

2021 中期業績報告 Interim Report



中國銀行(香港)有限公司
BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED

2021 中期業績報告

Interim Report 2021



目錄	頁數	CONTENTS	PAGE
管理層討論及分析	1	Management Discussion and Analysis	31
簡要綜合收益表	63	Condensed Consolidated Income Statement	63
簡要綜合全面收益表	64	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	64
簡要綜合資產負債表	66	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	66
簡要綜合權益變動表	68	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	68
簡要綜合現金流量表	70	Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Statement	70
中期財務資料附註	71	Notes to the Interim Financial Information	71
其他資料	181	Additional Information	181
中期財務資料的審閱報告	182	Report on Review of Interim Financial Information	183
附錄—本銀行之附屬公司	184	Appendix - Subsidiaries of the Bank	184
釋義	187	Definitions	188

管理層討論及分析

綜合財務回顧

財務要點

港幣百萬元	半年結算至 2021年6月30日	半年結算至 2020年12月31日	半年結算至 2020年6月30日
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	24,140	24,753	27,983
經營支出	(7,304)	(8,444)	(7,331)
提取減值準備前之經營溢利	16,836	16,309	20,652
提取減值準備後之經營溢利	15,651	14,981	19,309
除稅前溢利	15,649	13,812	18,816
期內溢利	13,136	11,743	15,790
本銀行股東應佔溢利	13,040	11,648	15,704

2021年上半年，新冠肺炎疫情反覆，低利率環境持續，經營環境依然複雜嚴峻，銀行業經營收入受到壓力。本集團期內提取減值準備前之淨經營收入為港幣241.40億元，按年減少港幣38.43億元或13.7%，主要受市場利率下降影響，淨利息收入按年下跌。然而，本集團積極應對市場環境的挑戰，把握年初投資市場氣氛良好，並持續提升綜合化服務能力，帶動淨服務費及佣金收入按年上升，抵銷部分淨利息收入下跌的影響。本集團積極推行綠色銀行的一系列舉措，有效優化資源配置，帶動經營支出輕微下降。此外，減值準備淨撥備減少，投資物業公平值調整之淨虧損亦有所減少。期內溢利按年減少港幣26.54億元或16.8%至港幣131.36億元。股東應佔溢利為港幣130.40億元，按年減少港幣26.64億元或17.0%。

與2020年下半年相比，提取減值準備前之淨經營收入減少港幣6.13億元或2.5%，主要由於市場利率下降令淨利息收入減少。另外，淨服務費及佣金收入上升，經營支出回落，以及投資物業公平值調整之淨虧損下降，帶動期內溢利較上年下半年回升港幣13.93億元或11.9%。

管理層討論及分析（續）

收益表分析

淨利息收入及淨息差

港幣百萬元，百分比除外	半年結算至 2021年6月30日	半年結算至 2020年12月31日	半年結算至 2020年6月30日
利息收入	18,012	19,213	27,217
利息支出	(3,855)	(4,843)	(10,289)
淨利息收入	14,157	14,370	16,928
平均生息資產	2,870,642	2,723,387	2,560,911
淨利差	0.96%	1.00%	1.19%
淨息差	0.99%	1.05%	1.33%
淨息差（調整後）*	1.02%	1.08%	1.42%

* 計入外匯掉期合約的資金收入或成本。

2021年上半年淨利息收入為港幣 141.57 億元。計入外匯掉期合約[#]的資金收入或成本後的淨利息收入為港幣 144.69 億元，按年下降 20.1%，主要由於淨息差收窄，部分跌幅被平均生息資產增長所抵銷。

平均生息資產按年上升港幣 3,097.31 億元或 12.1%。在客戶存款規模上升帶動下，客戶貸款及債券投資錄得增長。

計入外匯掉期合約的資金收入或成本，淨息差為 1.02%，按年下降 40 個基點，主要由於市場利率下降，令貸存利差收窄，以及債券投資及其他債務工具和拆放同業的平均收益率下降。面對市場持續低息的環境，本集團積極主動管理資產及負債，客戶貸款穩健增長，客戶存款結構持續優化，定期存款期檔縮短，支儲存佔比上升，有效管控負債成本，抵銷部分負面影響。

與 2020 年下半年相比，計入外匯掉期合約的資金收入或成本後的淨利息收入下降 2.4%，主要由於市場利率進一步下行，貸存利差、債券投資及其他債務工具的平均收益率下降，令淨息差收窄 6 個基點。

[#] 本集團通常使用外匯掉期合約進行流動性管理和資金配置。在外匯掉期合約下，本集團將一種貨幣（原貨幣）以即期匯率調換為另一種貨幣（掉期貨幣）（即期交易），同時承諾即期交易中的同一組貨幣在指定到期日，以預先決定的匯率轉換回來（遠期交易）。這使原貨幣的剩餘資金調換為另一種貨幣，達到流動性及資金配備的目的而匯率風險減至最低。即期及遠期合約所產生的匯兌差異（資金收入或成本）列入外匯兌換損益（屬於「淨交易性收益」），而相應的原貨幣剩餘資金及掉期貨幣的利息差異反映在淨利息收入。

管理層討論及分析 (續)

下表為各類資產及負債項目的平均餘額和平均利率：

	半年結算至 2021年6月30日		半年結算至 2020年12月31日		半年結算至 2020年6月30日	
	平均餘額 港幣百萬元	平均收益率 %	平均餘額 港幣百萬元	平均收益率 %	平均餘額 港幣百萬元	平均收益率 %
資產						
在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及 定期存放	384,905	0.80	396,985	0.72	304,937	1.09
債券投資及其他債務工具	864,470	1.01	760,112	1.21	750,579	1.83
客戶貸款及其他賬項	1,603,613	1.52	1,557,033	1.66	1,477,759	2.52
其他生息資產	17,654	0.70	9,257	1.55	27,636	1.09
總生息資產	2,870,642	1.27	2,723,387	1.40	2,560,911	2.13
無息資產	532,052	-	574,059	-	405,665	-
資產總額	3,402,694	1.07	3,297,446	1.16	2,966,576	1.84
負債						
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	203,300	0.44	200,038	0.36	197,058	0.77
往來、儲蓄及定期存款	2,266,069	0.30	2,202,747	0.40	1,965,712	0.94
後償負債	-	-	-	-	2,920	5.50
其他付息負債	15,589	0.62	18,886	0.64	35,719	1.37
總付息負債	2,484,958	0.31	2,421,671	0.40	2,201,409	0.94
股東資金*及其他無息存款及負債	917,736	-	875,775	-	765,167	-
負債總額	3,402,694	0.23	3,297,446	0.29	2,966,576	0.70

* 股東資金指本銀行股東應佔股本和儲備。

管理層討論及分析（續）

淨服務費及佣金收入

港幣百萬元	半年結算至 2021年6月30日	半年結算至 2020年12月31日	半年結算至 2020年6月30日
證券經紀	2,189	2,000	1,567
貸款佣金	1,795	922	1,392
信用卡業務	1,001	940	928
保險	879	698	782
基金分銷	425	391	392
信託及託管服務	380	373	327
繳款服務	374	382	358
匯票佣金	321	313	278
保管箱	151	153	153
買賣貨幣	58	69	157
其他	613	581	502
服務費及佣金收入	8,186	6,822	6,836
服務費及佣金支出	(1,195)	(1,131)	(1,129)
淨服務費及佣金收入	6,991	5,691	5,707

2021年上半年，淨服務費及佣金收入為港幣69.91億元，按年上升港幣12.84億元或22.5%，主要受惠於2021年初投資市場氣氛良好，帶動證券經紀、基金分銷及保險佣金收入分別上升39.7%、8.4%及12.4%。本港疫情緩和，經濟逐步恢復，零售及進出口貿易回暖，帶動信用卡業務及匯票佣金收入分別上升7.9%及15.5%，貸款佣金收入亦上升29.0%。把握互聯互通業務機遇，進一步豐富信託產品及優化客戶旅程，並加強與境內外託管銀行的合作，信託及託管服務佣金收入上升16.2%。此外，本集團加快現金管理業務拓展，資金池業務穩健發展，繳款服務佣金收入增長4.5%。受疫情影響，環球現鈔需求持續處於較低水平，買賣貨幣佣金收入下降63.1%。服務費及佣金支出上升，主要因證券經紀及信用卡業務相關支出隨業務量上升而增加。

與2020年下半年相比，淨服務費及佣金收入上升港幣13.00億元或22.8%，主要受惠於年初投資氣氛良好帶動證券經紀、保險及基金分銷佣金收入上升。經濟逐步復甦，貸款、信用卡、匯票和信託及託管服務佣金收入亦有所上升。服務費及佣金支出主要因證券經紀及信用卡業務相關支出上升而增加。

管理層討論及分析（續）

淨交易性收益

港幣百萬元	半年結算至 2021年6月30日	半年結算至 2020年12月31日	半年結算至 2020年6月30日
外匯交易及外匯交易產品	2,083	2,081	2,985
利率工具及公平值對沖的項目	(44)	171	(971)
商品	103	111	250
股權及信貸衍生工具	101	77	59
淨交易性收益總額	2,243	2,440	2,323

2021年上半年，本集團淨交易性收益為港幣22.43億元，按年下跌港幣0.80億元或3.4%。剔除外匯掉期合約的資金收入或成本後的淨交易性收益為港幣19.31億元，按年增加69.2%，主要由於市場利率變動引致若干債券投資及利率工具組合的市場劃價變化，令利率工具及公平值對沖的項目淨交易性虧損按年下降。商品淨交易性收益下降，主要源於貴金屬交易收益減少。股權及信貸衍生工具淨交易性收益按年增加港幣0.42億元，主要因年初投資市場氣氛良好帶動股票掛鉤結構性產品收入上升。

與2020年下半年相比，淨交易性收益下跌港幣1.97億元或8.1%。剔除外匯掉期合約的資金收入或成本後的淨交易性收益較上年下半年下跌2.8%，主要因市場利率變動引致若干債券投資及利率工具組合的市場劃價變化。

管理層討論及分析（續）

經營支出

港幣百萬元	半年結算至 2021年6月30日	半年結算至 2020年12月31日	半年結算至 2020年6月30日
人事費用	4,196	4,864	4,202
房產及設備支出（不包括折舊及攤銷）	568	674	540
折舊及攤銷	1,483	1,479	1,499
其他經營支出	1,057	1,427	1,090
經營支出	7,304	8,444	7,331
	2021年6月30日	2020年12月31日	2020年6月30日
全職員工數目	14,008	14,461	14,407

經營支出為港幣 73.04 億元，按年減少港幣 0.27 億元或 0.4%。本集團加強成本管理，保障戰略項目資源投入，同時積極踐行低碳運營，實現綠色辦公，優化業務流程，改善內部管理，提升成本效益。成本對收入比率為 30.26%，保持在本地銀行業較佳水平。

人事費用按年減少 0.1%，基本保持穩定。

房屋及設備支出上升 5.2%，主要是資訊科技投入增加。

折舊及攤銷減少 1.1%，主要是使用權資產及房產折舊支出減少，抵銷了資訊科技折舊支出增加的影響。

其他經營支出下降 3.0%，主要是保安、旅費、印刷及清潔等業務支出減少。

與2020年下半年相比，經營支出減少港幣11.40億元或13.5%，主要由於人事費用、業務推廣、保安及修繕等支出減少。

管理層討論及分析（續）

貸款及其他賬項減值準備淨撥備

港幣百萬元	半年結算至	半年結算至	半年結算至
	2021年6月30日	2020年12月31日	2020年6月30日
第一階段	40	(67)	(831)
第二階段	(504)	(682)	(72)
第三階段	(733)	(429)	(408)
貸款及其他賬項減值準備淨撥備	(1,197)	(1,178)	(1,311)

2021年上半年，貸款及其他賬項減值準備淨撥備為港幣11.97億元，同比減少港幣1.14億元或8.7%。第一階段減值準備為淨撥回港幣0.40億元，上年同期則為淨撥備港幣8.31億元。2021年上半年預期信用損失模型參數改善，而上年同期全球經濟受新冠肺炎疫情衝擊，宏觀前景不確定性增加，審慎更新預期信用損失模型參數令撥備基數較高。第二階段減值準備為淨撥備港幣5.04億元，同比增加港幣4.32億元，主要反映若干涉及紓困措施客戶的潛在風險。第三階段減值準備淨撥備為港幣7.33億元，同比增加港幣3.25億元，主要由於若干公司客戶貸款評級下降，引致撥備增加。客戶貸款的年度化信貸成本為0.15%，較上年同期下跌3個基點。截至2021年6月30日，總貸款減值準備對客戶貸款比率為0.58%，調整認購新股融資貸款影響後的比率為0.64%。

與2020年下半年相比，貸款及其他賬項減值準備淨撥備增加港幣0.19億元或1.6%，主要是若干公司客戶貸款評級下降。

管理層討論及分析（續）

資產負債分析

下表列出本集團的資產組成。有關本集團衍生金融工具的合約／名義數額及公平值，請見中期財務資料附註 19。有關各項重要類別的或然負債及承擔之合約數額及總信貸風險加權數額，請見中期財務資料附註 33。

資產組成

港幣百萬元，百分比除外	2021年6月30日		2020年12月31日	
	餘額	佔比(%)	餘額	佔比(%)
庫存現金及在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放	545,564	14.9	463,081	14.7
香港特別行政區政府負債證明書	197,650	5.4	189,550	6.0
證券投資及其他債務工具 ¹	928,928	25.5	822,614	26.2
貸款及其他賬項	1,747,188	47.9	1,499,808	47.7
固定資產及投資物業	64,585	1.8	65,244	2.1
其他資產 ²	165,434	4.5	104,233	3.3
資產總額	3,649,349	100.0	3,144,530	100.0

1. 證券投資及其他債務工具包括證券投資及以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產。

2. 其他資產包括衍生金融工具、聯營公司及合資企業權益、應收稅項資產及遞延稅項資產。

截至2021年6月30日，本集團新股上市業務收款金額龐大，對資產及負債餘額帶來短暫性過渡影響。因此，在本《資產負債分析》中，對受影響較大的項目進行調整，以便作出可比分析。

截至2021年6月30日，本集團資產總額達港幣36,493.49億元，較上年末增長港幣5,048.19億元或16.1%。庫存現金及在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放增加港幣824.83億元或17.8%，主要由於存放同業之結餘上升；證券投資及其他債務工具增加港幣1,063.14億元或12.9%，主要由於本集團增持政府相關債券及票據；貸款及其他賬項增長港幣2,473.80億元或16.5%，其中客戶貸款增長港幣2,470.33億元或16.5%，貿易票據亦增加港幣19.20億元或19.5%。其他資產增加港幣612.01億元或58.7%，由於新股認購活動增加，令應收結算款增長。若調整認購新股活動相關影響，本集團資產總額為港幣32,619.60億元，較上年末增長3.8%。

管理層討論及分析（續）

客戶貸款

港幣百萬元，百分比除外	2021年6月30日		2020年12月31日	
	餘額	佔比(%)	餘額	佔比(%)
在香港使用之貸款	1,211,974	69.5	990,849	66.2
工商金融業	744,518	42.7	540,589	36.1
個人	467,456	26.8	450,260	30.1
貿易融資	83,850	4.8	66,497	4.4
在香港以外使用之貸款	448,465	25.7	439,910	29.4
客戶貸款總額	1,744,289	100.0	1,497,256	100.0

2021年上半年，本集團緊抓香港、大灣區及東南亞三大市場的業務機遇，緊密圍繞客戶需求，提供配套服務和授信。加強本港企業和個人客戶服務，支持重點客戶貸款需求。全力拓展按揭貸款，加強與地產中介公司的合作，建設推廣「置業專家」手機應用程式數碼搜房及按揭場景，積極爭攬按揭業務。深化與中國銀行聯動合作，加強營銷力度至新客戶、新行業。推動區域一體化發展，東南亞機構業務穩步增長。期內，本集團保持其於港澳地區銀團貸款市場安排行的首位，香港新取用按揭筆數市場第一。2021年上半年，客戶貸款增長港幣2,470.33億元或16.5%至港幣17,442.89億元，部分由認購新股融資貸款帶動，調整相關影響後則增長港幣918.46億元或6.1%。

在香港使用之貸款上升港幣2,211.25億元或22.3%，調整認購新股融資貸款影響後則上升6.7%。

- 工商金融業貸款增長港幣2,039.29億元或37.7%，增長源自物業發展、物業投資、資訊科技、金融業、批發及零售業和認購新股融資。調整認購新股融資影響，工商金融業貸款增長9.0%。
- 個人貸款上升港幣171.96億元或3.8%，主要由住宅按揭貸款增長帶動。

貿易融資上升港幣173.53億元或26.1%。在香港以外使用之貸款增加港幣85.55億元或1.9%，主要是在內地使用的貸款增長。

管理層討論及分析（續）

貸款質量

港幣百萬元，百分比除外	2021年6月30日	2020年12月31日
客戶貸款	1,744,289	1,497,256
特定分類或減值貸款比率	0.29%	0.27%
總減值準備	10,200	9,172
總減值準備對客戶貸款比率	0.58%	0.61%
住宅按揭貸款 ¹ – 拖欠及經重組貸款比率 ²	0.02%	0.01%
信用卡貸款 – 拖欠比率 ²	0.27%	0.23%
	半年結算至 2021年6月30日	半年結算至 2020年6月30日
信用卡貸款 – 撇賬比率 ³	1.58%	1.88%

1. 住宅按揭貸款不包括「居者有其屋」計劃及其他政府資助置屋計劃下的按揭貸款。

2. 拖欠比率指逾期超過3個月之貸款佔貸款總餘額的比率。

3. 撇賬比率為期內撇賬總額對期內平均信用卡應收款的比率。

期內，新冠肺炎疫情反覆，環球經濟復甦不確定性仍大，部分行業仍面對嚴峻挑戰，本集團積極夯實各項風險管理基礎，持續提升風險管理，以保持整體資產質量穩健。截至2021年6月30日，特定分類或減值之客戶貸款餘額為港幣50.77億元，較上年末增加港幣10.83億元；特定分類或減值貸款比率為0.29%，較上年末上升0.02個百分點，調整認購新股融資影響後的特定分類或減值貸款比率為0.32%。總貸款減值準備對客戶貸款比率為0.58%，調整認購新股融資影響後的比率為0.64%。住宅按揭貸款拖欠及經重組貸款比率為0.02%。2021年上半年，信用卡貸款撇賬比率為1.58%，按年下跌0.30個百分點。

管理層討論及分析（續）

客戶存款

港幣百萬元，百分比除外	2021年6月30日		2020年12月31日	
	餘額	佔比(%)	餘額	佔比(%)
即期存款及往來存款	781,572	29.1	315,056	14.4
儲蓄存款	1,191,307	44.3	1,149,352	52.5
定期、短期及通知存款	716,460	26.6	725,914	33.1
客戶存款總額	2,689,339	100.0	2,190,322	100.0

2021年上半年，本集團積極強化中高端客戶基礎，加強與政府機構、大型企業、央行等客戶的業務往來，做好電子支付、代發薪、現金管理、新股上市收款行等業務，積極拓展支儲存款。同時，把握低息環境下客戶配置理財、保險、股票、結構性產品的契機，改善存款結構，個人及公司支儲存款均錄得穩健增長。截至2021年6月30日，客戶存款總額達港幣26,893.39億元，較上年末增加港幣4,990.17億元或22.8%，部分由認購新股的資金帶動，調整相關影響後則增長5.1%，其中即期及往來存款增長25.6%，儲蓄存款上升3.7%，定期、短期及通知存款則下降1.3%。調整認購新股的資金影響後的支儲存款佔比為68.9%，較上年末上升2.1個百分點。

本銀行股東應佔股本和儲備

港幣百萬元	2021年6月30日	2020年12月31日
股本	43,043	43,043
房產重估儲備	38,465	38,105
公平值變動儲備	2,654	3,733
監管儲備	6,665	4,780
換算儲備	(868)	(503)
留存盈利	194,101	183,634
儲備	241,017	229,749
本銀行股東應佔股本和儲備總額	284,060	272,792

截至2021年6月30日，本銀行股東應佔股本和儲備總額為港幣2,840.60億元，較上年末增加港幣112.68億元或4.1%。房產重估儲備上升0.9%。公平值變動儲備下降，主要是市場利率變動對以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之債務工具的影響。監管儲備上升39.4%，主要由於客戶貸款增長。留存盈利較上年末增長5.7%。

管理層討論及分析 (續)

資本比率

港幣百萬元，百分比除外	2021年6月30日	2020年12月31日
扣減後的綜合資本		
普通股權一級資本	225,551	216,542
額外一級資本	23,476	23,476
一級資本	249,027	240,018
二級資本	30,786	29,558
總資本	279,813	269,576
風險加權資產總額	1,413,929	1,220,000
普通股權一級資本比率	15.95%	17.75%
一級資本比率	17.61%	19.67%
總資本比率	19.79%	22.10%

截至2021年6月30日，普通股權一級資本及一級資本分別較上年末增長4.2%及3.8%，由2021上半年溢利帶動。總資本較上年末增長3.8%。風險加權資產增長15.9%，主要由客戶貸款增長帶動，部分源於新股融資的短暫性過渡影響。普通股權一級資本比率及一級資本比率分別為15.95%及17.61%，總資本比率為19.79%。本集團持續做好資本規劃，保持合理的資本水平，確保業務可持續發展及平衡股東回報。

流動性覆蓋比率及穩定資金淨額比率

	2021年	2020年
流動性覆蓋比率的平均值		
第一季度	134.09%	150.45%
第二季度	134.20%	131.38%
第三季度	不適用	130.98%
第四季度	不適用	132.76%
穩定資金淨額比率的季度終結值		
第一季度	124.90%	116.60%
第二季度	118.50%	117.49%
第三季度	不適用	115.30%
第四季度	不適用	125.31%

本集團流動性保持穩健。2021年首2個季度的流動性覆蓋比率的平均值及穩定資金淨額比率的季度終結值均高於有關監管要求。由於新股認購活動，令2021年第二季度末穩定資金淨額比率短暫性下降。

管理層討論及分析（續）

業務回顧

2021年上半年，本集團圍繞「建設區域內一流現代銀行集團」戰略目標，積極應對嚴峻的市場挑戰，強化戰略執行，紮實推進各項重點工作，核心業務表現良好，主要財務指標保持穩健。倡導「環境、社會、管治」（ESG）理念，積極發展綠色金融，推動可持續高質量發展。把握市場機遇，深耕香港本地核心業務市場。深化跨境聯動合作，大力支持粵港澳大灣區建設。加快東南亞地區佈局，發揮區域協同效應。以客戶為中心，竭力推動數字化轉型。審慎應對疫情影響，嚴密防範各類風險。

業務分類的表現

業務分類的除稅前溢利

港幣百萬元，百分比除外	半年結算至 2021 年 6 月 30 日		半年結算至 2020 年 6 月 30 日	
	金額	佔比 (%)	金額	佔比 (%)
個人銀行	3,652	23.3	4,352	23.1
企業銀行	6,713	42.9	7,158	38.1
財資業務	5,037	32.2	7,169	38.1
其他	247	1.6	137	0.7
除稅前溢利總額	15,649	100.0	18,816	100.0

註：詳細分類資料請見中期財務資料附註 36。

個人銀行

財務業績

2021年上半年，個人銀行除稅前溢利為港幣 36.52 億元，按年減少港幣 7.00 億元或 16.1%，主要由於淨利息收入減少，部分跌幅被淨服務費及佣金收入增加，以及提取減值準備淨撥備減少抵銷。

淨利息收入下降 40.6%，主要因市場利率下跌令存款利差收窄，但部分跌幅被貸款利差改善、存款及貸款平均餘額增長抵銷。淨服務費及佣金收入增加 24.3%，主要是本年初投資市場氣氛良好，股票交易量上升，帶動證券經紀佣金收入增長良好，以及保險、貸款和基金分銷佣金收入上升。提取減值準備淨撥備為港幣 0.67 億元，按年減少港幣 5.63 億，主要是預期信用損失模型參數改善，令減值準備淨撥備減少。

管理層討論及分析（續）

業務經營情況

發揮線上線下優勢，優化客層服務模型

持續拓展高端客層品牌「私人財富」，提供投資理財、財富傳承、跨境置業、時尚生活禮遇等多元化服務，特設專屬財富管理團隊，推出安全便捷的「RM Chat」服務，「私人財富」客戶可透過手機銀行即時與客戶經理團隊聯絡並辦理銀行業務。截至 2021 年 6 月末，「私人財富」客戶數較上年末錄得雙位數增幅，客戶基礎進一步擴大。積極配合香港按揭證券保險有限公司的「百分百擔保個人特惠貸款」計劃，為有需要人士提供簡易便捷的電子申請渠道，協助受疫情衝擊的失業人士資金周轉，渡過困境。本集團應用創新科技構建置業生態場景，引入大型地產代理及按揭中介公司，於「置業專家」手機應用程式提供物業市場指數，以及一、二手樓盤資訊，推出市場首創端對端無縫的置業服務，解決客戶需於不同置業平台找尋樓盤、估值、按揭評估及申請的痛點，2021 年上半年，線上按揭月均申請筆數較上年度月均增長逾 2.6 倍。通過深耕本地客層，核心產品優勢得到鞏固，存款規模穩步增長，新造按揭累計筆數保持市場首位。期內，中銀香港榮獲由新城財經台舉辦「香港企業領袖品牌 2021」的「卓越置業規劃銀行服務品牌」及「卓越銀行證券服務品牌」獎項。

本集團私人銀行業務穩步增長。透過與集團內各個單位緊密聯動，優化對高端客戶的服務鏈，為高端客戶及家族辦公室提供專業私人銀行服務，積極將綠色金融及 ESG 等元素融入產品設計和服務，優化私人銀行專屬投資及財富傳承產品及服務，持續推動數字化發展，並且加強專才隊伍建設，從而提升私人銀行對本港、大灣區及東南亞客戶的服務能力，2021 年 6 月末，私人銀行管理資產總值較上年末上升 12.3%。

管理層討論及分析（續）

推進產品場景應用，加速數字化銀行轉型

密切關注疫情下市場環境變化，加速數字化銀行發展。響應特區政府推動香港智慧城市建設，本集團首家試行「智方便」流動應用程式，採用數碼身份認證進行手機銀行開戶，自動填寫手機開戶表格，省卻人面辨識及人手輸入個人資料的時間，為客戶帶來嶄新的數字化體驗。全力支持香港特區政府發行 iBond 通脹掛鈎債券，提供手機銀行、網上銀行、投資熱線及全線分行等渠道供認購，照顧不同客戶的需要，近八成客戶透過電子渠道認購。貼合客戶線上交易需求快速增長趨勢，推出手機銀行「PlanAhead 智·未來」一站式財富策劃服務，為客戶提供專業資產配置資訊及產品方案，協助其規劃人生各階段的理財目標，推動理財產品數碼化發展。本集團致力優化電子支付體驗，夥拍大型物業管理公司，於屋苑手機應用程式加入繳付管理費用功能，提供嶄新及安全的繳費方式，將移動支付融入更多生活場景。2021 年上半年，手機銀行交易筆數按年顯著上升超過六成，股票、新股認購及債券等主要投資產品經線上渠道交易金額按年大幅增長。期內，中銀香港獲由《彭博商業週刊中文版》舉辦「金融機構大獎 2021」的「年度銀行保險公司」卓越大獎及《亞洲貨幣》頒發「2021 年度香港最佳數碼銀行」獎項。

推動數碼分行建設，提升渠道服務效能

致力鞏固作為本港服務網絡最廣的零售銀行優勢，優化策略性地區服務覆蓋。透過數碼化分行服務模型，積極轉移高頻交易至智能設備，釋放分行生產力。加快智能客服建設和效能提升，以智能助理 Bonnie 和「在線客服」代替人工客服。2021 年上半年，智能助理使用量較上年同期增長超過五成，客服效率及渠道遷移有效提升。同時，透過語音分析及文字分析等人工智能方案，優化客戶聯繫中心服務效能，進一步擴展新一代客服平台應用。

管理層討論及分析（續）

促進灣區互聯互通，夯實區域業務基礎

本集團加強區域聯動，完善香港、大灣區、東南亞三地客戶轉介服務，優化流程效率，提升客戶體驗，打造一體化跨境金融服務。積極響應粵港澳大灣區金融政策，持續優化跨境服務體驗，滿足香港居民在大灣區消費、生活和投資的各領域需求。期內，持續提升大灣區「開戶易」見證開立內地賬戶服務的客戶體驗，以滿足香港居民在大灣區出遊、就業、居住的民生金融需求。截至 2021 年 6 月末，大灣區「開戶易」累計開戶逾 14 萬戶，較上年末錄得雙位數增幅。響應港人在大灣區置業需求，持續優化大灣區「置業易」按揭服務，提升客戶支付、按揭等全流程服務體驗。把握市場機遇，積極做好大灣區「跨境理財通」推出的各項準備工作。豐富區域理財服務，中銀馬來西亞推出多隻新基金及新債券，中銀泰國及文萊分行相繼推出人民幣薪金直匯產品。金邊分行亦已推出「中銀理財」服務，並初步形成香港、馬來西亞和柬埔寨三地「中銀理財」品牌互認、優惠共享的服務方案。深入推進移動優先策略，推進文萊分行和雅加達分行的手機銀行項目。

管理層討論及分析（續）

企業銀行

財務業績

企業銀行除稅前溢利為港幣 67.13 億元，按年減少港幣 4.45 億元或 6.2%，主要是淨利息收入減少，部分跌幅被淨服務費及佣金收入增加，以及提取減值準備淨撥備減少抵銷。

淨利息收入下降 17.3%，主要由於市場利率下跌，引致存款利差收窄，部分被存款及貸款平均餘額增長抵銷。淨服務費及佣金收入增加 24.3%，主要是貸款、信託及託管服務、匯票和繳款服務的佣金收入上升。減值準備淨撥備為港幣 3.46 億元，按年減少港幣 2.15 億元，主要是預期信用損失模型參數改善，令減值準備淨撥備下降。

