担 (续)      51. Non-bank Mainland exposures (continued)

	金管局 报表项目 Items in the HKMA return	2015		总风险承担 Total exposure 港币百万元 HK\$m	
		资产负债 表内的 风险承担 On-balance sheet exposure 港币百万元 HK\$m	资产负债 表外的 风险承担 Off-balance sheet exposure 港币百万元 HK\$m		
中央政府、中央政府持有的机构、其附属公司及合资企业	Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	1	242,975	23,497	266,472
地方政府、地方政府持有的机构、其附属公司及合资企业	Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	2	67,540	12,275	79,815
中国籍境内居民或其他在境内注册的机构、其附属公司及合资企业	PRC nationals residing in Mainland or other entities incorporated in Mainland and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	3	33,743	8,259	42,002
不包括在上述第一项中央政府内的其他机构	Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	4	13,816	157	13,973
不包括在上述第二项地方政府内的其他机构	Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	5	68	-	68
中国籍境外居民或在境外注册的机构，其用于境内的信贷	PRC nationals residing outside Mainland or entities incorporated outside Mainland where the credit is granted for use in Mainland	6	50,198	13,976	64,174
其他交易对手而其风险承担被视为非银行的内地风险承担	Other counterparties where the exposures are considered to be non-bank Mainland exposures	7	1,613	-	1,613
总计	Total	8	409,953	58,164	468,117
扣减准备金后的资产总额	Total assets after provision	9	1,914,805		
资产负债表内的风险承担占资产总额百分比	On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	10	21.41%		

财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

52. 资产负债表及权益变动表      52. Balance sheet and statement of changes in equity

(a) 资产负债表

(a) Balance sheet

于 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	2016 港币百万元 HK\$m	2015 港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>资产</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>		
库存现金及存放银行及其他金融机构的结余	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	222,791	230,372
在银行及其他金融机构一至十二个月内到期之定期存放	Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	69,830	64,839
公允价值变化计入损益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	37,491	29,242
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	64,354	43,041
香港特别行政区政府负债证明书	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	123,390	101,950
贷款及其他账项	Advances and other accounts	980,018	890,685
证券投资	Investment in securities	550,613	474,256
附属公司权益	Interests in subsidiaries	5,574	3,505
待出售附属公司权益	Interests in subsidiaries held for sale	2,091	11,302
联营公司及合资企业权益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	8	8
投资物业	Investment properties	19,550	16,793
物业、器材及设备	Properties, plant and equipment	43,835	46,560
其他资产	Other assets	33,464	28,135
资产总额	Total assets	2,153,009	1,940,688
<b>负债</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
香港特别行政区流通纸币	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	123,390	101,950
银行及其他金融机构之存款及结余	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	190,322	207,598
公允价值变化计入损益之金融负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	13,371	10,942
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	49,213	40,194
客户存款	Deposits from customers	1,497,564	1,362,410
已发行债务证券及存款证	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	1,121	6,918
其他账项及准备	Other accounts and provisions	38,741	29,455
应付税项负债	Current tax liabilities	2,790	2,454
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	5,143	5,746
后偿负债	Subordinated liabilities	19,014	19,422
负债总额	Total liabilities	1,940,669	1,787,089

财务报表附注 (续)      **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

52. 资产负债表及权益变动表 (续)      **52. Balance sheet and statement of changes in equity (continued)**

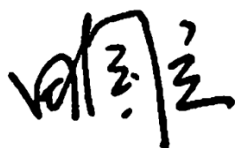
(a) 资产负债表 (续)

(a) Balance sheet (continued)

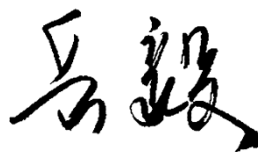
于 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>资本</b>	<b>EQUITY</b>		
股本	Share capital	<b>43,043</b>	43,043
储备	Reserves	<b>169,297</b>	110,556
资本总额	Total equity	<b>212,340</b>	153,599
负债及资本总额	Total liabilities and equity	<b>2,153,009</b>	1,940,688

经董事会于 2017 年 3 月 31 日通过核准并由以下人士代表签署:

Approved by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2017 and signed on behalf of the Board by:



田国立      **TIAN Guoli**  
董事      *Director*



岳毅      **YUE Yi**  
董事      *Director*

财务报表附注 (续) Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

52. 资产负债表及权益变动表 (续) 52. Balance sheet and statement of changes in equity (continued)

(b) 权益变动表

(b) Statement of changes in equity

		储备 Reserves						
		股本 Share capital	房产 重估储备 Premises revaluation reserve	可供出售 证券公平值 变动储备 Reserve for fair value changes of available-for-sale securities	监管储备* Regulatory reserve*	换算储备 Translation reserve	留存盈利 Retained earnings	资本总额 Total equity
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
于 2015 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2015	43,043	29,701	(419)	7,751	-	60,532	140,608
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	23,568	23,568
其他全面收益:	Other comprehensive income:							
房产	Premises	-	2,726	-	-	-	-	2,726
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	(817)	-	-	-	(817)
货币换算差额	Currency translation difference	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income	-	2,726	(820)	-	-	23,568	25,474
因出售房产之转拨	Release upon disposal of premises	-	(361)	-	-	-	361	-
转拨自留存盈利	Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	715	-	(715)	-
股息	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(12,483)	(12,483)
于 2015 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2015	<u>43,043</u>	<u>32,066</u>	<u>(1,239)</u>	<u>8,466</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71,263</u>	<u>153,599</u>
于 2016 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2016	<b>43,043</b>	<b>32,066</b>	<b>(1,239)</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,263</b>	<b>153,599</b>
年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	79,474	79,474
其他全面收益:	Other comprehensive income:							
房产	Premises	-	152	-	-	-	-	152
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	(549)	-	-	-	(549)
货币换算差额	Currency translation difference	-	-	(17)	-	(3)	-	(20)
全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income	-	152	(566)	-	(3)	79,474	79,057
转拨自留存盈利	Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	544	-	(544)	-
股息	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(20,316)	(20,316)
于 2016 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2016	<u>43,043</u>	<u>32,218</u>	<u>(1,805)</u>	<u>9,010</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>129,877</u>	<u>212,340</u>

\* 除按香港会计准则第 39 号对贷款提取减值准备外,按金管局要求拨转部分留存盈利至监管储备作银行一般风险之用(包括未来损失或其他不可预期风险)。

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

**财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**
**53. 主要附属公司**
**53. Principal subsidiaries**

本银行所有直接及间接附属公司之详情载于「附录一本银行之附属公司」。于 2016 年 12 月 31 日之主要附属公司列示如下：

The particulars of all direct and indirect subsidiaries of the Bank are set out in "Appendix – Subsidiaries of the Bank". The following is a list of principal subsidiaries as at 31 December 2016:

名称 Name	注册及营业地点 Place of incorporation and operation	已发行股本 Issued share capital	持有权益 Interest held	主要业务 Principal activities
集友银行有限公司 Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited	香港 Hong Kong	普通股份 300,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$300,000,000	70.49%	银行业务 Banking business
中银信用卡（国际）有限公司 BOC Credit Card (International) Limited	香港 Hong Kong	普通股份 480,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$480,000,000	100%	信用卡服务 Credit card services
宝生证券及期货有限公司 Po Sang Securities and Futures Limited	香港 Hong Kong	普通股份 335,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$335,000,000	*100%	证券及期货业务 Securities and futures brokerage

\* 本银行间接持有股份

\* Shares held indirectly by the Bank

## 财务报表附注 (续)      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 54. 合并会计之应用

于2016年10月17日，中银香港以港币40.76亿元现金之总交易对价收购中银马来西亚之全部已发行股本。在此合并前及合并后，中银马来西亚与中银香港均共同受到中国银行之控制。本集团根据香港会计师公会颁布的会计指引第5号「共同控制合并之合并会计处理」，采用合并会计处理以编制财务报表。2015年之比较数据已相应重新列示，将合并假设于2015年初已发生。

于12月31日之综合资本调整表如下：

### 54. Application of merger accounting

On 17 October 2016, BOCHK acquired the entire issued share capital of BOC Malaysia for a total consideration of HK\$4,076 million in cash. BOC Malaysia and BOCHK are both under the common control of BOC before and after the combination. The Group has applied the merger accounting method in accordance with the Accounting Guideline 5 “Merger Accounting for Common Control Combinations” issued by the HKICPA in the preparation of financial statements. The comparative amounts for the year 2015 have been restated accordingly as if the combination had occurred at the beginning of year 2015.

The statements of the adjustments to the consolidated equity as at 31 December are as follows:

		2016			
		合并前 Before combination	受共同控制 之实体 Entity under common control	调整 Adjustment	合并后 After combination
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
股本	Share capital	43,043	1,789	(1,789)	43,043
合并储备	Merger reserve	-	-	(2,287)	(2,287)
留存盈利及其他储备	Retained earnings and other reserves	173,373	458	-	173,831
		<b>216,416</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>(4,076)</b>	<b>214,587</b>
非控制权益	Non-controlling interests	2,280	-	-	2,280
		<b>218,696</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>(4,076)</b>	<b>216,867</b>
		2015			
		合并前 Before combination	受共同控制 之实体 Entity under common control	调整 Adjustment	合并后 After combination
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
股本	Share capital	43,043	1,789	(1,789)	43,043
合并储备	Merger reserve	-	-	1,789	1,789
留存盈利及其他储备	Retained earnings and other reserves	139,861	383	-	140,244
		182,904	2,172	-	185,076
非控制权益	Non-controlling interests	2,137	-	-	2,137
		<b>185,041</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187,213</b>



## 财务报表附注 (续)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 55. 最终控股公司

### 55. Ultimate holding company

中华人民共和国国务院通过中国投资有限责任公司、其全资附属公司中央汇金投资有限责任公司(「汇金」)及汇金拥有控制权益之中国银行,对本集团实行控制。

The Group is subject to the control of the State Council of the PRC Government through China Investment Corporation, its wholly-owned subsidiary Central Huijin Investment Ltd. (“Central Huijin”), and BOC in which Central Huijin has controlling equity interests.

### 56. 比较数据

### 56. Comparative amounts

如附注 37 所述, 拟议出售集友于年内被界定为已终止经营业务。与已终止经营业务有关的比较数据已根据香港财务报告准则第 5 号「待出售非流动资产及已终止经营业务」于综合收益表及相关附注重新列示。

As explained in Note 37, the proposed disposal of Chiyu was classified as a discontinued operation in the year. Comparative amounts relating to the discontinued operation have been restated in the consolidated income statement and relevant notes in accordance with HKFRS 5, “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”.

此外, 就向中国银行收购中银马来西亚事, 如附注 54 所述, 本集团就受共同控制的业务合并采用合并会计处理。财务报表之比较数据已重新列示, 将合并假设于 2015 年初已发生。

In addition, in respect of the acquisition of BOC Malaysia from BOC, as explained in Note 54, the Group has applied merger accounting method for the business combination under common control. Comparative amounts in the financial statements have been restated as if the combination had occurred at the beginning of year 2015.

## 财务报表附注（续）      Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 57. 期后事项

于2017年1月9日，中银香港收购中国银行（泰国）股份有限公司（「中银泰国」）之全部已发行股本（「泰国股权收购」）的交割已根据与中国银行签订的泰国股权收购协议的条款和条件进行。交割后，中银泰国成为中银香港的附属公司，其所有资产、负债及财务业绩将被合并入中银香港的财务账目。

于2017年2月28日，中银香港已与中国银行就收购印度尼西亚业务以及柬埔寨业务分别签订资产收购协议。拟议收购在各自资产收购协议项下的先决条件获得满足的前提下才能完成交割。交割后，与印度尼西亚业务以及柬埔寨业务有关的所有资产及负债将转让于并由中银香港承担。有关收购的进一步资料，请见本集团于2017年2月28日发布的公告。

就附注37所述的拟议出售集友事宜，股权买卖协议所述的各项先决条件已获得满足，而出售的交割已于2017年3月27日根据股权买卖协议的条款及条件完成。交割完成后，集友已不再为中银香港的附属公司。有关详情，请见本集团于2016年12月22日及2017年3月24日发布的公告。

### 58. 财务报表核准

本财务报表于2017年3月31日经董事会通过及核准发布。

### 57. Events after the balance sheet date

On 9 January 2017, completion of the acquisition of the entire issued share capital of Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited ("BOC Thailand") by BOCHK (the "Thailand Acquisition") took place in accordance with the terms and conditions of the sale and purchase agreement in relation to the Thailand Acquisition entered into with BOC. Upon completion, BOC Thailand became a subsidiary of BOCHK, and the assets, liabilities and financial results of BOC Thailand will be consolidated into the financial accounts of BOCHK.

On 28 February 2017, BOCHK entered into Asset Purchase Agreements with BOC in relation to the acquisition of the Indonesia Business and the Cambodia Business, respectively. The completion of each proposed acquisition is subject to the satisfaction of the conditions precedent stated in the respective Asset Purchase Agreement. Upon completion, all the assets and liabilities arising in connection with the Indonesia Business and Cambodia Business will be transferred to and assumed by BOCHK. For further information on the acquisitions, please refer to the announcement made by the Group on 28 February 2017.

In relation to the Proposed Disposal of Chiyu as mentioned in Note 37, all the conditions precedent set out in the sale and purchase agreement were satisfied, and completion of the disposal took place on 27 March 2017 in accordance with the terms and conditions of the sale and purchase agreement. Upon completion, Chiyu ceased to be a subsidiary of BOCHK. For details, please refer to the announcements made by the Group on 22 December 2016 and 24 March 2017.

### 58. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2017.

未经审核之  
补充财务资料

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information

1. 信贷、市场及操作风险的监管资本 1. Regulatory capital for credit, market and operational risks

就信贷风险、市场风险及操作风险计算监管资本的基准已于财务报表附注 4.4 中描述。

The bases of regulatory capital calculation for credit risk, market risk and operational risk are described in Note 4.4 to the Financial Statements.