業務經營情況

強化綜合服務能力，穩步推動企業業務發展

本集團因應市場上行業、產業及客戶需求變化，持續推進業務深化轉型，不斷加強對本港、大灣區及東南亞重點項目支持，堅持以專業化能力為客戶提供綜合金融服務方案。期內，深挖客戶需求，積極拓展重點客戶及項目，加強營銷力度至新客戶、新行業，繼續保持港澳地區銀團貸款市場安排首位，且完成多筆具市場影響力的債券承銷項目。按主板上市項目計算，本集團新股上市主收款行業務在項目數量及集資金額均保持市場最大份額。不斷深化與全球主要央行、國際金融組織及主權基金的業務往來。進一步推進數字化轉型和場景化建設，強化科技創新及應用能力，提升業務滲透率，實現政府機構、交通、教育、零售餐飲等行業客戶使用中銀香港支付結算服務，為市民生活提供多種便捷支付渠道。積極踐行可持續發展理念，通過不斷完善可持續發展產品體系，對接客戶低碳經濟轉型的金融需求。發行以「可持續發展與智慧生活」為主題的綠色債券，用於支持可再生能源、綠色建築及清潔交通項目。擔任客戶綠色金融顧問，協助客戶推出綠色金融框架，鼓勵企業建立可持續發展的商業模式，中銀香港再度榮獲由新城財經台主辦「香港企業領袖品牌 2021」的「卓越綠色及可持續發展企業銀行服務品牌」榮譽。

管理層討論及分析（續）

積極踐行企業社會責任，推動普惠金融發展

本集團持續加強支持本港工商及中小企客戶，通過綜合化和數字化金融服務，滿足客戶多元化業務需求。積極推廣各項金融支援措施，全力落實香港按揭保險有限公司推出的「中小企融資擔保計劃」信貸擔保產品、「百分百擔保特惠貸款」計劃的優化措施及香港金管局「預先批核還息不還本」計劃，協助中小企應對不利經營環境帶來的挑戰，與客戶共渡時艱。此外，本集團與香港品質保證局攜手合作，共同推動綠色金融，成為該局全新「綠色貸款『評定易』」網上平台的首家合作銀行，並推出「中小企綠色貸款優惠計劃」，鼓勵企業向可持續發展轉型。本集團連續 14 年榮獲香港中小型企業總商會頒發「中小企業最佳拍檔獎」，標誌著中銀香港長期為中小企業提供優質服務廣獲認同。

充分發揮協同優勢，加強區域業務拓展

持續推進區域化建設，協同各東南亞機構穩健發展業務。積極拓展區域大型客戶，加強一體化營銷，帶動東南亞機構協同發展。推進亞太區域業務聯動，進一步發揮中銀香港作為中國銀行亞太銀團貸款中心的作用，為東南亞當地大型企業籌組銀團貸款，不斷提升市場影響力。持續開展企金業務一體化營銷，成功拓展區域內多個重大客戶，取得大額存貸款、信用證、保函等重要業務機會。期內，40 餘項產品成功在東南亞地區落地，環球交易銀行平台(IGTB)繼續在東南亞機構推廣，助力提升區域企金客戶服務的能力。此外，中銀馬來西亞成功為客戶辦理當地首筆區塊鏈電子提單平台信用證交單業務，文萊分行亦成功為客戶辦理分行首筆美元代發薪業務。為進一步拓展粵港澳大灣區業務，本集團持續深化與中國銀行在大灣區內機構的緊密合作，積極參與母行大灣區聯動機制，發揮協同效應，挖掘企業跨境業務需求，把握政策及市場機遇，以多元化產品及服務支持內地新基建、生物醫藥等重點客戶發展，為大灣區金融互聯互通貢獻力量。另外，通過為香港科學園提供專場營銷宣傳及專屬金融服務方案，以及加強與高校和科研機構聯動合作等一系列措施，支持科創行業發展壯大。

持續優化產品服務，鞏固人民幣業務優勢

本集團持續優化在本港、大灣區及東南亞區域的各項企業客戶產品服務。緊抓人民幣國際化業務機遇，進一步加強與重點客戶的人民幣業務合作，保持人民幣跨境業務的傳統優勢。推動現金管理、貿易融資等重點業務的拓展，推進香港財資中心建設，持續鞏固資金池業務領先地位。憑藉卓越的專業實力，本集團連續 8 年榮獲《亞洲銀行及財金》頒發「香港最佳本地現金管理銀行」、連續 3 年獲頒「香港最佳本地貿易融資銀行」及首次獲頒「香港最佳人民幣國際化創新獎」，並獲《亞洲銀行家》頒發兩項大獎，包括四度獲頒「香港最佳交易銀行」、七度獲頒「香港最佳現金管理銀行」。

管理層討論及分析（續）

託管及信託業務持續穩健發展

本集團積極把握國家資本項目及金融市場的有序雙向開放、互聯互通措施的持續優化和完善等機遇，憑藉跨境業務優勢，不斷深化機構及企業客戶關係，為境內創新跨境交易所買賣基金（ETF）及新型債務工具如「玉蘭債」提供業務支持。同時，進一步豐富企業信託及代理業務產品，利用科技優化客戶旅程與營運，加強與境內外不同主託管銀行在海外市場的合作。期內，機構及企業客戶託管資產總量、月度交割量及「債券通」資產量均創下新高，「債券通」客戶數量繼續在全球排名位居前列。2021年6月末，本集團整體託管資產總值逾港幣 14,562 億元，較上年末上升 6.2%。

中銀國際英國保誠信託有限公司（「中銀保誠信託」）不斷開拓多元化收入來源，成功爭取多個大型企業職業退休金計劃服務合約，並持續推進退休金計劃及資產服務電子平台開發，借助各大社交媒體平台擴大移動端效應，推動數字化轉型。期內，成功推出 5 隻單位信託基金，並獲一大型資產管理公司委任為其新恒生指數 ETF 的受託人、基金行政管理人、託管人以及登記處。2021年6月末，中銀保誠信託強積金資產較上年末增長 5.9%，穩居強積金市場首 5 位。此外，在獨立評級機構《積金評級》的「2021 年度強積金大獎」和路孚特的「理柏基金香港年獎 2021」中榮獲多個基金獎項；在晨星投資管理（亞洲）主辦的「晨星 2021 最佳基金獎（香港）」中，「我的強積金計劃」榮膺「最佳強積金計劃獎」殊榮。

管理層討論及分析（續）

財資業務

財務業績

財資業務除稅前溢利為港幣 50.37 億元，按年減少港幣 21.32 億元或 29.7%，主要是其他金融資產之淨收益下跌，以及淨交易性收益減少 22.7%，部分跌幅被資金成本下降帶動淨利息收入上升 8.7% 抵銷。淨交易性收益下跌，其中外匯掉期合約的淨收益減少，部分減幅被若干債券投資及利率工具組合受市場利率變動引致的市場劃價變化抵銷。

業務經營情況

持續提升業務能力，穩步推進區域發展

本集團因應市場發展，持續提升線上交易服務能力和業務效率，代客業務發展良好。緊抓市場機遇，推進人民幣產品創新，積極拓展人民幣業務規模。堅持科技創新，推動交易業務向電子化、自動化和數字化轉型升級，2021 年上半年，線上企業及機構代客業務收入同比增長 14%。繼續深化東南亞機構條線管理，不斷完善基礎建設，優化管理機制，持續提升東南亞業務能力和市場競爭力，穩步推動區域化發展。期內，積極參與上海黃金交易所做市報價業務，獲上海黃金交易所頒發 2020 年度「優秀國際會員」稱號。

管理層討論及分析（續）

把握人民幣清算業務優勢，推動跨境業務向縱深發展

馬尼拉分行於2021年1月16日正式推出人民幣清算行服務，為當地參加行提供人民幣匯款、現鈔等服務，促進當地人民幣的使用。此外，馬尼拉分行還成功向客戶提供跨境人民幣雙向匯款服務，成為集團內首家提供此項服務的東南亞機構。中銀馬來西亞獲批跨境人民幣支付系統（CIPS）直接參與者資格，並成功做東南亞機構首筆人民幣交叉貨幣掉期業務。中銀泰國和中銀馬來西亞兩家子行FXall電子交易平台順利落地，並與當地主流同業成功做首筆人民幣與當地貨幣的報價交易。雅加達分行的人民幣薪金直匯業務量同比增長82%，保持境外機構開展同類業務的領先地位。文萊分行成功為客戶辦理分行首筆人民幣債券投資業務。此外，中銀香港在跨境銀行間支付清算有限責任公司主辦的「跨境支付清算論壇暨CIPS系統參與者會議」上榮獲「跨境支付清算卓越參與者」獎項，在推動跨境人民幣業務發展的貢獻備受肯定。

堅持積極主動和審慎的投資策略，優化銀行投資盤組合結構

本集團密切關注環球利率變化，審慎管理銀行投資盤，提早部署並主動尋找固定收益的投資機會以提升回報，同時對風險保持高度警覺。2021年上半年，本集團積極應對市場利率變化，平衡發展資產負債，持續優化銀行投資盤組合結構。

管理層討論及分析（續）

東南亞業務

本集團繼續堅持區域一體化發展方向，帶動各東南亞機構逐步發展成為當地主流外資銀行。中國與東南亞國家聯盟建立對話關係至今已 30 年，並且已互為最大交易夥伴，經貿關係日趨緊密，配合《區域全面經濟夥伴關係協定》正式生效，將在貿易投資領域為東南亞與區域夥伴經濟帶來新動能。隨著「一帶一路」項目、新經濟領域及中產階級在東南亞不斷發展，中國和東南亞正抓住新一輪科技革命和產業變革機遇，在智慧城市、5G、人工智能、電子商務、大數據、區塊鏈等領域打造更多新的合作亮點，東南亞區域整體發展前景良好。此外，境外投資者對人民幣資產持續具有投資熱情，亦為本集團的區域性業務帶來新的增長機遇。

完善區域網絡佈局，持續優化東南亞機構管理

繼仰光分行順利開業後，本集團在越南設立的河內代表處亦於 6 月 8 日正式開業，進一步完善了越南境內機構佈局，加強對越南北方客戶的服務，聯同胡志明市分行實現越南北一體化業務聯動發展。本集團深入實施區域管理模式，不斷優化東南亞機構管理，持續加強「一行一策」差異化管理，提升各機構的發展積極性。穩步推動東南亞區域營運集中管理，加快將部分職能從中銀香港向南寧區域營運中心遷移，為進一步提升區域營運奠定堅實基礎。

本集團東南亞機構*業務穩健增長，截至 2021 年 6 月末，客戶存款餘額為港幣 626.47 億元，客戶貸款餘額為港幣 554.94 億元，分別較上年末增長 9.4%和 2.6%。受市場利率下降影響，提取減值準備前之淨經營收入為港幣 12.89 億元，按年下跌 1.2%。2021 年 6 月末，不良貸款比率為 1.75%，較 2020 年末下跌 0.15 個百分點。

* 指中銀泰國、中銀馬來西亞、胡志明市分行、馬尼拉分行、雅加達分行、金邊分行、萬象分行、文萊分行及仰光分行等 9 家東南亞機構，所示提取減值準備前之淨經營收入、客戶存款餘額等數據為 9 家機構的合併數據，數據按照香港財務報告準則編製。不良貸款比率按照當地監管要求統計。

嚴守風險底線，不斷強化區域風險管控能力

本集團持續做好疫情下的區域風險管理，紮實推行「三道防線」管控機制，對東南亞機構提供專業化指導和差異化管理。密切關注當前疫情發展，定期評估對區域市場及各機構的影響，採取積極應對措施，確保守住風險底線，保持安全運營。進一步加強各機構信貸風險管理能力，定期監察各機構信貸組合情況，持續進行不定期風險排查和不良貸款清收，確保資產質量穩定，同時對相關類別共同戶以及特定組合採用基礎內評法計算法定資本，完成重檢各機構的信貸審批授權，實現業務發展和風險管理的良性互動。不斷提升各機構的市場、利率及流動資金風險管理水平，避免出現違反當地監管要求的行為。持續通過系統和技術優勢提升合規、反洗錢、反欺詐等風險的管控能力。

管理層討論及分析（續）

數字化發展

本集團繼續緊貼市場走勢，以客戶為中心，全面深化數字化轉型，推動創新金融科技場景化應用。推動變革轉型進程，數字化轉型貫穿集團前中後台。通過數據驅動、智能驅動、生態驅動三大平台作為支撐，著力增強基礎設施建設，深化場景化開放式服務，強化數字賦能業務，優化創新機制，為集團長遠發展奠定穩固基礎。

增強基礎設施建設，提供優質高效的數字化銀行服務

完善手機銀行效能，為客戶提供全新設計頁面，提升流動保安編碼功能，加入光學文字辨識及人臉識別技術，以加強 eKYC 客戶身份認證，並引入人工智能進行實時決策，因應客戶行為推送個人化銀行服務及信息。致力推進網點「智能化、自助化、移動化」，於5家分行推出智能設備「至專客服（桌面版）」，提升自助服務能力，客戶反應理想。推進iGTB在東南亞地區的延伸覆蓋，優化平台功能。引入網絡風險監控服務，持續檢視及監察網絡安全水平，並以安全評分卡方式，從不同安全範疇識別潛在安全隱患並提供適時加固建議。持續進行系統雲端化建設工程，深化本集團資訊科技現代化轉型。期內，通過實施雲平台建設、微服務應用架構及科技運營模式，為日後快速、可靠、規模化地持續交付新應用服務奠定基礎，藉以支援各業務條線能夠快速應對市場變化、客戶服務需求及開放銀行發展，全面支撐數字化轉型發展策略。

管理層討論及分析（續）

深化場景化建設，實現銀行服務隱形化

積極推動開放銀行服務，圍繞政府服務、慈善教育、交通出行、民生消費等各類支付場景，增強金融服務觸達能力。跨界合作助力金融科技發展，共推出逾 90 項開放應用程式介面(API)；聯手 3 大龍頭地產代理及按揭中介公司推出線上即時 API 估價服務及 API 直連按揭申請服務，由推出至 2021 年 6 月末，客戶累計使用線上即時估價服務逾 550 萬次；與兩家股票報價平台合作，為客戶提供港股、美股及 A 股的跨平台手機證券買賣服務。助力客戶實現理財目標，並配合社交媒體互動式宣傳，推動服務至廣大客戶。支援香港特區政府扶貧紓困措施，開創關愛基金線上受理新渠道，並協助政府機構受理及發放關愛津貼。積極開展校企合作、促進供需對接，全面助力本港教育行業數字化轉型。BoC Bill 提供最全面的數字化收款服務，涵蓋傳統銀行卡、二維碼、「轉數快」及八達通。BoC Bill「捐款易」平台推出後，已對接多家慈善機構提供收款服務。BoC Bill 也為特區政府的 12,000 個公共停車收費錶提供新型綜合收款服務，支持信用卡、二維碼支付以及以「入錶易」遙距續購泊車時間。截至 2021 年 6 月末，BoC Bill 覆蓋受理點較上年末增長 7.9%。配合特區政府港幣 5,000 元電子消費券計劃，BoC Bill 為各類商戶提供一站式解決方案，助力商戶把握消費券帶來的商機，同時拓展受理點版圖。BoC Pay 客戶的使用足跡從市中心到離島，已遍佈全港每一個角落，覆蓋 2 大連鎖式便利店、3 大本地主要超市、大部分知名連鎖快餐店等，更可繳交政府、公營機構、物業管理等費用。截至 2021 年 6 月末，BoC Pay 用戶數增長顯著，較上年末增長 17.6%，累計交易量亦按年上升 68.8%。截至 2021 年 6 月末，FPS 客戶數較上年末增長 20.1%。

強化數字賦能業務，提升客戶體驗

本集團致力提升銀行運營效率，強化客戶體驗，推動產品創新為目標，持續重塑及完善業務流程。中後台單位擴展應用機器人把操作工序自動化，縮減流程處理時間，釋放員工生產力，相關流程處理效率提升 50%。深化數字化賦能，加強與第三方平台合作，引入實時航運數據促進貿易融資便利化，加速推動供應鏈數字化轉型。推出電子按揭申請平台，減省實物按揭申請表，客戶申請資料直接傳送至審批系統，逐步實現業務流程自動化，截至 2021 年 6 月末，覆蓋逾 90%的按揭申請。此外，運用區塊鏈技術優化物業估價流程，提升運營效率，期內覆蓋 99%物業估價報告。推動智能風控應用，已於個人網上銀行及手機銀行、BoC Pay、BoC Bill、ATM 交易及匯款等多個平台實施實時風險監控。

管理層討論及分析（續）

風險管理

總覽

本集團深信良好的風險管理是企業成功的重要元素。在日常經營中，本集團高度重視風險管理，並強調風險控制與業務發展之間必須取得平衡。本集團業務的主要內在風險包括信貸風險、市場風險、利率風險、流動資金風險、操作風險、信譽風險、法律及合規風險及策略風險。本集團的風險管理目標是在提高股東價值的同時，確保風險控制在可接受的水平之內。本集團設有經董事會審批的風險偏好陳述，表達本集團在風險可控的前提下所願意承擔的風險類型與程度，以實現業務發展目標和達到利益相關者的期望。

風險管理管治架構

本集團風險管理管治架構覆蓋業務發展的全部過程，以保證在業務經營中的各類風險都能得到有效管理及控制。本集團擁有完善的風險管理架構，並有一套全面的風險管理政策及程序，用以識別、量度、監察及控制可能出現的各類風險。本集團亦定期重檢及更新風險管理政策及程序，以配合市場及業務策略的轉變。不同層面的風險承擔者分別負責與其相關的風險管理責任。

董事會代表著股東的利益，是本集團風險管理的最高決策機構，並對風險管理負最終責任。董事會在其屬下委員會的協助下，負責確定本集團的風險管理策略、風險偏好和風險文化，並確保本集團具備有效的風險管理系統以落實執行有關策略。

風險委員會是董事會成立的常設委員會，負責監察本集團的各類風險；審批第一層風險管理政策，並監督其執行；審批重大的或高風險的風險承擔或交易。審計委員會協助董事會履行內部監控系統的監控職責。

總裁負責管理本集團各類風險，在董事會授權範圍內審批重大風險承擔或交易。副總裁負責協助總裁履行日常管理各類風險的職責，在總裁授權範圍內審批重大風險承擔或交易。風險總監和分管法律合規、操作風險和防洗錢副總裁一起協助總裁履行日常管理各類風險以及內控的職責；負責提出新的風險管理策略、項目和措施以配合監管要求的變化，從而更好地監察及管理新業務、產品及營運環境轉變而引致的風險；並在授權範圍內負責審核重大風險承擔或交易。各高層管理人員在董事會批准的風險管理政策分層原則下，亦需負責審批其主管業務範圍的風險管理辦法。

本集團的不同單位都有其相應的風險管理責任。業務單位是風險管理的第一道防線，而風險管理單位則獨立於業務單位，負責各類風險的日常管理，以及草擬、檢查和更新各類風險管理政策和程序。

本集團的主要附屬銀行亦採用與本集團一致的風險管理政策。中銀香港風險管理單位按照各自分工，監督附屬公司的相關風險管理情況。

信貸風險管理

信貸風險指因客戶或交易對手未能或不願意履行償債責任而造成損失的風險。本集團的交易賬和銀行賬、以及資產負債表內和表外之交易均存在這種風險。信貸風險主要來自借貸、貿易融資及資金業務。信貸風險總監負責主持各類信貸風險管理工作，直接向風險總監匯報，並在與本集團制定的信貸風險管理原則及要求一致前提下管控附屬機構的信貸風險承擔。

對於貸款，不同客戶、交易對手或交易會根據其風險程度採用不同的信貸審批及監控程序。信貸評審委員會由信貸和其他業務專家組成，負責對副總裁級或以上人員審批的重大信貸申請進行獨立評審。非零售風險承擔信貸申請由風險管理單位進行獨立審核、客觀評估，並確定債務人評級（按照違約概率程度）和授信等級（按照違約損失率程度）以支持信貸審批；零售信貸交易包括零售風險承擔下的小企業貸款、住宅按揭貸款、私人貸款及信用卡等利用零售內部評級系統進行信貸風險評估。本集團會應用貸款分類級別、債務人評級、授信等級和損失預測結果（如適用）於支持信貸審批。

本集團亦會應用貸款分類級別、債務人評級和損失預測結果（如適用）於支持信貸監控、信貸風險報告及分析。對於非零售風險承擔，本集團會對較高風險的客戶採取更頻密的評級重檢及更密切的監控；對於零售風險承擔則會在組合層面應用每月更新的內部評級及損失預測結果進行監察，對識別為高風險組別客戶，會進行更全面檢討。本集團參照金管局貸款分類制度的指引，實施信貸資產的五級分類。風險管理部定期提供信貸風險管理報告，並按管理委員會、風險委員會及董事會的特別要求，提供專題報告，以供其持續監控信貸風險。同時，本集團也會按照行業、地區、客戶或交易對手等維度識別信貸風險集中度，並監察每一交易對手信貸風險、信貸資產組合質素、信貸風險集中度的變化，定期向本集團管理層匯報。

本集團使用的內部評級總尺度表能與標準普爾(Standard & Poor's)外部信用評級相對應。該內部評級總尺度表結構符合香港《銀行業條例》項下《銀行業（資本）規則》的要求。

管理層討論及分析 (續)

對於債務證券的投資，本集團會應用債務人評級或外部信用評級及設定客戶及證券發行人信貸限額，以管理投資的信貸風險；對於衍生產品，本集團會採用客戶限額及採用與貸款一致的審批及監控程序管理信貸風險，並制定持續監控及止損程序。

對於減值評估，根據香港財務報告準則第9號引入減值模型，其要求對按攤餘成本計量及以公平值變化計入其他全面收益計量的金融工具，確認其預期信用損失(ECL)。在香港財務報告準則第9號下，預期信用損失分類為三個階段進行評估，而金融資產、貸款承諾及財務擔保需在三個階段中歸類為其中一個階段。

第一階段：如果金融工具在初始日起不屬信貸減值資產，以及在初始確認後信貸風險沒有出現顯著增加的情況，減值準備為12個月內的預期信用損失；

第二階段：如果金融工具在初始日起不屬信貸減值資產，但在初始確認後信貸風險出現顯著增加的情況，減值準備為整個存續期的預期信用損失；

第三階段：如果金融工具為信貸減值資產，且未來現金流量已受到一項或多項事件的不利影響，減值準備為整個存續期的預期信用損失。

本集團已建立重大信貸風險惡化條件框架來判斷各金融工具的所屬階段，此框架包括定量及定性的評估，考慮因素例如逾期天數、內部評級變化、低信貸風險門檻及監察名單等。

本集團利用巴塞爾資本協定二的內部評級(IRB)模型及其他可行和可用內部模型的參數來評估預期信用損失。對於沒有模型的組合，本集團則使用所有合理及有證據支持的資料，例如歷史資料、相關損失經驗或替代方法。而預期信用損失的計量是金融工具違約概率(PD)、違約損失率(LGD)和違約風險承擔(EAD)於報告日以實際利率折現後的計算結果。

預期信用損失是透過無偏頗及概率加權計算的金額，而此金額是通過評估一系列可能的結果、金額的時間價值，以及過去事件、當前狀況和未來經濟狀況預測的合理及有證據支持的資料來評估。本集團在預期信用損失計量中採用三個經濟情景以滿足香港財務報告準則第9號的要求。「基礎」情景代表最可能的結果，而另外兩個情景，分別為「良好」情景和「低迷」情景，則代表較低可能的結果，與基礎情景相比，此兩個情景的結果較為樂觀或悲觀。

基礎情景由本集團發展規劃部提供。為確保情景合理和有理據支持，本集團亦使用歷史數據、經濟趨勢、官方和非官方組織的外部經濟預測等資料作為參考。至於良好情景和低迷情景，本集團參考歷史宏觀經濟數據設定。

本集團在設定經濟情景時，採用主要經營國家／地區的宏觀經濟因素，如本地生產總值增長、消費者物價指數、物業價格指數和失業率。這些宏觀經濟因素在預期信用損失統計分析和業務意見上，均具有相當重要意義。

本集團對經濟環境的觀點反映於每個情景所分配的概率加權，而本集團採用審慎及貫切的信貸策略，以確保減值準備的充足性。基礎情景獲分配較高的概率加權以反映最可能的結果，而良好和低迷情景獲分配較低的概率加權以反映較低可能的結果。於2021年6月，本集團基礎情景的概率加權高於良好及低迷情景之總和。

本集團用於評估預期信用損失的其中一個關鍵宏觀經濟因素：

宏觀經濟因素	情景加權數值
2021年香港本地生產總值增長	3.05%

預期信用損失的計算受宏觀經濟因素及經濟情景所影響，若模型以較悲觀的宏觀經濟因素進行評估或增加概率加權至低迷情景，將會導致預期信用損失上升。本集團根據既定機制每季度對減值模型所使用的宏觀經濟因素及經濟情景的概率加權進行重檢。

風險委員會負責審批預期信用損失方法論，管理層負責預期信用損失模型的應用。信貸風險管理負責維護預期信用損失方法論，包括常規性的模型重檢及參數更新。獨立模型驗證團隊負責每年的預期信用損失模型驗證。如預期信用損失方法論有任何變更，本集團將按既定的程序進行審批。

市場風險管理

市場風險是指因金融市場價格(匯率、利率、股票價格、商品價格)波動導致銀行外匯、利率、股票和商品持倉值出現變化而可能給本集團帶來的損失。本集團採取適中的市場風險偏好，實現風險與收益的平衡。市場風險管理的目標，是根據本集團的風險偏好和資金業務發展策略，依靠完善的風險管理制度和相關管理手段，有效管理本集團業務中可能產生的市場風險，促進資金業務健康發展。

管理層討論及分析（續）

本集團按照風險管理企業管治原則管理市場風險，董事會及風險委員會、高層管理人員和職能部門／單位，各司其職，各負其責。風險管理部負責本集團市場風險管理，協助高層管理人員履行日常管理職責，獨立監察本集團及中銀香港的市場風險狀況以及管理政策和限額執行情況，並確保整體和個別的市場風險均控制在可接受水平內。

本集團市場風險管理的範圍，包括中銀香港和附屬機構。本集團制訂市場風險管理政策，規範中銀香港及附屬機構的市場風險管理，同時，設置集團風險值及壓力測試限額，並根據業務需求和風險承受能力統一配置和監督使用。在符合集團政策規定的前提下，附屬機構制訂具體的政策及程序，承擔其日常市場風險管理責任。

本集團設有市場風險指標及限額，用於識別、計量、監測和控制市場風險。主要風險指標和限額包括但不限於風險值、止損額、敞口額、壓力測試以及敏感性分析（基點價值、期權敏感度）等。主要風險指標和限額視管理需要劃分為三個層級，分別由風險委員會、高層管理人員或業務單位主管批准，中銀香港資金業務單位及附屬機構（就集團限額而言）必須在批核的市場風險指標和限額範圍內開展業務。

本集團採用風險值度量一般市場風險，並定期向風險委員會和高層管理人員報告。本集團採用統一的風險值計量模型，運用歷史模擬法，以過去2年歷史市場數據為參照，計算99%置信水平下及1天持有期內集團層面及各附屬機構的風險值，並設定本集團和各附屬機構的風險值限額。

本集團採用回顧測試衡量風險值模型計量結果的準確性。回顧測試是將每一交易日市場風險持倉的風險值數字與下一個交易日從這些持倉得到的實際及假設損益作出比較。一般而言，在99%置信水平下，在連續12個月內的例外情況應該不超過4次。

利率風險管理

利率風險是指因利率水平、資產負債期限結構等要素發生變動而可能導致銀行整體收益和經濟價值承受損失的風險。本集團的利率風險承擔主要來自結構性持倉。結構性持倉的主要利率風險類別為：

- 利率重訂風險：資產與負債的到期日或重訂價格期限可能錯配，進而影響淨利息收入及經濟價值；
- 利率基準風險：不同交易的定價基準不同，令資產的收益率和負債的成本可能會在同一重訂價格期間以不同的幅度變化；及
- 期權風險：由於資產、負債或表外項目附設有期權，當期權行使時會改變相關資產或負債的現金流。

本集團風險管理架構同樣適用於利率風險管理。根據風險委員會批准的《中銀香港集團銀行賬利率風險管理政策》，資產負債管理委員會(ALCO)具體履行管理集團利率風險的職責。風險管理部負責本集團利率風險管理，在財務管理部及投資管理等的配合下，協助資產負債管理委員會開展日常的利率風險管理工作，包括但不限於起草管理政策，選擇管理方法，設立風險指標和限額，評估目標資產負債表，監督利率風險管理政策與限額執行情況，向高層管理人員以及風險委員會提交利率風險管理報告等。

本集團設定利率風險指標及限額，每日用於識別、計量、監測和控制利率風險。主要風險指標和限額包括但不限於重訂價缺口、利率基準風險、久期、基點現值(PVBP)、淨利息波動比率(NII)、經濟價值波動比率(EVE)等。主要風險指標和限額劃分不同層級，按不同層級分別由財務總監、風險總監、資產負債管理委員會及風險委員會批准。承擔利率風險的各業務單位必須在利率風險指標限額範圍內開展相關業務。本集團推出銀行賬新產品或新業務前，相關單位須先執行風險評估程序，包括評估潛在的利率風險，並考慮現行的風險監控機制是否足夠。如在風險評估程序中發現對銀行利率風險造成重大影響，須上報風險委員會審批。

淨利息波動比率(NII)和經濟價值波動比率(EVE)反映利率變動對集團淨利息收入和資本基礎的影響，是本集團管理利率風險的重要風險指標。前者衡量利率變動導致的淨利息收入變動佔當年預期淨利息收入的比率；後者衡量利率變化對銀行經濟價值（即按市場利率折算的資產、負債及表外業務預測現金流的淨現值）的影響佔最新一級資本的比率。風險委員會為這兩項指標設定限額，用來監測和控制本集團銀行賬利率風險。

本集團採用情景分析和壓力測試方法，評估不利市況下銀行賬可能承受的利率風險。情景分析和壓力測試同時用於測試儲蓄存款客戶擇權、按揭客戶提早還款、以及內含期權債務證券提前還款對銀行淨利息收入和經濟價值的影響。

管理層討論及分析（續）

流動資金風險管理

流動資金風險是指銀行無法以合理成本及時獲得充足資金，履行到期義務的風險。本集團遵循穩健的流動資金風險偏好，確保在正常情況及壓力情景下均有能力提供穩定、可靠和足夠的現金來源，滿足流動資金需求。

本集團按照風險管理企業管治原則管理流動資金風險，董事會及風險委員會、高層管理人員和職能部門／單位，各司其職，各負其責。風險委員會是流動資金風險管理決策機構，並對流動資金風險承擔最終管理責任。風險委員會授權資產負債管理委員會管理日常的流動資金風險，確保本集團的業務經營符合風險委員會設定的流動資金風險偏好和政策規定。風險管理部負責本集團流動資金風險管理，它與財務管理部及投資管理等合作，根據各自的職責分工協助資產負債管理委員會履行具體的流動資金管理職能。

本集團管理流動資金風險的目標，是按照流動資金風險偏好，以合理的成本有效管理資產負債表內及表外業務的流動性，實現穩健經營和持續盈利。本集團以客戶存款為主要的資金來源，積極吸納和穩定核心存款，並輔以同業市場拆入款項及在資本市場發行票據，確保穩定和充足的資金來源。本集團根據不同期限及壓力情景下的流動資金需求，調整資產組合的結構（包括貸款、債券投資及拆放同業等），保持充足的流動資產，以便提供足夠的流動資金支持正常業務需要，及在緊急情況下有能力以合理的成本及時籌集到資金，保證對外支付。本集團致力實現融資渠道及期限和資金運用的多樣化，以避免資產負債過於集中，防止因資金來源或運用過於集中在某個方面，當其出現問題時，導致整個資金供應鏈斷裂，觸發流動資金風險。為了管理此類風險，集團對抵押品和資金來源設置了管理集中度的限額，如第一類流動資產佔總流動資產比率、首十大存戶比率和大存戶比率等。必要時，本集團可採取緩釋措施改善流動性狀況，措施包括但不限於通過銀行同業拆借或在貨幣市場進行回購獲得資金，在二手市場出售債券或挽留現有及吸納新的客戶存款。除了增加資金外，集團還將與交易對手、母行和監管機構保持良好溝通，以加強相互信任。

本集團制訂了集團內部流動資金風險管理指引，管理集團內各成員之間的流動資金，避免相互間在資金上過度依賴。本集團亦注重管理表外業務可能產生的流動資金風險，如貸款承諾、衍生工具、期權及其他複雜的結構性產品。本集團的流動資金風險管理策略涵蓋了外幣資產負債流動管理、抵押品、即日流動性、集團內流動性以及其他風險引致的流動資金風險等，並針對流動資金風險制訂了應急計劃。

本集團設定流動資金風險指標和限額，每日用來識別、計量、監測和控制流動資金風險，包括但不限於流動性覆蓋比率、穩定資金淨額比率、貸存比率、最大累計現金流出、以及流動資金緩衝等。本集團採用現金流量分析以評估本集團於正常情況下的流動資金狀況，並最少每月進行流動資金風險壓力測試（包括自身危機、市場危機情況及合併危機）和其他方法，評估本集團抵禦各種嚴峻流動資金危機的能力。本集團亦建立了相關管理資訊系統如資產負債管理系統及巴塞爾流動比率管理系統，提供數據及協助編製常規管理報表，以管理好流動資金風險。

本集團根據金管局頒佈之監管政策手冊LM-2《穩健的流動資金風險管理系統及管控措施》中的要求，落實對現金流分析及壓力測試當中所採用的習性模型及假設，以強化本集團於日常及壓力情景下的現金流分析。在日常情況下的現金流分析，本集團對各項應用於表內項目（如客戶存款）及表外項目（如貸款承諾）作出假設。因應不同資產、負債及表外項目的特性，根據合約到期日、客戶習性假設及資產負債規模變化假設，以預測本集團的未來現金流量狀況。本集團設定「最大累計現金流出」指標，根據以上假設預測在日常情況下的未來30日之最大累計現金淨流出，以評估本集團的融資能力是否足以應付該現金流缺口，以達到持續經營的目的。

管理層討論及分析（續）

在流動資金風險壓力測試中，本集團設立了自身危機、市場危機及合併危機情景，合併危機情景結合自身危機及市場危機，並採用一套更嚴謹的假設，以評估本集團於更嚴峻的流動資金危機情況下的抵禦能力。壓力測試的假設包括零售存款、批發存款及同業存款之流失率，貸款承諾及與貿易相關的或然負債之提取率，貸款逾期比例及滾動發放比率，同業拆出及有價證券的折扣率等。於2021年6月30日，本集團在以上三種壓力情景下都能維持現金淨流入，表示本集團有能力應付壓力情景下的融資需要。此外，本集團的管理政策要求本集團維持流動資金緩衝，當中包括的高質素或質素相若有價證券為由官方實體、中央銀行、公營單位或多邊發展銀行發行或擔保，而其風險權重為0%或20%，或由非金融企業發行的有價證券，其外部信用評級相等於A-或以上，以確保在壓力情況下的資金需求。應急計劃明確了需根據壓力測試結果和預警指標結果為啟動方案的條件，並詳述了相關行動計劃、程序以及各相關部門的職責。

金管局指定本集團為第一類認可機構，並需要根據《銀行業（流動性）規則》以綜合基礎計算流動性覆蓋比率及穩定資金淨額比率。於2021年，本集團須維持流動性覆蓋比率及穩定資金淨額比率不少於100%。

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

本集團對流動資金風險的管理，同時適用於新產品或新業務。在新產品或業務推出前，相關單位必須先履行風險評估程序，包括評估潛在的流動資金風險，並考慮現行的風險監控機制是否足夠。如在風險評估程序中發現對銀行流動資金風險造成重大影響，須上報風險委員會審批。

本集團制訂統一的流動資金風險管理政策，規範和指導所有集團成員的流動資金風險管理；各附屬機構根據集團的統一政策，結合自身特點制訂具體的管理辦法，並各自承擔管理本管機構流動資金風險的責任。各附屬機構須定期向中銀香港報告流動資金風險管理信息及相關流動資金比率，中銀香港風險管理部匯總各附屬機構的信息，對整個集團的流動資金風險狀況進行評估，確保滿足相關要求。

操作風險管理

操作風險是指由不完善或有問題的內部程序、人員、系統，以及外部事件所造成損失的風險。操作風險隱藏於業務操作的各個環節，是本集團在日常操作活動中面對的風險。

本集團實施操作風險管理「三道防線」體系：所有部門或功能單位為第一道防線，是操作風險管理的第一責任人，通過自我評估與自我提升來履行業務經營過程中自我風險控制職能。法律合規與操作風險管理部連同一些與操作風險管理相關的專門職能單位包括人力資源部、公司服務部、防範金融犯罪部、財務管理部、司庫與會計部（統稱為「專門職能單位」）為第二道防線，負責評估和監控第一道防線操作風險狀況，對其工作提供指導。獨立於業務單位的法律合規與操作風險管理部，負責協助管理層管理本集團的操作風險，包括制定和重檢操作風險管理政策和框架、設計操作風險的管理工具和匯報機制、評估及向管理層和風險委員會匯報總體操作風險狀況；專門職能單位對操作風險的一些特定的範疇或與其相關事項，履行第二道防線的牽頭管理責任，除負責本單位操作風險管理外，亦須就指定的操作風險管理範疇向其他單位提供專業意見／培訓並履行集團整體的操作風險牽頭管理。集團審計為第三道防線，對操作風險管理框架的有效性與充足性作獨立評估，需定期稽查本集團各部門或功能單位操作風險管理工作的合規性和有效性，並提出整改意見。

本集團建立了有效的內部控制程序，對所有重大活動訂下政策及監控措施。設置適當的職責分工和授權乃本集團緊守的基本原則。本集團採用關鍵風險指標、自我評估、操作風險事件匯報及檢查等不同的操作風險管理工具或方法來識別、評估、監察及控制潛在於業務活動及產品內的風險，同時透過購買保險將未能預見的操作風險減低。對支援緊急或災難事件時的業務運作備有持續業務運作計劃，並維持充足的後備設施及定期進行演練。

管理層討論及分析（續）

信譽風險管理

信譽風險是指因與本集團業務經營有關的負面報導（不論是否屬實），可能引致客戶基礎縮小、成本高昂的訴訟或收入減少等風險。信譽風險隱藏於其他風險及各業務運作環節，涉及層面廣泛。

為減低信譽風險，本集團制定並遵循信譽風險管理政策。此政策的目的是當信譽風險事件發生時本集團能夠盡早識別和積極防範。鑒於信譽風險往往是由各種可能令公眾對本集團信任受損的操作及策略失誤所引發，本集團建立關鍵控制自我評估機制包括相關風險評估工具，以評估各主要風險可能對本集團造成的嚴重影響，包括對本集團信譽的損害程度。

此外，本集團建立完善機制持續監測金融界所發生的信譽風險事件，以有效管理、控制及減低信譽風險事件的潛在負面影響。本集團亦借助健全有效機制及時向利益相關者披露信息，由此建立公眾信心及樹立本集團良好公眾形象。

法律及合規風險管理

法律風險是指因不可執行合約、訴訟或不利判決而可能使本集團運作或財務狀況出現混亂或負面影響的風險。合規風險是指因未有遵守適用法例及規則，而可能導致本集團需承受遭法律或監管機構制裁、引致財務損失或信譽損失的風險。法律及合規風險由法律合規與操作風險管理部管理，而關於洗錢、恐怖分子資金籌集、欺詐與貪腐風險則由防範金融犯罪部負責作獨立管理及監控。法律合規與操作風險管理部及防範金融犯罪部均直接向副總裁匯報。法律合規風險管理政策，以及防洗錢、反恐怖分子資金籌集及防範金融犯罪合規風險管理政策是集團公司治理架構的組成部分，由董事會屬下的風險管理委員會審批。

策略風險管理

策略風險指本集團在實施各項策略，包括宏觀戰略與政策，以及為執行戰略與政策而制訂各項具體的計劃、方案和制度時，由於在策略制訂、實施及調整過程中失當，從而使本集團的盈利、資本、信譽或市場地位受到影響的風險。董事會檢討和審批策略風險管理政策。重點戰略事項均得到高層管理人員與董事會的充分評估與適當的審批。

本集團會因應最新市場情況及發展，定期檢討業務策略。

資本管理

本集團資本管理的主要目標是維持與集團整體風險狀況相稱的資本充足水平，同時為股東帶來最大回報。資產負債管理委員會定期檢討本集團資本結構，並在需要時進行調整以保持風險、回報與資本充足性的最佳平衡。

為符合金管局監管政策手冊「監管審查程序」內的要求，本集團採用內部資本充足評估程序並每年作出重檢。按金管局對第二支柱的指引，內部資本充足評估程序主要用以評估在第一支柱下未有涵蓋或充分涵蓋的重大風險所需的額外資本，從而設定本集團最低普通股權一級資本比率、最低一級資本比率及最低總資本比率。同時，本集團亦就前述的資本比率設定了運作區間，以支持業務發展需要及促進資本的有效運用。

壓力測試

本集團以壓力測試輔助各項風險的分析工作。壓力測試是一種風險管理工具，用以評估當市場或宏觀經濟因素急劇變化並產生極端不利的經營環境時銀行風險暴露的情況。本集團內各風險管理單位按金管局監管政策手冊「壓力測試」內的原則，定期進行壓力測試。資產負債管理委員會根據風險委員會批准的主要風險限額，對壓力測試的結果進行監控，財務管理部定期向董事會及風險委員會匯報本集團的綜合測試結果。

Management Discussion and Analysis

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REVIEW

Financial Highlights

HK\$m	Half-year ended 30 June 2021	Half-year ended 31 December 2020	Half-year ended 30 June 2020
Net operating income before impairment allowances	24,140	24,753	27,983
Operating expenses	(7,304)	(8,444)	(7,331)
Operating profit before impairment allowances	16,836	16,309	20,652
Operating profit after impairment allowances	15,651	14,981	19,309
Profit before taxation	15,649	13,812	18,816
Profit for the period	13,136	11,743	15,790
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	13,040	11,648	15,704

In the first half of 2021, operating income in the banking sector remained under pressure as the operating environment remained complex and challenging, stemming from a volatile COVID-19 pandemic situation and a continued low interest rate environment. During the reporting period, the Group's net operating income before impairment allowances amounted to HK\$24,140 million, a decrease of HK\$3,843 million or 13.7% year-on-year. This was mainly due to a year-on-year decrease in net interest income resulting from falling market interest rates. Nevertheless, the Group actively responded to a challenging market environment, captured market opportunities amid satisfactory investor sentiment in the beginning of the year, and stepped up its efforts to enhance its integrated service capabilities. Net fee and commission income grew year-on-year as a result, partially offsetting the decrease in net interest income. Operating expenses decreased slightly as a result of the Group's effort to engage in green banking practices and optimise resource allocation. Meanwhile, the net charge of impairment allowances decreased and a lower net loss was recorded from fair-value adjustments on investment properties. Profit for the period amounted to HK\$13,136 million, a year-on-year decrease of HK\$2,654 million or 16.8%. Profit attributable to equity holders was HK\$13,040 million, a decrease of HK\$2,664 million or 17.0% year-on-year.

As compared with the second half of 2020, the Group's net operating income before impairment allowances decreased by HK\$613 million or 2.5%. This was mainly due to a decrease in net interest income resulting from falling market interest rates. At the same time, net fee and commission income increased, operating expenses decreased and the Group recorded a lower net loss from fair value adjustments on investment properties. As a result, the Group's profit for the period rebounded by HK\$1,393 million or 11.9% compared to the second half of last year.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin

HK\$m, except percentages	Half-year ended 30 June 2021	Half-year ended 31 December 2020	Half-year ended 30 June 2020
Interest income	18,012	19,213	27,217
Interest expense	(3,855)	(4,843)	(10,289)
Net interest income	14,157	14,370	16,928
Average interest-earning assets	2,870,642	2,723,387	2,560,911
Net interest spread	0.96%	1.00%	1.19%
Net interest margin	0.99%	1.05%	1.33%
Net interest margin (adjusted)*	1.02%	1.08%	1.42%

* Including the funding income or cost of foreign currency swap contracts.

Net interest income amounted to HK\$14,157 million in the first half of 2021. If the funding income or cost of foreign currency swap contracts[#] were included, net interest income would have decreased by 20.1% year-on-year to HK\$14,469 million. This was mainly due to a narrowing of net interest margin, partially offset by growth in average interest-earning assets.

Average interest-earning assets expanded by HK\$309,731 million or 12.1% year-on-year. Advances to customers and debt securities investments increased, driven by growth in deposits from customers.

If the funding income or cost of foreign currency swap contracts were included, net interest margin would have been 1.02%, down 40 basis points year-on-year. The decrease in net interest margin was mainly due to a narrowing of the Group's loan and deposit spread and a decline in the average yield of debt securities investments and other debt instruments, and interbank placements amid falling market interest rates. The Group proactively managed its assets and liabilities in response to the low interest rate environment, resulting in solid growth in advances to customers and an improved mix of deposits from customers with shorter tenor of time deposits and a higher CASA ratio which led to an effective control of its costs of liabilities, partially offsetting the negative impacts.

Compared with the second half of 2020, the Group's net interest income would have decreased by 2.4% if the funding income or cost of foreign currency swap contracts were included. This was mainly due to a narrowing of the loan and deposit spread and a decline in the average yield of debt securities investments and other debt instruments amid a further decline in market interest rates, both of which led to a narrowing of 6 basis points in net interest margin.

[#] Foreign exchange swap contracts are normally used for the Group's liquidity management and funding activities. In foreign exchange swap contracts, the Group exchanges one currency (original currency) for another (swapped currency) at the spot exchange rate (spot transaction) and commits to reverse the spot transaction by exchanging the same currency pair at a future maturity date at a predetermined rate (forward transaction). In this way, surplus funds in the original currency are swapped into another currency for liquidity and funding purposes with minimal foreign exchange risk. The exchange difference (funding income or cost) between the spot and forward contracts is recognised as a foreign exchange gain or loss (as included in "net trading gain"), while the corresponding interest differential between the surplus funds in the original currency and swapped currency is reflected in net interest income.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

The table below summarises the average balances and average interest rates of individual categories of assets and liabilities:

	Half-year ended 30 June 2021		Half-year ended 31 December 2020		Half-year ended 30 June 2020	
	Average balance HK\$m	Average yield %	Average balance HK\$m	Average yield %	Average balance HK\$m	Average yield %
ASSETS						
Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	384,905	0.80	396,985	0.72	304,937	1.09
Debt securities investments and other debt instruments	864,470	1.01	760,112	1.21	750,579	1.83
Advances to customers and other accounts	1,603,613	1.52	1,557,033	1.66	1,477,759	2.52
Other interest-earning assets	17,654	0.70	9,257	1.55	27,636	1.09
Total interest-earning assets	2,870,642	1.27	2,723,387	1.40	2,560,911	2.13
Non interest-earning assets	532,052	-	574,059	-	405,665	-
Total assets	3,402,694	1.07	3,297,446	1.16	2,966,576	1.84
LIABILITIES						
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	203,300	0.44	200,038	0.36	197,058	0.77
Current, savings and time deposits	2,266,069	0.30	2,202,747	0.40	1,965,712	0.94
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,920	5.50
Other interest-bearing liabilities	15,589	0.62	18,886	0.64	35,719	1.37
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,484,958	0.31	2,421,671	0.40	2,201,409	0.94
Shareholders' funds* and other non interest-bearing deposits and liabilities	917,736	-	875,775	-	765,167	-
Total liabilities	3,402,694	0.23	3,297,446	0.29	2,966,576	0.70

* Shareholders' funds represent capital and reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Bank.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Net Fee and Commission Income

HK\$m	Half-year ended 30 June 2021	Half-year ended 31 December 2020	Half-year ended 30 June 2020
Securities brokerage	2,189	2,000	1,567
Loan commissions	1,795	922	1,392
Credit card business	1,001	940	928
Insurance	879	698	782
Funds distribution	425	391	392
Trust and custody services	380	373	327
Payment services	374	382	358
Bills commissions	321	313	278
Safe deposit box	151	153	153
Currency exchange	58	69	157
Others	613	581	502
Fee and commission income	8,186	6,822	6,836
Fee and commission expense	(1,195)	(1,131)	(1,129)
Net fee and commission income	6,991	5,691	5,707

In the first half of 2021, net fee and commission income amounted to HK\$6,991 million, up HK\$1,284 million or 22.5% year-on-year. This was mainly attributable to growth in commission income from securities brokerage, funds distribution and insurance of 39.7%, 8.4% and 12.4% respectively amid satisfactory market investor sentiment in early 2021. Commission income from credit card business and bills increased by 7.9% and 15.5% respectively and loan commissions was up 29.0%, as retail activity and import and export trade regained momentum following an improvement in the pandemic situation and the resumption of economic activity in Hong Kong. The Group recorded a 16.2% increase in income from trust and custody services by taking advantage of business opportunities arising from mutual market access schemes, further enriching its custodian products, optimising customer experience and strengthening cooperation with other onshore and offshore custodian banks. Commission income from payment services rose by 4.5% as a result of the Group's efforts to accelerate the development of its cash management business and satisfactory growth in its cash pooling business. However, commission income from currency exchange dropped 63.1% as global demand for banknotes remained at a relatively low level owing to the pandemic. Fee and commission expenses increased, mainly due to an increase in securities brokerage and credit card related expenses as a result of higher business volume.

Compared with the second half of 2020, net fee and commission income increased by HK\$1,300 million or 22.8%, which was mainly attributable to growth in commission income from securities brokerage, insurance and funds distribution amid satisfactory market investor sentiment in the beginning of the year. Commission income from loans, credit card, bills and trust and custody services also increased as the economy gradually recovered. Meanwhile, fee and commission expenses increased mainly due to higher securities brokerage and credit card related expenses.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Net Trading Gain

HK\$m	Half-year ended 30 June 2021	Half-year ended 31 December 2020	Half-year ended 30 June 2020
Foreign exchange and foreign exchange products	2,083	2,081	2,985
Interest rate instruments and items under fair value hedge	(44)	171	(971)
Commodities	103	111	250
Equity and credit derivative instruments	101	77	59
Total net trading gain	2,243	2,440	2,323

In the first half of 2021, the Group's net trading gain amounted to HK\$2,243 million, a decrease of HK\$80 million or 3.4% year-on-year. If the funding income or cost of foreign currency swap contracts were excluded, net trading gain would have amounted to HK\$1,931 million, an increase of 69.2% year-on-year, primarily due to a year-on-year decrease in net trading loss from interest rate instruments and items under fair value hedge. This decrease in net trading loss was a result of changes in the mark-to-market value of certain debt securities investments and interest rate instruments caused by market interest rate movements. The decrease in net trading gain from commodities was primarily due to a lower gain from bullion transactions. Net trading gain from equity and credit derivative instruments increased by HK\$42 million year-on-year, with higher income realised from equity-linked products amid satisfactory market investor sentiment earlier in the year.

Compared with the second half of 2020, net trading gain decreased by HK\$197 million or 8.1%. If the funding income or cost of foreign currency swap contracts were excluded, net trading gain would have decreased by 2.8% from the second half of last year. This was mainly attributable to changes in the mark-to-market value of certain debt securities investments and interest rate instruments caused by market interest rate movements.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Operating Expenses

HK\$m	Half-year ended 30 June 2021	Half-year ended 31 December 2020	Half-year ended 30 June 2020
Staff costs	4,196	4,864	4,202
Premises and equipment expenses (excluding depreciation and amortisation)	568	674	540
Depreciation and amortisation	1,483	1,479	1,499
Other operating expenses	1,057	1,427	1,090
Operating expenses	7,304	8,444	7,331

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 December 2020	At 30 June 2020
Staff headcount measured in full-time equivalents	14,008	14,461	14,407

Operating expenses amounted to HK\$7,304 million, a decrease of HK\$27 million or 0.4% year-on-year. The Group strengthened its cost management while continuing to invest in its strategic priorities. At the same time, the Group actively put its low-carbon and green operation initiatives into practice, optimised business flows and refined internal management, so as to enhance cost efficiency. The cost to income ratio was 30.26%, remaining at a satisfactory level relative to industry peers.

Staff costs decreased by 0.1% year-on-year, remaining relatively stable.

Premises and equipment expenses increased by 5.2%, mainly due to increased investments in information technology.

Depreciation and amortisation decreased by 1.1%, mainly due to decreased depreciation charges on right-of-use assets and premises, which more than offset the increased depreciation charges on information technology.

Other operating expenses decreased by 3.0%, mainly due to a decrease in security, business travel, printing and cleaning expenses.

Compared with the second half of 2020, operating expenses decreased by HK\$1,140 million or 13.5%. The decrease was mainly due to lower staff costs and a decrease in business promotion, security and maintenance expenses.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Net Charge of Impairment Allowances on Advances and Other Accounts

HK\$m	Half-year ended 30 June 2021	Half-year ended 31 December 2020	Half-year ended 30 June 2020
Stage 1	40	(67)	(831)
Stage 2	(504)	(682)	(72)
Stage 3	(733)	(429)	(408)
Net charge of impairment allowances on advances and other accounts	(1,197)	(1,178)	(1,311)

In the first half of 2021, the Group's net charge of impairment allowances on advances and other accounts amounted to HK\$1,197 million, a decrease of HK\$114 million or 8.7% year-on-year. Impairment allowances at Stage 1 recorded a net reversal of HK\$40 million, as compared to a net charge of HK\$831 million in the same period last year. The parameter values of the Group's expected credit loss model improved in the first half of 2021. The change was also attributable to there being a higher base for comparison as a result of impairment allowances made in the same period last year, when the Group prudently updated the parameter values of its expected credit loss model to take into consideration the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to increased uncertainty in the macroeconomic outlook. Impairment allowances at Stage 2 recorded a net charge of HK\$504 million, an increase of HK\$432 million, mainly to take into consideration the potential risks arising from clients under the pandemic relief measures. Impairment allowances at Stage 3 amounted to a net charge of HK\$733 million, an increase of HK\$325 million year-on-year, owing to new impairment allowances being made in response to the downgrading of certain corporate advances. The annualised credit cost of advances to customers was 0.15%, down 3 basis points from the same period of the previous year. As at 30 June 2021, the Group's total loan impairment allowances as a percentage of advances to customers was 0.58%, or 0.64% after adjusting for the impact of its IPO financing.

Compared with the second half of 2020, the Group's net charge of impairment allowances on advances and other accounts increased by HK\$19 million, or 1.6%, mainly reflecting the downgrading of certain corporate advances.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below summarises the Group's asset composition. Please refer to Note 19 to the Interim Financial Information for the contract/notional amounts and fair values of the Group's derivative financial instruments. Please refer to Note 33 to the Interim Financial Information for the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liability and commitment and the aggregate credit risk-weighted amounts.

Asset Composition

HK\$m, except percentages	At 30 June 2021		At 31 December 2020	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	545,564	14.9	463,081	14.7
Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	197,650	5.4	189,550	6.0
Securities investments and other debt instruments ¹	928,928	25.5	822,614	26.2
Advances and other accounts	1,747,188	47.9	1,499,808	47.7
Fixed assets and investment properties	64,585	1.8	65,244	2.1
Other assets ²	165,434	4.5	104,233	3.3
Total assets	3,649,349	100.0	3,144,530	100.0

1. Securities investments and other debt instruments comprise investment in securities and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2. Other assets comprise derivative financial instruments, interests in associates and joint ventures, current tax assets and deferred tax assets.

As at 30 June 2021, significant IPO funds had been received by the Group as an IPO main receiving bank, causing temporary distortion to the balance of its assets and liabilities. Adjustments have been made to affected items in this Analysis of Assets and Liabilities to enable analysis on a comparable basis.

As at 30 June 2021, the total assets of the Group amounted to HK\$3,649,349 million, an increase of HK\$504,819 million or 16.1% from the end of last year. Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions increased by HK\$82,483 million or 17.8%, mainly due to an increase in balances with banks. Securities investments and other debt instruments increased by HK\$106,314 million or 12.9%, as the Group increased investments in government-related bonds and bills. Advances and other accounts rose by HK\$247,380 million or 16.5%, with advances to customers growing by HK\$247,033 million or 16.5% and trade bills increasing by HK\$1,920 million or 19.5%. Other assets increased by HK\$61,201 million or 58.7%, as the result of an increase in accounts receivable of clearing items due to IPO-related activities. Adjusted for the impact of IPO-related activities, the Group's total assets would have been HK\$3,261,960 million, an increase of 3.8% compared with the prior year-end.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Advances to Customers

HK\$m, except percentages	At 30 June 2021		At 31 December 2020	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Loans for use in Hong Kong	1,211,974	69.5	990,849	66.2
Industrial, commercial and financial	744,518	42.7	540,589	36.1
Individuals	467,456	26.8	450,260	30.1
Trade financing	83,850	4.8	66,497	4.4
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	448,465	25.7	439,910	29.4
Total advances to customers	1,744,289	100.0	1,497,256	100.0

In the first half of 2021, the Group captured opportunities from its three major markets of Hong Kong, the Greater Bay Area and Southeast Asia. It closely focused on customer needs to provide them with tailor-made services and credit facilities. The Group enhanced its services to local corporate and personal clients in order to meet loan demand of key customers. It made concerted efforts to develop its mortgage business by strengthening cooperation with real estate intermediaries in order to enhance and promote the property search and mortgage services available on its Home Expert mobile application, which enabled it to successfully capture mortgage volume. At the same time, the Group enhanced collaboration with BOC and reinforced marketing efforts to new clients and new industries. It also pushed forward integrated regional development, with its Southeast Asian entities achieving steady business growth. During the period, the Group remained the top mandated arranger in the Hong Kong and Macao syndicated loan market and held the top market position in terms of the total number of new mortgage loans in Hong Kong. In the first half of 2021, advances to customers grew by HK\$247,033 million, or 16.5%, to HK\$1,744,289 million, partly driven by IPO financing. Adjusted for IPO-related impact, advances to customers would have increased by HK\$91,846 million, or 6.1%.

Loans for use in Hong Kong grew by HK\$221,125 million or 22.3%. Adjusted for the impact of IPO financing, loans for use in Hong Kong would have increased by 6.7%.

- Lending to the industrial, commercial and financial sectors increased by HK\$203,929 million or 37.7%, reflecting loan growth in property development, property investment, information technology, financial concerns, wholesale and retail trade, and IPO financing. Adjusted for the impact of IPO financing, lending to the industrial, commercial and financial sectors would have increased by 9.0%.
- Lending to individuals increased by HK\$17,196 million, or 3.8%, mainly driven by growth in residential mortgage loans.

Trade financing increased by HK\$17,353 million or 26.1%. Loans for use outside Hong Kong grew by HK\$8,555 million or 1.9%, mainly driven by growth in loans for use in the Chinese mainland.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Loan Quality

HK\$m, except percentages	At 30 June 2021	At 31 December 2020
Advances to customers	1,744,289	1,497,256
Classified or impaired loan ratio	0.29%	0.27%
Total impairment allowances	10,200	9,172
Total impairment allowances as a percentage of advances to customers	0.58%	0.61%
Residential mortgage loans ¹ - delinquency and rescheduled loan ratio ²	0.02%	0.01%
Card advances - delinquency ratio ²	0.27%	0.23%
	Half-year ended 30 June 2021	Half-year ended 30 June 2020
Card advances - charge-off ratio ³	1.58%	1.88%

1. Residential mortgage loans exclude those under the Home Ownership Scheme and other government-sponsored home purchasing schemes.

2. The delinquency ratio is the ratio of the total amount of overdue advances (more than three months) to total outstanding advances.

3. The charge-off ratio is the ratio of total write-offs made during the period to average card receivables during the period.