本补充财务资料第1至9部分以监管规定的综合基础编制。此等监管综合基础载于财务报表附注4.4(A)。

Sections 1 to 9 of the supplementary financial information have been prepared on a consolidated basis for regulatory purposes. The basis of regulatory consolidation is set out in Note 4.4(A) to the Financial Statements.

下表概述于该综合基础上计算之信贷、市场及操作风险监控资本。

The table below summarises the regulatory capital computed on the same consolidation basis for credit, market, and operational risks.

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
信贷风险	Credit risk	<b>66,750</b>	69,906
市场风险	Market risk	<b>1,651</b>	1,683
操作风险	Operational risk	<b>5,675</b>	6,170
		<u><b>74,076</b></u>	<u>77,759</u>

有关本集团之资本管理及资本比率详情，请见财务报表附注 4.4。

For details of capital management and capital ratios of the Group, please refer to Note 4.4 to the Financial Statements.

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

2. 信贷风险资本规定

2. Capital requirements for credit risk

下表列示《银行业(资本)规则》就各类别和子类别的信贷风险承担的资本规定。

The tables below show the capital requirements for each class and subclass of credit risk exposures as specified in the Banking (Capital) Rules.

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
<b>内部评级基准算法下的风险承担所需资本</b>	<b>Capital required for exposures under the IRB approach</b>		
企业	Corporate		
监管分类准则算法下的	Specialised lending under supervisory slotting criteria		
专门性借贷	approach		
- 项目融资	- Project finance	-	62
中小企业	Small-and-medium sized corporates	3,438	4,355
其他企业	Other corporates	34,370	35,414
银行	Bank		
银行	Banks	12,017	14,150
证券公司	Securities firms	89	49
零售	Retail		
住宅按揭贷款	Residential mortgages		
- 个人	- Individuals	3,057	2,586
- 空壳公司	- Property-holding shell companies	92	90
合资格循环零售	Qualifying revolving retail	1,122	1,041
其他个人零售	Other retail to individuals	457	668
零售小企业	Small business retail	60	73
其他	Others		
现金项目	Cash items	-	-
其他项目	Other items	6,196	6,640
证券化	Securitisation	2	3
信贷估值调整	Credit valuation adjustment	702	597
<b>内部评级基准算法下的风险承担所需资本规定总额</b>	<b>Total capital requirements for exposures under the IRB approach</b>	<b>61,602</b>	<b>65,728</b>
<b>标准(信贷风险)算法下的风险承担所需资本</b>	<b>Capital required for exposures under the standardised (credit risk) approach</b>		
资产负债表内风险承担	On-balance sheet exposures		
官方实体	Sovereigns	1,534	1,302
公营单位	Public sector entities	121	97
银行	Banks	47	9
企业	Corporates	1,416	934
监管零售	Regulatory retail	638	674
住宅按揭贷款	Residential mortgage loans	20	487
不属逾期的其他风险承担	Other exposures which are not past due	734	322
逾期风险承担	Past due exposures	8	11
资产负债表外风险承担	Off-balance sheet exposures		
除证券融资交易及衍生工具合约外的资产负债表外风险承担	Off-balance sheet exposures other than securities financing transactions and derivative contracts	517	310
证券融资交易及衍生工具合约	Securities financing transactions and derivative contracts	113	32
证券化	Securitisation	-	-
<b>标准(信贷风险)算法下的风险承担所需资本规定总额</b>	<b>Total capital requirements for exposures under the standardised (credit risk) approach</b>	<b>5,148</b>	<b>4,178</b>
<b>信贷风险承担所需资本规定总额</b>	<b>Total capital requirements for credit risk exposures</b>	<b>66,750</b>	<b>69,906</b>

未经审核之

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach**

**3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components**

为计算监管资本要求，本集团对大部分企业和银行的风险承担使用基础内部评级基准计算法，对专门性借贷的项目融资使用监管分类准则计算法，对个人和小企业的零售风险承担使用零售内部评级基准计算法。下表列出本集团各资产分类及子分类之风险承担（除证券化类别风险承担外）所采用的资本计算方法。

The Group adopts the FIRB approach to calculate the regulatory capital requirements for most of the corporate and bank exposures, and adopts the supervisory slotting criteria approach to project finance exposures under specialised lending. The Group adopts retail IRB approach for retail exposures to individuals and small business. The following is the table showing the Group's different capital calculation approaches to each asset class and sub-classes of exposures (other than securitisation exposures).

## 未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)** 补充财务资料 (续)

### 3. 内部评级基准计算法下 **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)** 的信贷风险 (续)

#### 3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成 **3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)** 部分 (续)

资产分类 Asset class	子分类风险承担 Exposure sub-class	资本计算方法 Capital calculation approach
企业风险承担 Corporate exposures	监管分类准则计算法下的专门性借贷 (项目融资) Specialised lending under supervisory slotting criteria approach (project finance)	监管分类准则计算法 Supervisory Slotting Criteria Approach
	中小企业 Small-and-medium sized corporates	基础内部评级基准计算法 FIRB Approach
	其他企业 Other corporates	
官方实体风险承担 Sovereign exposures	官方实体 Sovereigns	标准 (信贷风险) 计算法 Standardised (credit risk) Approach
	属官方实体非本地公营单位 Sovereign foreign public sector entities	
	多边发展银行 Multilateral development banks	
银行风险承担 Bank exposures	银行 Banks	基础内部评级基准计算法 FIRB Approach
	证券公司 Securities firms	
	公营单位 (不包括属官方实体非本地公营单位) Public sector entities (excluding sovereign foreign public sector entities)	标准 (信贷风险) 计算法 Standardised (credit risk) Approach
零售风险承担 Retail exposures	个人住宅按揭贷款 Residential mortgages to individuals	零售内部评级基准计算法 Retail IRB Approach
	空壳公司住宅按揭贷款 Residential mortgages to property-holding shell companies	
	合资格循环零售 Qualifying revolving retail	
	其他个人零售 Other retail to individuals	
	零售小企业 Small business retail	
股权风险承担 Equity exposures	-	标准 (信贷风险) 计算法 Standardised (credit risk) Approach
其他风险承担 Other exposures	现金项目 Cash items	特定风险权重计算法 Specific Risk-weight Approach
	其他项目 Other items	

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续)** **3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)**

**(A) 内部评级系统结构及内部评级与外部评级对应关系**

本集团使用的内部评级系统是一个二维评级系统，分别提供借款人及交易特性的评估。于企业和银行组合中，债务人评级维度反映借款人的违约风险，授信评级维度反映债务人一旦违约时影响损失严重程度的特定交易因素。

本集团开发了统计模型以自行估算企业、银行和零售债务人的违约概率(PD)，以及使用零售内部评级基准计算法下零售风险承担的违约损失率(LGD)和违约风险承担(EAD)。

本集团使用内部评级系统评估所有内部评级基准计算法下借款人的违约可能性。违约概率估算借款人一年期内的违约风险。借款人信贷级别反映在特定的具体评级标准下对某些信贷能力相似的借款人的分类，从而推算出违约概率平均值以计算风险加权资产。

在确定债务人评级的过程中，会对每个债务人最新的财务表现的变数、管理层素质、行业风险、关联集团和预警性负面因素影响进行评估，并据此作为关键因素以预测在不同经济条件下履行其合约责任的能力和意愿。

**(A) The structure of internal rating systems and the relationship between internal ratings and external ratings**

The Group's internal rating system is a two dimensional rating system that provides separate assessment of borrower and transaction characteristics. For corporate and bank portfolios, the obligor rating dimension reflects exclusively the risk of borrower default and the facility rating dimension reflects transaction specific factors that affect the loss severity in the case of borrower default.

The Group developed statistical models to provide own estimated probability of default ("PD") for its corporate, bank and retail borrowers, and loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD") for retail exposures under retail IRB approach.

The Group uses internal rating system to assess the borrower's likelihood of default for all IRB portfolios. PD estimates the risk of borrower default over a one-year period. A borrower credit grade means a grouping of similar credit-worthiness to which borrowers are assigned on the basis of specified and distinct set of rating criteria, from which the average PD are derived for risk-weighted assets calculation.

In the process of obligor rating assignment, variables of latest financial performance, management quality, industry risks, group connection and negative warning signals of each obligor are assessed as critical factors to predict borrower's ability and willingness to meet with the contractual obligations under different economic conditions.

未经审核之

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

补充财务资料 (续)

3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续) 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)

3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续)

3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)

(A) 内部评级系统结构及内部评级与外部评级对应关系 (续)

(A) The structure of internal rating systems and the relationship between internal ratings and external ratings (continued)

企业和银行债务人及零售违约概率组别分为8个债务人评级,包括7个非违约债务人级别且细分至26个信贷级别和1个违约级别。而根据金管局指引规定,使用监管分类准则计算法的项目融资风险承担,分为4个非违约级别和1个违约级别。对于零售内部评级基准计算法组合的分组估算,按债务人性质、授信类型、抵押品种类和逾期状况分为不同违约概率、违约风险承担和违约损失率组别。分组过程为个人住宅按揭贷款和空壳公司住宅按揭贷款、合资格循环零售风险承担、其他个人零售风险承担和零售小企业风险承担的违约概率、违约损失率和违约风险承担准确及一致的估算奠定了基础。根据金管局指引规定,所有企业和银行的信贷交易都需订立授信评级(按照违约损失率程度)。违约损失率与违约概率相乘产出预期损失(EL),用以对信贷风险进行量化评估。

The obligors for corporate and bank, and retail PD pools are assigned into eight broad obligor ratings including seven grades for non-defaulted obligors with sub-divisions into 26 minor credit grades and one for defaulted obligors. In the supervisory slotting criteria approach for the project finance exposures, there are four grades for non-defaulted borrowers and one for defaulted borrowers in accordance with the HKMA guidance. The estimates for retail IRB portfolios are pooled by nature of obligors, facility types, collateral types and delinquency status into different PD, EAD and LGD pools. This pooling process provides the basis of accurate and consistent estimation for PD, LGD and EAD at the pool level for exposures arising from residential mortgages to both individuals and property-holding shell companies, qualifying revolving retail exposures and other retail exposures to individuals and small business retail exposures. All credit transactions for corporates and banks are assigned facility ratings (in terms of LGD) in accordance with the HKMA guidance. LGD estimates multiplied by the PD estimates produce the expected loss ("EL") estimates, which are used to assess credit risk quantitatively.



未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**  
的信贷风险 (续)

**3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续) 3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)**

**(A) 内部评级系统结构及内部评级与外部评级对应关系 (续)**

每个内部评级按违约风险程度和外部评级对应如下:

**(A) The structure of internal rating systems and the relationship between internal ratings and external ratings (continued)**

For each internal rating, the equivalent external rating in terms of default risk is as below:

内部信贷级别 Internal Credit Grades	内部评级定义 Definition of Internal Ratings		对应标准普尔评级 Standard & Poor's Equivalent
1	债务人级别「1」和「2」表示极低的违约风险。债务人履行债务责任的能力非常强。	The obligors in grades "1" and "2" have extremely low default risk. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.	AAA
2			AA+
			AA
			AA-
3	债务人级别「3」表示低违约风险,但在一定程度上有可能受不利市场环境和经济条件影响,履行债务责任的能力尚强。	The obligors in grade "3" have low default risk but are somewhat susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.	A+
			A
			A-
4	债务人级别「4」表示相对较低的违约风险且现在仍有足够保障,但可能受不利经济条件或环境变化影响而削弱其履行债务责任的能力。	The obligors in grade "4" have relatively low default risk and are currently under adequate protection. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.	BBB+
			BBB
			BBB-
5	债务人级别「5」表示中度违约风险,相对其他投机级别债务人较少出现脱期还款。但面对重大、持续不确定性或不利于业务、财务、经济条件影响时,可能导致债务人偿还能力不足以履行债务责任。	The obligors in grade "5" have medium default risk which are less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative obligors. However, they face major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.	BB+
			BB
			BB-
6	债务人级别「6」表示显著至很高违约风险及容易出现脱期还款。债务人目前至短期内尚有履行偿债责任,但不利的业务、财务或经济条件变化将极可能导致无力或不愿履行债务责任。	The obligors in grade "6" have significant to very high default risk and are vulnerable to nonpayment. The obligors currently and in the near term have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation but adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will very likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.	B+
			B
			B-
7	债务人级别「7」表示极高违约风险且目前相当容易出现脱期还款;债务人能否履行债务责任,取决于是否有有利的业务、财务或经济条件配合;一旦这些条件发生不利变化,即很可能无法履行债务责任。	The obligors in grade "7" have very high default risk and are currently quite vulnerable to nonpayment. The obligors' ability to meet their financial commitment and obligation are dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, these obligors are not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.	CCC
			CC
			C
8	债务人级别「8」表示还款违约。	Obligors rated "8" are in payment default.	D

未经审核之

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

补充财务资料 (续)

3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续) 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)

3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续)

3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)

(B) 内部估算值的用途

(B) Use of internal estimates

本集团除使用违约概率估算值于计算企业及银行风险承担的监管资本外，为加强日常所有信贷业务的管理，集团采用违约概率、违约损失率及违约风险承担的估算结果，应用于信贷审批、信贷监控、信贷风险报告及分析等。

Besides using PD estimates for regulatory capital calculation in corporate and bank exposures, the Group uses the PD together with the LGD and EAD estimates in the credit approval, credit monitoring, reporting and analysis of credit risk information, etc., for the purpose of strengthening the daily management on all credit related matters.

(C) 信贷风险缓释工具之管理及确认程序

(C) Process of managing and recognising credit risk mitigation

对于资本管理项下认可的抵押品，本集团在抵押品评估和管理上已制定明确的政策和程序，并符合《银行业（资本）规则》对信贷风险缓释认可抵押品的操作要求。

For collateral recognised under capital management, the Group has well-defined policies and procedures for collateral valuation and management which are compliant with the operational requirements for recognised collateral of credit risk mitigation as stated in the Banking (Capital) Rules.