During the reporting period, certain industries continued to face challenges in light of the volatile COVID-19 pandemic situation and heightened uncertainty regarding the global economic recovery. The Group proactively strengthened its risk management systems for all types of risks and continuously enhanced its risk management so as to maintain solid asset quality. As at 30 June 2021, classified or impaired loans amounted to HK\$5,077 million, an increase of HK\$1,083 million from the end of last year. The classified or impaired loan ratio was 0.29%, up 0.02 percentage points from the end of last year. Adjusted for the impact of IPO financing, the classified or impaired loan ratio would have been 0.32%. The Group's total loan impairment allowances as a percentage of advances to customers was 0.58%, or 0.64% if adjusted for the impact of IPO financing. The combined delinquency and rescheduled loan ratio of residential mortgage loans was 0.02%. The charge-off ratio of card advances for the first half of 2021 was 1.58%, down 0.30 percentage points year-on-year.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Deposits from Customers

HK\$m, except percentages	At 30 June 2021		At 31 December 2020	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Demand deposits and current accounts	781,572	29.1	315,056	14.4
Savings deposits	1,191,307	44.3	1,149,352	52.5
Time, call and notice deposits	716,460	26.6	725,914	33.1
Total deposits from customers	2,689,339	100.0	2,190,322	100.0

In the first half of 2021, the Group actively expanded its mid- to high-end customer base and strengthened cooperation with government authorities, large corporates and central banks by sustaining its e-payment, payroll, cash management and IPO receiving businesses, with a view to growing the scale of its current accounts and savings deposits. At the same time, the Group improved its deposit structure by capitalising on the consumer's preferences for wealth management, insurance, equities securities and structured products in the low interest rate environment, leading to solid growth in current accounts and savings deposits from both personal and corporate clients. As of 30 June 2021, total deposits from customers amounted to HK\$2,689,339 million, an increase of HK\$499,017 million or 22.8% from the end of last year, partly driven by IPO-related funds. Adjusted for IPO-related impact, total deposits from customers would have increased by 5.1%, with demand deposits and current accounts increasing by 25.6%, savings deposits increasing by 3.7%, and time, call and notice deposits decreasing by 1.3%. Adjusted for the impact of IPO-related funds, the CASA ratio was 68.9%, an increase of 2.1 percentage points from the end of last year.

Capital and Reserves Attributable to Equity Holders of the Bank

HK\$m	At 30 June 2021	At 31 December 2020
Share capital	43,043	43,043
Premises revaluation reserve	38,465	38,105
Reserve for fair value changes	2,654	3,733
Regulatory reserve	6,665	4,780
Translation reserve	(868)	(503)
Retained earnings	194,101	183,634
Reserves	241,017	229,749
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank	284,060	272,792

Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank amounted to HK\$284,060 million as at 30 June 2021, an increase of HK\$11,268 million or 4.1% from the end of last year. The premises revaluation reserve increased by 0.9%. Reserve for fair value changes decreased, mainly due to the impact of market interest rate movements on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. The regulatory reserve increased by 39.4%, mainly driven by growth in advances to customers. Retained earnings rose by 5.7% from the end of last year.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Capital Ratio

HK\$m, except percentages	At 30 June 2021	At 31 December 2020
Consolidated capital after deductions		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	225,551	216,542
Additional Tier 1 capital	23,476	23,476
Tier 1 capital	249,027	240,018
Tier 2 capital	30,786	29,558
Total capital	279,813	269,576
Total risk-weighted assets	1,413,929	1,220,000
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	15.95%	17.75%
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.61%	19.67%
Total capital ratio	19.79%	22.10%

As at 30 June 2021, Common Equity Tier 1 (“CET1”) capital and Tier 1 capital had increased by 4.2% and 3.8% respectively from the end of last year, which was primarily attributable to profits recorded for the first half of 2021. Total capital increased by 3.8%, while total risk-weighted assets (“RWAs”) increased by 15.9%, mainly driven by growth in advances to customers, partially attributable to the temporary impact from IPO financing. The CET1 capital ratio was 15.95% and Tier 1 capital ratio was 17.61%, while total capital ratio stood at 19.79%. The Group properly managed its capital plan on a continuous basis so as to maintain an appropriate capital level to support its sustainable business development while balancing returns to equity holders.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio

	2021	2020
Average value of liquidity coverage ratio		
First quarter	134.09%	150.45%
Second quarter	134.20%	131.38%
Third quarter	N/A	130.98%
Fourth quarter	N/A	132.76%
Quarter-end value of net stable funding ratio		
First quarter	124.90%	116.60%
Second quarter	118.50%	117.49%
Third quarter	N/A	115.30%
Fourth quarter	N/A	125.31%

The Group’s liquidity position remained sound, with the average value of its liquidity coverage ratio and the quarter-end value of its net stable funding ratio exceeding the regulatory requirement for the first two quarters of 2021. Due to IPO-related activities, its net stable funding ratio experienced a temporary drop at the end of the second quarter of 2021.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

BUSINESS REVIEW

In the first half of 2021, the Group remained committed to its strategic goal of building a first-class regional banking group. It actively responded to arduous market challenges and strengthened the execution of its strategic plans. By steadily pushing forward its business priorities, the Group achieved satisfactory performance in its core businesses, with major financial indicators remaining at solid levels. It fostered environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) concepts and actively promoted green finance so as to advance sustainable and high-quality development. The Group captured market opportunities and continued to develop its core market in Hong Kong. It also deepened cross-border collaboration and proactively supported the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. It accelerated the development of its regional footprint in Southeast Asia and leveraged its regional synergies. At the same time, the Group pushed forward digital transformation while remaining customer-centric, and cautiously responded to the impacts of the pandemic so as to mitigate various risks.

Business Segment Performance

Profit before Taxation by Business Segment

HK\$m, except percentages	Half-year ended 30 June 2021		Half-year ended 30 June 2020	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Personal Banking	3,652	23.3	4,352	23.1
Corporate Banking	6,713	42.9	7,158	38.1
Treasury	5,037	32.2	7,169	38.1
Others	247	1.6	137	0.7
Total profit before taxation	15,649	100.0	18,816	100.0

Note: For additional segmental information, see Note 36 to the Interim Financial Information.

PERSONAL BANKING

Financial Results

Personal Banking achieved a profit before tax of HK\$3,652 million in the first half of 2021, a decrease of HK\$700 million or 16.1% year-on-year, mainly due to a decrease in net interest income, which was partially offset by an increase in net fee and commission income and a decrease in net charge of impairment allowances.

Net interest income decreased by 40.6%, mainly due to a narrowing of the deposit spread as a result of falling market interest rates, although this was partially offset by an improvement in the loan spread as well as growth in the average balance of deposits and loans. Net fee and commission income increased by 24.3%, mainly owing to a satisfactory increase in commission income from securities brokerage amid solid market investor sentiment in early 2021, which resulted in higher transaction volumes in the stock market, combined with a rise in commission income from insurance, loans and funds distribution. Net charge of impairment allowances amounted to HK\$67 million, down HK\$563 million year-on-year, due to a decrease in impairment allowances caused by an improvement in the parameter values of the Group’s expected credit loss model.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Business Operations

Giving full play to online and offline competitive advantages and optimising the segmented customer service model

The Group continued to promote its premium Private Wealth service to high-end customers, offering diversified services including investment, wealth management, legacy planning, cross-border property purchase and luxury lifestyle benefits. Through an exclusive team of wealth management experts, the Group launched the RM Chat service for Private Wealth customers. This enabled customers to communicate with the service team instantly and carry out their banking transactions via mobile banking in a safe and convenient manner. The Group further expanded its customer base, with the number of Private Wealth customers as at the end of June 2021 recording double-digit percentage growth from the end of last year. In support of the 100% Personal Loan Guarantee Scheme introduced by HKMC Insurance Limited, the Group provided customers with a simple and convenient online personal loan application channel, with the aim of alleviating the cash-flow pressures of customers who were unemployed during the pandemic and assisting customers to tide over their economic difficulties. The Group used innovative technologies to build home purchase ecology scenarios and introduced a pioneering end-to-end seamless home purchasing service for its customers. By cooperating with large real estate agencies and mortgage intermediaries, it was able to provide property market indices as well as first and second-hand property information through its Home Expert mobile application, providing a solution to customer pain points in property search, property valuation, mortgage assessment and application using different home purchase platforms. In the first half of 2021, the monthly average number of online mortgage applications was more than 2.6 times last year's monthly average. The Group remained committed to developing the local customer segment so as to strengthen its core product advantages, thus achieving steady growth in deposits from customers and maintaining its top market position in terms of total number of new residential mortgage loans. During the period, BOCHK was awarded Excellent Brand of Property Purchase Planning – Banking Solutions and Excellent Brand of Securities Services – Banking in the Hong Kong Leaders' Choice 2021 organised by Metro Finance.

The Group's private banking business maintained steady growth. By enhancing its collaboration with other business units within the Group, it was able to strengthen its value chain for serving high-net-worth clients and family offices with professional private banking services. In line with the development of green finance and ESG standards, the Group enriched its exclusive private banking products and services in investment and wealth management. In addition, it continued to promote digitalisation, strengthen its talent pool and foster team-building so as to enhance its service capabilities for clients in Hong Kong, the Greater Bay Area and Southeast Asia. As at the end of June 2021, private banking's assets under management had increased 12.3% from the end of last year.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Accelerating transformation into a digital bank by promoting scenario-based product applications

The Group closely monitored changes in the market during the pandemic and accelerated its development into a digital bank. It actively responded to the HKSAR Government's efforts to build a smart city and pioneered the pilot adoption of "iAM Smart" mobile application, which enables mobile account opening using digital identity authentication. By allowing mobile account opening forms to be filled out automatically, the application spares customers the time and hassle involved in facial recognition and manual input of personal data, providing a new digitalised experience. The Group fully supported the HKSAR Government's issuance of iBonds by facilitating subscription via mobile banking, internet banking, investment hotlines and all of its branches so as to better meet the needs of different customers, over 80% of which subscribed through its electronic channels. To meet rapid growth in customer demand for online transactions, the Group launched "PlanAhead", a one-stop wealth planning service, on its mobile banking platform. This provided customers with professional asset allocation information and a variety of product solutions to assist them in planning for their financial goals at all stages of life, thus promoting the digital development of the Group's wealth management products. The Group remained committed to enhancing customer experience in e-payment services by further integrating mobile payments into customers' lifestyle scenario ecosystems. It strengthened cooperation with large property management companies in order to incorporate in-app payment options for property management fees in their estate management mobile applications, providing customers a brand new, safe payment method. In the first half of 2021, the total number of transactions conducted through mobile banking increased by over 60% year-on-year, while online transaction volumes of key investment products such as equity securities, IPO subscription and bonds also recorded notable year-on-year growth. During the period, BOCHK won the Bancassurer of the Year - Excellence Award in the Financial Institution Awards 2021 organised by *Bloomberg Businessweek (Chinese Edition)* and was recognised as Hong Kong's Best Digital Bank 2021 by *Asiamoney*.

Accelerating the development of digital branches and enhancing service channel capabilities

The Group strived to strengthen the core advantages arising from having Hong Kong's largest retail branch network and optimised its district service coverage strategy. By digitalising its branch services, the Group actively migrated high-frequency counter transactions to intelligent devices and was able to enhance branch productivity. The Group accelerated the construction and enhancement of its intelligent customer service capabilities through the "Bonnie" chatbot and online chat services, in order to facilitate the transition of customer services from manual to online. In the first half of 2021, the usage rate of the Group's intelligent chatbot increased by over 50% as compared to the same period last year, further enhancing service efficiency and accelerating customer service channel migration. In addition, it enhanced the service capabilities of its contact centre through artificial intelligence solutions such as speech analysis and word analysis, so as to further expand the application of its next-generation customer service platform.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Promoting integrated development and collaboration in the Greater Bay Area and strengthening the foundation for future regional business growth

The Group strengthened regional collaboration and optimised customer referral services among Hong Kong, the Greater Bay Area and Southeast Asia by enhancing process efficiency and improving customer experience, with the aim of providing integrated cross-border financial services. It actively responded to financial policies for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and continuously optimised its cross-border service experience in order to meet the spending, lifestyle and investment needs of Hong Kong residents in the Greater Bay Area. During the period, the Group constantly enhanced the customer experience of its Greater Bay Area Account Opening Service with the aim of fulfilling the day-to-day personal finance requirements of Hong Kong residents who travel, work or live in the Greater Bay Area. As at the end of June 2021, the accumulated number of related accounts opened stood at over 140,000, representing double-digit percentage growth from the end of last year. To support Hong Kong customers' demand for property purchase in the Greater Bay Area, the Group continuously improved its Greater Bay Area Personal Loan mortgage service, enhancing the customer experience across the full process of its payment and mortgage services. It actively made full preparations for the implementation of the cross-border "Wealth Management Connect" service so as to capture market opportunities in the Greater Bay Area. It enriched its regional wealth management services, with BOC Malaysia offering a number of new funds and bonds, and BOC Thailand and the Brunei Branch both introducing RMB cross-border salary direct remittance services. The Phnom Penh Branch launched the Wealth Management service, enabling preliminary service solutions for mutual brand recognition and common promotional offers sharing for Wealth Management across Hong Kong, Malaysia and Cambodia. The Group deepened its "mobile first" strategy by pushing forward mobile banking projects in the Brunei Branch and Jakarta Branch.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

CORPORATE BANKING

Financial Results

Corporate Banking achieved a profit before tax of HK\$6,713 million, a decrease of HK\$445 million or 6.2% year-on-year, mainly due to a decrease in net interest income, which was partially offset by an increase in net fee and commission income and a decrease in net charge of impairment allowances.

Net interest income decreased by 17.3%, mainly due to a narrowing of the deposit spread as a result of falling market interest rates, although this was partially offset by growth in the average balance of deposits and loans. Net fee and commission income increased by 24.3%, mainly due to an increase in commission income from loans, trust and custody services, bills and payment services. Net charge of impairment allowances amounted to HK\$346 million, down HK\$215 million year-on-year, owing to a decrease in impairment allowances caused by an improvement in the parameter values of the Group's expected credit loss model.

Business Operations

Enhancing integrated service capabilities and steadily advancing corporate banking business development

The Group continued to push forward the deepening of its business transformation in response to changes in industry and customer needs, and strengthened its support to a number of key projects in Hong Kong, the Greater Bay Area and Southeast Asia with the aim of providing integrated and professional financial solutions. During the period, the Group developed key customers and projects by meeting customer needs and enhancing marketing efforts in new clients and new industries. It remained the top mandated arranger in the Hong Kong and Macao syndicated loan market and successfully underwrote a number of bond issues with significant market influence. It also maintained its market leadership as an IPO main receiving bank in terms of the number of listings and total subscription funds on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. Business relationships with central banks, international financial organisations and sovereign agencies in various countries have been further consolidated. In addition, it further advanced its digital transformation and scenario construction by enhancing its technological innovation and application capabilities with a view to increasing business penetration and providing more convenient payment channels for customers through strengthened payment collection participation with government entities, transport, education, and the retail and catering sectors. Adhering to its sustainable development philosophy, the Group met clients' financial demands for low-carbon business transformation by constantly refining its range of sustainable development banking products. It issued "sustainable and smart living" themed green bonds, so as to support projects related to renewable energy, green building and clean transportation. The Group acted as a green finance advisor and helped clients to formulate green finance frameworks, with the aim of encouraging corporates to establish business models for sustainable development. BOCHK once again received the Excellent Brand of Green and Sustainable Corporate Banking Services in the Hong Kong Leaders' Choice 2021 organised by Metro Finance.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Proactively fulfilling corporate social responsibilities and advancing the development of inclusive finance

The Group continuously strengthened its support to local commercial and SME customers in Hong Kong by providing integrated and digitalised financial services with the aim of meeting customers' needs. It actively promoted different financial relief measures, including the implementation of guarantee products under the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme and enhancement measures to the Special 100% Loan Guarantee, both of which were launched by HKMC Insurance Limited. The Group also fully supported the Pre-approved Principal Payment Holiday Scheme launched by the HKMA, in order to help SMEs address business challenges arising from the adverse economic environment and navigate difficult times alongside them. In addition, the Group joined hands with the Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency ("HKQAA") to promote the development of green finance, becoming the first bank to cooperate with the HKQAA's Green Loan e-Assessment platform and launching the SME Green Financing Incentive Scheme to encourage clients' business transformation towards sustainable development. The Group received the Best SME's Partner Award from the Hong Kong General Chamber of Small and Medium Business for the 14th consecutive year, demonstrating the esteem attributed to its high-quality SME services by the market.

Giving full play to synergistic advantages and expediting the development of regional business

The Group stepped up its efforts to develop its regional business and worked with its Southeast Asian entities to maintain stable business growth. In order to enhance the regional synergies of its Southeast Asian entities, the Group reinforced its integrated marketing efforts to actively expand large corporate customers in the region. To bolster cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, BOCHK capitalised on its position as BOC's Asia-Pacific syndicated loan centre and arranged syndicated loans for large businesses in the Southeast Asian region, thus continuously strengthening its market influence. The Group continued to launch integrated marketing efforts for its corporate banking business, successfully expanding its key customer base and generating more business opportunities in large-scale customer deposits and loans, letters of credit and letters of guarantee. During the period, over 40 different products were successfully launched in the Southeast Asian region and the intelligent Global Transaction Banking ("iGTB") platform continued to be promoted among its Southeast Asian entities, paving the way for the enhancement of corporate banking's customer service capabilities in the region. Meanwhile, BOC Malaysia successfully conducted the first electronic letter of credit presentation for its clients in Malaysia via a blockchain electronic platform, while the Brunei Branch successfully launched a USD payroll service for its clients. In support of further business expansion in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Group actively responded to financial policies related to the Greater Bay Area and captured emerging market opportunities by continuing to deepen its cooperation with BOC's entities in the region under BOC's Greater Bay Area collaboration mechanism, thus giving full play to its synergistic advantages and meeting the cross-border financial needs of corporate clients by offering diversified products and services. In this way, it supported the development of key customers in the Chinese mainland, including those in the new infrastructure and biomedicine sectors, and contributed to financial interconnectivity within the Greater Bay Area. In addition, it supported the development of technological innovation industry by providing special marketing campaign and bespoke financial services to the Hong Kong Science Park, as well as strengthening cooperation with universities and scientific research institutions.

Constantly optimising products and services and consolidating its strong franchise in RMB business

The Group continued to improve the range of its corporate banking products and services in Hong Kong, the Greater Bay Area and Southeast Asia. It seized opportunities from RMB internationalisation, further strengthened RMB business cooperation with key customers, and maintained its traditional franchise in RMB cross-border business. The Group promoted the expansion of its key businesses, including cash management and trade financing, and shored up its market-leading position in cash pooling business and promoted Hong Kong as an ideal hub for corporate treasury activities. In recognition of its excellent and highly professional services, BOCHK was awarded Hong Kong Domestic Cash Management Bank of the Year for the eighth consecutive year, Hong Kong Domestic Trade Finance Bank of the Year for the third consecutive year and Hong Kong Domestic RMB Internationalisation Initiative of the Year for the first time by *Asian Banking & Finance*. BOCHK also received two awards from *The Asian Banker*, namely Best Transaction Bank in Hong Kong for the fourth time and Best Cash Management Bank in Hong Kong for the seventh time.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Continuously and steadily developing custody and trustee businesses

The Group captured opportunities from the Chinese government's orderly two-way opening of capital accounts and financial markets, as well as the continuous optimisation and refinement of mutual market access measures, and leveraged its strong franchise in cross-border businesses in order to constantly deepen customer relationships with institutional and corporate clients. It extended business support to innovative cross-border exchange traded funds ("ETF") in the Chinese mainland as well as new "Yulan bond" debt products. Meanwhile, it further enriched its corporate trust and agency product suite, made use of technology to improve the client journey and operations, and strengthened its collaboration in overseas markets with master custodians from the Chinese mainland. During the reporting period, the Group reached new heights in total assets under custody from institutional and corporate clients, monthly securities settlement volumes and Bond Connect custody assets, while its total number of Bond Connect clients continued to rank among the global top tier. As at the end of June 2021, total assets under custody of the Group amounted to HK\$1,456.2 billion, an increase of 6.2% compared to the previous year-end.

BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited ("BOCI-Prudential Trustee") continued in developing well-diversified income streams by successfully being appointed for several ORSO schemes by a number of large-scale institutional clients. It continued to invest in and enhance its electronic retirement scheme administration and asset servicing platforms and leveraged major social media platforms to facilitate its digital transformation. During the period, BOCI-Prudential Trustee launched five unit trust funds and was successfully appointed by a regional asset management company as the trustee, fund administrator, custodian, and registrar of its new Hang Seng Index ETF. At the end of June 2021, MPF assets under its trusteeship recorded a growth of 5.9% from the end of last year, continuing its top-five ranking in the MPF market. In addition, BOCI-Prudential Trustee received a number of fund awards at the 2021 MPF Awards organised by independent rating agency MPF Ratings, as well as at the Lipper Fund Awards Hong Kong 2021 organised by *Refinitiv*. My Choice MPF Scheme was also recognised as the Best MPF Scheme at the 2021 Morningstar Fund Awards Hong Kong, organised by Morningstar Investment Management Asia Limited.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

TREASURY

Financial Results

Treasury recorded a profit before tax of HK\$5,037 million, a decrease of HK\$2,132 million or 29.7% year-on-year. This was primarily attributable to a lower net gain on other financial assets and a decrease in net trading gain of 22.7%, which were partially offset by an increase of 8.7% in net interest income owing to a drop in funding costs. The decrease in net trading gain was mainly due to a decrease in net gain from foreign currency swap contracts which was partially offset by changes in the mark-to-market value of certain debt securities investments and interest rate instruments caused by market interest rate movements.

Business Operations

Continuously enhancing service capabilities and steadily promoting regional development

The Group responded to market developments and continuously enhanced its service capabilities and the business efficiency of its online trading transactions, thus achieving satisfactory growth in client business. By actively capturing business opportunities, it promoted RMB product innovation and expanded RMB business scale. Committed to embracing technological innovation as a growth driver, the Group promoted the electronic, automatic and digital upgrade and transformation of its trading businesses, with income from corporate and institutional customers conducting online transactions in the first half of 2021 rising 14% year-on-year. In its Southeast Asian entities, the Group continuously deepened management by business units, refined the building blocks and optimised its management systems in order to uplift the service capabilities and market competitiveness of its Southeast Asian business and steadily push forward its regional development. During the period, the Group actively participated in the market quotation business of the Shanghai Gold Exchange, receiving the exchange's Outstanding International Member Award 2020.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Leveraging its strong franchise in RMB clearing services to expand the depth and breadth of its cross-border business

The Manila Branch officially launched its RMB clearing bank service on 16 January 2021 to provide local participating banks with services such as RMB remittance and RMB banknotes, thus facilitating the use of RMB in the Philippines. In addition, the Manila Branch successfully introduced a two-way RMB remittance service for its clients, becoming the Group's first Southeast Asian entity to provide such a service. BOC Malaysia was granted direct participant qualification by the Cross-border Interbank Payment System ("CIPS") and successfully conducted its first RMB cross-currency swap business. The FXall Digital Transaction Platform was successfully rolled out in BOC Thailand and BOC Malaysia, with the Group completing the first RMB/local currency quotation transaction with major peers in the region. The Jakarta Branch's business volume of RMB salary direct remittance recorded year-on-year growth of 82%, maintaining its leading position among offshore entities. The Brunei Branch successfully conducted its first RMB bond investment business for clients. In addition, BOCHK received the Extraordinary Participant in Cross-border Payment and Clearing award in the CIPS Participants General Meeting organised by CIPS Co., Ltd. in recognition of its contribution towards the development of cross-border RMB business.

Adhering to a proactive but risk-aware investment strategy and optimising the portfolio mix of banking book investments

The Group closely monitored worldwide interest rate adjustments and continued to take a cautious approach to managing its banking book investments. It planned ahead and actively sought fixed income investment opportunities to enhance returns while remaining alert to risk. In the first half of 2021, the Group actively responded to interest rate changes with a view to achieving balanced growth in assets and liabilities while continuously enhancing the portfolio mix of its banking book investments.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

SOUTHEAST ASIAN BUSINESS

The Group continued to pursue integrated regional development with the aim of building its Southeast Asian entities into mainstream foreign banks in their local markets. Over the past 30 years, China and the ASEAN have established a very close economic and trading relationship, becoming each other's largest trading partner. The implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership ("RCEP") will bring new momentum to economic and trade relations and investment cooperation between Southeast Asia and its regional partners. The ongoing development of the Belt and Road project, new economic areas and the expansion of the middle-class population in Southeast Asia have also enabled China and Southeast Asian countries to capture new opportunities brought about by technological revolution and industrial transformation, with cooperation emerging in the areas of smart cities, 5G, artificial intelligence, e-commerce, big data and blockchain. The Group's overall development prospect in the Southeast Asian region remains solid, while the attractiveness of RMB assets to overseas investors continues to open up new growth opportunities for the Group's regional business.

Enhancing regional business network layout and constantly optimising management of Southeast Asian entities

Following the successful operational launch of the Yangon Branch, the Group's Hanoi Representative Office also commenced business in Vietnam on 8 June. The new office has further enhanced the Group's network coverage in Vietnam, strengthened services to customers in the northern part of the country, and worked with Ho Chi Minh City Branch to achieve integrated business development from the south to the north of Vietnam. The Group deepened the implementation of its regional management model and continued to optimise management of its Southeast Asian entities. It continued to implement a "One Bank, One Strategy" differentiated operating model to promote the proactive development of each entity. With the aim of further enhancing regional operations, BOCHK made earnest efforts to centralise regional management and expedited the partial transfer of its regional operations to the Regional Operation Centre in Nanning.

The Group's Southeast Asian entities* recorded steady business growth. As at the end of June 2021, deposits from customers and advances to customers amounted to HK\$62,647 million and HK\$55,494 million respectively, up 9.4% and 2.6% from the end of last year. Amid falling market interest rates, net operating income before impairment allowances stood at HK\$1,289 million, a drop of 1.2% year-on-year. As at the end of June 2021, the non-performing loan ratio was 1.75%, down 0.15 percentage points from the end of 2020.

* Referring to the nine Southeast Asian entities, including BOC Thailand, BOC Malaysia, Ho Chi Minh City Branch, Manila Branch, Jakarta Branch, Phnom Penh Branch, Vientiane Branch, Brunei Branch and Yangon Branch. Net operating income before impairment allowances and the balances of deposits from customers and advances to customers represent the consolidated data which were prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards. The non-performing loan ratio was calculated in accordance with local regulatory requirements.

Adhering to stringent risk management so as to continuously strengthen regional risk management capabilities

The Group continued to strengthen its regional risk management during the pandemic, adhered to the implementation of the "Three Lines of Defence" control mechanism, and provided professional guidance and differentiated management to its Southeast Asian entities. By closely monitoring the development of the pandemic and regularly assessing its impact on the regional market and its Southeast Asian entities, the Group adopted proactive counter-measures in order to ensure robust risk management and maintain safe operations. It further strengthened its Southeast Asian entities' credit risk management, undertaking regular reviews of each entity's credit portfolio, continuous ad-hoc risk reviews and non-performing loan collection and recovery in order to ensure stable asset quality. In addition, for certain categories of common customers or specified portfolios within the Group, an internal ratings-based approach was adopted to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk. The Group completed reviews on the delegation of credit approval authority to its Southeast Asian entities, achieving a balance between business development and risk management. Moreover, it continuously enhanced its Southeast Asian entities' risk management capabilities in market risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk so as to ensure compliance with local regulatory requirements. The Group also made use of risk systems and technical expertise to further strengthen its risk control capabilities in all aspects, including compliance, anti-money laundering and anti-fraud.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION DEVELOPMENT

The Group continued to closely monitor market trends and remain customer-centric with the aim of comprehensively deepening its digital transformation and advancing the scenario-based application of innovative fintech. The acceleration of its digital transformation processes saw its front, middle and back offices undergo profound changes. Drawing on digital, intelligent and ecological support, the Group remained committed to strengthening infrastructure construction, deepening scenario-based open banking services, enhancing digitally-empowered businesses and optimising innovation mechanisms, thus laying a solid foundation for its long-term development.

Strengthening infrastructure construction to provide high-quality and efficient digital banking services

The Group enhanced its mobile banking functionalities by providing customers with a new user interface design and improving its mobile security token function. Optical character recognition and facial recognition technologies were introduced to strengthen eKYC customer identity authentication, while artificial intelligence was introduced to perform real-time decision making and promote personalised banking services and information to different customers based on their behaviour. The Group remained committed to promoting intelligent, self-service and mobile services at its branches, and successfully launched the iService desktop version in five branches to enhance customers' self-service capabilities, which was well received by customers. The Group made functional enhancements to its iGTB platform and extended its coverage across the Southeast Asian region. A network risk monitoring system was introduced in order to continuously review network security levels, identify potential security risks arising from different aspects using safety score cards, and provide appropriate reinforcement recommendations. The Group also continued to construct its cloud system and deepened transformation related to information technology modernisation. During the period, the implementation of the Group's cloud platform, micro-service application architecture and technology operations model laid a solid foundation to support the future continuous delivery of rapid, reliable and scalable new application services, enable different business lines to quickly react to market changes, customer service requirements and open bank development, and advance the Group's digital transformation development strategy in all aspects.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Deepening scenario-based construction to achieve seamless banking services

The Group actively promoted open banking services across different kinds of payment scenarios related to government services, charity and education, transportation and consumer spending, in order to extend the coverage of its financial services. It facilitated cross-sector cooperation to accelerate fintech development and opened up access to more than 90 open Application Programme Interface (“API”). The Group joined hands with three major real estate agencies and mortgage intermediaries to launch an online real-time property valuation service and mortgage application service via open API. As at the end of June 2021, the online real-time property valuation service through open API had been used over 5.5 million times since launch. The Group also cooperated with two stock quotation platforms to offer its customers cross-platform mobile banking trading services for Hong Kong stocks, US stocks and A shares. The Group helped its customers to achieve their financial goals while making use of social media interactive marketing to promote its services to the mass market. It also supported the HKSAR Government’s poverty alleviation measures by creating new online application channels for the Community Care Fund and assisting the government in accepting applications and distributing subsidies. The Group actively facilitated cooperation between schools and enterprises to encourage supply and demand matching, so as to provide full support to the digital transformation of the education sector in Hong Kong. BoC Bill continued to provide the market’s most comprehensive digital billing and fund collection solutions, supporting the use of traditional bank cards, QR codes, FPS and Octopus card services. The Group was able to provide fund collection solutions to a number of charitable organisations following the launch of the BoC Bill e-Donation Platform. BoC Bill also provided a new integrated collection service for the HKSAR Government’s 12,000 parking meters, supporting e-payment options through credit cards and QR codes, as well as remote extension of parking time using HKeMeter. As at the end of June 2021, the total number of merchants that have installed BoC Bill increased by 7.9% from the end of last year. The Group supported the HKSAR Government’s HK\$5,000 Consumption Voucher Scheme by providing a one-stop solution via BoC Bill for all kinds of merchants to capture business opportunities from the scheme, thus expanding its merchant coverage. Meanwhile, the geographical coverage of BoC Pay customers extended from the city centre to the outlying islands in every part of Hong Kong. BoC Pay is now used in Hong Kong’s two main convenience stores, three major supermarkets and most well-known fast food chains, as well as for bill payments for services rendered by the government and public entities, and property management fees. As at the end of June 2021, the total number of BoC Pay users recorded a significant increase of 17.6% from the end of last year, while related transaction volumes achieved growth of 68.8% compared to the same period of the previous year. The number of customers with FPS accounts as at the end of June 2021 increased by 20.1% compared to the end of last year.