对于采用基础内部评级基准计算法计算资本的信贷风险承担，其认可担保包括由风险权重较交易对手低的银行、企业以及证券公司所提供的担保。本集团在考虑认可抵押品的信贷风险缓释作用后，确定净信贷风险承担和有效的违约损失率。

For the credit exposures adopting FIRB approach for capital calculation purpose, the recognised eligible guarantees include the guarantees provided by banks, corporates and securities firms with a lower risk weights than the counterparty. The Group takes into account the credit risk mitigation effect of recognised collateral through its determination of the net credit exposures and the effective LGD.

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续)** **3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)**

**(C) 信贷风险缓释工具之管理及确认程序(续)**

对于零售内部评级基准计算法计算的信贷风险承担，信贷风险缓释的作用按担保和抵押品性质包含在违约概率或违约损失率的内部风险参数之中。

本集团所用信贷风险缓释工具（用作资本计算的认可抵押品和认可担保）的信贷风险集中性和市场风险集中性处于低水平。

截至报告日，在计算资本时，除了经中央交易对手结算的场外衍生工具交易及与有效双边净额结算协议有关的衍生交易外，本集团并无使用任何其他资产负债表内或资产负债表外认可净额计算作为信贷风险缓释工具。本集团亦无使用任何认可信贷衍生工具合约作为信贷风险缓释工具。

**(C) Process of managing and recognising credit risk mitigation (continued)**

For retail IRB approach, the effect of the credit risk mitigation is incorporated into the internal risk parameters of PD or LGD depending on the nature of the guarantees and collateral for calculating the risk exposures.

The credit and market risk concentrations within the credit risk mitigation (recognised collateral and guarantees for capital calculation) used by the Group are under a low level.

Up to the date of report, for capital calculation, except OTC derivative transactions cleared by central counterparties and derivatives subject to valid bilateral netting agreements, the Group has not used any other on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet recognised netting for credit risk mitigation. The Group also has not used any recognised credit derivative contracts for credit risk mitigation.

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续)** **3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)**

**(D) 内部评级系统控制机制**

本集团已建立了一套完善的控制机制，以确保评级系统（包括在日常业务流程使用风险组成部分以评估信贷风险）的完整性、准确性和一致性。

董事会辖下的风险委员会根据资产负债管理委员会的建议，审批所有内部评级基准计算法的风险计量模型。管理委员会监督本集团在信贷决策中使用内部评级模型进行风险识别和评估的情况。

**(D) The control mechanisms used for internal rating systems**

The Group has established a comprehensive control mechanism to ensure the integrity, accuracy and consistency of the rating systems including the processes for using the risk components in the day-to-day business to assess credit risk.

All of IRB risk models are approved by the RC of the Board on the recommendation of the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"). The Management Committee supervises the use of these internal rating models for risk identification and assessments in the Group's credit decisions.

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续)** **3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)**

**(D) 内部评级系统控制机制 (续)**

为使风险评级结果达到合理、准确的程度，本集团建立了独立于营销和市场推广单位的评级审批程序。由于内部评级是信贷决策的重要因素，故已实施监控机制以确保评级的完整性、准确性和一致性。对于批发类（企业及银行）信贷组合，内部评级结果通常由独立于营销和市场推广的信贷审核人员负责审批。个别交易在金额小和信贷风险低的情况下，信贷评级则由销售和市场推广单位负责评级核定及批准，并由风险管理部及其他信贷监控单位定期进行贷后检查。

零售组合的评级确定和风险量化过程高度自动化。作为日常信贷评估过程的组成部分，自动评级所需输入数据的准确性和完整性由独立于业务拓展功能的单位负责核实。

根据本集团信贷风险政策，债务人评级至少每年进行重检。在债务人发生信贷事件的情况下，根据本集团信贷风险政策，须立即进行评级重检。

**(D) The control mechanisms used for internal rating systems (continued)**

In order to achieve reasonably accurate risk ratings assignment, the Group has established a rating approval process which is independent from the sales and marketing units. Since internal rating is one of the key inputs to credit decision making, a control mechanism is put in place to ensure the integrity, accuracy and consistency of the rating assignment. For the wholesale (corporate and bank) credit portfolio, internal ratings are normally approved by credit officers who are functionally separated from the sales and marketing units. In some cases where the transactions are in small amount and of low credit risk, the credit ratings can be assigned and approved by the sales and marketing units, subject to the periodic post-approval review of ratings by RMD and other credit monitoring units.

The rating assignment and risk quantification process of retail portfolio are highly automated. As an integral part of the daily credit assessment process, the accuracy and completeness of data input for automatic rating assignment are verified by units independent from business development function.

The obligor rating is reviewed at least annually as required by the Group's credit risk policy. When credit events occur to the obligor, rating review is triggered promptly in accordance with the Group's credit risk policy.

未经审核之

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

补充财务资料 (续)

3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续) 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)

3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续)

3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)

(D) 内部评级系统控制机制 (续)

(D) The control mechanisms used for internal rating systems (continued)

本集团设定了评级推翻程序，允许信贷分析员考虑评级模型中未能包括的其他相关信贷信息，但从保守及谨慎原则出发，通过评级推翻程序调低债务人评级的幅度不设下限，但调升评级的幅度则有限制，最多不超过2个子级别，且调升理据须限制在事先设定的适当理由清单之内。所有推翻评级需由更高一级的信贷审批授权人签认。内部评级政策设定评级推翻触动点为评级个案的10%。评级推翻的使用和推翻原因的分析作为检查内部评级模型表现的一部分。

Rating override is designed to allow credit analyst to include any other relevant credit information that has not yet been captured by rating models. For reasons of conservatism and prudential considerations, overrides are unlimited in terms of downgrades but more restricted for upgrades. All upgrades will be limited to a maximum of two sub-grades supported by a very narrowly pre-defined list of appropriate reasons. All overrides need to be signed off by a higher level of credit approval authority. The internal rating policy sets a trigger point of 10% overrides on rating cases. The use of overrides and override reasons are analysed as part of performance review on IRB rating models.

本集团对内部评级系统的表现进行持续定期监察。高层管理人员会定期审查内部评级系统的表现及预测能力。内部评级系统及程序的有效性由独立管控单位负责。模型维护单位对内部评级系统的识别能力、准确性及稳定性进行评估，而模型验证单位对内部评级系统作全面检查。内部审计对内部评级系统和相关的信贷风险管控部门的运作进行检讨，检查结果定期向董事会和高层管理人员汇报。

The performance of internal rating system is put under ongoing periodic monitoring. The senior management periodically reviews the performance and predictive ability of the internal rating system. The effectiveness of the internal rating system and processes are reviewed by independent control functions. The model maintenance unit conducts assessment on the discriminatory power, accuracy and stability of the rating systems while the validation unit performs comprehensive review of the internal rating system. Internal audit reviews the internal rating system and the operations of the related credit risk control units. The results of the review are reported to the Board and senior management regularly.

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.1 内部评级系统及风险组成部分 (续)** **3.1 The internal rating systems and risk components (continued)**

**(D) 内部评级系统控制机制 (续)**

模型验证团队独立于模型开发单位和评级单位，定期利用定性和定量分析进行模型验证。本集团制定了模型验收标准以确保评级系统的识别能力、准确性和稳定性符合监管及管理要求。如模型的表现能力大幅下降至超出预设容忍限度，则会启动评级模型重检。

**(E) 减值准备方法**

减值准备方法与本集团会计政策一致，详情请见财务报表附注2.14「金融资产减值」。

**(D) The control mechanisms used for internal rating systems (continued)**

A model validation team which is independent from the model development unit and rating assignment units, conducts periodic model validations using both qualitative and quantitative analysis. Model acceptance standards are established to ensure the discriminatory power, accuracy and stability of the rating systems meet regulatory and management requirements. Review of a rating model will be triggered if the performance of the model deteriorates materially against pre-determined tolerance limit.

**(E) Approach for determining provisions**

The approach in determining provisions is in line with the Group's accounting policies. For details, please refer to Note 2.14 "Impairment of financial assets" to the Financial Statements.

未经审核之

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

补充财务资料 (续)

3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续) 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)

3.2 内部评级基准计算法下的风险承担

3.2 Exposures by IRB calculation approach

下表列示本集团除证券化类别风险承担外采用各种内部评级基准计算法计算的风险承担(包括资产负债表内及资产负债表外的违约风险承担)。

The tables below show the Group's exposures other than securitisation exposures (including the EAD of on-balance sheet exposures and off-balance sheet exposures) by each IRB calculation approach.

		2016				
		基础内部 评级基准 计算法 FIRB Approach	监管分类 准则计算法 Supervisory Slotting Criteria Approach	零售内部 评级基准 计算法 Retail IRB Approach	特定风险 权重计算法 Specific Risk-weight Approach	总风险承担 Total exposures
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
企业	Corporate	885,221	-	-	-	885,221
银行	Bank	519,508	-	-	-	519,508
零售	Retail					
个人及空壳公司住宅按揭贷款	Residential mortgages to individuals and property-holding shell companies	-	-	236,740	-	236,740
合格循环零售	Qualifying revolving retail	-	-	74,660	-	74,660
其他个人零售	Other retail to individuals	-	-	36,535	-	36,535
零售小企业	Small business retail	-	-	6,223	-	6,223
其他	Others	-	-	-	225,910	225,910
		<b>1,404,729</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>354,158</b>	<b>225,910</b>	<b>1,984,797</b>



未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**  
的信贷风险 (续)

**3.2 内部评级基准计算法下 3.2 Exposures by IRB calculation approach (continued)**  
的风险承担 (续)

		2015				
		基础内部 评级基准 计算法 FIRB Approach	监管分类 准则计算法 Supervisory Slotting Criteria Approach	零售内部 评级基准 计算法 Retail IRB Approach	特定风险 权重计算法 Specific Risk-weight Approach	总风险承担 Total exposures
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
企业	Corporate	891,708	971	-	-	892,679
银行	Bank	566,726	-	-	-	566,726
零售	Retail					
个人及空壳公 司住宅按揭 贷款	Residential mortgages to individuals and property- holding shell companies	-	-	239,873	-	239,873
合资格循环 零售	Qualifying revolving retail	-	-	71,276	-	71,276
其他个人零售	Other retail to individuals	-	-	39,747	-	39,747
零售小企业	Small business retail	-	-	8,483	-	8,483
其他	Others	-	-	-	203,613	203,613
		<u>1,458,434</u>	<u>971</u>	<u>359,379</u>	<u>203,613</u>	<u>2,022,397</u>

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.3 内部评级基准计算法下监管规定估算的风险承担**

下表列示本集团采用内部评级基准计算法下受监管规定估算的总违约风险承担 (包括监管分类准则计算法下的专门性借贷)。

**3.3 Exposures subject to supervisory estimates under the IRB approach**

The table below shows the total EAD of the Group's exposures subject to supervisory estimates under the use of IRB approach (including the specialised lending subject to the supervisory slotting criteria approach).

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
企业	Corporate	<b>885,221</b>	892,679
银行	Bank	<b>519,508</b>	566,726
其他	Others	<b>225,910</b>	203,613
		<b>1,630,639</b>	1,663,018

**3.4 受信贷风险缓释工具保障的风险承担**

**(A) 受认可抵押保障的风险承担**

下表列示本集团采用基础内部评级基准计算法下, 并按照《银行业(资本)规则》的规定作出扣减后受认可抵押保障的风险承担 (已计及任何资产负债表内或资产负债表外认可净额计算法的影响)。此等风险承担并不包括证券融资交易及衍生工具合约。

**3.4 Exposures covered by credit risk mitigation used**

**(A) Exposures covered by recognised collateral**

The table below shows the Group's exposures under the use of FIRB approach (after the effect of any on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet recognised netting) which are covered by recognised collateral after the application of haircuts required under the Banking (Capital) Rules. These exposures exclude securities financing transactions and derivative contracts.

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
企业	Corporate	<b>83,587</b>	118,423
银行	Bank	<b>2,434</b>	1,465
		<b>86,021</b>	119,888

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.4 受信贷风险缓释工具保障的风险承担 (续)** **3.4 Exposures covered by credit risk mitigation used (continued)**

**(B) 受认可担保保障的风险承担**

下表列示本集团按照《银行业(资本)规则》的规定作出扣减后受认可担保保障的风险承担(已计及任何资产负债表内或资产负债表外认可净额计算法的影响)。此等风险承担并不包括证券融资交易及衍生工具合约。

**(B) Exposures covered by recognised guarantees**

The table below shows the Group's exposures (after the effect of any on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet recognised netting) which are covered by recognised guarantees after the application of haircuts required under the Banking (Capital) Rules. These exposures exclude securities financing transactions and derivative contracts.

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
企业	Corporate	<b>325,038</b>	235,563
银行	Bank	<b>27,446</b>	32,615
		<b>352,484</b>	268,178

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.5 内部评级基准计算法下企业及银行风险承担的风险评估**

下表列示本集团于 12 月 31 日各债务人等级的风险承担加权平均风险权重和风险承担加权平均违约概率之企业及银行总违约风险承担。

以下企业及银行之违约风险承担及违约概率已计及认可抵押、认可净额计算及认可担保的影响，而本集团并无任何认可信贷衍生工具合约。

有关各债务人等级的定义，请见第 286 页。

**(A) 企业风险承担 (不包括采用监管分类准则计算法的专门性借贷)**

**3.5 Risk assessment for corporate and bank exposures under IRB approach**

The tables below detail the Group's total EAD of corporate and bank exposures by exposure-weighted average risk-weight and exposure-weighted average PD for each obligor grade as at 31 December.

The EAD and PD disclosed below in respect of corporate and bank exposures have taken into account the effect of recognised collateral, recognised netting and recognised guarantees. The Group did not have any recognised credit derivative contracts.

For definition of each obligor grade, please refer to page 286.

**(A) Corporate exposures (other than specialised lending under supervisory slotting criteria approach)**

内部信贷级别	Internal Credit Grades	2016		
		违约风险承担 Exposure at default 港币百万元 HK\$m	风险承担加权 平均风险权重 Exposure- weighted average risk-weight %	风险承担加权 平均违约概率 Exposure- weighted average PD %
级别 1	Grade 1	-	-	-
级别 2	Grade 2	14,872	19.21	0.03
级别 3	Grade 3	267,323	26.75	0.08
级别 4	Grade 4	360,831	44.33	0.23
级别 5	Grade 5	201,296	80.42	0.98
级别 6	Grade 6	39,307	122.04	4.57
级别 7	Grade 7	139	143.33	25.98
级别 8 / 违约	Grade 8/Default	1,453	95.05	100.00
		<b>885,221</b>		

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.5 内部评级基准计算法下企业及银行风险承担的风险评估 (续)** **3.5 Risk assessment for corporate and bank exposures under IRB approach (continued)**

(A) 企业风险承担 (不包括采用监管分类准则计算法的专门性借贷) (续)

(A) Corporate exposures (other than specialised lending under supervisory slotting criteria approach) (continued)

内部信贷级别	Internal Credit Grades	2015		
		违约风险承担 Exposure at default 港币百万元 HK\$m	风险承担加权 平均风险权重 Exposure- weighted average risk-weight %	风险承担加权 平均违约概率 Exposure- weighted average PD %
级别 1	Grade 1	-	-	-
级别 2	Grade 2	28,624	18.25	0.03
级别 3	Grade 3	220,625	25.68	0.07
级别 4	Grade 4	337,047	43.91	0.23
级别 5	Grade 5	249,264	79.84	1.04
级别 6	Grade 6	53,576	107.35	5.12
级别 7	Grade 7	331	200.23	29.65
级别 8 / 违约	Grade 8/Default	2,241	81.96	100.00
		<u>891,708</u>		

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.5 内部评级基准计算法下企业及银行风险承担的风险评估 (续)** **3.5 Risk assessment for corporate and bank exposures under IRB approach (continued)**

(B) 企业风险承担 (采用监管分类准则计算法的专门性借贷)

(B) Corporate exposures (specialised lending under supervisory slotting criteria approach)

监管评级级别	Supervisory Rating Grades	2016		2015	
		违约风险承担 Exposure at default 港币百万元 HK\$m	风险承担加权 平均风险权重 Exposure- weighted average risk-weight %	违约风险承担 Exposure at default 港币百万元 HK\$m	风险承担加权 平均风险权重 Exposure- weighted average risk-weight %
优	Strong	-	-	444	60.96
良	Good	-	-	527	88.30
尚可	Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
欠佳	Weak	-	-	-	-
违约	Default	-	-	-	-
		-	-	971	

专门性借贷的监管评级级别及风险权重乃根据《银行业(资本)规则》第158条的规定而厘定。

The supervisory rating grades and risk-weights of specialised lending are determined in accordance with section 158 of the Banking (Capital) Rules.

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**  
 的信贷风险 (续)

**3.5 内部评级基准计算法下企业 3.5 Risk assessment for corporate and bank exposures under IRB approach (continued)**  
 及银行风险承担的风险  
 评估 (续)

(C) 银行风险承担

(C) Bank exposures

内部信贷级别	Internal Credit Grades	2016		
		违约风险承担 Exposure at default 港币百万元 HK\$m	风险承担加权 平均风险权重 Exposure- weighted average risk-weight %	风险承担加权 平均违约概率 Exposure- weighted average PD %
级别 1	Grade 1	-	-	-
级别 2	Grade 2	92,165	20.48	0.04
级别 3	Grade 3	370,591	26.63	0.06
级别 4	Grade 4	55,232	44.47	0.16
级别 5	Grade 5	1,355	26.56	0.60
级别 6	Grade 6	165	169.38	5.45
级别 7	Grade 7	-	-	-
级别 8 / 违约	Grade 8/Default	-	-	-
		<b>519,508</b>		

内部信贷级别	Internal Credit Grades	2015		
		违约风险承担 Exposure at default 港币百万元 HK\$m	风险承担加权 平均风险权重 Exposure- weighted average risk-weight %	风险承担加权 平均违约概率 Exposure- weighted average PD %
级别 1	Grade 1	-	-	-
级别 2	Grade 2	106,191	20.77	0.04
级别 3	Grade 3	390,155	27.74	0.05
级别 4	Grade 4	65,903	51.66	0.20
级别 5	Grade 5	4,392	68.50	0.78
级别 6	Grade 6	85	140.91	5.66
级别 7	Grade 7	-	-	-
级别 8 / 违约	Grade 8/Default	-	-	-
		<b>566,726</b>		

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**  
的信贷风险 (续)

**3.6 内部评级基准计算法下零售风险承担的风险评估**

下表列示于12月31日按预期损失百分比组合的零售风险承担。

**3.6 Risk assessment for retail exposures under IRB approach**

The tables below show breakdown of retail exposures on a pool basis by expected loss percentage (EL%) range as at 31 December.

**个人及空壳公司住宅按揭贷款**

**Residential mortgages to individuals and property-holding shell companies**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
最多至1%	Up to 1%	<b>235,659</b>	238,766
>1%	>1%	<b>985</b>	1,025
违约	Default	<b>96</b>	82
		<b>236,740</b>	239,873

**合资格循环零售**

**Qualifying revolving retail**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
最多至10%	Up to 10%	<b>73,915</b>	70,627
>10%	>10%	<b>661</b>	607
违约	Default	<b>84</b>	42
		<b>74,660</b>	71,276

**其他个人零售**

**Other retail to individuals**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
最多至2%	Up to 2%	<b>36,081</b>	39,188
>2%	>2%	<b>363</b>	466
违约	Default	<b>91</b>	93
		<b>36,535</b>	39,747



未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**

**3.6 内部评级基准计算法下零售风险承担的风险评估 (续)**

**3.6 Risk assessment for retail exposures under IRB approach (continued)**

零售小企业

Small business retail

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
最多至1%	Up to 1%	5,990	8,225
>1%	>1%	205	191
违约	Default	28	67
		<b>6,223</b>	<b>8,483</b>

**3.7 实际损失及估算值的分析**

**3.7 Analysis of actual loss and estimates**

下表按风险承担类别列示实际损失。实际损失是指年内内部评级基准计算法下各个风险承担类别提拨的净拨备（包括撇销及个别评估减值准备）。

The table below shows the actual losses broken down by class of risk exposure, which represent the net charges (including write-offs and individually assessed impairment allowances) made by each class of exposures under the internal ratings-based approach for the year.

		2016	2015
		港币百万元 HK\$'m	港币百万元 HK\$'m
企业	Corporate	284	1,340
银行	Bank	-	-
个人及空壳公司住宅按揭贷款	Residential mortgages to individuals and property-holding shell companies	1	-
合资格循环零售	Qualifying revolving retail	211	186
其他个人零售	Other retail to individuals	14	16
零售小企业	Small business retail	14	26
		<b>524</b>	<b>1,568</b>

企业暴露贷款减值拨备的减少，主要因2016年之新增特定分类或减值贷款金额减少。

Decrease in the loan impairment charge of corporate exposures was mainly due to the decrease in the amount of new classified or impaired loans in 2016.

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**  
 的信贷风险 (续)

**3.7 实际损失及估算值的分析 3.7 Analysis of actual loss and estimates (continued)**  
 (续)

下表按风险承担类别列示预期损失。预期损失是指债务人就有关风险承担于一年期内可能因违约引致的估计损失。

The table below shows the expected loss broken down by class of risk exposure, which is the estimated loss likely to be incurred arising from the potential default of the obligors in respect of the exposure over a one-year period.

		2015 年 12 月 31 日 预期损失 <b>Expected loss</b> <b>at 31 December</b> <b>2015</b> 港币百万元 HK\$'m	2014 年 12 月 31 日 预期损失 Expected loss at 31 December 2014 港币百万元 HK\$'m
企业	Corporate	3,663	3,322
银行	Bank	183	256
个人及空壳公司住宅按揭 贷款	Residential mortgages to individuals and property-holding shell companies	120	132
合资格循环零售	Qualifying revolving retail	384	376
其他个人零售	Other retail to individuals	108	100
零售小企业	Small business retail	58	50
		<b>4,516</b>	<b>4,236</b>

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**3. 内部评级基准计算法下 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)**  
 的信贷风险 (续)

**3.7 实际损失及估算值的分析 3.7 Analysis of actual loss and estimates (continued)**  
 (续)

下表是各组合的实际违约率与估算违约概率的对比。

The tables below set out the actual default rate compared against the estimated PD of the respective portfolio.

		2016 年间 实际违约率 Actual default rate during 2016 %	2015 年 12 月 31 日 估算违约概率 Estimated PD at 31 December 2015 %
企业	Corporate	0.33	1.59
银行	Bank	-	0.47
个人及空壳公司住宅按揭 贷款	Residential mortgages to individuals and property-holding shell companies	0.04	0.58
合资格循环零售	Qualifying revolving retail	0.22	0.49
其他个人零售	Other retail to individuals	0.55	1.43
零售小企业	Small business retail	0.66	1.13
		2015 年间 实际违约率 Actual default rate during 2015 %	2014 年 12 月 31 日 估算违约概率 Estimated PD at 31 December 2014 %
企业	Corporate	0.73	1.75
银行	Bank	-	0.44
个人及空壳公司住宅按揭 贷款	Residential mortgages to individuals and property-holding shell companies	0.05	0.65
合资格循环零售	Qualifying revolving retail	0.17	0.55
其他个人零售	Other retail to individuals	0.56	1.50
零售小企业	Small business retail	0.64	1.24

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

3. 内部评级基准计算法下的信贷风险 (续) 3. Credit risk under the internal ratings-based approach (continued)

3.7 实际损失及估算值的分析 (续)

3.7 Analysis of actual loss and estimates (continued)

预期损失和实际损失采用不同的方法进行量度和计算，以符合相关的监管规定和会计准则，因此未必可作直接相比较。此限制主要源于对「损失」的定义的基本差异。预期损失在巴塞尔资本协定是测算债务人违约的潜在经济损失，并已考虑金钱的时间值及包括催收过程中与收回信贷风险承担相关的直接及间接成本；而实际损失是指于年度内根据会计准则按个别评估计算的减值准备净拨备及核销。

实际违约率的量度是使用违约的债务人数目(批发风险承担)或账户数目(零售风险承担)；而估算违约概率则是一个经济周期的长期平均违约率的估算，并从评级日预计一年期内的预期违约概率。

因此，由于经济情况围绕周期性平均水平而上下波动，某年的(「特定时点」)实际违约率通常会不同于贯穿周期的估算违约概率。

各资产类别的估算违约概率较实际违约率保守。

It should be noted that expected loss and actual loss are measured and calculated using different methodologies compliant with relevant regulatory and accounting standards, which therefore may not be directly comparable. The limitation arises mainly from the fundamental differences in the definition of "loss". The expected loss under Basel Accord which estimates the economic loss arising from the potential default of the obligor by taking into account the time value of money and including the direct and indirect costs associated with the recoveries on the credit exposures during the workout process, while actual loss is the net charge of individually assessed impairment allowances and write-offs made during the year in accordance with the accounting standards.

The actual default rate is measured by using the number of obligors (for wholesale exposures) or number of accounts (for retail exposures) defaulted whereas the estimated PD is an estimate of the long run average default rate over an economic cycle and is the estimated one-year forward-looking PD from the date of rating assignment.

Hence, actual default rate in a particular year ("point-in-time") will typically differ from the estimated PD which is the "through-the-cycle" estimates as economies move above or below the cyclical norms.

The estimated PD is more conservative than the actual default rate for all asset classes.

## 未经审核之

## Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

### 补充财务资料 (续)

#### 4. 标准 (信贷风险) 计算法下的信贷风险 4. Credit risk under the standardised (credit risk) approach

##### 4.1 外部信贷评估机构(ECAI) 评级的使用

本集团采用标准 (信贷风险) 计算法并以外部信用评级为依据, 确定经金管局审批同意豁免使用基础内部评级基准计算法之小部分信贷风险承担的风险权重, 包括:

- 官方实体
- 公营单位
- 多边发展银行
- 境外子行及分行的信贷风险承担

本集团按《银行业 (资本) 规则》第 4 部分规定的对应标准, 使用外部信贷评估机构发行人评级对应银行账的风险承担。本集团认可的外部信贷评估机构包括标准普尔、穆迪和惠誉。

##### 4.2 信贷风险缓释

对于采用标准 (信贷风险) 计算法的信贷风险承担, 非逾期风险承担的主要认可抵押品类型包括现金存款、债务证券及股票。此外, 房地产可作为逾期信贷风险承担的认可抵押品。本集团对认可抵押品的处理符合《银行业 (资本) 规则》中综合法计算信贷风险缓释效应的要求。按标准 (信贷风险) 计算法计算信贷风险承担资本要求时, 认可担保人包括由风险权重较交易对手低的官方实体、公营单位、多边发展银行或已被豁免使用基础内部评级基准计算信贷风险承担范围内的银行及具有外部信贷评估机构发行人评级的企业。此外, 以认可净额计算的信贷风险缓释包括具有有效双边净额结算协议的衍生工具交易。

##### 4.1 Use of ratings from External Credit Assessment Institutions ("ECAI")

The Group adopts STC approach based on external credit rating to determine the risk weight of the small residual credit exposures that was approved by the HKMA to be exempted from FIRB approach and the exposures are listed as below:

- Sovereign
- Public sector entity
- Multilateral development bank
- Credit exposures of overseas banking subsidiaries and branches

The Group performs the ECAI issuer ratings mapping to its exposures in banking book in accordance with Part 4 of the Banking (Capital) Rules. The ECAs recognised by the Group include Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

##### 4.2 Credit risk mitigation

For credit exposures adopting STC approach, the main types of recognised collateral include cash deposits, debt securities and equities for non-past due exposures. In addition, real estate collateral is also recognised for past due exposures. The treatment of recognised collateral is compliant with the comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation as mentioned in the Banking (Capital) Rules. For credit exposures under STC approach, the recognised guarantees for capital calculation include the guarantees given by sovereigns, public sector entities, multilateral development banks, or banks and corporates with ECAI issuer ratings both exempted from FIRB approach for credit exposures, that have lower risk weights than the counterparty. Besides, the recognised netting for credit risk mitigation includes derivatives subject to valid bilateral netting agreements.