Enhancing digitally-empowered businesses to improve customer experience

The Group is committed to continually reshaping and refining its business processes with a view to enhancing operational efficiency, improving customer experience and strengthening product innovation. Robotic process automation (“RPA”) technology was further extended within the Group’s middle and back office operations, which effectively automated operational procedures, reduced processing times and enhanced employee productivity, improving related processing efficiency by 50%. The Group deepened digital empowerment by strengthening its cooperation with third-party platforms, introducing real-time shipping data to facilitate trade financing, and accelerating the digital transformation of its supply chain. It launched an electronic mortgage application platform so as to reduce the use of paper mortgage application forms. In addition, it gradually accelerated the automation of its operating procedures by enabling customer application data to be directly transmitted to its approval system, with over 90% of mortgage applications covered as at the end of June 2021. The Group also enhanced the operational efficiency of its property valuation process through the application of blockchain, which covered 99% of its total property valuations during the reporting period. The Group also implemented intelligent risk control applications including real-time risk control on different platforms such as personal internet banking and mobile banking, BoC Pay, BoC Bill, ATM transactions and remittance.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

RISK MANAGEMENT

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, market risk, interest rate 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.

Risk management governance structure

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

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

The Risk Committee ("RMC"), 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, and approving significant or high risk exposures or transactions. The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its role in overseeing the internal control system.

The Chief Executive ("CE") is responsible for managing the Group's various types of risks, and approving 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") together with the Deputy Chief Executive in charge of legal, compliance, operational risk and anti-money laundering assist the CE in fulfilling his responsibilities on day-to-day management of various types of risks and internal control; 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 any risks that may arise from time to time from new businesses, products and changes in the operating environment and responsible for reviewing material risk exposures or transactions within the delegated authority. In accordance with the principle of setting the hierarchy of risk management policies approved by the Board, senior management is also responsible for approving the detailed risk management policies of their 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 responsibility for drafting, reviewing and updating various risk management policies and procedures.

The Group's principal banking subsidiaries are subjected 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.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

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. 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.

For 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 DCEs 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 loans under retail exposures, residential mortgage loans, personal loans and credit cards, etc. Loan grades, obligor and facility ratings as well as loss estimates (if applicable) are used to support credit approval.

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 adopts loan grading criteria which divide credit assets into five categories with reference to the HKMA's guidelines. The Risk Management Department ("RMD") provides regular credit management information reports and ad hoc reports to the Management Committee ("MC"), RMC and Board of Directors to facilitate their continuous monitoring of credit risk. In addition, the Group identifies credit concentration risk by industry, geography, customer or counterparty. The Group monitors changes to every counterparties credit risk, quality of the credit portfolio and credit risk concentrations, and reports regularly to the Group's Management.

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.

For investments in debt securities, the obligor ratings or external credit ratings 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.

For impairment assessment, an impairment model is introduced in compliance with HKFRS 9, it requires the recognition of Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") for financial instrument held at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. Under HKFRS 9, ECL is assessed in three stages and the financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantees are classified in one of the three stages.

Stage 1: if the financial instruments are not credit-impaired during origination and their credit risk has not increased significantly since origination, and the impairment allowance is measured at an amount up to 12-month ECL;

Stage 2: if the financial instruments are not credit-impaired during origination but their credit risk has increased significantly since origination, and the impairment allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL;

Stage 3: if the financial instruments are credit-impaired and their future cash flows of that financial instruments are adversely affected by one or more events, and the impairment allowance is also measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL.

The Group has established the significant credit deterioration criteria framework to determine the stage of the financial instrument. The framework incorporates both quantitative and qualitative assessment, taking into account of factors such as number of days past due, change in Internal Ratings-Based ("IRB") rating, low credit risk threshold and the watchlist.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

The Group leverages the parameters implemented under Basel II IRB models and internal models where feasible and available to assess ECL. For the portfolios without models, all other reasonable and supportable information such as historical information, relevant loss experience or proxies are utilised. The measurement of ECL is the product of the financial instrument's probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD") discounted at the effective interest rate to the reporting date.

ECL is measured at an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Group adopts three economic scenarios in the ECL measurement to meet the requirements of HKFRS 9. The "Baseline" scenario represents a most likely outcome and the other two scenarios, referred to as "Good" scenario and "Bad" scenario, represent less likely outcomes which are more optimistic or more pessimistic compared to Baseline scenario.

The Baseline scenario is prepared by our Economics & Strategic Planning Department. Historical data, economic trend, external forecast from governmental and non-governmental organisation, etc. are also used as benchmarks to ensure the scenario is reasonable and supportable. For the Good and Bad scenarios, the Group makes reference to the historical macroeconomics data.

The macroeconomic factors in the major countries/regions the Group operates such as Gross Domestic Product growth, Consumer Price Index, Property Price Index and Unemployment Rate are applied in the economic scenarios. These macroeconomic factors are considered to be important to the Group's ECL in statistical analysis and business opinion.

The probability weight assigned for each scenario reflects the Group's view for the economic environment, which implements the Group's prudent and consistent credit strategy of ensuring the adequacy of impairment allowance. A higher probability weight is assigned to the Baseline scenario to reflect the most likely outcome and a lower probability weight is assigned to the Good and Bad scenarios to reflect the less likely outcomes. As of June 2021, the probability weight of the Group's Baseline scenario is higher than the sum of probability weight of Good and Bad scenarios.

One of essential macroeconomic factors used by the Group to assess ECL:

Macroeconomic Factor	Scenario Weighted Value
2021 Hong Kong GDP Growth	3.05%

The calculation of ECL is affected by macroeconomic factors and economic scenarios. If more pessimistic macroeconomic factors are applied in ECL assessment or a higher probability weight is assigned to the Bad scenario, it would resulted in an increase in ECL. The Group reviews the macroeconomic factors used in the ECL model and the probability weight of economic scenarios on a quarterly basis according to the established mechanism.

RMC is responsible for approving ECL methodology and the Management is responsible for the ECL model implementation. Credit Risk Management is responsible for the maintenance of ECL methodology including models review and parameters update on a regular basis. Independent Model Validation Team is responsible for the annual validation of ECL models. If there is any change in ECL methodology, the Group will follow the proper approval process.

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. The Group's objective in managing market risk is to secure healthy growth of the treasury business, by the effective management of potential market risk in the Group's business, according to the Group's overall risk appetite and strategy of the 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 RMC, senior management and functional departments/units perform their duties and responsibilities to manage the Group's market risk. The RMD is responsible for the Group's market risk management, 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.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

The Group's market risk management covers BOCHK and its subsidiaries. The Group establishes market risk management policies to regulate BOCHK's and its subsidiaries' market risk management; meanwhile, the Group sets up the Group's VaR and stress test limits, which are allocated and monitored across the Group according to the business requirements and risk tolerance levels. In line with the requirements set in the Group's policy, the subsidiaries formulate the detailed policies and procedures and are responsible for managing their daily market risk.

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's requirements, major risk indicators and limits are classified into three levels, and are approved by the RMC, senior management or the head of the respective business unit respectively. The treasury business units of BOCHK and subsidiaries (as for Group Limit) are required to conduct their business within approved market risk indicators and limits.

The Group uses the VaR to measure and report general market risks to the RMC 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 its subsidiaries over a one-day holding period with a 99% confidence level, and sets up the VaR limit of the Group and its subsidiaries.

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 gains or losses 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.

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:

- Gap risk: mismatches in the maturity or repricing periods of assets and liabilities that may affect net interest income and economic value;
- 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; 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.

The Group's risk management framework applies also to interest rate risk management. The Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") exercises its oversight of interest rate risk in accordance with the "BOCHK Group Banking Book Interest Rate Risk Management Policy" approved by the RMC. The RMD is responsible for the Group's interest rate risk management. With the cooperation of the Financial Management Department and Investment Management, etc., 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 senior management and the RMC, etc.

The Group sets out interest rate risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control interest rate risk on a daily basis. The indicators and limits include, but are not limited to, repricing gap limits, basis risk, duration, price value of a basis point ("PVBP"), net interest income sensitivity ratio ("NII"), economic value sensitivity ratio ("EVE"), etc. The indicators and limits are classified into different levels, which are approved by the CFO, CRO, ALCO and RMC 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 the RMC for approval.

NII and EVE 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 the market interest rate) as a percentage to the latest Tier 1 capital. Limits are set by the RMC on these two indicators to monitor and control the Group's banking book interest rate risk.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

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.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that banks may not be able to obtain sufficient and timely funding at a reasonable cost to meet their obligations as they fall due. The Group maintains a sound liquidity risk appetite to provide stable, reliable and adequate sources of cash to meet liquidity needs under normal circumstances and stressed scenarios.

In accordance with the Group's corporate governance principles in respect of risk management, the Board and the RMC, senior management and functional departments/units perform their duties and responsibilities to manage the Group's liquidity risk. The RMC is the decision-making authority of liquidity risk management, and assumes the ultimate responsibility of liquidity risk management. As authorised by the RMC, ALCO exercises its oversight of liquidity risk and ensures the daily operations of the Group are in accordance with the risk appetite and policies as set by the RMC. The RMD is responsible for the Group's liquidity risk management. It cooperates with the Financial Management Department and Investment Management, etc. to assist the ALCO to perform liquidity management functions according to their specific responsibilities.

The Group's liquidity risk management objective is to effectively manage the liquidity of on- and off-balance sheet items with a 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 sources 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 sources, tenors and use of funding to avoid excessive concentration of assets and liabilities; and prevent triggering liquidity risk due to the break of funding strand resulting from over-concentration of sources and use of funding in a particular area where problems occur. In order to manage such risk, the Group sets concentration limits on collateral pools and sources of funding such as Tier 1 high-quality readily liquefiable assets to total high-quality readily liquefiable assets ratio, top ten depositors ratio and large depositors ratio. Whenever necessary, the Group could improve the liquidity position by taking mitigation actions including, but not limited to obtaining funding through interbank borrowings or repos in the money market, selling bonds in the secondary market or retaining existing and attracting new customer deposits. Apart from increasing the funding, the Group would maintain good communication with the counterparties, the parent bank and the regulators to enhance mutual confidence.

The Group has established intra-group liquidity risk management guidelines 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.

The Group established liquidity risk management indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control liquidity risk on a daily basis. These indicators and limits include, but are not limited to liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR"), net stable funding ratio ("NSFR"), loan-to-deposit ratio, Maximum Cumulative Cash Outflow ("MCO") and liquidity cushion. The Group applies a 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 a monthly basis to assess the Group's capability to withstand various severe liquidity crises. Also, relevant management information systems such as the Assets and Liabilities Management System and the Basel Liquidity Ratio Management System are developed to provide data and to prepare for regular management reports to facilitate liquidity risk management duties.

Management Discussion and Analysis (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 a 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 the contractual maturity date and the assumptions of customer behaviour and balance sheet changes. The Group establishes the 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 operations.

In the liquidity stress test, institution specific, general market crisis and combined crisis scenarios have been set up, a 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; the drawdown rate of loan commitments and trade-related contingent liabilities; the delinquency ratio and rollover rate of customer loans; and haircut of interbank placement and marketable securities. As at 30 June 2021, 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. 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.

The Group, being classified as a category 1 authorised institution by the HKMA, is required to calculate the LCR and NSFR on a consolidated basis in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules. The Group is required to maintain a LCR and NSFR not less than 100% in 2021.

In certain derivative contracts, the counterparties have the 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 the RMC 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 policies, 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 with relevant liquidity ratios on a regular basis to the RMD of BOCHK, which consolidates this information and evaluates group-wide liquidity risk to ensure relevant requirements are satisfied.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

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.

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, Corporate Services Department, Financial Crime Compliance Department, Financial Management Department, Treasury 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 RMC. 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.

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.

Reputation risk management

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.

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.

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, while the risks related to money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud, bribery and corruption are independently managed and monitored by the Financial Crime Compliance Department (“FCC”). Both LCO and FCC report directly to the DCE. As part of the Group’s corporate governance framework, the policies for the management of legal and compliance risks, and money laundering, terrorist financing and financial crime compliance risks are approved by the RMC as delegated by the Board.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

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.

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. 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 RMC. The Financial Management Department reports the combined stress test results of the Group to the Board and RMC regularly.

簡要綜合收益表
Condensed Consolidated Income Statement

			(未經審計) (Unaudited) 半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	(未經審計) (Unaudited) 半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
利息收入	Interest income		18,012	27,217
以實際利息法計算的利息收入	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		17,917	26,904
其他	Others		95	313
利息支出	Interest expense		(3,855)	(10,289)
淨利息收入	Net interest income	5	14,157	16,928
服務費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income		8,186	6,836
服務費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense		(1,195)	(1,129)
淨服務費及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	6	6,991	5,707
淨交易性收益	Net trading gain	7	2,243	2,323
其他以公平值變化計入損益之金融工具淨(虧損)/收益	Net (loss)/gain on other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	8	(12)	153
其他金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on other financial assets	9	400	2,506
其他經營收入	Other operating income	10	361	366
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances		24,140	27,983
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	11	(1,185)	(1,343)
淨經營收入	Net operating income		22,955	26,640
經營支出	Operating expenses	12	(7,304)	(7,331)
經營溢利	Operating profit		15,651	19,309
投資物業處置/公平值調整之淨虧損	Net loss from disposal of/fair value adjustments on investment properties	13	(20)	(515)
處置/重估物業、器材及設備之淨虧損	Net loss from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	14	(22)	(3)
應佔聯營公司及合資企業之稅後業績	Share of results after tax of associates and joint ventures		40	25
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation		15,649	18,816
稅項	Taxation	15	(2,513)	(3,026)
期內溢利	Profit for the period		13,136	15,790
應佔溢利：	Profit attributable to:			
本銀行股東	Equity holders of the Bank		13,040	15,704
非控制權益	Non-controlling interests		96	86
			13,136	15,790
股息	Dividends	16	4,735	4,735

第 71 至 180 頁之附註屬本中期財務資料之組成部分。

The notes on pages 71 to 180 are an integral part of this interim financial information.

簡要綜合全面收益表

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

		(未經審計) (Unaudited)	(未經審計) (Unaudited)
		半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020
	附註 Notes	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
期內溢利	Profit for the period	13,136	15,790
其後不可重新分類至收益表內的項目：	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement:		
房產：	Premises:		
房產重估	Revaluation of premises	417	(538)
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	(57)	109
		360	(429)
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之股權工具：	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
公平值變化	Change in fair value	(79)	(41)
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	(4)	6
		(83)	(35)
自身信貸風險：	Own credit risk:		
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債的自身信貸風險之公平值變化	Change in fair value of own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	1
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	-	-
		-	1
		277	(463)

簡要綜合全面收益表
(續)

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (continued)

		(未經審計) (Unaudited) 半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	(未經審計) (Unaudited) 半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020
	附註 Notes	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
其後可重新分類至收益表內的項目：	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:		
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之債務工具：	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
公平值變化	Change in fair value	(832)	4,022
減值準備變化(貸記)/借記收益表	Change in impairment allowances (credited)/charged to income statement	11 (1)	71
因處置/贖回之轉撥重新分類至收益表	Release upon disposal/redemption reclassified to income statement	9 (401)	(2,518)
公平值對沖調整累計金額之攤銷重新分類至收益表	Amortisation of accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment reclassified to income statement	7	2
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	231	(248)
		(996)	1,329
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	(365)	(369)
		(1,361)	960
期內除稅後其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(1,084)	497
期內全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the period	12,052	16,287
應佔全面收益總額：	Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
本銀行股東	Equity holders of the Bank	11,956	16,201
非控制權益	Non-controlling interests	96	86
		12,052	16,287

第 71 至 180 頁之附註屬本中期財務資料之組成部分。

The notes on pages 71 to 180 are an integral part of this interim financial information.

簡要綜合資產負債表 **Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet**

			(未經審計) (Unaudited)	(經審計) (Audited)
			於 2021 年 6 月 30 日	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日
		附註 Notes	At 30 June 2021	At 31 December 2020
			港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
資產	ASSETS			
庫存現金及在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放	Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	17	545,564	463,081
以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	32,266	32,745
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	19	37,193	52,811
香港特別行政區政府負債證明書	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness		197,650	189,550
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	20	1,747,188	1,499,808
證券投資	Investment in securities	21	896,662	789,869
聯營公司及合資企業權益	Interests in associates and joint ventures		700	663
投資物業	Investment properties	22	18,752	18,740
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	23	45,833	46,504
應收稅項資產	Current tax assets		34	69
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	29	106	95
其他資產	Other assets	24	127,401	50,595
資產總額	Total assets		3,649,349	3,144,530
負債	LIABILITIES			
香港特別行政區流通紙幣	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation		197,650	189,550
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions		331,354	326,241
以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	25	13,030	20,336
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	19	36,957	60,355
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	26	2,689,339	2,190,322
已發行債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	27	78	426
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	28	62,717	51,086
應付稅項負債	Current tax liabilities		4,917	3,878
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	29	5,498	5,778
負債總額	Total liabilities		3,341,540	2,847,972

簡要綜合資產負債表 (續) **Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (continued)**

			(未經審計) (Unaudited)	(經審計) (Audited)
			於 2021 年 6 月 30 日	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日
		附註 Notes	At 30 June 2021	At 31 December 2020
			港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
資本	EQUITY			
股本	Share capital	30	43,043	43,043
儲備	Reserves		<u>241,017</u>	<u>229,749</u>
本銀行股東應佔股本和儲備	Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank		284,060	272,792
本銀行其他股權工具	Other equity instruments of the Bank	31	23,476	23,476
非控制權益	Non-controlling interests		<u>273</u>	<u>290</u>
資本總額	Total equity		<u>307,809</u>	296,558
負債及資本總額	Total liabilities and equity		<u>3,649,349</u>	<u>3,144,530</u>

第 71 至 180 頁之附註屬本中期財務資料之組成部分。

The notes on pages 71 to 180 are an integral part of this interim financial information.

簡要綜合權益變動表
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

 (未經審計)
 (Unaudited)

		歸屬於本銀行股東										資本總額 Total equity
		Attributable to equity holders of the Bank										
		儲備										
		股本	房產	公平值	自身信貸	監管儲備*	換算儲備	留存盈利	總計	本銀行其他	非控制	
Share capital	Premises revaluation reserve	變動儲備 Reserve for fair value changes	Risk Reserve for own credit	Regulatory reserve*	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	equity instruments of the Bank	controlling interests			
港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元		
HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m		
於 2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	43,043	39,505	2,336	(33)	11,077	(581)	163,525	258,872	23,476	282	282,630
期內溢利	Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,704	15,704	-	86	15,790
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:											
房產	Premises	-	(429)	-	-	-	-	-	(429)	-	-	(429)
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之股權工具	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(35)	-	-	-	-	(35)	-	-	(35)
自身信貸風險以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之債務工具	Own credit risk Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	1,329	-	-	-	-	1,329	-	-	1,329
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	(429)	1,245	1	(320)	-	15,704	16,201	-	86	16,287
因贖回界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債之轉撥：	Release upon redemption of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:											
轉撥	Transfer	-	-	-	38	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	-
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
應付稅項	Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	6
轉撥至留存盈利	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(5,410)	-	5,410	-	-	-	-
支付其他股權工具持有者股息	Dividend paid to other equity instrument holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(689)	(689)	-	-	(689)
股息	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(105)	(105)
於 2020 年 6 月 30 日	At 30 June 2020	43,043	39,076	3,581	-	5,667	(901)	183,918	274,384	23,476	263	298,123
期內溢利	Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,648	11,648	-	95	11,743
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:											
房產	Premises	-	(971)	-	-	-	-	-	(971)	-	-	(971)
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之股權工具	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	169
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之債務工具	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(221)	-	-	-	-	(221)	-	-	(221)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	210	-	-	398	-	608	-	-	608
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	(971)	158	-	398	-	11,648	11,233	-	95	11,328
因處置以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之股權工具之轉撥：	Release upon disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:											
轉撥	Transfer	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
應付稅項	Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)
轉撥至留存盈利	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(887)	-	887	-	-	-	-
支付其他股權工具持有者股息	Dividend paid to other equity instrument holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(687)	(687)	-	-	(687)
股息	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,138)	(12,138)	-	(68)	(12,206)
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	43,043	38,105	3,733	-	4,780	(503)	183,634	272,792	23,476	290	296,558

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

 (未經審計)
 (Unaudited)

		歸屬於本銀行股東										
		Attributable to equity holders of the Bank										
		儲備							本銀行其他		非控制	資本總額
		Reserves							Other equity instruments		Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		股本	房產	公平值	自身信貸	監管儲備*	換算儲備	留存盈利	總計	instruments	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
		Share capital	revaluation reserve	Reserve for fair value changes	Reserve for own credit risk	Regulatory reserve*	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total of the Bank	of the Bank	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
於 2021 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2021	43,043	38,105	3,733	-	4,780	(503)	183,634	272,792	23,476	290	296,558
期內溢利	Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,040	13,040	-	96	13,136
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:											
房產	Premises	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	360	-	-	360
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之股權工具	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(83)	-	-	-	-	(83)	-	-	(83)
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之債務工具	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(996)	-	-	-	-	(996)	-	-	(996)
貨幣換算差額	Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	(365)	-	(365)	-	-	(365)
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	-	360	(1,079)	-	-	(365)	13,040	11,956	-	96	12,052
轉撥自留存盈利	Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	1,885	-	(1,885)	-	-	-	-
支付其他股權工具持有者股息	Dividend paid to other equity instrument holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(688)	(688)	-	-	(688)
股息	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(113)	(113)
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日	At 30 June 2021	43,043	38,465	2,654	-	6,665	(868)	194,101	284,060	23,476	273	307,809

* 除按香港財務報告準則第 9 號對貸款提取減值準備外，按金管局要求撥轉部分留存盈利至監管儲備作銀行一般風險之用（包括未來損失或其他不可預期風險）。

* 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 HKFRS 9.

第 71 至 180 頁之附屬本中期財務資料之組成部分。

The notes on pages 71 to 180 are an integral part of this interim financial information.

簡要綜合現金流量表
Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

		(未經審計) (Unaudited)	(未經審計) (Unaudited)
		半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020
	附註 Notes	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
經營業務之現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
除稅前經營現金之流入	Operating cash inflow before taxation	32(a) 125,474	77,202
支付香港利得稅	Hong Kong profits tax paid	(1,390)	(4,661)
支付海外利得稅	Overseas profits tax paid	(173)	(273)
經營業務之現金流入淨額	Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>123,911</u>	<u>72,268</u>
投資業務之現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
增置物業、器材及設備	Additions of properties, plant and equipment	(92)	(429)
處置物業、器材及設備所得款項	Proceeds from disposal of properties, plant and equipment	6	7
增置投資物業	Additions of investment properties	(6)	(4)
增置無形資產	Additions of intangible assets	(302)	-
投資業務之現金流出淨額	Net cash outflow from investing activities	<u>(394)</u>	<u>(426)</u>
融資業務之現金流量	Cash flows from financing activities		
支付其他股權工具持有者股息	Dividend paid to other equity instrument holders	(688)	(689)
支付非控制權益股息	Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(113)	(105)
贖回後償負債所付款項	Payment for redemption of subordinated liabilities	-	(12,603)
支付後償負債利息	Interest paid for subordinated liabilities	-	(350)
支付租賃負債	Payment of lease liabilities	(349)	(372)
融資業務之現金流出淨額	Net cash outflow from financing activities	<u>(1,150)</u>	<u>(14,119)</u>
現金及等同現金項目增加	Increase in cash and cash equivalents	122,367	57,723
於1月1日之現金及等同現金項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	455,428	331,459
匯率變動對現金及等同現金項目的影響	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	129	(3,204)
於6月30日之現金及等同現金項目	Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	32(b) <u>577,924</u>	<u>385,978</u>

第71至180頁之附註屬本中期財務資料之組成部分。

The notes on pages 71 to 180 are an integral part of this interim financial information.

中期財務資料附註

Notes to the Interim Financial Information

1. 編製基準及主要會計政策 1. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

(a) 編製基準

此未經審計之中期財務資料，乃按照香港會計師公會所頒佈之香港會計準則第34號「中期財務報告」而編製。

(b) 主要會計政策

除了初始採用以下所載的修訂之外，此未經審計之中期財務資料所採用之主要會計政策及計算辦法，均與截至2020年12月31日止之本集團年度財務報表之編製基礎一致，並需連同本集團2020年之年度報告一併閱覽。

已於2021年1月1日起開始的會計年度首次採用之與本集團相關的修訂

本集團自2021年1月1日起開始的會計年度首次採用了以下修訂：

(a) Basis of preparation

The unaudited interim financial information has been prepared in accordance with HKAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" issued by the HKICPA.

(b) Significant accounting policies

Except for the initial adoption of the below mentioned amendments, the significant accounting policies adopted and methods of computation used in the preparation of the unaudited interim financial information are consistent with those adopted and used in the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 and shall be read in conjunction with the Group's Annual Report for 2020.

Amendments that are relevant to the Group and are initially adopted for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2021

The Group has initially applied the following amendments for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2021:

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

1. 編製基準及主要會計政策 1. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)
(續)

(b) 主要會計政策 (續)

已於2021年1月1日起開始的會計年度首次採用之與本集團相關的修訂 (續)

- 香港會計準則第 39 號、香港財務報告準則第 4 號、香港財務報告準則第 7 號、香港財務報告準則第 9 號及香港財務報告準則第 16 號(經修訂)「基準利率改革 – 第二階段」。該修訂旨在應對企業因基準利率改革而需以替代基準利率取代舊有基準利率所引起的影響。該修訂補充 2019 年頒佈之相關修訂並與以下內容相關：

- 合約現金流之變更 – 企業不需要對於由改革所直接引致且其變化是經濟上等同之變更而作出終止確認或賬面值調整的處理，而是將實際利率更新以反映替代基準利率之變更；

(b) Significant accounting policies (continued)

Amendments that are relevant to the Group and are initially adopted for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2021 (continued)

- HKAS 39, HKFRS 4, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 16 (Amendments), “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2”. The amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting when an entity replaces the old interest rate benchmark with alternative benchmark rates as a result of the IBOR Reform. The amendments complement those issued in 2019 and relate to:

- changes to contractual cash flows – an entity will not have to derecognise or adjust the carrying amount of financial instruments for changes that are direct consequence of the reform and occur on an economically equivalent basis, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rates;

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

1. 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續) 1. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) 主要會計政策 (續)

(b) Significant accounting policies (continued)

已於2021年1月1日起開始的會計年度首次採用之與本集團相關的修訂 (續)

Amendments that are relevant to the Group and are initially adopted for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2021 (continued)

- 對沖會計 – 若該對沖符合其他對沖會計條件而僅為改革所觸發終止對沖會計，企業可以無需作出終止處理；另一方面，若企業可以合理地預期替代基準利率能夠在 24 個月內單獨識別，即使在指定日期未能單獨識別，仍可指定為非合同明確指定的風險成份；及
- 披露項目 – 企業需就改革所衍生的風險及過渡至替代基準利率的管理措施作出相關披露。

該修訂已被追溯性採用。應用該修訂對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

- hedge accounting – an entity will not have to discontinue its hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the reform, if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria; furthermore, if an entity reasonably expects that alternative benchmark rates will be separately identifiable within a period of 24 months, it can designate the alternative benchmark rates as a non-contractually specified risk component even if it is not separately identifiable at the designation date; and
- disclosures – an entity will be required to disclose information about new risks arising from the reform and how it manages the transition to alternative benchmark rates.

The amendments have been applied retrospectively. There is no material impact on the Group's financial statements.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

1. 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續) 1. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) 主要會計政策 (續)

(b) Significant accounting policies (continued)

已於2021年1月1日起開始的會計年度首次採用之與本集團相關的修訂 (續)

Amendments that are relevant to the Group and are initially adopted for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2021 (continued)

- 香港財務報告準則第16號(經修訂)「新冠肺炎相關的租金寬免」。該修訂旨在提供可選擇性的實務豁免以允許承租人可選擇不需評估合資格之租金寬免是否屬於租賃變更，而是將此等變更當為非租賃變更核算。實務豁免僅適用於因新冠肺炎疫情形勢下直接引起的租金寬免。
- 該修訂於2020年6月1日生效，並適用於由2020年1月1日始至2021年6月30日期間因新冠肺炎疫情引起的租金寬免所減少的租賃付款額。於2021年4月，香港財務報告準則第16號之再修訂發佈，只要符合實務豁免的其他條件，實務豁免處理方法將延長至適用於2022年6月30日前的租賃付款額。本集團已採用此修訂並將實務豁免應用於本集團於本報告期內全部被授予的合資格與新冠肺炎疫情相關的租金寬免。應用該修訂對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。
- HKFRS 16 (Amendments), "COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions". The amendments provide an optional practical expedient allowing lessees to elect not to evaluate whether qualifying rent concessions are lease modifications and, instead, account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications. The practical expedient only applies to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The amendments were effective on 1 June 2020 and applicable to COVID-19-related rent concessions that reduce lease payments from 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2021. In April 2021, further amendment to HKFRS 16 was announced to extend the availability of the practical expedient so that it applies to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met. The Group has adopted the amendments and applied the practical expedient to all qualifying COVID-19-related rent concessions granted to the Group during the interim reporting period. The adoption of the amendments does not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

**中期財務資料附註
(續)**
Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)
1. 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 已頒佈並與本集團相關但尚未強制性生效及沒有被本集團於2021年提前採納之修訂及詮釋

(c) Amendments and interpretation issued that are relevant to the Group but not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2021

修訂/詮釋 Amendments/Interpretation	內容 Content	起始適用之年度 Applicable for financial years beginning on/after
香港會計準則第1號(經修訂) HKAS 1 (Amendments)	流動或非流動負債之分類 Classification of Current or Non-current Liabilities	2023年1月1日 1 January 2023
香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號(經修訂) HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 (Amendments)	會計政策的披露及會計估計的定義 Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates	2023年1月1日 1 January 2023
香港會計準則第12號(經修訂) HKAS 12 (Amendments)	與單項交易產生的資產和負債相關的遞延稅 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	2023年1月1日 1 January 2023
香港會計準則第16號(經修訂) HKAS 16 (Amendments)	物業、器材及設備達到預定用途前所獲收入 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	2022年1月1日 1 January 2022
香港會計準則第28號(2011)及香港財務報告準則第10號(經修訂) HKAS 28 (2011) and HKFRS 10 (Amendments)	投資者與其聯營或合資企業之間的資產出售或注入 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	待定 To be determined
香港會計準則第37號(經修訂) HKAS 37 (Amendments)	虧損合同 - 履行合同的成本 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	2022年1月1日 1 January 2022
香港財務報告準則第3號(經修訂) HKFRS 3 (Amendments)	財務報告概念框架的引用 Reference to the Conceptual Framework	2022年1月1日 1 January 2022
香港詮釋第5號(2020) HK Int 5 (2020)	財務報表的列示 - 借款人對包含即時償還條款的定期貸款之分類 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause	2023年1月1日 1 January 2023

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

1. 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續) 1. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) 已頒佈並與本集團相關但尚未強制性生效及沒有被本集團於2021年提前採納之修訂及詮釋(續)

- 香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號(經修訂)「會計政策的披露及會計估計的定義」。香港會計準則第1號的修訂要求企業披露重要會計政策信息，而非重大會計政策。修訂亦澄清了如沒有此類會計政策信息，財務報表使用者將無法理解財務報表的其他重要信息，則此類會計信息為重要會計政策信息。此外，對香港會計準則第1號的修訂澄清了企業無需披露不重要的會計政策信息，但如企業選擇披露，應確保其不會掩蓋重要會計政策信息。為支持此次修訂，香港財務報告準則實務說明第2號「作出重要性判斷」亦進行了修訂，為如何應用會計政策披露的重要性概念提供指引。

對香港會計準則第8號的修訂澄清了如何區分會計政策變更與會計估計變更。

該修訂會被前瞻性採用。應用該修訂對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

(c) Amendments and interpretation issued that are relevant to the Group but not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2021 (continued)

- HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 (Amendments), “Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates”. The amendments to HKAS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. It is also clarified that accounting policy information is expected to be material, if, without it, the users of the financial statements would be unable to understand other material information in the financial statements. Further, the amendments to HKAS 1 clarifies that immaterial accounting policy information are not required to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting policy information. To support the amendment, HKFRS Practice Statement 2 “Making Materiality Judgements” is also amended to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to HKAS 8 clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

The amendments are applied prospectively. The application of the amendments will not have a material impact on the Group’s financial statements.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

1. 編製基準及主要會計政策 (續) 1. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) 已頒佈並與本集團相關但尚未強制性生效及沒有被本集團於2021年提前採納之修訂及詮釋 (續)

(c) Amendments and interpretation issued that are relevant to the Group but not yet mandatorily effective and have not been early adopted by the Group in 2021 (continued)

- 香港會計準則第12號(經修訂)「與單項交易產生的資產和負債相關的遞延稅」。該修訂縮小了香港會計準則第12號關於遞延所得稅資產和遞延所得稅負債初始確認豁免的適用範圍，明確了當初始確認時如交易產生金額相等的應課稅及可抵扣的暫時性差異時，企業不能應用遞延所得稅的初始確認豁免。該修訂要求企業就租賃及棄置義務相關交易於列報的最早可比期間期初及之後發生的交易採用該修訂，對其他交易則可前瞻性採用。應用該修訂對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。
- 上述其餘修訂及詮釋的簡介，請參閱本集團2020年之年度報告內財務報表附註2.1(b)項。

- HKAS 12 (Amendments), “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in HKAS 12 so that an entity no longer applies the initial recognition exemption to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments are applied by recognising deferred tax for all temporary differences related to leases and decommissioning obligations at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, and are applied prospectively for other transactions. The application of the amendments will not have a material impact on the Group’s financial statements.
- Please refer to Note 2.1(b) of the Group’s Annual Report for 2020 for brief explanations of the remaining amendments and interpretations.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

1. 編製基準及主要會計政策 1. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)
(續)

(d) 完善香港財務報告準則

「完善香港財務報告準則」包含多項被香港會計師公會認為非緊急但有需要的修訂。當中包括引致在列示、確認或計量方面出現會計變更的修訂，以及多項與個別的香港財務報告準則相關之術語或編輯上的修訂。此等完善對本集團的財務報表沒有重大影響。

(d) Improvements to HKFRSs

“Improvements to HKFRSs” contains numerous amendments to HKFRSs which 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. These improvements will not have a material impact on the Group’s financial statements.

(e) 比較數字

附註內若干比較數字（包括附註 18 以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產及附註 21 證券投資之分類）已經調整以符合本期的呈列方式。

(e) Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures in the notes have been adjusted to conform with presentation in the current period, including the classification in Note 18 financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Note 21 investment in securities.

2. 應用會計政策時之重大會計估計及判斷

本集團於本報告期內的會計估計之性質及假設，均與本集團截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日的財務報告內所採用的一致。

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The nature and assumptions related to the Group’s accounting estimates in this reporting period are consistent with those used in the Group’s financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理

3. Financial risk management

本集團因從事各類業務而涉及金融風險。主要金融風險包括信貸風險、市場風險（包括外匯風險及利率風險）及流動資金風險。本附註概述本集團的這些風險承擔。

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.

有關本集團的目標、風險管理的管治架構、政策與程序及量度這些風險的方法，載於本集團 2020 年之年報中財務報表附註 4。

A summary of the Group's objectives, risk management governance structure, policies and processes for managing and the methods used to measure these risks is set out in Note 4 to the Financial Statements of the Group's Annual Report for 2020.

3.1 信貸風險

3.1 Credit risk

(A) 貸款及其他賬項

(A) Advances and other accounts

有明確到期日之貸款，若其本金或利息已逾期及仍未償還，則列作逾期貸款。須定期分期償還之貸款，若其中一次分期還款已逾期及仍未償還，則列作逾期處理。須即期償還之貸款若已向借款人送達還款通知，但借款人未按指示還款，或貸款一直超出借款人獲通知之批准貸款限額，亦列作逾期處理。

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 to exceed the approved limit that was advised to the borrower.

當發生一項或多項事件對授信的未來現金流產生不利的影響，例如超過 90 天以上逾期，或借款人可能無法全額支付本集團的債務，有關授信將視為違約授信。

Advances are default when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows have occurred such as past due for more than 90 days or the borrower is unlikely to pay in full for the credit obligations to the Group.

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

信貸減值授信被確定為第三階段需按整個存續期計提預期信用損失。根據以下可觀察證據來決定授信是減值貸款：

- 借款人出現重大的財務困難；
- 出現違約事件，例如不履行或逾期償還本金或利息；
- 當借款人出現財務困難，本集團基於經濟或契約因素考慮而特別給予借款人貸款條件上的優惠；
- 有證據顯示借款人將會破產或進行財務重整；或
- 其他明顯訊息反映有關貸款的未來現金流將會出現明顯下降。

當貸款受全數抵押擔保，即使被界定為第三階段，亦未必導致減值損失。

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

Credit-impaired advances are classified as Stage 3 and lifetime expected credit losses will be recognised. Evidence that an advance is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- 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 contractual 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.

Advances classified as Stage 3 may not necessarily result in impairment loss where the advances are fully collateralised.

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
 (續)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.1 信貸風險 (續)
3.1 Credit risk (continued)
(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)
(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

提取減值準備前之總貸款及其他賬項按內部信貸評級及階段分析如下：

Gross advances and other accounts before impairment allowances are analysed by internal credit grade and stage classification as follows:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021			
		第一階段 Stage 1	第二階段 Stage 2	第三階段 Stage 3	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
合格	Pass	1,705,781	26,463	-	1,732,244
需要關注	Special mention	3,170	3,798	-	6,968
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	5,077	5,077
		1,708,951	30,261	5,077	1,744,289
貿易票據	Trade bills				
合格	Pass	11,746	-	-	11,746
需要關注	Special mention	-	-	-	-
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	-	-
		11,746	-	-	11,746
銀行及其他金融機構貸款	Advances to banks and other financial institutions				
合格	Pass	1,355	-	-	1,355
需要關注	Special mention	-	-	-	-
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	-	-
		1,355	-	-	1,355
		1,722,052	30,261	5,077	1,757,390
減值準備	Impairment allowances	(5,357)	(1,599)	(3,246)	(10,202)
		1,716,695	28,662	1,831	1,747,188

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.1 信貸風險 (續)
3.1 Credit risk (continued)
(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)
(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020			
		第一階段 Stage 1	第二階段 Stage 2	第三階段 Stage 3	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
客戶貸款	Advances to customers				
合格	Pass	1,466,038	20,352	-	1,486,390
需要關注	Special mention	3,846	3,026	-	6,872
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	3,994	3,994
		<u>1,469,884</u>	<u>23,378</u>	<u>3,994</u>	<u>1,497,256</u>
貿易票據	Trade bills				
合格	Pass	9,826	-	-	9,826
需要關注	Special mention	-	-	-	-
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	-	-
		<u>9,826</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,826</u>
銀行及其他金融機構 貸款	Advances to banks and other financial institutions				
合格	Pass	1,898	-	-	1,898
需要關注	Special mention	-	-	-	-
次級或以下	Substandard or below	-	-	-	-
		<u>1,898</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,898</u>
		1,481,608	23,378	3,994	1,508,980
減值準備	Impairment allowances	<u>(5,405)</u>	<u>(1,115)</u>	<u>(2,652)</u>	<u>(9,172)</u>
		<u>1,476,203</u>	<u>22,263</u>	<u>1,342</u>	<u>1,499,808</u>

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.1 信貸風險 (續)
3.1 Credit risk (continued)
(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)
(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

貸款及其他賬項之減
值準備變動情況列示
如下：

Reconciliation of impairment allowances for advances and other accounts is as follows:

		半年結算至 2021 年 6 月 30 日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021			
		第一階段 Stage 1	第二階段 Stage 2	第三階段 Stage 3	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
減值準備	Impairment allowances				
於 2021 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2021	5,405	1,115	2,652	9,172
轉至第一階段	Transfer to Stage 1	103	(101)	(2)	-
轉至第二階段	Transfer to Stage 2	(84)	91	(7)	-
轉至第三階段	Transfer to Stage 3	(12)	(7)	19	-
階段轉撥產生之變動	Changes arising from transfer of stage	(69)	483	715	1,129
本期撥備	Charge for the period	1,693	343	187	2,223
本期撥回	Reversal for the period	(1,664)	(322)	(169)	(2,155)
撤銷	Write-offs	-	-	(139)	(139)
收回已撤銷賬項	Recoveries	-	-	45	45
匯兌差額及其他	Exchange difference and others	(15)	(3)	(55)	(73)
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日	At 30 June 2021	<u>5,357</u>	<u>1,599</u>	<u>3,246</u>	<u>10,202</u>
借記收益表 (附註 11)	Charged to income statement (Note 11)				<u>1,197</u>

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.1 信貸風險 (續)
3.1 Credit risk (continued)
(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)
(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

		全年結算至 2020 年 12 月 31 日 Year ended 31 December 2020			
		第一階段 Stage 1	第二階段 Stage 2	第三階段 Stage 3	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
減值準備	Impairment allowances				
於 2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	4,564	297	2,175	7,036
轉至第一階段	Transfer to Stage 1	96	(94)	(2)	-
轉至第二階段	Transfer to Stage 2	(166)	177	(11)	-
轉至第三階段	Transfer to Stage 3	(8)	(19)	27	-
階段轉撥產生之變動	Changes arising from transfer of stage	(76)	782	772	1,478
本年撥備	Charge for the year	2,894	104	300	3,298
本年撥回	Reversal for the year	(1,920)	(132)	(235)	(2,287)
撇銷	Write-offs	-	-	(561)	(561)
收回已撇銷賬項	Recoveries	-	-	136	136
匯兌差額及其他	Exchange difference and others	21	-	51	72
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	<u>5,405</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>2,652</u>	<u>9,172</u>

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(a) 減值貸款

(a) Impaired advances

減值之客戶貸款
分析如下：

Impaired advances to customers are analysed as follows:

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	
	At 30 June 2021		At 31 December 2020	
	減值	特定分類或 減值	減值	特定分類或 減值
	Impaired	Classified or impaired	Impaired	Classified or impaired
	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
客戶貸款總額		Gross advances to customers		
	<u>5,077</u>	<u>5,077</u>	<u>3,994</u>	<u>3,994</u>
佔客戶貸款總額百 分比		Percentage of gross advances to customers		
	<u>0.29%</u>	<u>0.29%</u>	<u>0.27%</u>	<u>0.27%</u>
就上述貸款作出 之減值準備		Impairment allowances made in respect of such advances		
	<u>3,246</u>	<u>3,246</u>	<u>2,652</u>	<u>2,652</u>

特定分類或減值之客戶貸款是指按本集團貸款質量分類的「次級」、「呆滯」或「虧損」貸款或分類為第三階段的貸款。

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 classified as Stage 3.

減值準備已考慮上述貸款之抵押品價值。

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

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(a) 減值貸款 (續)

(a) Impaired advances (continued)

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
就上述有抵押品覆蓋的減值客戶貸款之抵押品市值	Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of impaired advances to customers	<u>2,904</u>	<u>3,046</u>
上述有抵押品覆蓋之減值客戶貸款	Covered portion of impaired advances to customers	<u>1,544</u>	<u>1,558</u>
上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之減值客戶貸款	Uncovered portion of impaired advances to customers	<u>3,533</u>	<u>2,436</u>

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日，沒有減值之貿易票據和銀行及其他金融機構貸款 (2020 年 12 月 31 日：無)。

As at 30 June 2021, there were no impaired trade bills and advances to banks and other financial institutions (31 December 2020: Nil).

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)
3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)
3.1 信貸風險 (續)
3.1 Credit risk (continued)
(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)
(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)
(b) 逾期超過 3 個月之貸款
(b) Advances overdue for more than three months

逾期超過 3 個月之貸款總額分析如下：

The gross amount of advances overdue for more than three months is analysed as follows:

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	
	At 30 June 2021		At 31 December 2020	
	金額	佔客戶貸款總額百分比	金額	佔客戶貸款總額百分比
	Amount	% of gross advances to customers	Amount	% of gross advances to customers
	港幣百萬元		港幣百萬元	
	HK\$m		HK\$m	
客戶貸款總額，已逾期：				
- 超過 3 個月但不超過 6 個月	113	0.01%	174	0.01%
- 超過 6 個月但不超過 1 年	177	0.01%	718	0.05%
- 超過 1 年	<u>2,698</u>	<u>0.15%</u>	<u>2,137</u>	<u>0.14%</u>
逾期超過 3 個月之貸款	<u>2,988</u>	<u>0.17%</u>	<u>3,029</u>	<u>0.20%</u>
就上述貸款作出之減值準備				
- 第三階段	<u>2,281</u>		<u>2,332</u>	

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(b) 逾期超過 3 個月之貸款 (續)

(b) Advances overdue for more than three months (continued)

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
就上述有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款之抵押品市值	<u>1,448</u>	<u>1,312</u>
上述有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	<u>1,006</u>	<u>913</u>
上述沒有抵押品覆蓋之客戶貸款	<u>1,982</u>	<u>2,116</u>

逾期貸款或減值貸款的抵押品主要包括公司授信戶項下的商用資產如商業、住宅樓宇及船舶、個人授信戶項下的住宅按揭物業。

Collateral held against overdue or impaired loans is principally represented by charges over business assets such as commercial, residential premises and vessels for corporate loans and mortgages over residential properties for personal loans.

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日，沒有逾期超過 3 個月之貿易票據和銀行及其他金融機構貸款(2020 年 12 月 31 日：無)。

As at 30 June 2021, there were no trade bills and advances to banks and other financial institutions overdue for more than three months (31 December 2020: Nil).

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)
3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)
3.1 信貸風險 (續)
(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)
(c) 經重組貸款
3.1 Credit risk (continued)
(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)
(c) Rescheduled advances

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020	
	金額 Amount	佔客戶貸款總額 百分比 % of gross advances to customers	金額 Amount	佔客戶貸款總額 百分比 % of gross advances to customers
	港幣百萬元 HK\$m		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	
經重組客戶貸款淨額 (已扣減包含於「逾期超過 3 個月之貸款」部分)				
Rescheduled advances to customers net of amounts included in "Advances overdue for more than three months"	192	0.01%	178	0.01%

經重組貸款指因借款人財務狀況轉壞或無法按原定還款時間表還款，經銀行與借款人重新協定還款計劃的重組貸款，且修訂後的有關利息或還款期等還款條件對集團而言屬於「非商業性」。修訂還款計劃後之經重組貸款如仍逾期超過 3 個月，則包括在「逾期超過 3 個月之貸款」內。

Rescheduled advances are those advances that have been restructured and renegotiated between the bank and borrowers because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower or the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule, and the revised repayment terms, either of interest or the repayment period, are "non-commercial" to the Group. 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".

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(d) 客戶貸款集中度

(i) 按行業分類之客戶貸款總額

以下關於客戶貸款總額之行業分類分析，其行業分類乃參照有關貸款及墊款之金管局報表的填報指示而編製。

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(d) 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.

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021				
		抵押品或其他抵押覆蓋之百分比 % covered by collateral or other security	特定分類或減值 Classified or impaired	逾期 Overdue	減值準備 - 第三階段 Impairment allowances - Stage 3	減值準備 - 第一和第二階段 Impairment allowances - Stages 1 and 2
		客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers				
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
在香港使用之貸款	Loans for use in Hong Kong					
工商金融業	Industrial, commercial and financial					
- 物業發展	- Property development	155,058	25.77%	-	-	809
- 物業投資	- Property investment	83,542	59.72%	113	152	254
- 金融業	- Financial concerns	26,395	0.68%	-	-	54
- 股票經紀	- Stockbrokers	111,359	7.43%	-	-	12
- 批發及零售業	- Wholesale and retail trade	31,533	43.42%	195	258	342
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	45,164	9.44%	2	18	187
- 運輸及運輸設備	- Transport and transport equipment	73,872	21.37%	160	2	476
- 休閒活動	- Recreational activities	185	96.45%	-	-	-
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	28,980	0.66%	100	100	56
- 其他	- Others	188,430	60.23%	28	257	449
個人	Individuals					
- 購買居者有其屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃及租者置其屋計劃樓宇之貸款	- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	28,475	99.29%	16	205	20
- 購買其他住宅物業之貸款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	326,062	99.94%	133	1,098	154
- 信用卡貸款	- Credit card advances	10,591	-	106	386	157
- 其他	- Others	102,328	95.09%	122	499	334
在香港使用之貸款總額	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	1,211,974	57.54%	975	2,975	3,304
貿易融資	Trade financing	83,850	12.59%	803	688	208
在香港以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	448,465	5.02%	3,299	3,105	3,442
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	1,744,289	41.88%	5,077	6,768	6,954

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.1 信貸風險 (續)
3.1 Credit risk (continued)
(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)
(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)
(d) 客戶貸款集中度 (續)
(d) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)
(i) 按行業分類之客戶貸款總額 (續)
(i) Sectoral analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)

		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020					
		客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers	抵押品或 其他抵押覆 蓋之百分比 % covered by collateral or other security	特定分類 或減值 Classified or impaired	逾期 Overdue	減值準備 - 第三階段 Impairment allowances - Stage 3	減值準備 - 第一和第二 階段 Impairment allowances - Stages 1 and 2
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
在香港使用之貸款	Loans for use in Hong Kong						
工商金融業	Industrial, commercial and financial						
- 物業發展	- Property development	132,966	27.12%	-	1	-	803
- 物業投資	- Property investment	64,768	67.95%	111	184	15	186
- 金融業	- Financial concerns	25,066	0.73%	-	-	-	54
- 股票經紀	- Stockbrokers	1,656	78.86%	-	-	-	3
- 批發及零售業	- Wholesale and retail trade	30,523	43.12%	198	239	109	411
- 製造業	- Manufacturing	53,629	8.05%	8	9	4	290
- 運輸及運輸設備	- Transport and transport equipment	74,633	23.05%	260	-	-	598
- 休閒活動	- Recreational activities	198	9.90%	-	-	-	2
- 資訊科技	- Information technology	25,579	0.81%	97	99	13	33
- 其他	- Others	131,571	47.23%	18	200	4	409
個人	Individuals						
- 購買居有其屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃及租者置其屋計劃樓宇之貸款	- Loans for the purchase of flats in Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme	27,809	99.33%	18	183	-	17
- 購買其他住宅物業之貸款	- Loans for purchase of other residential properties	311,070	99.92%	140	1,332	1	137
- 信用卡貸款	- Credit card advances	10,959	-	106	366	95	151
- 其他	- Others	100,422	94.34%	126	537	81	384
在香港使用之貸款總額	Total loans for use in Hong Kong	990,849	61.74%	1,082	3,150	322	3,478
貿易融資	Trade financing	66,497	15.36%	569	573	372	202
在香港以外使用之貸款	Loans for use outside Hong Kong	439,910	5.29%	2,343	2,217	1,958	2,840
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	1,497,256	43.10%	3,994	5,940	2,652	6,520

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
 (續)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.1 信貸風險 (續)
(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)
(d) 客戶貸款集中度 (續)
(ii) 按地理區域分類之客戶貸款總額

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

客戶貸款總額
就客戶貸款總額作出之減值準備 - 第一和第二階段

香港
中國內地
其他

3.1 Credit risk (continued)
(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)
(d) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)
(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers

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

Gross advances to customers
Impairment allowances made in respect of the gross advances to customers - Stages 1 and 2

Hong Kong
Chinese Mainland
Others

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
	1,486,843	1,218,025
	90,645	112,527
	166,801	166,704
	1,744,289	1,497,256
	4,379	4,551
	612	656
	1,963	1,313
	6,954	6,520

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(d) 客戶貸款集中度 (續)

(d) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

(ii) 按地理區域分類之客戶貸款總額 (續)

(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)

逾期貸款

Overdue advances

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
香港	Hong Kong	4,917	4,115
中國內地	Chinese Mainland	475	567
其他	Others	1,376	1,258
		6,768	5,940

就逾期貸款作出之減值準備 - 第三階段

Impairment allowances made in respect of the overdue advances - Stage 3

香港	Hong Kong	1,701	1,308
中國內地	Chinese Mainland	312	320
其他	Others	889	908
		2,902	2,536

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(A) 貸款及其他賬項 (續)

(A) Advances and other accounts (continued)

(d) 客戶貸款集中度 (續)

(d) Concentration of advances to customers (continued)

(ii) 按地理區域分類之客戶貸款總額 (續)

(ii) Geographical analysis of gross advances to customers (continued)

特定分類或減值貸款

Classified or impaired advances

香港
中國內地
其他

Hong Kong
Chinese Mainland
Others

於 2021 年
6 月 30 日
At 30 June
2021
港幣百萬元
HK\$m

於 2020 年
12 月 31 日
At 31 December
2020
港幣百萬元
HK\$m

2,973

2,194

403

404

1,701

1,396

5,077

3,994

就特定分類或減值貸款作出之減值準備 - 第三階段

Impairment allowances made in respect of the classified or impaired advances - Stage 3

香港
中國內地
其他

Hong Kong
Chinese Mainland
Others

1,822

1,410

310

331

1,114

911

3,246

2,652

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

(B) 收回資產

本集團於2021年6月30日持有的收回資產之估值為港幣0.57億元(2020年12月31日:港幣0.67億元)。這包括本集團通過對抵押取得處置或控制權的物業(如通過法律程序或業主自願交出抵押資產方式取得)而對借款人的債務進行全數或部分減除。

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(B) Repossessed assets

The estimated market value of repossessed assets held by the Group as at 30 June 2021 amounted to HK\$57 million (31 December 2020: HK\$67 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.

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

(C) 債務證券及存款證

下表為以發行評級及階段分析之債務證券及存款證賬面值。在無發行評級的情況下，則會按發行人的評級報告。

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(C) Debt securities and certificates of deposit

The following tables present an analysis of the carrying value of debt securities and certificates of deposit by issue rating and stage classification. In the absence of such issue ratings, the ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- 第一階段	- Stage 1		
Aaa	Aaa	91,001	115,062
Aa1 至 Aa3	Aa1 to Aa3	230,117	151,807
A1 至 A3	A1 to A3	429,989	429,534
A3 以下	Lower than A3	20,523	19,064
無評級	Unrated	12,693	15,868
		784,323	731,335
- 第二階段	- Stage 2	-	-
- 第三階段	- Stage 3	-	-
		784,323	731,335
其中：減值準備	Of which: impairment allowances	(237)	(238)
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資	Investment in securities at amortised cost		
- 第一階段	- Stage 1		
Aaa	Aaa	55,727	42,880
Aa1 至 Aa3	Aa1 to Aa3	17,027	3,194
A1 至 A3	A1 to A3	31,073	4,563
A3 以下	Lower than A3	3,733	3,573
無評級	Unrated	1,073	894
		108,633	55,104
- 第二階段	- Stage 2	-	-
- 第三階段	- Stage 3	-	-
		108,633	55,104
減值準備	Impairment allowances	(19)	(11)
		108,614	55,093

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

**(C) 債務證券及存款證
(續)**

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

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
以公平值變化計入損 益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Aaa	Aaa	1,175	1,095
Aa1 至 Aa3	Aa1 to Aa3	15,672	22,573
A1 至 A3	A1 to A3	6,956	3,216
A3 以下	Lower than A3	1,908	1,070
無評級	Unrated	1,763	1,324
		27,474	29,278

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日，沒有逾期或減值之債務證券及存款證(2020 年 12 月 31 日：無)。本期上述披露之編製基準已作出優化以與本集團信貸風險管理政策一致。

As at 30 June 2021, there were no overdue or impaired debt securities and certificates of deposit (31 December 2020: Nil). The preparation basis of the current period disclosure above has been refined to align with the credit risk management policy of the Group.

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

(D) 應對新冠肺炎疫情的 信貸風險管理

2021年上半年，隨著疫苗接種計劃於各地開展，經濟活動有望逐漸復甦，惟新冠肺炎疫情仍然反覆，客戶的經營環境及財務狀況仍然充滿挑戰。本集團已採取一連串的風險管控措施以應對疫情帶來的不利影響及不確定性：

- 本集團配合金管局為個人及工商客戶推行一系列的紓困措施，以緩解其面對的財務壓力及疫情的影響。紓困措施下延期還款的貸款條件是按商業準則進行，因此對相關客戶項下的貸款不會自動觸發遷移至第二階段及第三階段，亦不會分類為經重組貸款。
- 防疫措施的实施對部分行業造成重大打擊，當中包括貿易、零售、航空、旅遊（含酒店業）、餐飲、娛樂等。本集團持續對有關行業的客戶進行風險評估，就客戶受到疫情的影響、應對措施及短期再融資方案逐一評估，以識別受影響客戶，並納入觀察名單以作持續密切監控，客戶的貸款分類及內部評級會根據其最新狀況及時重檢。

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(D) Credit risk management in response to COVID-19 pandemic

In the first half of 2021, the vaccination programme has rolled out in various countries, economic activities are expected to recover gradually. While the COVID-19 pandemic is still evolving and recurring, the operating environment and financial situations of borrowers remain challenging. The Group has taken a series of risk control measures in response to the adverse impact and the uncertainty from the pandemic:

- The Group coordinated with the HKMA in launching various relief measures for individuals and commercial borrowers, in order to alleviate the financial pressure and the impact of the pandemic. The terms of the payment holidays under relief measures are granted on commercial basis, therefore the extension of relief measures to the concerned borrowers do not automatically trigger the migration to Stage 2 and Stage 3, and are not classified as rescheduled advances.
- The implementation of quarantine measures severely hit several industries, including Trading, Retail, Aviation, Tourism (including hospitality), Catering, Entertainment etc. The Group continues to conduct risk-based assessments on the borrowers within these industries. The impacts of the pandemic on the affected borrowers, their respective mitigation measures and short-term refinancing plans are also assessed to identify the vulnerable borrowers, who are put into the watchlist for on-going close monitoring. The loan classification and internal ratings of these borrowers are timely reviewed according to their latest situation.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 信貸風險 (續)

**(D) 應對新冠肺炎疫情的
信貸風險管理 (續)**

- 本集團定期以不同影響程度的新冠肺炎疫情情景進行壓力測試，以評估對信用損失及資產質量的潛在影響。
- 本集團每季重檢預期信用損失模型所使用的宏觀經濟參數，以反映經濟前景逐漸向好。各地政府推行的紓困措施減輕了受新冠肺炎疫情影響客戶的違約壓力，對於涉及多次延期的紓困戶，本集團會密切監察，並增提其減值準備以抵禦紓困措施完結後較高的潛在違約風險。

本集團會持續監察新冠肺炎疫情對經濟的影響，並將繼續採用審慎的資產質量管理，避免資產質量出現顯著惡化。

3.1 Credit risk (continued)

(D) Credit risk management in response to COVID-19 pandemic (continued)

- The Group performed stress tests of different scenarios of containment of COVID-19 pandemic regularly to assess the potential impacts on credit loss and asset quality.
- The Group reviews the forward looking macroeconomic factors used in ECL model on a quarterly basis to reflect the progressive improvement of economic outlook. While the relief measures implemented by the governments of various countries have alleviated the default pressure of the affected borrowers under COVID-19 pandemic, the Group continues its close monitoring on those borrowers with multiple extensions of relief measures being granted, and additional impairment allowances have been made to address the potential higher default risk of this portfolio upon expiration of the relief measures.

The Group continues to closely monitor the situation brought by the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and adopt prudent asset quality management to avoid significant deterioration in asset quality.