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**4. 标准 (信贷风险) 计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **4. Credit risk under the standardised (credit risk) approach (continued)**

**4.3 除证券化类别风险承担外标准 (信贷风险) 计算法下的信贷风险承担** **4.3 Credit risk exposures other than securitisation exposures under the standardised (credit risk) approach**

		2016					认可抵押品 涵盖部分	认可担保 涵盖部分
		信贷风险 缓释后金额*		风险加权数额		Total	Total	
风险承担 总额		Exposures after CRM*		Risk-weighted amount		exposures covered by recognised collateral	exposures covered by recognised guarantees	
Total exposures		获评级 Rated	不获评级 Unrated	获评级 Rated	不获评级 Unrated			
港币百万元 HK\$m		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	
资产负债表内风险承担	On-balance sheet exposures							
官方实体	Sovereigns	267,085	267,085	-	19,169	-	-	
公营单位	Public sector entities	32,699	33,244	-	1,513	-	-	
多边发展银行	Multilateral development banks	32,596	32,596	-	-	-	-	
银行	Banks	1,771	1,614	157	547	41	-	
企业	Corporates	21,939	4,181	14,659	3,043	14,659	3,099	
现金项目	Cash items	35	-	35	-	-	-	
监管零售	Regulatory retail	11,058	-	10,642	-	7,981	415	
住宅按揭贷款	Residential mortgage loans	1,050	-	503	-	247	1	
不属逾期的其他风险 承担	Other exposures which are not past due	11,300	1,654	5,392	1,654	7,521	4,254	
逾期风险承担	Past due exposures	66	-	66	-	98	-	
资产负债表内风险承担 总额	Total on-balance sheet exposures	379,599	340,374	31,454	25,926	30,547	7,769	
资产负债表外风险承担	Off-balance sheet exposures							
除证券融资交易及衍生 工具合约外的资 产负债表外风险承 担	Off-balance sheet exposures other than securities financing transactions and derivative contracts	10,607	5,315	5,292	1,280	5,186	-	
证券融资交易及衍生 工具合约	Securities financing transactions and derivative contracts	5,975	51	1,832	7	1,404	4,436	
资产负债表外风险承担 总额	Total off-balance sheet exposures	16,582	5,366	7,124	1,287	6,590	4,436	
非证券化类别风险承担 总额	Total non-securitisation exposures	396,181	345,740	38,578	27,213	37,137	12,205	
1,250%风险权重的风 险承担总额	Exposures that are risk-weighted at 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**4. 标准 (信贷风险) 计算法下的信贷风险 (续)** **4. Credit risk under the standardised (credit risk) approach (continued)**

**4.3 除证券化类别风险承担外标准 (信贷风险) 计算法下的信贷风险承担 (续)** **4.3 Credit risk exposures other than securitisation exposures under the standardised (credit risk) approach (continued)**

		2015					认可抵押品 涵盖部分	认可担保 涵盖部分
		信贷风险 缓释后金额*		风险加权数额		Total	Total	
风险承担 总额		Exposures after CRM*		Risk-weighted amount		exposures covered by	exposures covered by	
Total exposures		获评级 Rated	不获评级 Unrated	获评级 Rated	不获评级 Unrated	recognised collateral	recognised guarantees	
港币百万元 HK\$m		港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	
资产负债表内风险承担	On-balance sheet exposures							
官方实体	Sovereigns	301,750	301,991	-	16,274	-	-	
公营单位	Public sector entities	25,571	25,662	-	1,212	-	240	
多边发展银行	Multilateral development banks	35,333	35,333	-	-	-	-	
银行	Banks	553	551	2	111	-	-	
企业	Corporates	14,167	2,471	9,502	2,176	9,502	2,193	
现金项目	Cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-	
监管零售	Regulatory retail	11,722	-	11,240	-	8,430	482	
住宅按揭贷款	Residential mortgage loans	12,500	-	12,169	-	6,085	-	
不属逾期的其他风险 承担	Other exposures which are not past due	5,195	-	2,543	-	4,019	2,652	
逾期风险承担	Past due exposures	102	-	102	-	135	34	
资产负债表内风险承担 总额	Total on-balance sheet exposures	406,893	366,008	35,558	19,773	28,171	5,361	
资产负债表外风险承担	Off-balance sheet exposures							
除证券融资交易及衍生 工具合约外的资产 负债表外风险承担	Off-balance sheet exposures other than securities financing transactions and derivative contracts	6,455	3,008	3,447	517	3,361	-	
证券融资交易及衍生 工具合约	Securities financing transactions and derivative contracts	532	104	428	18	388	1	
资产负债表外风险承担 总额	Total off-balance sheet exposures	6,987	3,112	3,875	535	3,749	1	
非证券化类别风险承担 总额	Total non-securitisation exposures	413,880	369,120	39,433	20,308	31,920	5,362	
1,250%风险权重的风 险承担总额	Exposures that are risk-weighted at 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	

\* 认可信贷风险缓释符合《银行业 (资本) 规则》订定的要求及条件。 \* Recognised credit risk mitigation satisfying the requirements and conditions set out in the Banking (Capital) Rules.

## 未经审核之

## 补充财务资料 (续)

## Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

### 5. 交易对手信贷风险相关承担

### 5. Counterparty credit risk-related exposures

本集团在交易账及银行账下来自衍生工具合约及证券融资交易之交易对手信贷风险的风险管理架构,与财务报表附注 4 所述一致。本集团通过一般信贷审批程序核定交易对手之信贷额度以控制衍生工具交易结算前信贷风险,及结算额度以控制在交易账及银行账下与外汇交易有关的结算风险。本集团采用现行风险承担及潜在风险承担方法监察因市场变动产生风险承担。风险管理部密切和及时地识别与监控任何例外及超额情况。

The Group's counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts and securities financing transactions both in trading and banking book is subject to the same risk management framework as mentioned in Note 4 to the Financial Statements. The Group establishes credit limit through formal credit approval procedures to control the pre-settlement credit risk arising from derivative transactions and settlement limit to control the settlement risk arising from foreign exchange-related transactions for counterparties in both the trading book and banking book. The Group monitors the risk exposure due to fluctuations in the market by using the current exposure and the potential exposure value of the transactions. Exceptions or excesses are timely and closely identified and monitored by RMD.

交易对手信贷风险承担的信贷等值数额及资本要求按监管资本规定而决定。目前,本集团采用现行风险承担方法计量相关信贷等值数额,包括现行风险承担和潜在风险承担。相关交易对手违约风险资本要求按基础内部评级基准算法 / 标准 (信贷风险) 算法计算。另外,本集团采用标准信贷估值调整方法,计算相关交易对手信贷估值调整资本要求。

Credit equivalent amount and capital charge for the relevant counterparty credit exposures are determined following the regulatory capital requirements. Currently, the Group has adopted the Current Exposure Method to measure the relevant credit equivalent amount, which comprises current exposures and potential future exposures. The relevant counterparty default risk capital charge is calculated under the FIRB/STC approach. In addition, the Group has adopted standardised credit valuation adjustment ("CVA") method to calculate the relevant counterparty CVA capital charge.

本集团已为证券融资交易下之抵押债务证券制定审慎的认可准则及抵押折扣率。

The Group establishes prudent eligibility criteria and haircut policy of debt securities being pledged as collateral for securities financing transactions.

本集团根据交易对手的违约概率及逾期时间制定了授信资产分类政策。若有客观证据证明一项资产减值损失已出现,将根据香港财务报告准则及监管要求进行资产减值准备。

The Group formulates policy for classification of credit assets according to the PD of counterparties and the period of overdue. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, impairment allowance will be provided according to HKFRS and regulatory requirements.

在错向风险(交易对手的违约概率与由交易市价带动的信贷风险承担呈正相关关系的风险)的管理与监察上,原则上不允许叙做存在特定错向风险的交易,并制定措施监控透过压力测试识别的潜在一般错向风险的交易对手。

In controlling and monitoring of wrong-way risk (risk of existence of positive correlation between the PD of a counterparty and credit exposures driven by mark-to-market value of the underlying transactions), specific wrong-way risk transactions are generally not allowed and monitoring measures have been formulated for those counterparties identified by stress testing that would be exposed to potential general wrong-way risk.



未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**5. 交易对手信贷风险相关 5. Counterparty credit risk-related exposures (continued)**  
**承担 (续)**

**5.1 内部评级基准计算法下的  
交易对手信贷风险承担**

下表概述本集团采用现行  
 风险承担方法计算与对手  
 进行证券融资交易及衍生  
 工具合约所产生的风险承  
 担，并且没有有效跨产品  
 净额结算协议的影响。

**5.1 Counterparty credit risk exposures under the internal ratings-based approach**

The following table summarises the Group's exposures to counterparty credit risk arising from securities financing transactions and derivative contracts calculated using the Current Exposure Method. There is no effect of valid cross-product netting agreements on these exposures.

		2016		2015	
		证券融资交易 Securities financing transactions 港币百万元 HK\$m	衍生工具合约 Derivative contracts 港币百万元 HK\$m	证券融资交易 Securities financing transactions 港币百万元 HK\$m	衍生工具合约 Derivative contracts 港币百万元 HK\$m
总正数公平值	Gross total positive fair value		<b>45,274</b>		<b>29,657</b>
已将有效双边净额结算协议的影响计算在内之违约风险的风险承担	Default risk exposures after the effect of valid bilateral netting agreements	<b>27,794</b>	<b>52,209</b>	12,808	46,036
减：认可抵押品	Less: Value of recognised collateral				
- 债券	- Debt securities	<b>(5,999)</b>	-	(489)	-
- 其他	- Others	<b>(19,259)</b>	<b>(5,547)</b>	(9,104)	(1,308)
已将有效双边净额结算协议的影响计算在内之违约风险的扣减认可抵押品后风险承担	Default risk exposures after the effect of valid bilateral netting agreements net of recognised collateral	<b>2,536</b>	<b>46,662</b>	3,215	44,728
以交易对手类别分类之违约风险的风险承担	Default risk exposures by counterparty type				
企业	Corporate	<b>1,783</b>	<b>6,476</b>	518	2,266
银行	Bank	<b>26,011</b>	<b>45,733</b>	12,290	43,770
		<b>27,794</b>	<b>52,209</b>	12,808	46,036
以交易对手类别分类之风险加权数额	Risk-weighted amounts by counterparty type				
企业	Corporate	<b>63</b>	<b>2,331</b>	50	1,272
银行	Bank	<b>387</b>	<b>12,351</b>	893	11,782
		<b>450</b>	<b>14,682</b>	943	13,054
提供信贷保障的认可信贷衍生工具合约的名义数额	Notional amounts of recognised credit derivative contracts that provide credit protection	-	-	-	-

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**5. 交易对手信贷风险相关 5. Counterparty credit risk-related exposures (continued)**  
 承担 (续)

**5.2 标准 (信贷风险) 计算法**  
**下的交易对手信贷风险**  
**承担**

下表概述本集团采用现  
 行风险承担方法计算与  
 对手进行衍生工具合约  
 所产生的风险承担, 并且  
 没有有效跨产品净额结  
 算协议的影响。

**5.2 Counterparty credit risk exposures under the standardised (credit risk) approach**

The following table summarises the Group's exposures to counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts calculated using the Current Exposure Method. There is no effect of valid cross-product netting agreements on these exposures.

		2016		2015	
		证券融资交易 Securities financing transactions 港币百万元 HK\$m	衍生工具合约 Derivative contracts 港币百万元 HK\$m	证券融资交易 Securities financing transactions 港币百万元 HK\$m	衍生工具合约 Derivative contracts 港币百万元 HK\$m
总正数公平值	Gross total positive fair value		<b>19,172</b>		<b>14,098</b>
已将有有效双边净额结算协议的影响计算在内之违约风险的风险承担	Default risk exposures after the effect of valid bilateral netting agreements	-	<b>5,975</b>	-	532
减: 认可抵押品	Less: Value of recognised collateral				
- 债券	- Debt securities	-	-	-	-
- 其他	- Others	-	<b>(4,436)</b>	-	-
已将有有效双边净额结算协议的影响计算在内之违约风险的扣减认可抵押品后风险承担	Default risk exposures after the effect of valid bilateral netting agreements net of recognised collateral	-	<b>1,539</b>	-	532

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
补充财务资料 (续)

**5. 交易对手信贷风险相关 5. Counterparty credit risk-related exposures (continued)**  
承担 (续)

**5.2 标准 (信贷风险) 计算法 5.2 Counterparty credit risk exposures under the standardised (credit risk) approach**  
下的交易对手信贷风险 (continued)  
承担 (续)

		2016		2015	
		证券融资交易 Securities financing transactions 港币百万元 HK\$m	衍生工具合约 Derivative contracts 港币百万元 HK\$m	证券融资交易 Securities financing transactions 港币百万元 HK\$m	衍生工具合约 Derivative contracts 港币百万元 HK\$m
以交易对手类别分类之 违约风险的风险承担	Default risk exposures by counterparty type				
官方实体	Sovereigns	-	65	-	105
公营单位	Public sector entities	-	16	-	6
银行	Banks	-	9	-	-
企业	Corporates	-	223	-	215
监管零售	Regulatory retail	-	852	-	132
不属逾期的其他风 险承担	Other exposures which are not past due	-	4,810	-	74
逾期风险承担	Past due exposures	-	-	-	-
		-	<b>5,975</b>	-	<b>532</b>
以交易对手类别分类之 风险加权数额	Risk-weighted amounts by counterparty type				
官方实体	Sovereigns	-	11	-	17
公营单位	Public sector entities	-	3	-	1
银行	Banks	-	2	-	-
企业	Corporates	-	189	-	215
监管零售	Regulatory retail	-	164	-	99
不属逾期的其他风 险承担	Other exposures which are not past due	-	1,042	-	74
逾期风险承担	Past due exposures	-	-	-	-
		-	<b>1,411</b>	-	<b>406</b>
提供信贷保障的认可信 贷衍生工具合约的名 义数额	Notional amounts of recognised credit derivative contracts that provide credit protection	-	-	-	-

未经审核之 **Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**5. 交易对手信贷风险相关 5. Counterparty credit risk-related exposures (continued)**  
 承担 (续)

**5.3 产生交易对手信贷风险  
 承担的信贷衍生工具合  
 约**

就产生交易对手信贷风险承担的信贷衍生工具合约，其名义数额如下：

**5.3 Credit derivative contracts which create exposures to counterparty credit risk**

The notional amounts of credit derivative contracts which create exposures to counterparty credit risk are shown as follows:

	2016	2015
	港币百万元	港币百万元
	HK\$m	HK\$m
<b>用于信贷组合</b>		
信贷违约掉期		
购买保障	388	-
出售保障	-	-
	-	-

**Used for credit portfolio**

Credit default swaps

Protection bought

Protection sold

**6. 资产证券化**

**6. Assets securitisation**

本集团作为一家投资机构，采用内部评级基准计算法下的评级基准方法计算证券化类别之信贷风险承担。由于这种方法使用外部信用评级以对应计算的信贷风险权重，为此本集团使用金管局认可的三间外部信贷评估机构（标准普尔、穆迪和惠誉）的评级。

The Group adopts the ratings-based method under IRB approach to calculate the credit risk for securitisation exposures as an investing institution. Since this approach employs mapping of external credit ratings for risk weights calculations, the Group adopts the three ECALs (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch) recognised by the HKMA for this purpose.

本集团持续监控证券化资产和再证券化资产的潜在风险，通过应用外部信用评级、评估相关资产的质素及市场价格，以管理相关投资的信贷风险。银行账内之资产抵押债券与按揭抵押债券的利率风险监控方法包括但不限于可供出售证券的经济价值波动比率及基点现值。

The Group monitors the risks inherent in its securitisation assets and re-securitisation assets on an ongoing basis. The external credit ratings, assessment of the underlying assets and market prices are used for managing credit risk associated with the investment. For interest rate risk in its banking book, control measures for asset backed securities and mortgage backed securities include, but not limited to AFS EV and PVBPs.

于2016年12月31日，本集团银行账及交易账内并无持有意图转移为证券化交易之尚未完结的风险承担（2015年：无）。

The Group had no outstanding exposures that are held with the intention of transferring exposures booked in the banking book and trading book into securitisation transactions as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

未经审核之  
 补充财务资料 (续)

**Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**

**6. 资产证券化 (续)**

**6. Assets securitisation (continued)**

源于本集团投资活动的证券化类别风险承担分析如下:

Securitisation exposures arising from the Group's investing activities are analysed as follows:

**6.1 证券化类别风险承担**

**6.1 Securitisation exposures**

		2016		2015	
		银行账	交易账	银行账	交易账
		Banking book	Trading book	Banking book	Trading book
		港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
资产负债表内风险承担	On-balance sheet exposures				
住宅按揭贷款	Residential mortgage loans	70	-	171	-
学生贷款	Student loans	-	-	-	-
		<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>-</b>
资产负债表外风险承担	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-

证券化类别风险承担的下  
跌是受偿还本金带动。

Reduction in securitisation exposures was due to repayments of principal.

于2016年12月31日, 交易  
账内并无使用内部模式计  
算法的证券化交易 (2015  
年: 无)。

There were no securitisation transactions in trading book subject to the IMM approach as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

于2016年12月31日, 并无  
证券化类别风险承担获本  
集团配予1,250%风险权重  
(2015年: 无)。

There were no securitisation exposures that the Group has allocated a risk-weight of 1,250% as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

于2016年12月31日, 本集  
团并无被视为证券化交易  
一部分的信贷风险缓释  
(2015年: 无)。

The Group did not have credit risk mitigations which are treated as part of securitisation transactions as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

于2016年12月31日, 并无  
再证券化类别风险承担  
(2015年: 无)。

There were no re-securitisation exposures as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

6. 资产证券化 (续)

6. Assets securitisation (continued)

6.2 内部评级基准 (证券化)  
计算法下按风险权重划分的  
证券化类别风险承担  
(不包括再证券化类别风  
险承担)

6.2 Breakdown by risk-weights of the securitisation exposures (excluding  
re-securitisation exposures) under internal ratings-based (securitisation)  
approach

		2016		2015	
		证券化类别 风险承担 Securitisation exposures 港币百万元 HK\$m	资本规定 Capital requirements 港币百万元 HK\$m	证券化类别 风险承担 Securitisation exposures 港币百万元 HK\$m	资本规定 Capital requirements 港币百万元 HK\$m
7%	7%	3	-	66	-
8%	8%	18	-	15	-
10%	10%	1	-	2	-
12%	12%	19	-	43	1
15%	15%	-	-	-	-
18%	18%	-	-	-	-
20%	20%	4	-	12	-
25%	25%	-	-	-	-
35%	35%	-	-	-	-
50%	50%	-	-	-	-
60%	60%	19	1	24	1
75%	75%	-	-	-	-
100%	100%	6	1	9	1
250%	250%	-	-	-	-
425%	425%	-	-	-	-
650%	650%	-	-	-	-
扣减自资本	Deducted from capital	-	-	-	-
		<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>3</b>

证券化类别风险承担及资  
本规定的下跌是受偿还本  
金带动。

Reduction in securitisation exposures and capital requirements were due to  
repayments of principal.

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

6. 资产证券化 (续)

6. Assets securitisation (continued)

6.3 证券化类别风险承担之会计政策摘要

于财务报告日，本集团持有若干证券化之债务证券。此等证券乃按列示于财务报表附注 2.8「金融资产」、2.11「金融工具的确认和终止确认」、2.12「公允价值计量」及 2.14「金融资产减值」的本集团会计政策而作会计分类及计量。而以公允价值计量之投资，对其估值之进一步资料列示于财务报表附注 5.1「以公允价值计量的金融工具」。

6.3 Summary of accounting policies for securitisation exposures

The Group held certain securitised debt securities at the end of the reporting period. They are classified and measured for accounting purpose in accordance with the Group's accounting policies as outlined in Notes 2.8 "Financial assets", 2.11 "Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments", 2.12 "Fair value measurement" and 2.14 "Impairment of financial assets" to the Financial Statements. For those investments measured at fair value, further details on their valuation are outlined in Note 5.1 "Financial instruments measured at fair value" to the Financial Statements.

7. 市场风险资本要求

7. Capital charge for market risk

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m
在标准（市场风险）计算法下	Under the standardised (market risk) approach		
外汇风险承担（净额）	Foreign exchange exposures (net)	-	-
利率风险承担	Interest rate exposures		
- 非证券化类别风险承担	- Non-securitisation exposure	190	230
商品风险承担	Commodity exposures	19	19
股权风险承担	Equity exposures	37	1
在内部模式计算法下	Under the internal models approach		
外汇及利率的一般风险承担	General foreign exchange and interest rate exposures	1,405	1,433
市场风险资本要求	Capital charge for market risk	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,683</b>

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

7. 市场风险资本要求 (续) 7. Capital charge for market risk (continued)

为符合《2011年银行业(资本)(修订)规则》，市场风险监管资本要求需包括受压风险值资本要求。下表列出本集团以内部模式计算法计算一般市场风险持仓的内部模式计算法风险值及受压风险值<sup>1</sup>。

Market risk regulatory capital charge is calculated under the Banking (Capital) (Amendment) Rules 2011 to incorporate capital charge for stressed VAR. The following table sets out the IMM VAR and stressed VAR<sup>1</sup> for the general market risk exposure calculated under the IMM approach of the Group.

			于 12 月 31 日 At 31 December	全年 最低数值 Minimum for the year	全年 最高数值 Maximum for the year	全年 平均数值 Average for the year
			港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m	港币百万元 HK\$m
外汇及利率风险之内部模式 计算法风险值	IMM VAR for foreign exchange and interest rate risk	2016	123.5	45.2	161.0	80.7
		2015	37.4	34.7	155.3	71.6
外汇风险之内部模式计算法 风险值	IMM VAR for foreign exchange risk	2016	103.3	32.3	107.5	56.7
		2015	27.9	25.8	77.7	36.2
利率风险之内部模式计算法 风险值	IMM VAR for interest rate risk	2016	115.7	29.4	142.5	72.3
		2015	42.5	28.3	134.7	69.1
外汇及利率风险之受压风险 值	Stressed VAR for foreign exchange and interest rate risk	2016	336.1	246.3	422.1	339.8
		2015	380.5	246.7	593.0	381.3
外汇风险之受压风险值	Stressed VAR for foreign exchange risk	2016	113.1	62.5	120.9	84.5
		2015	97.1	46.5	139.6	75.6
利率风险之受压风险值	Stressed VAR for interest rate risk	2016	336.5	259.2	455.2	332.2
		2015	414.1	259.8	618.0	377.0

注:

1. 市场风险监管资本的內部模式计算法风险值及受压风险值利用了 99% 置信水平及 10 天持有期来计算。受压风险值采用与风险值模型相同的方法, 利用集团组合在连续 12 个月压力市况下的历史市场数据来计算。

Note:

1. IMM VAR and stressed VAR measures used for market risk regulatory capital purposes are calculated to a 99% confidence level and use a 10-day holding period. The stressed VAR uses the same methodology as the VAR model and is generated with inputs calibrated to the historical market data from a continuous 12-month period of significant financial stress relevant to the Group's portfolio.

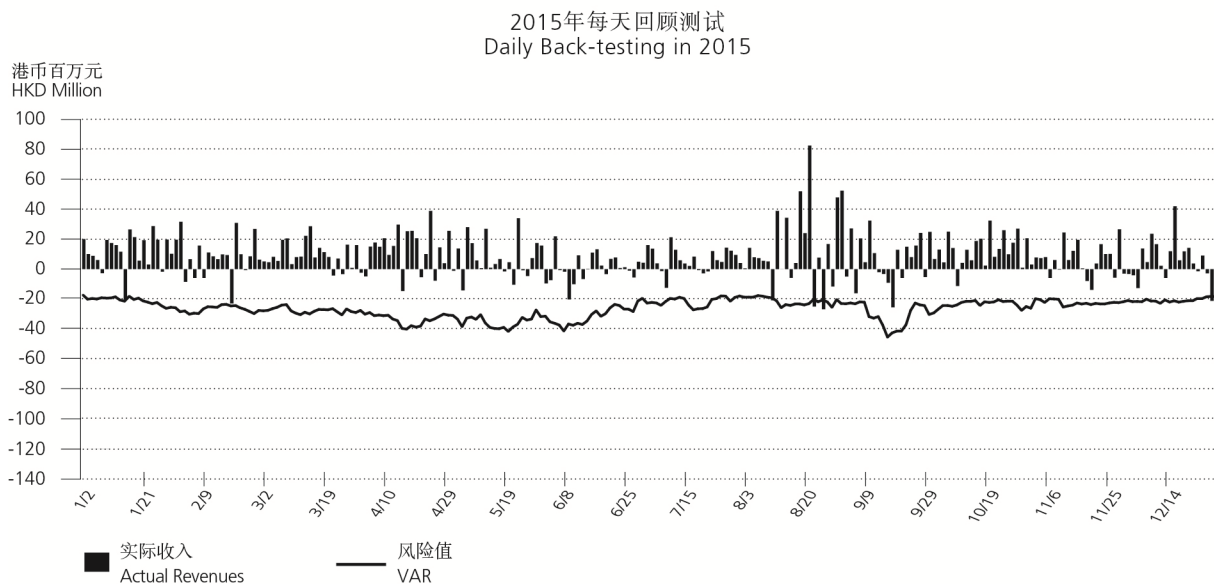
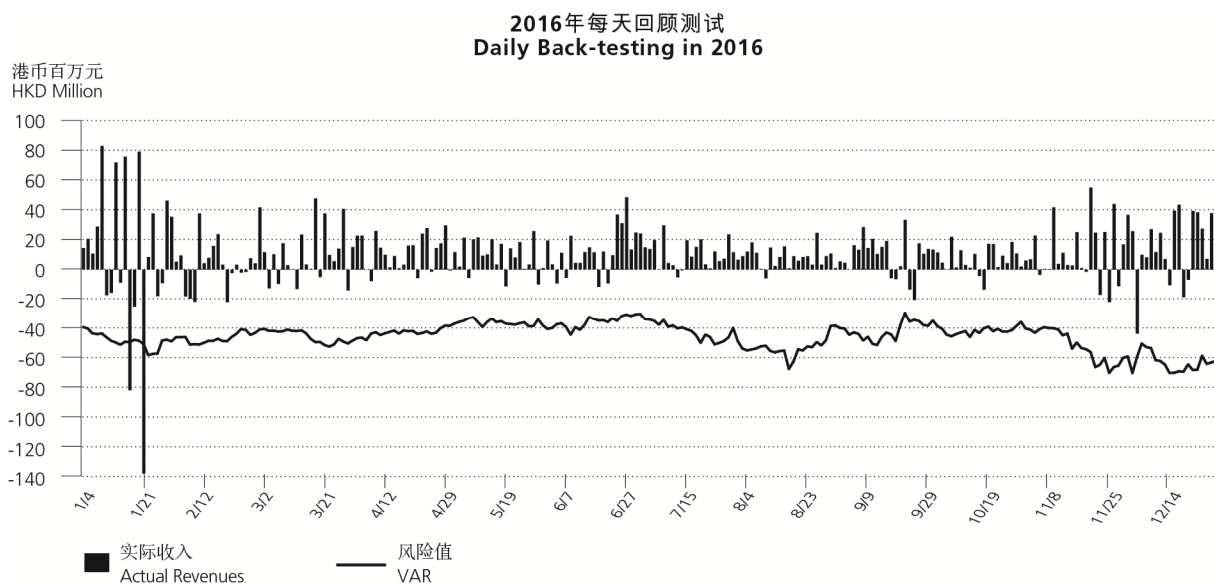


**未经审核之 Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)**  
**补充财务资料 (续)**

**7. 市场风险资本要求 (续) 7. Capital charge for market risk (continued)**

下图列示内部模式计算法下的  
 本集团市场风险的监管回顾测  
 试结果。

The graphs below show the regulatory back-testing result of the Group's market risk under  
 IMM approach.