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 市場風險

(A) 風險值

本集團採用風險值量度一般市場風險，並定期向風險委員會和高層管理人員報告。本集團採用統一的風險值計量模型，運用歷史模擬法，以過去2年歷史市場數據為參照，計算99%置信水平下及1天持有期內集團層面及各附屬機構的風險值，並設定本集團和各附屬機構的風險值限額。

下表詳述本集團一般市場風險持倉的風險值¹。

3.2 Market risk

(A) VaR

The Group uses the VaR to measure and report general market risks to the RMC 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 its subsidiaries over a one-day holding period with a 99% confidence level, and sets up the VaR limit of the Group and its subsidiaries.

The following table sets out the VaR for all general market risk exposures¹ of the Group.

	年份 Year	上半年 最低數值 Minimum		上半年 最高數值 Maximum		上半年 平均數值 Average	
		於 6 月 30 日 At 30 June	for the first half of year	for the first half of year	for the first half of year		
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m		
全部市場風險之風險值 VaR for all market risk	2021	26.1	19.0	47.8	28.3		
	2020	38.7	17.5	44.1	30.6		
匯率風險之風險值 VaR for foreign exchange risk	2021	20.8	13.8	41.1	24.7		
	2020	27.5	6.5	29.3	14.8		
交易賬利率風險之風險值 VaR for interest rate risk in the trading book	2021	17.8	6.2	26.4	13.8		
	2020	26.0	13.2	35.6	24.7		
交易賬股票風險之風險值 VaR for equity risk in the trading book	2021	1.5	0.4	2.2	1.0		
	2020	0.8	0.3	2.9	0.8		
商品風險之風險值 VaR for commodity risk	2021	5.6	0.0	22.7	9.2		
	2020	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.6		

註：

1. 不包括結構性外匯敞口的風險值。

Note:

1. Structural FX positions have been excluded.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續)

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 市場風險 (續)

3.2 Market risk (continued)

(A) 風險值 (續)

(A) VaR (continued)

雖然風險值是量度市場風險的一項重要指標，但也有其局限性，例如：

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

- 採用歷史市場數據估計未來動態未能顧及所有可能出現的情況，尤其是一些極端情況；

- 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;

- 1天持有期的計算方法假設所有頭盤均可以在一日內套現或對沖。這項假設未必能完全反映市場風險，尤其在市場流通度極低時，可能未及在1天持有期內套現或對沖所有頭盤；

- 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;

- 根據定義，當採用99%置信水平時，即未有考慮在此置信水平以外或會出現的虧損；以及

- the use of a 99% confidence level, by definition, does not take into account losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence; and

- 風險值是以營業時間結束時的頭盤作計算基準，因此並不一定反映交易時段內的風險。

- VaR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and therefore does not necessarily reflect intra-day exposures.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續)

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 市場風險 (續)

3.2 Market risk (continued)

(A) 風險值 (續)

(A) VaR (continued)

本集團充分了解風險值指標的局限性，因此，制定了壓力測試指標及限額以評估和管理風險值不能涵蓋的市場風險。市場風險壓力測試包括按不同風險因素改變的嚴峻程度所作的敏感性測試，以及對歷史事件的情景分析，如1987股災、1994債券市場危機、1997亞洲金融風暴、2001年美國911事件以及2008金融海嘯等。

The Group recognises these limitations by formulating stress test indicators and limits to assess and manage the market risk 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) 外匯風險

(B) Currency risk

本集團的資產及負債集中在港元、美元及人民幣等主要貨幣。為確保外匯風險承擔保持在可接受水平，本集團利用風險限額（例如頭盤及風險值限額）作為監控工具。此外，本集團致力於減少同一貨幣的資產與負債錯配，並通常利用外匯合約（例如外匯掉期）管理由外幣資產負債所產生的外匯風險。

The Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in major currencies, particularly HK Dollar, 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.

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
 (續)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.2 市場風險 (續)
(B) 外匯風險 (續)

下表列出本集團因自營交易、非自營交易及結構性倉盤而產生之主要外幣風險額，並參照有關持有外匯情況之金管局報表的填報指示而編製。期權盤淨額乃根據所有外匯期權合約之「得爾塔加權持倉」為基礎計算。

3.2 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.

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日

At 30 June 2021

港幣百萬元等值

Equivalent in million of HK\$

		美元 US Dollars	英鎊 Pound Sterling	日圓 Japanese Yen	歐羅 Euro	人民幣 Renminbi	澳元 Australian Dollars	其他外幣 Other foreign currencies	外幣總額 Total foreign currencies
現貨資產	Spot assets	938,339	33,005	177,256	76,576	366,565	39,107	60,692	1,691,540
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(871,092)	(25,629)	(6,517)	(39,020)	(371,015)	(28,215)	(60,651)	(1,402,139)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	742,499	23,021	10,147	41,472	300,369	19,284	58,223	1,195,015
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(794,304)	(30,236)	(180,072)	(79,282)	(296,632)	(30,061)	(58,433)	(1,469,020)
期權盤淨額	Net options position	58	(31)	-	(10)	(420)	(41)	(35)	(479)
長 / (短) 盤淨額	Net long/(short) position	15,500	130	814	(264)	(1,133)	74	(204)	14,917

於 2020 年 12 月 31 日

At 31 December 2020

港幣百萬元等值

Equivalent in million of HK\$

		美元 US Dollars	英鎊 Pound Sterling	日圓 Japanese Yen	歐羅 Euro	人民幣 Renminbi	澳元 Australian Dollars	其他外幣 Other foreign currencies	外幣總額 Total foreign currencies
現貨資產	Spot assets	910,330	30,074	160,779	45,926	381,197	36,620	62,007	1,626,933
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(830,528)	(25,986)	(8,006)	(27,974)	(366,800)	(30,815)	(60,400)	(1,350,509)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	616,841	23,737	18,050	39,254	365,271	15,063	54,352	1,132,568
遠期賣出	Forward sales	(676,931)	(27,641)	(170,914)	(57,474)	(382,087)	(20,758)	(56,136)	(1,391,941)
期權盤淨額	Net options position	650	7	-	(2)	(406)	(1)	(1)	247
長 / (短) 盤淨額	Net long/(short) position	20,362	191	(91)	(270)	(2,825)	109	(178)	17,298

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**

3.2 市場風險 (續) **3.2 Market risk (continued)**

(B) 外匯風險 (續) **(B) Currency risk (continued)**

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日

At 30 June 2021

港幣百萬元等值

Equivalent in million of HK\$

	美元 US Dollars	泰銖 Baht	馬來西亞 林吉特 Malaysian Ringgit	菲律賓 披索 Philippine Peso	其他外幣 Other foreign currencies	外幣總額 Total foreign currencies
結構性倉盤淨額 Net structural position	30,841	2,506	2,877	1,912	4,346	42,482

於 2020 年 12 月 31 日

At 31 December 2020

港幣百萬元等值

Equivalent in million of HK\$

	美元 US Dollars	泰銖 Baht	馬來西亞 林吉特 Malaysian Ringgit	菲律賓 披索 Philippine Peso	其他外幣 Other foreign currencies	外幣總額 Total foreign currencies
結構性倉盤淨額 Net structural position	30,042	2,697	3,024	1,881	4,677	42,321

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 市場風險 (續)

3.2 Market risk (continued)

(C) 利率風險

(C) Interest rate risk

下表概述了本集團於 2021 年 6 月 30 日及 2020 年 12 月 31 日之資產負債表內的利率風險承擔。表內以賬面值列示資產及負債，並按合約重訂息率日期或到期日（以較早者為準）分類。

The tables below summarise the Group's on-balance sheet exposure to interest rate risk as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020. Included in the tables are the assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing date and maturity date.

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日						
		At 30 June 2021						
		一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至 三個月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不計息 Non- interest bearing	總計 Total
		港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m
資產	Assets							
庫存現金及在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放	Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	399,865	14,824	28,033	1,417	-	101,425	545,564
以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,276	11,433	7,715	5,185	1,616	41	32,266
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	37,193	37,193
香港特別行政區政府負債證明書	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	-	-	-	-	-	197,650	197,650
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	1,459,946	202,335	33,502	38,306	6,778	6,321	1,747,188
證券投資	Investment in securities							
- 以公平值變化計入其他全面收益	- At FVOCI	108,956	224,256	166,588	190,193	94,330	3,725	788,048
- 以攤餘成本計量	- At amortised cost	4,317	2,882	16,005	66,331	19,079	-	108,614
聯營公司及合資企業權益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	700	700
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	18,752	18,752
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	45,833	45,833
其他資產（包括應收稅項及遞延稅項資產）	Other assets (including current and deferred tax assets)	13,561	-	-	-	-	113,980	127,541
資產總額	Total assets	1,992,921	455,730	251,843	301,432	121,803	525,620	3,649,349

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**

3.2 市場風險 (續) **3.2 Market risk (continued)**

(C) 利率風險 (續) **(C) Interest rate risk (continued)**

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日

At 30 June 2021

	一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至 三個月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不計息 Non- interest bearing	總計 Total
	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m
負債	Liabilities						
香港特別行政區流通紙幣							
Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	197,650	197,650
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及 結餘	241,462	6,755	1,469	1,188	-	80,480	331,354
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions							
以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債	4,774	5,145	2,182	864	65	-	13,030
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
衍生金融工具	-	-	-	-	-	36,957	36,957
Derivative financial instruments							
客戶存款	2,057,383	263,124	92,306	1,973	-	274,553	2,689,339
Deposits from customers							
已發行債務證券及存款證	-	78	-	-	-	-	78
Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue							
其他賬項及準備 (包括應付稅項 及遞延稅項負債)	12,635	4	94	975	361	59,063	73,132
Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)							
負債總額	2,316,254	275,106	96,051	5,000	426	648,703	3,341,540
Total liabilities							
利率敏感度缺口	(323,333)	180,624	155,792	296,432	121,377	(123,083)	307,809
Interest sensitivity gap							

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.2 市場風險 (續)
3.2 Market risk (continued)
(C) 利率風險 (續)
(C) Interest rate risk (continued)

於 2020 年 12 月 31 日

At 31 December 2020

	一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至 三個月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不計息 Non- interest bearing	總計 Total	
	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	
資產	Assets							
庫存現金及在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放	Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	338,481	25,591	12,516	1,101	-	85,392	463,081
以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,404	17,991	4,760	3,185	2,356	49	32,745
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	52,811	52,811
香港特別行政區政府負債證明書	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	-	-	-	-	-	189,550	189,550
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	1,246,590	163,720	36,230	40,454	6,438	6,376	1,499,808
證券投資	Investment in securities							
- 以公平值變化計入其他全面收益	- At FVOCI	130,866	213,464	100,294	184,893	101,818	3,441	734,776
- 以攤餘成本計量	- At amortised cost	5,091	3,836	13,409	19,889	12,868	-	55,093
聯營公司及合資企業權益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	663	663
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	18,740	18,740
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	46,504	46,504
其他資產 (包括應收稅項及遞延稅項資產)	Other assets (including current and deferred tax assets)	20,813	-	-	-	-	29,946	50,759
資產總額	Total assets	1,746,245	424,602	167,209	249,522	123,480	433,472	3,144,530

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.2 市場風險 (續) **3.2 Market risk (continued)**
(C) 利率風險 (續) **(C) Interest rate risk (continued)**

於 2020 年 12 月 31 日

At 31 December 2020

		一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至 三個月 1 to 3 months	三至 十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不計息 Non- interest bearing	總計 Total
		港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m
負債	Liabilities							
香港特別行政區流通紙幣	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	189,550	189,550
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	226,607	565	1,322	1,243	-	96,504	326,241
以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11,551	4,346	3,690	387	362	-	20,336
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	60,355	60,355
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	1,577,362	246,117	111,002	1,715	-	254,126	2,190,322
已發行債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	233	-	193	-	-	-	426
其他賬項及準備 (包括應付稅項及遞延稅項負債)	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	18,477	4	93	1,139	447	40,582	60,742
負債總額	Total liabilities	1,834,230	251,032	116,300	4,484	809	641,117	2,847,972
利率敏感度缺口	Interest sensitivity gap	(87,985)	173,570	50,909	245,038	122,671	(207,645)	296,558

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 流動資金風險

3.3 Liquidity risk

(A) 流動性覆蓋比率及穩定資金淨額比率

(A) Liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
流動性覆蓋比率的平均值		
- 第一季度	134.09%	150.45%
- 第二季度	134.20%	131.38%

流動性覆蓋比率的平均值是基於該季度的每個工作日終結時的流動性覆蓋比率的算術平均數及有關流動性狀況之金管局報表列明的計算方法及指示計算。

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.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
穩定資金淨額比率的季度終結值		
- 第一季度	124.90%	116.60%
- 第二季度	118.50%	117.49%

穩定資金淨額比率的季度終結值是基於有關穩定資金狀況之金管局報表列明的計算方法及指示計算。

Quarter-end value of net stable funding ratio is calculated based on the calculation methodology and instructions set out in the HKMA return of stable funding position.

流動性覆蓋比率及穩定資金淨額比率是以綜合基礎計算，並根據《銀行業（流動性）規則》由中銀香港及其部分金管局指定之附屬公司組成。

Liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio are computed on the consolidated basis which comprise the positions of BOCHK and certain subsidiaries specified by the HKMA in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules.

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 流動資金風險 (續)

3.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(B) 到期日分析

下表為本集團於2021年6月30日及2020年12月31日之資產及負債的到期日分析，按於結算日時，資產及負債相距合約到期日的剩餘期限分類。

(B) Maturity analysis

The tables below analyse the Group's assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

		於2021年6月30日 At 30 June 2021							
		即期 On demand	一個月內 Up to 1 month	一至三個月 1 to 3 months	三至十二個月 3 to 12 months	一至五年 1 to 5 years	五年以上 Over 5 years	不確定 日期 Indefinite	總計 Total
		港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m	港幣 百萬元 HK\$m
資產	Assets								
庫存現金及在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放	Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	343,762	157,529	14,452	28,037	1,784	-	-	545,564
以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,291	14,421	6,150	6,568	1,410	426	32,266
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	13,557	3,154	2,657	4,822	8,634	4,369	-	37,193
香港特別行政區政府負債證明書	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	197,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,650
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	312,400	166,734	79,900	218,002	615,663	352,577	1,912	1,747,188
證券投資	Investment in securities								
- 以公平值變化計入其他全面收益	- At FVOCI	-	100,684	212,728	174,210	198,692	98,009	3,725	788,048
- 以攤餘成本計量	- At amortised cost	-	4,483	2,872	16,193	65,832	19,234	-	108,614
聯營公司及合資企業權益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	700
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,752	18,752
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,833	45,833
其他資產 (包括應收稅項及遞延稅項資產)	Other assets (including current and deferred tax assets)	27,371	97,208	286	706	126	-	1,844	127,541
資產總額	Total assets	894,740	533,083	327,316	448,120	897,299	475,599	73,192	3,649,349
負債	Liabilities								
香港特別行政區流通紙幣	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	197,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,650
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	235,811	86,131	6,755	1,469	1,188	-	-	331,354
以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	4,774	5,148	2,182	862	64	-	13,030
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	9,288	2,264	2,107	4,730	12,063	6,505	-	36,957
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	1,973,461	358,475	263,124	92,306	1,973	-	-	2,689,339
已發行債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	78
其他賬項及準備 (包括應付稅項及遞延稅項負債)	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	29,958	30,254	392	5,421	7,006	101	-	73,132
負債總額	Total liabilities	2,446,168	481,898	277,604	106,108	23,092	6,670	-	3,341,540
流動資金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(1,551,428)	51,185	49,712	342,012	874,207	468,929	73,192	307,809

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 流動資金風險 (續) 3.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

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

		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020							
		即期	一個月內	一至三個月	三至十二個月	一至五年	五年以上	不確定日期	總計
		On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite	Total
		港幣 百萬元	港幣 百萬元	港幣 百萬元	港幣 百萬元	港幣 百萬元	港幣 百萬元	港幣 百萬元	港幣 百萬元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
資產	Assets								
庫存現金及在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放	Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	367,448	56,425	25,217	12,134	1,857	-	-	463,081
以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	4,411	17,816	4,231	3,707	2,152	428	32,745
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	15,506	3,614	6,174	8,883	12,076	6,558	-	52,811
香港特別行政區政府負債證明書	Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	189,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,550
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	224,172	41,197	83,024	183,549	622,363	344,001	1,502	1,499,808
證券投資	Investment in securities								
- 以公平值變化計入其他全面收益	- At FVOCI	-	125,559	199,549	108,528	196,028	101,671	3,441	734,776
- 以攤餘成本計量	- At amortised cost	-	5,222	3,880	13,015	20,145	12,831	-	55,093
聯營公司及合資企業權益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	663
投資物業	Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,740	18,740
物業、器材及設備	Properties, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,504	46,504
其他資產 (包括應收稅項及遞延稅項資產)	Other assets (including current and deferred tax assets)	32,711	15,153	463	476	116	2	1,838	50,759
資產總額	Total assets	829,387	251,581	336,123	330,816	856,292	467,215	73,116	3,144,530
負債	Liabilities								
香港特別行政區流通紙幣	Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	189,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,550
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	269,742	53,371	564	1,322	1,242	-	-	326,241
以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	11,552	4,348	3,690	386	360	-	20,336
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	11,253	5,065	7,052	9,480	16,786	10,719	-	60,355
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	1,465,055	366,433	246,117	111,002	1,715	-	-	2,190,322
已發行債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	-	233	-	193	-	-	-	426
其他賬項及準備 (包括應付稅項及遞延稅項負債)	Other accounts and provisions (including current and deferred tax liabilities)	31,973	16,882	1,926	2,742	7,086	133	-	60,742
負債總額	Total liabilities	1,967,573	453,536	260,007	128,429	27,215	11,212	-	2,847,972
流動資金缺口	Net liquidity gap	(1,138,186)	(201,955)	76,116	202,387	829,077	456,003	73,116	296,558

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續)

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 流動資金風險 (續)

3.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(B) 到期日分析 (續)

(B) Maturity analysis (continued)

按尚餘到期日對債務證券之分析是根據合約到期日分類。所作披露不代表此等證券將持有至到期日。

The analysis of debt securities by remaining period to maturity is based on contractual maturity date. The disclosure does not imply that the securities will be held to maturity.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續)

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.4 資本管理

3.4 Capital management

金管局根據綜合基準及單獨基準監管中銀香港及其部分金管局指定之附屬公司，從而取得該等公司之資本充足比率資料，並為該等公司釐定整體之資本要求。經營銀行業務之個別海外附屬公司及分行受當地銀行業監管機構直接監管，該等機構會釐定有關附屬公司及分行之資本充足規定，並監察遵行情況。若干並非經營銀行業務的金融服務附屬公司亦受所屬地區的監管機構監管，並須遵守有關資本規定。

The HKMA supervises BOCHK and certain subsidiaries specified by the HKMA on a consolidated and solo basis and, as such, receives information on the capital adequacy of, and sets capital requirements for those companies as a whole. Individual overseas banking subsidiaries and branches are directly regulated by their local banking supervisors, who set and monitor their capital adequacy requirements. Certain non-banking financial subsidiaries are also subject to the supervision and capital requirements of local regulatory authorities.

本集團已採用基礎內部評級基準計算法計算大部分非證券化類別風險承擔的信貸風險資本要求。剩餘小部分信貸風險承擔按標準（信貸風險）計算法計算。本集團採用標準信貸估值調整方法，計算具有信貸估值調整風險的交易對手資本要求。

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. Small residual credit exposures are remained under the standardised (credit risk) (“STC”) approach. The Group has adopted the standardised credit valuation adjustment (“CVA”) method to calculate the capital charge for the CVA risk of the counterparty.

本集團繼續採用內部模式計算法計算外匯及利率的一般市場風險資本要求，並獲金管局批准豁免計算結構性外匯敞口產生的市場風險資本要求。本集團繼續採用標準（市場風險）計算法計算其餘市場風險資本要求。

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.

本集團繼續採用標準（業務操作風險）計算法計算操作風險資本要求。

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

**中期財務資料附註
(續)**
Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)
3. 金融風險管理 (續)
3. Financial risk management (continued)
3.4 資本管理 (續)
3.4 Capital management (continued)
(A) 監管綜合基礎
(A) Basis of regulatory consolidation

監管規定的綜合基礎乃根據《銀行業(資本)規則》由中銀香港及其部分金管局指定之附屬公司組成。在會計處理方面，則按照香港財務報告準則綜合附屬公司，其名單載於「附錄—本銀行之附屬公司」。

包括在會計準則綜合範圍，而不包括在監管規定綜合範圍內的附屬公司之詳情如下：

The 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".

The particulars of subsidiaries which are included within the accounting scope of consolidation but not included within the regulatory scope of consolidation are as follows:

名稱	Name	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	
		At 30 June 2021		At 31 December 2020	
		資產總額	資本總額	資產總額	資本總額
		Total assets	Total equity	Total assets	Total equity
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
中銀集團信託人有限公司	BOC Group Trustee Company Limited	200	200	200	200
中銀國際英國保誠信託有限公司	BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited	547	467	553	498
China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	10	4	13	9
中國銀行(香港)代理人有限公司	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Nominees Limited	-	-	-	-
中國銀行(香港)信託有限公司	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Trustees Limited	11	11	11	11
中銀金融服務(南寧)有限公司	BOC Financial Services (Nanning) Company Limited	206	46	248	43
中銀信息科技(深圳)有限公司	BOCHK Information Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	393	270	387	265
中銀信息技術服務(深圳)有限公司	BOCHK Information Technology Services (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	430	363	421	360
浙興(代理人)有限公司*	Che Hsing (Nominees) Limited*	N/A	N/A	-	-
寶生金融投資服務有限公司	Po Sang Financial Investment Services Company Limited	362	345	364	345
寶生證券及期貨有限公司	Po Sang Securities and Futures Limited	877	402	952	375
新華信託有限公司	Sin Hua Trustee Limited	5	5	5	5

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**
3.4 資本管理 (續)
3.4 Capital management (continued)
(A) 監管綜合基礎 (續)
(A) Basis of regulatory consolidation (continued)

名稱	Name	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020	
		資產總額	資本總額	資產總額	資本總額
		Total assets 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	Total equity 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	Total assets 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	Total equity 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
Billion Express Development Inc.	Billion Express Development Inc.	-	-	-	-
Billion Orient Holdings Ltd.	Billion Orient Holdings Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Elite Bond Investments Ltd.	Elite Bond Investments Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Express Capital Enterprise Inc.	Express Capital Enterprise Inc.	-	-	-	-
Express Charm Holdings Corp.	Express Charm Holdings Corp.	-	-	-	-
Express Shine Assets Holdings Corp.	Express Shine Assets Holdings Corp.	-	-	-	-
Express Talent Investment Ltd.	Express Talent Investment Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Gold Medal Capital Inc.	Gold Medal Capital Inc.	-	-	-	-
Gold Tap Enterprises Inc.	Gold Tap Enterprises Inc.	-	-	-	-
Maxi Success Holdings Ltd.	Maxi Success Holdings Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Smart Linkage Holdings Inc.	Smart Linkage Holdings Inc.	-	-	-	-
Smart Union Capital Investments Ltd.	Smart Union Capital Investments Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Success Trend Development Ltd.	Success Trend Development Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Wise Key Enterprises Corp.	Wise Key Enterprises Corp.	-	-	-	-

* 浙興(代理人)有限公司已於 2021 年 2 月 16 日正式解散。

* Che Hsing (Nominees) Limited was dissolved on 16 February 2021.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.4 資本管理 (續) 3.4 Capital management (continued)

(A) 監管綜合基礎 (續)

以上附屬公司的主要業務載於「附錄—本銀行之附屬公司」。

於2021年6月30日，並無任何附屬公司只包括在監管規定綜合範圍，而不包括在會計準則綜合範圍（2020年12月31日：無）。

於2021年6月30日，亦無任何附屬公司同時包括在會計準則和監管規定綜合範圍而使用不同綜合方法（2020年12月31日：無）。

本集團在不同國家／地區經營附屬公司，這些公司的資本須受當地規則監管，而本集團成員公司之間相互轉讓資金或監管資本，亦可能受到限制。

(B) 資本比率

資本比率分析如下：

普通股權一級資本比率

一級資本比率

總資本比率

(A) Basis of regulatory consolidation (continued)

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 30 June 2021 (31 December 2020: 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 30 June 2021 (31 December 2020: Nil).

The Group operates subsidiaries in different countries/regions where capital is governed by local rules and there may be restrictions on the transfer of funds or regulatory capital between the members of the Group.

(B) Capital ratio

The capital ratios are analysed as follows:

		於2021年 6月30日 At 30 June 2021	於2020年 12月31日 At 31 December 2020
CET1 capital ratio		15.95%	17.75%
Tier 1 capital ratio		17.61%	19.67%
Total capital ratio		19.79%	22.10%

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

3. 金融風險管理 (續)

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.4 資本管理 (續)

3.4 Capital management (continued)

(B) 資本比率 (續)

(B) Capital ratio (continued)

用於計算以上資本比率之扣減後的綜合資本基礎分析如下：

The consolidated capital base after deductions used in the calculation of the above capital ratios is analysed as follows:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
普通股權一級(CET1)資本：票據及儲備	CET1 capital: instruments and reserves		
直接發行的合資格 CET1 資本票據	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments	43,043	43,043
保留溢利	Retained earnings	194,696	184,230
已披露儲備	Disclosed reserves	45,881	45,100
		283,620	272,373
監管扣減之前的 CET1 資本	CET1 capital before regulatory deductions		
CET1 資本：監管扣減	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
估值調整	Valuation adjustments	(33)	(24)
其他無形資產（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	(1,510)	(1,502)
遞延稅項資產（已扣除相聯的遞延稅項負債）	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	(102)	(91)
按公平價值估值的負債因本身的信用風險變動所產生的損益	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	(23)	(21)
因土地及建築物（自用及投資用途）進行價值重估而產生的累積公平價值收益	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	(49,736)	(49,413)
一般銀行業務風險監管儲備	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	(6,665)	(4,780)
		(58,069)	(55,831)
對 CET1 資本的監管扣減總額	Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital		
CET1 資本	CET1 capital	225,551	216,542

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) **3. Financial risk management (continued)**

3.4 資本管理 (續) **3.4 Capital management (continued)**

(B) 資本比率 (續) **(B) Capital ratio (continued)**

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
AT1 資本：票據 合資格 AT1 資本票據根據適用會計準則列為股本類別	AT1 capital: instruments Qualifying AT1 capital instruments classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	<u>23,476</u>	<u>23,476</u>
AT1 資本	AT1 capital	<u>23,476</u>	<u>23,476</u>
一級資本	Tier 1 capital	<u>249,027</u>	<u>240,018</u>
二級資本：票據及準備金 合資格計入二級資本的集體準備金及一般銀行業務風險監管儲備	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions Collective provisions and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	<u>8,405</u>	<u>7,322</u>
監管扣減之前的二級資本	Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions	<u>8,405</u>	<u>7,322</u>
二級資本：監管扣減 加回合資格計入二級資本的因土地及建築物（自用及投資用途）進行價值重估而產生的累積公平價值收益	Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	<u>22,381</u>	<u>22,236</u>
對二級資本的監管扣減總額	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	<u>22,381</u>	<u>22,236</u>
二級資本	Tier 2 capital	<u>30,786</u>	<u>29,558</u>
監管資本總額	Total regulatory capital	<u>279,813</u>	<u>269,576</u>

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

3. 金融風險管理 (續) 3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.4 資本管理 (續) 3.4 Capital management (continued)

(B) 資本比率 (續) (B) Capital ratio (continued)

緩衝資本比率分析如下：

The capital buffer ratios are analysed as follows:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
防護緩衝資本比率	Capital conservation buffer ratio	2.500%	2.500%
較高吸收虧損能力比率	Higher loss absorbency ratio	1.500%	1.500%
逆周期緩衝資本比率	Countercyclical capital buffer ratio	0.820%	0.790%

(C) 槓桿比率 (C) Leverage ratio

槓桿比率分析如下：

The leverage ratio is analysed as follows:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
一級資本	Tier 1 capital	249,027	240,018
槓桿比率風險承擔	Leverage ratio exposure	3,546,256	3,036,425
槓桿比率	Leverage ratio	7.02%	7.90%

中期財務資料附註 Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued) (續)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平價值 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

所有以公平值計量或在財務報表內披露的金融工具，均按香港財務報告準則第13號「公平值計量」的定義，於公平值層級表內分類。該等分類乃參照估值方法所採用的因素之可觀察性及重大性，並基於對整體公平值計量有重大影響之最低層級因素來釐定：

- 第一層級：相同資產或負債在活躍市場中的報價（未經調整）。此層級包括在交易所上市的股份證券、部分政府發行的債務工具及若干場內交易的衍生工具合約。
- 第二層級：乃基於估值技術所採用的最低層級因素（同時需對整體公平值計量有重大影響）可被直接或間接地觀察。此層級包括大部分場外交易的衍生工具合約、從估值服務供應商獲取價格的債務證券及存款證、發行的結構性存款，以及其他債務工具。同時亦包括對可觀察的市場因素進行了不重大調整或校準的若干外匯合約。
- 第三層級：乃基於估值技術所採用的最低層級因素（同時需對整體公平值計量有重大影響）屬不可被觀察。此層級包括有重大不可觀察因素的股份投資、債務工具及若干場外交易的衍生工具合約。

All financial instruments 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 and certain exchange-traded derivative contracts.
- 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 over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative contracts, debt securities and certificates of deposit with quote from pricing services vendors, issued structured deposits and other debt instruments. It also includes certain foreign exchange contracts with insignificant adjustments or calibrations 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 investments, debt instruments and certain OTC derivative contracts with significant unobservable components.

中期財務資料附註 Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued) (續)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

對於以重複基準確認於財務報表的金融工具，本集團會於每一財務報告週期的結算日重新評估其分類（基於對整體公平值計量有重大影響之最低層級因素），以確定有否在公平值層級之間發生轉移。

For financial instruments 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.