2016 年内回顾测试结果显  
 示，本集团有 2 次实际交易损  
 失超过风险值的情况（2015  
 年：4）。

There were two actual losses exceeding the VAR for the Group in 2016 as shown in the  
 back-testing results (2015: four).

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

8. 操作风险资本要求

8. Capital charge for operational risk

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
操作风险资本要求	Capital charge for operational risk	<u>5,675</u>	<u>6,170</u>
本集团采用标准（业务操作风险）算法计算操作风险资本要求。	The Group uses the standardised (operational risk) approach to calculate its operational risk capital charge.		

9. 银行账的股权风险承担

9. Equity exposures in banking book

持有其他企业的股权乃是根据获取该等股权的初始意图入账。因关系及策略性理由而持有的股权与因其他理由（包括资本增值）而持有的股权将以不同的分类入账。拟持续持有的股权投资（不包括对联营公司、合资企业或附属公司的投资）归类为可供出售证券，并于资产负债表内的「证券投资」列示。

Equity holdings in other entities are accounted for in accordance with the underlying intentions of holdings at the inception of acquisition. The classifications for equity holdings taken for relationship and strategic purposes will be separated from those taken for other purposes (including capital appreciation). Investments in equity shares which are intended to be held on a continuing basis, but which do not comprise investments in associates, joint ventures or subsidiaries, are classified as available-for-sale securities and are reported in the balance sheet as "Investment in securities".

本集团采用与详列于财务报表附注 2.8(4)、2.11、2.12 和 2.14 相同之会计处理及估值方法处理银行账中除联营公司、合资企业或附属公司以外的股权风险承担，对其估值之进一步资料列示于财务报表附注 5.1「以公允价值计量的金融工具」。若其后增加对有关股权的投资，并引致一项股权投资成为联营公司、合资企业或附属公司，该项投资将会根据本集团的会计政策重新分类入账。

For equity exposures in banking book other than associates, joint ventures or subsidiaries, the Group applies the same accounting treatment and valuation methodologies as detailed in the Notes 2.8(4), 2.11, 2.12 and 2.14 to the Financial Statements, further details on their valuation are outlined in Note 5.1 "Financial instruments measured at fair value" to the Financial Statements. If additional investment is made subsequently such that an investee becomes an associate, joint venture or subsidiary, then the investment is reclassified in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

与股权风险承担有关之收益或亏损概述如下：

Gains or losses related to equity exposures are summarised below:

		2016	2015
		港币百万元	港币百万元
		HK\$m	HK\$m
出售产生的已实现收益	Realised gains from sales	<u>-</u>	<u>642</u>
于储备而非收益表中确认之未实现重估收益	Unrealised gains on revaluation recognised in reserves but not through income statement	<u>176</u>	<u>160</u>



未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

10. 风险管理

10. Risk management

总览

本集团深信良好的风险管理是企业成功的重要元素。在日常经营中，本集团高度重视风险管理，并强调风险控制与业务发展之间必须取得平衡。本集团业务的主要内在风险包括信贷风险、利率风险、市场风险、流动资金风险、操作风险、信誉风险、法律及合规风险及策略风险。本集团的风险管理目标是在提高股东价值的同时，确保风险控制在可接受的水平之内。本集团设有经董事会审批的风险偏好陈述，表达本集团在风险可控的前提下所愿意承担的风险类型与程度，以实现业务发展目标和达到利益相关者的期望。有关本集团风险管理管治架构的详细资料，请见财务报表附注4。

信贷风险管理

信贷风险指因客户或交易对手未能或不愿意履行偿债责任而造成损失的风险。本集团的交易账和银行账、以及资产负债表内和表外之交易均存在这种风险。信贷风险主要来自借贷、贸易融资及资金业务。有关本集团信贷风险管理之详细资料，请见财务报表附注4.1。

市场风险管理

市场风险是指因金融市场价格（汇率、利率、股票价格、商品价格）波动导致银行外汇、利率、股票和商品持仓值出现变化而可能给本集团带来的损失。本集团采取适中的市场风险偏好，实现风险与收益的平衡。有关本集团市场风险管理之详细资料，请见财务报表附注4.2。

Overview

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

Credit risk management

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

Market risk management

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

未经审核之  
 补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

10. 风险管理 (续)

10. Risk management (continued)

市场风险管理 (续)

Market risk management (continued)

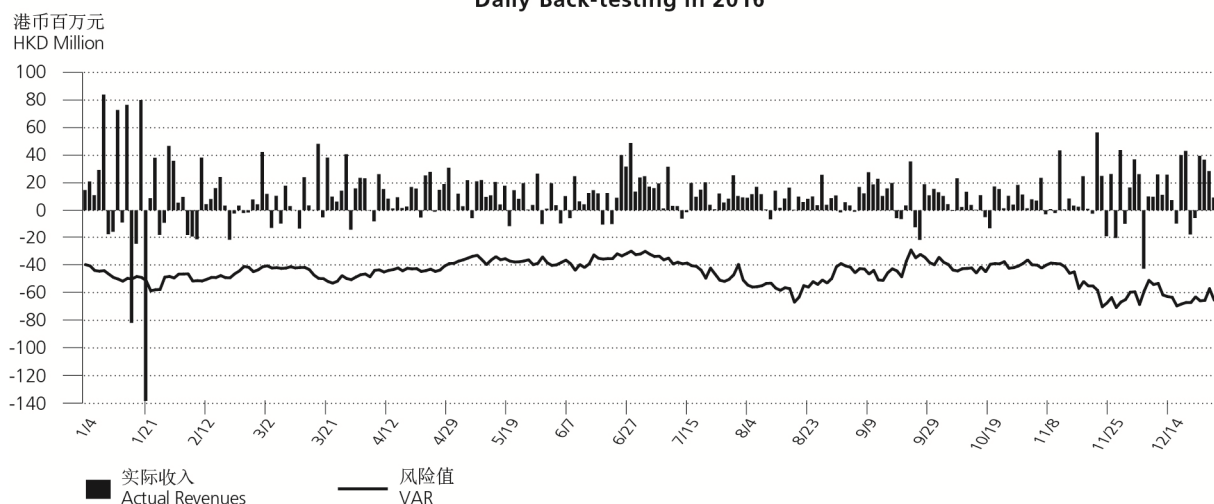
本集团采用风险值量度一般市场风险，并定期向风险委员会和高层管理人员报告。本集团采用统一的风险值计量模型，运用历史模拟法，以过去2年历史市场数据为参照，计算99%置信水平下及1天持有期内集团层面及各附属机构的风险值，并设定本集团和各附属机构的风险值限额。

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

本集团采用回顾测试衡量风险值模型计量结果的准确性。回顾测试是将每一交易日市场风险持仓的风险值数字与下一个交易日从这些持仓得到的实际及假设收入作出比较。一般而言，在99%置信水平下，在连续12个月内的例外情况应该不超过4次。下图列示本集团风险值与实际收入比较之回顾测试结果。

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

2016年每天回顾测试  
 Daily Back-testing in 2016



2016年内回顾测试结果显示，本集团有2次实际交易损失超过风险值的情况。

There were two actual losses exceeding the VAR for the Group in 2016 as shown in the back-testing results.

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

10. 风险管理 (续)

10. Risk management (continued)

**利率风险管理**

利率风险是指因利率水平、资产负债期限结构等要素发生变动而可能导致银行整体收益和经济价值承受损失的风险。本集团的利率风险承担主要来自结构性持仓。结构性持仓的主要利率风险类别为利率重订风险、利率基准风险、收益率曲线风险及客户择权风险。有关本集团利率风险管理之详细资料，请见财务报表附注4.2。

**流动资金风险管理**

流动资金风险是指银行因无法提供充裕资金以应对资产增加或履行到期义务，而可能要承受的不欲接受的损失的风险。本集团遵循稳健的流动资金风险偏好，确保在正常情况或压力情景下均有能力提供稳定、可靠和足够的现金来源，满足流动资金需求；在极端情景下无需借助金管局的流动性支持，累积的净现金流为正值，可以保证基本生存期内的流动资金需要。有关本集团流动资金风险管理之详细资料，请见财务报表附注 4.3。

**操作风险管理**

操作风险是指由不完善或有问题的内部程序、人员、系统，以及外部事件所造成损失的风险。操作风险隐藏于业务操作的各个环节，是本集团在日常操作活动中面对的风险。

**Interest rate risk management**

Interest rate risk means the risks to a bank's earnings and economic value arising from movements in interest rate and term structures of the bank's asset and liability positions. The Group's interest rate risk exposures are mainly structural. The major types of interest rate risk from structural positions are repricing risk, basis risk, yield curve risk and option risk. For details of the Group's Interest Rate Risk Management, please refer to Note 4.2 to the Financial Statements.

**Liquidity risk management**

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

**Operational risk management**

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

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

10. 风险管理 (续)

10. Risk management (continued)

操作风险管理 (续)

Operational risk management (continued)

本集团实施操作风险管理「三道防线」体系：所有部门或功能单位为第一道防线，是操作风险管理的第一责任人，通过自我评估与自我提升来履行业务经营过程中自我风险控制职能。法律合规与操作风险管理部连同一些与操作风险管理相关的专门职能单位包括人力资源部、资讯科技部、公司服务部、防范金融犯罪部、财务管理部、会计部（统称为「专门职能单位」）为第二道防线，负责评估和监控第一道防线操作风险状况，对其工作提供指导。独立于业务单位的法律合规与操作风险管理部，负责协助管理层管理本集团的操作风险，包括制定和重检操作风险管理政策和框架、设计操作风险的管理工具和汇报机制、评估及向管理层和风险委员会汇报总体操作风险状况；专门职能单位对操作风险的一些特定的范畴或与其相关事项，履行第二道防线的牵头管理责任，除负责本单位操作风险管理外，亦须就指定的操作风险管理范畴向其他单位提供专业意见／培训并履行集团整体的操作风险牵头管理。集团审计为第三道防线，对操作风险管理框架的有效性与其充足性作独立评估，需定期稽查本集团各部门或功能单位操作风险管理工作的合规性和有效性，并提出整改意见。

The Group has implemented the “Three Lines of Defence” for its operational risk management. All departments or functional units as the first line of defence are the first parties responsible for operational risk management, and carry out the duties and functions of self risk control in the process of business operation through self assessment and self enhancement. The Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department (“LCO”), together with certain specialist functional units in relation to operational risk management within the Group, including the Human Resources Department, Information Technology Department, Corporate Services Department, Financial Crime Compliance Department, Financial Management Department and General Accounting & Accounting Policy Department (collectively known as “specialist functional units”), are the second line of defence. They are responsible for assessing and monitoring the operational risk conditions in the first line of defence, and providing them with guidance. The LCO, being independent from the business units, is responsible for assisting the Management in managing the Group’s operational risk, including the establishment and review of the operational risk management policy and framework, designing the operational risk management tools and reporting mechanism, and assessing and reporting the overall operational risk position to the Management and RC. Specialist functional units are required to carry out their managerial duties of the second line of defence with respect to some specific aspects of operational risk and its related issues. Besides taking charge of operational risk management in their own units, these units are also required to provide other units with professional advice/training in respect of certain operational risk categories and to lead the group-wide operational risk management. Group Audit is the third line of defence which provides independent assessment to the effectiveness and adequacy of the operational risk management framework and is required to conduct periodic audit of the operational risk management activities of various departments or functional units within the Group regarding their compliance and effectiveness and to put forward recommendations for remedial actions.

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

10. 风险管理 (续)

10. Risk management (continued)

操作风险管理 (续)

Operational risk management (continued)

本集团建立了有效的内部控制程序，对所有重大活动订下政策及监控措施。设置适当的职责分工和授权乃本集团紧守的基本原则。本集团采用关键风险指标、自我评估、操作风险事件汇报及检查等不同的操作风险管理工具或方法来识别、评估、监察及控制潜在于业务活动及产品内的风险，同时透过购买保险将未能预见的操作风险减低。对支援紧急或灾难事件时的业务运作备有持续业务运作计划，并维持充足的后备设施及定期进行演练。

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

信誉风险管理

Reputation risk management

信誉风险是指因与本集团业务经营有关的负面报导（不论是否属实），可能引致客户基础缩小、成本高昂的诉讼或收入减少等风险。信誉风险隐藏于其他风险及各业务运作环节，涉及层面广泛。

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

为减低信誉风险，本集团制定并遵循信誉风险管理政策。此政策的目的是当信誉风险事件发生时本集团能够尽早识别和积极防范。鉴于信誉风险往往是由各种可能令公众对本集团信任受损的操作及策略失误所引发，本集团建立关键控制自我评估机制包括相关风险评估工具，以评估各主要风险可能对本集团造成的严重影响，包括对本集团信誉的损害程度。

In order to mitigate reputation risk, the Group has formulated and duly followed its Reputation Risk Management Policy. The policy aims to identify and prevent reputation risk proactively at an early stage when an incident occurs. Since reputation risk is often caused by various types of operational and strategic issues that negatively impact the trust and perception of the Group, all operational and key risks identified are assessed through the established Key Control Self-Assessment framework, including risk assessment tools, to evaluate the severity of their impact on the Group, including the damage to reputation.

未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

10. 风险管理 (续)

10. Risk management (continued)

信誉风险管理 (续)

此外，本集团建立完善机制持续监测金融界所发生的信誉风险事件，以有效管理、控制及减低信誉风险事件的潜在负面影响。本集团亦借助健全有效机制及时向利益相关者披露信息，由此建立公众信心及树立本集团良好公众形象。

法律及合规风险管理

法律风险是指因不可执行合约、诉讼或不利判决而可能使本集团运作或财务状况出现混乱或负面影响的风险。合规风险是指因未有遵守适用法律例及规则，而可能导致本集团需承受遭法律或监管机构制裁、引致财务损失或信誉损失的风险。法律及合规风险由法律合规与操作风险管理部管理，而该部门直接向风险总监汇报。法律合规风险管理政策是集团公司治理架构的组成部分，由董事会属下的风险管理委员会审批。

策略风险管理

策略风险指本集团在实施各项策略，包括宏观战略与政策，以及为执行战略与政策而制订各项具体的计划、方案和制度时，由于在策略制订、实施及调整过程中失当，从而使本集团的盈利、资本、信誉和市场地位受到影响的风险。董事会检讨和审批策略风险管理政策。重点战略事项均得到高层管理人员与董事会的充分评估与适当的审批。

本集团会因应最新市场情况及发展，定期检讨业务策略。

Reputation risk management (continued)

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

Legal and compliance risk management

Legal risk is the risk that unenforceable contracts, lawsuits or adverse judgments may disrupt or otherwise negatively affect the operations or financial conditions of the Group. Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial losses or losses in reputation the Group may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations. Legal and compliance risks are managed by the LCO, which reports directly to the CRO. As part of the Group's corporate governance framework, the policy for the management of legal and compliance risks is approved by the RC as delegated by the Board.

Strategic risk management

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

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



未经审核之  
补充财务资料 (续)

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information (continued)

10. 风险管理 (续)

10. Risk management (continued)

资本管理

本集团资本管理的主要目标是维持与集团整体风险状况相称的资本充足水平，同时为股东带来最大回报。资产负债管理委员会定期检讨本集团资本结构，并在需要时进行调整以保持风险、回报与资本充足性的最佳平衡。

为符合金管局监管政策手册「监管审查程序」内的要求，本集团采用内部资本充足评估程序并每年作出重检。按金管局对第二支柱的指引，内部资本充足评估程序主要用以评估在第一支柱下未有涵盖或充分涵盖的重大风险所需的额外资本，从而设定本集团最低普通股一级资本比率、最低一级资本比率及最低总资本比率。同时，本集团亦就前述的资本比率设定了运作区间，以支持业务发展需要及促进资本的有效运用。

压力测试

本集团以压力测试辅助各项风险的分析工作。压力测试是一种风险管理工具，用以评估当市场或宏观经济因素急剧变化并产生极端不利的经营环境时银行风险暴露的情况。本集团内各风险管理单位按金管局监管政策手册「压力测试」内的原则，定期进行压力测试。资产负债管理委员会根据风险委员会批准的主要风险限额，对压力测试的结果进行监控，财务管理部定期向董事会及风险委员会汇报本集团的综合测试结果。

Capital management

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

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

Stress testing

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

附录  
本银行之附属公司

Appendix  
Subsidiaries of the Bank

附属公司的具体情况如下：

The particulars of subsidiaries are as follows:

名称 Name	注册 / 营业 地点及日期 Place and date of incorporation/ operation	已发行股本 / 注册资本 Issued share capital/ registered capital	持有权益 Interest held	主要业务 Principal activities
集友银行有限公司 Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited	香港 1947年4月24日 Hong Kong 24 April 1947	普通股份 300,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$300,000,000	70.49%	银行业务 Banking business
马来西亚中国银行 Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad	马来西亚 2000年4月14日 Malaysia 14 April 2000	普通股份 760,518,480 马来西亚林吉特 Ordinary shares RM760,518,480	100.00%	银行业务 Banking business
中银信用卡(国际)有限公司 BOC Credit Card (International) Limited	香港 1980年9月9日 Hong Kong 9 September 1980	普通股份 480,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$480,000,000	100.00%	信用卡服务 Credit card services
中国银行(香港)代理人有限公司 Bank of China (Hong Kong) Nominees Limited	香港 1985年10月1日 Hong Kong 1 October 1985	普通股份 2 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$2	100.00%	代理人服务 Nominee services
中国银行(香港)信托有限公司 Bank of China (Hong Kong) Trustees Limited	香港 1987年11月6日 Hong Kong 6 November 1987	普通股份 3,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$3,000,000	100.00%	信托及代理服务 Trustee and agency services
中银集团信托人有限公司 BOC Group Trustee Company Limited	香港 1997年12月1日 Hong Kong 1 December 1997	普通股份 200,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$200,000,000	66.00%	信托服务 Trustee services
中银香港金融产品(开曼)有限公司 BOCHK Financial Products (Cayman) Ltd.	开曼群岛 2006年11月10日 Cayman Islands 10 November 2006	普通股份 50,000 美元 Ordinary shares US\$50,000	100.00%	发行结构性票据 Issuing structured notes
中银信息科技(深圳)有限公司 BOCHK Information Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	中国 1990年4月16日 PRC 16 April 1990	注册资本 70,000,000 港元 Registered capital HK\$70,000,000	100.00%	物业持有及 物业投资 Property holding and investment
中银信息技术服务(深圳)有限公司 BOCHK Information Technology Services (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	中国 1993年5月26日 PRC 26 May 1993	注册资本 40,000,000 港元 Registered capital HK\$40,000,000	100.00%	信息技术服务 Information technology services
中银国际英国保诚信托有限公司 BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited	香港 1999年10月11日 Hong Kong 11 October 1999	普通股份 300,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$300,000,000	42.24%*	信托服务 Trustee services
浙兴(代理人)有限公司 Che Hsing (Nominees) Limited	香港 1980年4月23日 Hong Kong 23 April 1980	普通股份 10,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$10,000	100.00%	代理人服务 Nominee services

附录 (续)

Appendix (continued)

本银行之附属公司 (续) Subsidiaries of the Bank (continued)

名称 Name	注册 / 营业 地点及日期 Place and date of incorporation/ operation	已发行股本 / 注册资本 Issued share capital/ registered capital	持有权益 Interest held	主要业务 Principal activities
China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	马来西亚 2009年4月24日 Malaysia 24 April 2009	普通股份 1,000,000 马来西亚林吉特 Ordinary shares RM1,000,000	100.00%	受理中国签证 China visa application
集友银行(代理人)有限公司 Chiyu Banking Corporation (Nominees) Limited	香港 1981年11月3日 Hong Kong 3 November 1981	普通股份 100,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$100,000	70.49%	投资控股 Investment holding
欣泽有限公司 Grace Charter Limited	香港 2001年5月4日 Hong Kong 4 May 2001	普通股份 2 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$2	70.49%	投资控股 Investment holding
宝生金融投资服务有限公司 Po Sang Financial Investment Services Company Limited	香港 1980年9月23日 Hong Kong 23 September 1980	普通股份 335,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$335,000,000	100.00%	黄金买卖及 投资控股 Gold trading and investment holding
宝生证券及期货有限公司 Po Sang Securities and Futures Limited	香港 1993年10月19日 Hong Kong 19 October 1993	普通股份 335,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$335,000,000	100.00%	证券及期货业务 Securities and futures brokerage
诚信置业有限公司 Seng Sun Development Company, Limited	香港 1961年12月11日 Hong Kong 11 December 1961	普通股份 2,800,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$2,800,000	70.49%	投资控股 Investment holding
新侨企业有限公司 Sin Chiao Enterprises Corporation, Limited	香港 1961年9月13日 Hong Kong 13 September 1961	普通股份 3,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$3,000,000	100.00%	物业持有及 物业投资 Property holding and investment
新华信托有限公司 Sin Hua Trustee Limited	香港 1978年10月27日 Hong Kong 27 October 1978	普通股份 3,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$3,000,000	100.00%	信托服务 Trustee services
中讯资讯服务有限公司 Sino Information Services Company Limited	香港 1993年2月11日 Hong Kong 11 February 1993	普通股份 7,000,000 港元 Ordinary shares HK\$7,000,000	100.00%	资讯服务 Information services

附录 (续)

Appendix (continued)

本银行之附属公司 (续)

Subsidiaries of the Bank (continued)

\* 中银国际英国保诚信托有限公司为本银行属下一家非全资附属公司的附属公司，凭借本银行对该公司的控制权，该公司被视为本银行的附属公司。

\* BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited is a subsidiary of a non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank and, accordingly, is accounted for as a subsidiary by virtue of the Bank's control over it.

南洋商业银行有限公司、广利南投资管理有限公司、南洋商业银行(中国)有限公司、南洋商业银行(代理人)有限公司及南洋商业银行信托有限公司的出售已于2016年5月30日完成交割。

The disposal of Nanyang Commercial Bank, Limited, Kwong Li Nam Investment Agency Limited, Nanyang Commercial Bank (China), Limited, Nanyang Commercial Bank (Nominees) Limited and Nanyang Commercial Bank Trustee Limited was completed on 30 May 2016.

马来西亚中国银行及 China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. 之收购已于2016年10月17日完成交割。

The acquisition of Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad and China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. was completed on 17 October 2016.

中讯资讯服务有限公司已于2017年2月14日正式解散。

Sino Information Services Company Limited was dissolved on 14 February 2017.

集友银行有限公司、集友银行(代理人)有限公司、欣泽有限公司及诚信置业有限公司的出售已于2017年3月27日完成交割。

The disposal of Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited, Chiyu Banking Corporation (Nominees) Limited, Grace Charter Limited and Seng Sun Development Company, Limited was completed on 27 March 2017.

## 释义

在本年报中，除非文义另有所指，否则下列词汇具有以下涵义：

词汇	涵义
「中国银行」	中国银行股份有限公司，一家根据中国法例成立之商业银行及股份制有限责任公司，其 H 股及 A 股股份分别于香港联交所及上海证券交易所挂牌上市
「中银香港（控股）」	中银香港（控股）有限公司，根据香港法例注册成立之公司
「中银香港」或「本银行」	中国银行（香港）有限公司，根据香港法例注册成立之公司，并为中银香港（控股）有限公司之全资附属公司
「中银马来西亚」	马来西亚中国银行，为中银香港之全资附属公司
「董事会」	本银行的董事会
「中投」	中国投资有限责任公司
「汇金」	中央汇金投资有限责任公司
「集友」	集友银行有限公司，根据香港法例注册成立之公司，中银香港占其 70.49% 股权
「惠誉」	惠誉国际评级
「金管局」	香港金融管理局
「香港」	香港特别行政区
「上市规则」	香港联合交易所有限公司证券上市规则
「强积金」	强制性公积金
「强积金条例」	强制性公积金计划条例，香港法例第 485 章（修订）
「内地」或「中国内地」	中华人民共和国内地
「中期票据计划」	由中银香港于 2011 年 9 月 2 日订立的中期票据计划
「穆迪」	穆迪投资者服务
「南商」	南洋商业银行有限公司，根据香港法例注册成立之公司
「中国」	中华人民共和国
「人民币」	人民币，中国法定货币

释义 (续)

词汇	涵义
「标准普尔」	标准普尔评级服务
「联交所」或「香港联交所」	香港联合交易所有限公司
「本集团」	本银行及其附属公司
「风险值」	风险持仓涉险值

## Definitions

In this Annual Report, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings set out below:

Terms	Meanings
"ABS"	Asset-backed Securities
"ALCO"	the Asset and Liability Management Committee
"AT1"	Additional Tier 1
"ATM"	Automated Teller Machine
"BOC"	Bank of China Limited, a joint stock commercial bank with limited liability established under the laws of the PRC, the H shares and A shares of which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Shanghai Stock Exchange respectively
"BOCHK (Holdings)"	BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong
"BOCHK" or "the Bank"	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong and a wholly-owned subsidiary of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited
"BOCI-Prudential Manager"	BOCI-Prudential Asset Management Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong, in which BOCI Asset Management Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BOC International Holdings Limited, and Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited hold equity interests of 64% and 36% respectively
"BOCI-Prudential Trustee"	BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong, in which BOC Group Trustee Company Limited and Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited hold equity interests of 64% and 36% respectively
"BOC Malaysia"	Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BOCHK
"Board" or "Board of Directors"	the Board of Directors of the Bank
"CE"	Chief Executive
"CET1"	Common Equity Tier 1
"CFO"	Chief Financial Officer
"CIC"	China Investment Corporation
"CRM"	Credit Risk Mitigation
"CRO"	Chief Risk Officer
"CVA"	Credit Valuation Adjustment

## Definitions (continued)

Terms	Meanings
“Central Huijin”	Central Huijin Investment Ltd.
“Chiyu”	Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong, in which BOCHK holds an equity interest of 70.49%
“DCE”	Deputy Chief Executive
“DVA”	Debit Valuation Adjustment
“EAD”	Exposure at Default
“ECAI(s)”	External Credit Assessment Institution(s)
“EL”	Expected Loss
“EV”	Economic Value Sensitivity Ratio
“FIRB”	Foundation Internal Ratings-based
“Fitch”	Fitch Ratings
“HKAS(s)”	Hong Kong Accounting Standard(s)
“HKFRS(s)”	Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard(s)
“HKICPA”	Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants
“HKMA”	Hong Kong Monetary Authority
“Hong Kong” or “Hong Kong SAR”	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
“ICAAP”	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
“IFRS”	International Financial Reporting Standards
“IMM”	Internal Models
“IRB”	Internal Ratings-based
“IT”	Information Technology
“LCO”	the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department
“LCR”	Liquidity Coverage Ratio



## Definitions (continued)

Terms	Meanings
"LGD"	Loss Given Default
"Listing Rules"	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
"MBS"	Mortgage-backed Securities
"MC"	the Management Committee
"MPF"	Mandatory Provident Fund
"MPF Schemes Ordinance"	the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance, Chapter 485 of the Laws of Hong Kong, as amended
"Mainland" or "Mainland of China"	the mainland of the PRC
"Medium Term Note Programme"	the medium term note programme was established by BOCHK on 2 September 2011
"Moody's"	Moody's Investors Service
"NCB"	Nanyang Commercial Bank, Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong
"ORSO schemes"	the Occupational Retirement Schemes under Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance, Chapter 426 of the Laws of Hong Kong
"OTC"	Over-the-counter
"PD"	Probability of Default
"PRC"	the People's Republic of China
"PVBP"	Price Value of a Basis Point
"RC"	the Risk Committee
"RMB" or "Renminbi"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
"RMD"	the Risk Management Department
"RWA"	Risk-weighted Assets
"STC"	Standardised (Credit Risk)
"STM"	Standardised (Market Risk)
"STO"	Standardised (Operational Risk)
"Standard & Poor's"	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
"Stock Exchange" or "Hong Kong Stock Exchange"	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited

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## Definitions (continued)

Terms	Meanings
"the Group"	the Bank and its subsidiaries collectively referred as the Group
"US"	the United States of America
"VAR"	Value at Risk