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具

4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value

本集團建立了完善的公平值管治及控制架構，公平值數據由獨立於前線的控制單位確定或核實。各控制單位負責獨立核實前線業務之估值結果及重大公平值數據。其他特定控制程序包括核實可觀察的估值參數、審核新的估值模型及任何模型改動、根據可觀察的市場交易價格校準及回顧測試所採用的估值模型、深入分析日常重大估值變動、評估重大不可觀察估值參數及估值調整。重大估值事項將向高層管理人員、風險委員會及審計委員會匯報。

The Group has an established governance structure and controls framework to ensure that fair values are either determined or validated by control units independent of the front offices. Control units have overall responsibility for independent verification of valuation results from front line businesses and all other significant fair value measurements. Other 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.

一般而言，金融工具以單一工具為計量基礎。香港財務報告準則第 13 號允許在滿足特定條件的前提下，可以選用會計政策以同一投資組合下的金融資產及金融負債的淨敞口作為公平值的計量基礎。本集團的估值調整以單一工具為基礎，與金融工具的計量基礎一致。根據衍生金融工具的風險管理政策及系統，一些滿足特定條件的組合的公平值是按其淨風險敞口所獲得或支付的價格計量。組合層面的估值調整會以淨風險敞口佔比分配到單一資產或負債。

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 its relative net risk exposure to the portfolio.

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續)

當無法從公開市場獲取報價時，本集團通過一些估值技術或經紀／交易商之詢價來確定金融工具的公平值。

對於本集團所持有的金融工具，其估值技術使用的主要參數包括債券價格、利率、匯率、權益及股票價格、商品價格、波幅及相關系數、交易對手信貸利差及其他等，主要為可從公開市場觀察及獲取的參數。

用以釐定以下金融工具公平值的估值方法如下：

債務證券及存款證及其他債務工具

此類工具的公平值由交易所、交易商或外間獨立估值服務供應商提供的市場報價或使用貼現現金流模型分析而決定。貼現現金流模型是一個利用預計未來現金流，以一個可反映市場上相類似風險的工具所需信貸息差之貼現率或貼現差額計量而成現值的估值技術。這些參數是市場上可觀察或由可觀察或不可觀察的市場數據證實。

資產抵押債券

這類工具由外間獨立第三者提供報價。有關的估值視乎交易性質以市場標準的現金流模型及估值參數(包括可觀察或由近似發行的價格矩陣編輯而成的貼現率差價、違約及收回率、及提前預付率)估算。

4.1 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 and correlations, 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 and other debt instruments

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.

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平價值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續) 4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

衍生工具

場外交易的衍生工具合約包括外匯、利率、股票、商品或信貸的遠期、掉期及期權合約。衍生工具合約的公平值主要由貼現現金流模型及期權計價模型等估值技術釐定。所使用的參數為可觀察或不可觀察市場數據。可觀察的參數包括利率、匯率、權益及股票價格、商品價格、信貸違約掉期利差、波幅及相關系數。不可觀察的參數可用於嵌藏於結構性存款中非交易頻繁的期權類產品。對一些複雜的衍生工具合約，公平值將按經紀／交易商之報價為基礎。

本集團對場外交易的衍生工具作出了信貸估值調整及債務估值調整。調整分別反映對市場因素變化、交易對手信譽及本集團自身信貸息差的期望。有關調整主要是按每一交易對手，以未來預期敞口、違約率及收回率釐定。

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, volatilities and correlations. Unobservable inputs 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 ("CVAs") and debit valuation adjustments ("DVAs") 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.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

4. 金融資產和負債的公平值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續) 4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(A) 公平值的等級

(A) Fair value hierarchy

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021			
		第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
金融資產	Financial assets				
交易性資產 (附註 18)	Trading assets (Note 18)				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	14	24,996	-	25,010
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	41	-	-	41
- 其他債務工具	- Other debt instruments	-	3,200	-	3,200
其他強制分類為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產 (附註 18)	Other financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss (Note 18)				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	-	1,165	-	1,165
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產 (附註 18)	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (Note 18)				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	715	584	-	1,299
- 其他債務工具	- Other debt instruments	-	1,551	-	1,551
衍生金融工具 (附註 19)	Derivative financial instruments (Note 19)	95	37,098	-	37,193
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之證券投資 (附註 21)	Investment in securities at FVOCI (Note 21)				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	243,016	541,307	-	784,323
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	-	1,460	2,265	3,725

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平價值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續) 4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(A) 公平值的等級 (續) (A) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021			
		第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債 (附註 25)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 25)				
- 交易性負債	- Trading liabilities	-	12,931	-	12,931
- 界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債	- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	99	-	99
衍生金融工具 (附註 19)	Derivative financial instruments (Note 19)	4	36,953	-	36,957

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
 (續)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平價值 (續) **4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)**
4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續) **4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)**
(A) 公平值的等級 (續) **(A) Fair value hierarchy (continued)**

		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日			
		At 31 December 2020			
		第一層級	第二層級	第三層級	總計
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
金融資產	Financial assets				
交易性資產 (附註 18)	Trading assets (Note 18)				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	-	26,817	-	26,817
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	49	-	-	49
- 其他債務工具	- Other debt instruments	-	3,300	-	3,300
其他強制分類為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產 (附註 18)	Other financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss (Note 18)				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	-	1,154	-	1,154
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產 (附註 18)	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (Note 18)				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	720	587	-	1,307
- 其他債務工具	- Other debt instruments	-	118	-	118
衍生金融工具 (附註 19)	Derivative financial instruments (Note 19)	8	52,803	-	52,811
以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之證券投資 (附註 21)	Investment in securities at FVOCI (Note 21)				
- 債務證券及存款證	- Debt securities and certificates of deposit	258,400	472,935	-	731,335
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	-	1,074	2,367	3,441

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續) 4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(A) 公平值的等級 (續)

(A) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020			
		第一層級 Level 1	第二層級 Level 2	第三層級 Level 3	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
金融負債	Financial liabilities				
以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債 (附註 25)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 25)				
- 交易性負債	- Trading liabilities	-	20,336	-	20,336
- 界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債	- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
衍生金融工具 (附註 19)	Derivative financial instruments (Note 19)	29	60,326	-	60,355

本集團之金融資產及負債於 2021 年上半年沒有第一層級及第二層級之間的轉移 (2020 年 12 月 31 日: 由於本集團對若干金融工具之市場可觀察因素進行了校準, 於 2020 年內將港幣 154.98 億元之衍生金融資產及港幣 112.27 億元之衍生金融負債由第一層級轉移至第二層級。相關校準對有關金融工具公平值計量影響不重大)。

There were no financial asset and liability transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the Group during the first half of 2021 (31 December 2020: There were transfers of derivative financial assets of HK\$15,498 million and derivative financial liabilities of HK\$11,227 million from level 1 to level 2 for the Group during 2020 as a result of calibrations of market observable inputs on certain financial instruments. The impact arising from such calibrations was insignificant to the fair value measurement of the relevant financial instruments).

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

4. 金融資產和負債的公平價值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續) 4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(B) 第三層級的項目變動

(B) Reconciliation of level 3 items

		半年結算至 2021 年 6 月 30 日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	
		金融資產 Financial assets	
		衍生 金融工具 Derivative financial instruments	以公平值變化 計入其他全面 收益之證券投資 Investment in securities at FVOCI 股份證券 Equity securities
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
於 2021 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2021	-	2,367
虧損	Losses		
- 收益表	- Income statement		
- 淨交易性收益	- Net trading gain	-	-
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income		
- 公平值變化	- Change in fair value	-	(113)
增置	Additions	-	11
轉出第三層級	Transfer out of level 3	-	-
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日	At 30 June 2021	-	2,265
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 持有的金融資產於期 內計入收益表的未實 現收益總額	Total unrealised gains for the period included in income statement for financial assets held as at 30 June 2021		
- 淨交易性收益	- Net trading gain	-	-

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續) 4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(B) 第三層級的項目變動 (續) (B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

		全年結算至 2020 年 12 月 31 日 Year ended 31 December 2020	
		金融資產 Financial assets	
		衍生 金融工具 Derivative financial instruments	以公平值變化 計入其他全面 收益之證券投資 Investment in securities at FVOCI 股份證券 Equity securities
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
於 2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	11	2,154
收益	Gains		
- 收益表	- Income statement		
- 淨交易性收益	- Net trading gain	146	-
- 其他全面收益	- Other comprehensive income		
- 公平值變化	- Change in fair value	-	213
增置	Additions	-	-
轉出第三層級	Transfer out of level 3	(157)	-
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	-	2,367
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 持有的金融資產於年 內計入收益表的未實 現收益總額	Total unrealised gains for the year included in income statement for financial assets held as at 31 December 2020		
- 淨交易性收益	- Net trading gain	-	-

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平價值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續) 4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(B) 第三層級的項目變動 (續)

(B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

於2021年6月30日及2020年12月31日，分類為第三層級的金融工具主要包括非上市股權。

As at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020, financial instruments categorised as level 3 are mainly comprised of unlisted equity shares.

對於若干場外交易的衍生工具合約，其交易對手信貸利差為不可觀察參數並對其估值有重大影響。因此本集團將這些金融工具劃分至第三層級。2020年度轉出第三層級乃因估值可觀察性改變。本集團已建立相關內部控制程序監控集團對此類金融工具的敞口。

For certain OTC derivative contracts, the counterparty credit spreads used in valuation techniques are unobservable inputs with significant impact on valuation. Therefore, these instruments have been classified by the Group as level 3. Transfers out of level 3 in 2020 were due to change of valuation observability. The Group has established internal control procedures to control the Group's exposure to such financial instruments.

以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之非上市股權的公平值乃參考(i)可供比較的上市公司之平均市價／盈利倍數或平均市價／賬面淨值倍數；或(ii)該股權投資之股息貼現模型計算結果；或(iii)若沒有合適可供比較的公司或沒有適用的股息貼現模型，則按其資產淨值並對其持有的若干資產或負債作公平值調整（如適用）釐定。

The fair values of unlisted FVOCI equity investments are determined with reference to (i) multiples of comparable listed companies, such as average of the price/earnings ratios or average of the price/book values ratios of the comparables; or (ii) dividend discount model calculation of the underlying equity investments; or (iii) net asset value with fair value adjustments on certain assets or liabilities held (if applicable), if neither appropriate comparables nor dividend discount model calculation is available or applicable.

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平價值 (續) **4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

4.1 以公平值計量的金融工具 (續)

4.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(B) 第三層級的項目變動 (續)

(B) Reconciliation of level 3 items (continued)

若所有估值技術中所應用的重大不可觀察因素發生5%有利變化/不利變化(2020年12月31日:5%)，則本集團之其他全面收益將分別增加港幣1.04億元或減少港幣1.02億元(2020年12月31日:增加港幣0.55億元或減少港幣0.54億元)。

Had all of the significant unobservable inputs applied on the valuation techniques favourably changed/unfavourably changed by 5% (31 December 2020: 5%), the Group's other comprehensive income would have increased/decreased by HK\$104 million and HK\$102 million, respectively (31 December 2020: increased/decreased by HK\$55 million and HK\$54 million, respectively).

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

4. 金融資產和負債的公平值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.2 非以公平值計量的金融工具

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

存放／尚欠銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及貿易票據
大部分之金融資產及負債將於結算日後一年內到期，其賬面值與公平值相若。

客戶貸款及銀行及其他金融機構貸款
大部分之客戶貸款及銀行及其他金融機構貸款是浮動利率，按市場息率計算利息，其賬面值與公平值相若。

以攤餘成本計量之證券投資
以攤餘成本計量之證券之公平值釐定與附註 4.1 內以公平值計量的債務證券及存款證和資產抵押債券採用之方法相同。

客戶存款
大部分之客戶存款將於結算日後一年內到期，其賬面值與公平值相若。

已發行債務證券及存款證
此類工具之公平值釐定與附註 4.1 內以公平值計量的債務證券及存款證採用之方法相同。

4.2 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.

Investment in securities at amortised cost

The fair value of securities at amortised cost 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 4.1.

Deposits from customers

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

Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue

The fair value of these instruments is determined by using the same approach as those debt securities and certificates of deposit measured at fair value as described in Note 4.1.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

4. 金融資產和負債的公平值 (續) 4. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

4.2 非以公平值計量的金融工具 (續)

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

4.2 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.

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	
	At 30 June 2021		At 31 December 2020	
	賬面值	公平值	賬面值	公平值
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
金融資產	Financial assets			
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資 (附註 21)	Investment in securities at amortised cost (Note 21)			
	108,614	109,136	55,093	56,097
金融負債	Financial liabilities			
已發行債務證券及存款證 (附註 27)	Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue (Note 27)			
	78	78	426	426

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

5. 淨利息收入

5. Net interest income

	半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
利息收入	Interest income	
客戶貸款、存放銀行及其他金融機構的款項	13,630	20,208
證券投資及以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產	4,320	6,860
其他	62	149
	18,012	27,217
利息支出	Interest expense	
客戶存款、銀行及其他金融機構存放的款項	(3,807)	(9,965)
已發行債務證券及存款證	(1)	(1)
後償負債	-	(80)
租賃負債	(21)	(28)
其他	(26)	(215)
	(3,855)	(10,289)
淨利息收入	14,157	16,928

按攤餘成本及以公平值變化計入其他全面收益作計量之金融資產的利息收入分別為港幣 144.25 億元 (2020 年上半年: 港幣 212.24 億元) 及港幣 34.92 億元 (2020 年上半年: 港幣 56.80 億元)。

Included within interest income are HK\$14,425 million (first half of 2020: HK\$21,224 million) and HK\$3,492 million (first half of 2020: HK\$5,680 million) for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income respectively.

非以公平值變化計入損益作計量之金融負債的利息支出為港幣 38.48 億元 (2020 年上半年: 港幣 100.59 億元)。

Included within interest expense are HK\$3,848 million (first half of 2020: HK\$10,059 million) for financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
6. 淨服務費及佣金收入 **6. Net fee and commission income**

		半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
服務費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income		
證券經紀	Securities brokerage	2,189	1,567
貸款佣金	Loan commissions	1,795	1,392
信用卡業務	Credit card business	1,001	928
保險	Insurance	879	782
基金分銷	Funds distribution	425	392
信託及託管服務	Trust and custody services	380	327
繳款服務	Payment services	374	358
匯票佣金	Bills commissions	321	278
保管箱	Safe deposit box	151	153
買賣貨幣	Currency exchange	58	157
其他	Others	613	502
		8,186	6,836
服務費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense		
信用卡業務	Credit card business	(639)	(588)
證券經紀	Securities brokerage	(265)	(178)
其他	Others	(291)	(363)
		(1,195)	(1,129)
淨服務費及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	6,991	5,707
其中源自：	Of which arise from:		
非以公平值變化計入損益 之金融資產或金融負債	Financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		
- 服務費及佣金收入	- Fee and commission income	1,967	1,504
- 服務費及佣金支出	- Fee and commission expense	(8)	(3)
		1,959	1,501
信託及其他受託活動	Trust and other fiduciary activities		
- 服務費及佣金收入	- Fee and commission income	482	426
- 服務費及佣金支出	- Fee and commission expense	(19)	(14)
		463	412

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

7. 淨交易性收益

7. Net trading gain

	半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
淨收益／(虧損)源自：		
外匯交易及外匯交易產品	2,083	2,985
利率工具及公平值對沖的項目	(44)	(971)
商品	103	250
股權及信貸衍生工具	101	59
	2,243	2,323

8. 其他以公平值變化計入損益之金融工具淨(虧損)／收益

8. Net (loss)/gain on other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
其他強制分類為以公平值變化計入損益之金融工具淨(虧損)／收益	(7)	22
界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融工具淨(虧損)／收益	(5)	131
	(12)	153

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

9. 其他金融資產之淨收益 9. Net gain on other financial assets

	半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
處置/贖回以公平值變化計入 其他全面收益之證券投資 之淨收益	401	2,518
贖回以攤餘成本計量之證券投 資之淨虧損	(10)	(22)
其他	9	10
	400	2,506

10. 其他經營收入 10. Other operating income

	半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
股息收入		
- 來自期末仍持有之以公平 值變化計入其他全面收 益之證券投資	42	39
投資物業之租金總收入	290	307
減：有關投資物業之支出	(26)	(20)
其他	55	40
	361	366

「有關投資物業之支出」包括
期內未出租投資物業之直接
經營支出港幣6百萬元(2020
年上半年：港幣2百萬元)。

Included in the "Outgoings in respect of investment properties" is HK\$6 million (first half of 2020: HK\$2 million) of direct operating expenses related to investment properties that were not held during the period.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

11. 減值準備淨撥備

11. Net charge of impairment allowances

		半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
減值準備淨(撥備)/撥回:	Net (charge)/reversal of impairment allowances on:		
貸款及其他賬項	Advances and other accounts	(1,197)	(1,311)
證券投資	Investment in securities		
- 以公平值變化計入其他 全面收益	- At FVOCI	1	(71)
- 以攤餘成本計量	- At amortised cost	(8)	9
		(7)	(62)
其他	Others	19	30
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	(1,185)	(1,343)

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

12. 經營支出

12. Operating expenses

		半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
人事費用 (包括董事酬金)	Staff costs (including directors' emoluments)		
- 薪酬及其他費用	- Salaries and other costs	3,932	3,942
- 退休成本	- Pension cost	264	260
		4,196	4,202
房產及設備支出 (不包括折舊及攤銷)	Premises and equipment expenses (excluding depreciation and amortisation)		
- 短期租賃、低價值資產租賃及浮動租金租賃	- Short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments	6	-
- 其他	- Others	562	540
		568	540
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	1,483	1,499
核數師酬金	Auditor's remuneration		
- 審計服務	- Audit services	3	3
- 非審計服務	- Non-audit services	2	3
其他經營支出	Other operating expenses	1,052	1,084
		7,304	7,331

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

13. 投資物業處置／公平價值調整之淨虧損 **13. Net loss from disposal of/fair value adjustments on investment properties**

	半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020
	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
投資物業公平價值調整之淨虧損	(20)	(515)
Net loss from fair value adjustments on investment properties	(20)	(515)

14. 處置／重估物業、器材及設備之淨虧損 **14. Net loss from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment**

	半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020
	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
處置設備、固定設施及裝備之淨虧損	(2)	(1)
Net loss from disposal of equipment, fixtures and fittings	(2)	(1)
重估房產之淨虧損	(20)	(2)
Net loss from revaluation of premises	(20)	(2)
	(22)	(3)

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

15. 稅項

15. Taxation

收益表內之稅項組成如下：

Taxation in the income statement represents:

		半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
本期稅項	Current tax		
香港利得稅	Hong Kong profits tax		
- 期內計入稅項	- Current period taxation	2,595	2,995
- 往期(超額)/不足撥備	- (Over)/under-provision in prior periods	(237)	1
		2,358	2,996
海外稅項	Overseas taxation		
- 期內計入稅項	- Current period taxation	259	255
- 往期不足/(超額)撥備	- Under/(over)-provision in prior periods	20	(7)
		2,637	3,244
遞延稅項	Deferred tax		
暫時性差額之產生及撥回及未使用稅項抵免	Origination and reversal of temporary differences and unused tax credits	(124)	(218)
		2,513	3,026

香港利得稅乃按照截至2021年上半年估計於香港產生的應課稅溢利依稅率16.5% (2020年: 16.5%) 提撥。海外溢利之稅款按照2021年上半年估計應課稅溢利依本集團經營業務所在國家/地區之現行稅率計算。

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2020: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong for the first half of 2021. Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the first half of 2021 at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries/regions in which the Group operates.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

15. 稅項 (續)

15. Taxation (continued)

本集團除稅前溢利產生的實際稅項，與根據香港利得稅率計算的稅項差異如下：

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:

		半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	15,649	18,816
按稅率 16.5% (2020 年： 16.5%) 計算的稅項	Calculated at a taxation rate of 16.5% (2020: 16.5%)	2,582	3,105
其他國家／地區稅率差異的 影響	Effect of different taxation rates in other countries/regions	99	56
無需課稅之收入	Income not subject to taxation	(96)	(278)
稅務上不可扣減之開支	Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	206	280
往期超額撥備	Over-provision in prior periods	(217)	(6)
海外預提稅	Foreign withholding tax	52	(17)
其他	Others	(113)	(114)
計入稅項	Taxation charge	2,513	3,026
實際稅率	Effective tax rate	16.1%	16.1%

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

16. 股息

16. Dividends

	半年結算至 2021年6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021		半年結算至 2020年6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020	
	每股 港元 Per share HK\$	總額 港幣百萬元 Total HK\$m	每股 港元 Per share HK\$	總額 港幣百萬元 Total HK\$m
中期股息	0.110	4,735	0.110	4,735
Interim dividend				

於2021年8月30日，董事會宣派中期股息每股普通股港幣0.110元，總額約為港幣47.35億元。此宣派中期股息並未於本中期財務資料中列作應付股息，但將於截至2021年12月31日止年度列作留存盈利分配。

On 30 August 2021, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.110 per ordinary share amounting to approximately HK\$4,735 million. This declared interim dividend is not reflected as a dividend payable in this interim financial information, but will be reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings for the year ending 31 December 2021.

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
17. 庫存現金及在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放 **17. Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions**

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
庫存現金	Cash	<u>19,107</u>	<u>38,187</u>
存放中央銀行之結餘	Balances with central banks	158,224	141,803
在中央銀行一個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with central banks maturing within one month	18,778	36,842
在中央銀行一至十二個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with central banks maturing between one and twelve months	5,139	3,379
在中央銀行超過一年到期之定期存放	Placements with central banks maturing over one year	<u>1,163</u>	<u>1,547</u>
		183,304	183,571
存放其他銀行及其他金融機構之結餘	Balances with other banks and other financial institutions	166,431	187,459
在其他銀行及其他金融機構一個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with other banks and other financial institutions maturing within one month	138,756	19,588
在其他銀行及其他金融機構一至十二個月內到期之定期存放	Placements with other banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	37,354	33,974
在其他銀行及其他金融機構超過一年到期之定期存放	Placements with other banks and other financial institutions maturing over one year	<u>621</u>	<u>310</u>
		343,162	241,331
		545,573	463,089
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances		
- 第一階段	- Stage 1	(9)	(8)
- 第二階段	- Stage 2	-	-
- 第三階段	- Stage 3	-	-
		<u>545,564</u>	<u>463,081</u>

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

18. 以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產 18. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
證券	Securities		
交易性資產	Trading assets		
- 庫券	- Treasury bills	12,367	19,491
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	1,840	171
- 其他債務證券	- Other debt securities	10,803	7,155
		25,010	26,817
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	41	49
		25,051	26,866
其他強制分類為以公平值 變化計入損益之金融 資產	Other financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss		
- 庫券	- Treasury bills	-	-
- 其他債務證券	- Other debt securities	1,165	1,154
		1,165	1,154
界定為以公平值變化計入 損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	-	-
- 其他債務證券	- Other debt securities	1,299	1,307
		1,299	1,307
證券總額	Total securities	27,515	29,327
其他債務工具	Other debt instruments		
交易性資產	Trading assets	3,200	3,300
界定為以公平值變化計入 損益之金融資產	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,551	118
其他債務工具總額	Total other debt instruments	4,751	3,418
		32,266	32,745

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

18. 以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產 (續) **18. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)**

證券總額按上市地之分類如下：

Total securities are analysed by place of listing as follows:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit		
- 於香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	18,860	22,395
- 於香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	3,267	2,479
- 非上市	- Unlisted	5,347	4,404
		27,474	29,278
股份證券	Equity securities		
- 於香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	41	49
證券總額	Total securities	27,515	29,327

證券總額按發行機構之分類如下：

Total securities are analysed by type of issuer as follows:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
官方實體	Sovereigns	19,151	26,102
公營單位	Public sector entities	744	535
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	5,865	2,204
公司企業	Corporate entities	1,755	486
證券總額	Total securities	27,515	29,327

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

19. 衍生金融工具

19. Derivative financial instruments

本集團訂立匯率、利率、商品、股權及信貸相關的衍生金融工具合約作買賣及風險管理之用。

The Group enters into exchange rate, interest rate, commodity, equity and credit related derivative financial instrument contracts for trading and risk management purposes.

貨幣遠期是指於未來某一日期買或賣外幣的承諾。利率期貨是指根據合約按照利率的變化收取或支付一個淨金額的合約，或在交易所管理的金融市場上按約定價格在未來的某一日期買進或賣出利率金融工具的合約。遠期利率協議是經單獨協商而達成的利率期貨合約，要求在未來某一日期根據合約利率與市場利率的差異及名義本金的金額進行計算及現金交割。

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.

貨幣、利率及商品掉期是指交換不同現金流或商品的承諾。掉期的結果是交換不同貨幣、利率（如固定利率與浮動利率）或貴金屬（如白銀掉期）或以上的所有組合（如交叉貨幣利率掉期）。除某些貨幣掉期合約外，該等交易無需交換本金。

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.

外匯、利率、貴金屬及股權期權是指期權的賣方（出讓方）為買方（持有方）提供未來某一特定日期或未來一定時期內按約定的價格買進（認購期權）或賣出（認沽期權）一定數量的金融工具的權利（而非承諾）的一種協議。考慮到外匯和利率風險，期權的賣方從購買方收取一定的期權費。本集團期權合約是與對手方在場外協商達成或透過交易所進行（如於交易所進行買賣之期權）。

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).

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

19. 衍生金融工具 (續) 19. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

本集團之衍生金融工具合約／名義數額及其公平值詳列於下表。各類型金融工具的合約／名義數額僅顯示於資產負債表日未完成之交易量，而若干金融工具之合約／名義數額則提供了一個與資產負債表內所確認的資產或負債的公平值對比的基礎。但是，這並不反映所涉及的未來的現金流或當前的公平值，因而也不能反映本集團所面臨的信貸風險或市場風險。隨著與衍生金融工具合約條款相關的匯率、市場利率、商品價格或股權價格的波動，衍生金融工具的估值可能產生有利（資產）或不利（負債）的影響，這些影響可能在不同期間有較大的波動。

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.

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)
19. 衍生金融工具 (續) 19. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

下表概述各類衍生金融工具於2021年6月30日及2020年12月31日之合約／名義數額及其公平值：

The following tables summarise the contract/notional amounts and fair values of each class of derivative financial instrument as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020:

		於2021年6月30日 At 30 June 2021		
		合約／ 名義數額 Contract/ notional amounts	公平值 Fair values	
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	資產 Assets 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	負債 Liabilities 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
即期、遠期及期貨	Spot, forwards and futures	214,700	11,178	(7,059)
掉期	Swaps	1,304,069	10,707	(8,533)
期權	Options	18,906	45	(37)
		1,537,675	21,930	(15,629)
利率合約	Interest rate contracts			
期貨	Futures	1,458	2	(2)
掉期	Swaps	1,046,101	12,401	(18,680)
期權	Options	1,148	-	-
		1,048,707	12,403	(18,682)
商品合約	Commodity contracts	49,686	2,769	(2,555)
股權合約	Equity contracts	3,475	91	(91)
		2,639,543	37,193	(36,957)

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

19. 衍生金融工具 (續) 19. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020		
		合約/ 名義數額 Contract/ notional amounts	公平值 Fair values	
			資產 Assets	負債 Liabilities
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
即期、遠期及期貨	Spot, forwards and futures	252,159	13,501	(9,918)
掉期	Swaps	1,161,386	18,641	(20,803)
期權	Options	21,443	147	(136)
		<u>1,434,988</u>	<u>32,289</u>	<u>(30,857)</u>
利率合約	Interest rate contracts			
期貨	Futures	488	-	-
掉期	Swaps	1,152,857	17,211	(26,218)
期權	Options	5,845	-	-
		<u>1,159,190</u>	<u>17,211</u>	<u>(26,218)</u>
商品合約	Commodity contracts	<u>42,819</u>	<u>3,282</u>	<u>(3,246)</u>
股權合約	Equity contracts	<u>2,468</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>(34)</u>
		<u>2,639,465</u>	<u>52,811</u>	<u>(60,355)</u>

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

20. 貸款及其他賬項

20. Advances and other accounts

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
個人貸款	Personal loans and advances	522,755	457,013
公司貸款	Corporate loans and advances	1,221,534	1,040,243
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	1,744,289	1,497,256
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances		
- 第一階段	- Stage 1	(5,355)	(5,405)
- 第二階段	- Stage 2	(1,599)	(1,115)
- 第三階段	- Stage 3	(3,246)	(2,652)
		1,734,089	1,488,084
貿易票據	Trade bills	11,746	9,826
銀行及其他金融機構貸款	Advances to banks and other financial institutions	1,355	1,898
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances		
- 第一階段	- Stage 1	(2)	-
- 第二階段	- Stage 2	-	-
- 第三階段	- Stage 3	-	-
		1,353	1,898
		1,747,188	1,499,808

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日，客戶貸款包括應計利息港幣 18.77 億元（2020 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 19.61 億元）。

As at 30 June 2021, advances to customers included accrued interest of HK\$1,877 million (31 December 2020: HK\$1,961 million).

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

21. 證券投資

21. Investment in securities

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
以公平值變化計入其他全面 收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- 庫券	- Treasury bills	359,829	334,480
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	28,132	46,029
- 其他債務證券	- Other debt securities	396,362	350,826
		784,323	731,335
- 股份證券	- Equity securities	3,725	3,441
		788,048	734,776
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資	Investment in securities at amortised cost		
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	2,187	966
- 其他債務證券	- Other debt securities	106,446	54,138
		108,633	55,104
減：減值準備	Less: Impairment allowances		
- 第一階段	- Stage 1	(19)	(11)
- 第二階段	- Stage 2	-	-
- 第三階段	- Stage 3	-	-
		108,614	55,093
		896,662	789,869

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

21. 證券投資 (續) 21. Investment in securities (continued)

證券投資按上市地之分類如下：

Investment in securities is analysed by place of listing as follows:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
以公平值變化計入其他全面 收益之證券投資	Investment in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit		
- 於香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	282,101	186,240
- 於香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	182,346	150,048
- 非上市	- Unlisted	319,876	395,047
		784,323	731,335
股份證券	Equity securities		
- 於香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	353	345
- 於香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	492	487
- 非上市	- Unlisted	2,880	2,609
		3,725	3,441
		788,048	734,776
以攤餘成本計量之證券投資	Investment in securities at amortised cost		
債務證券及存款證	Debt securities and certificates of deposit		
- 於香港上市	- Listed in Hong Kong	4,139	1,241
- 於香港以外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	65,205	38,385
- 非上市	- Unlisted	39,270	15,467
		108,614	55,093
		896,662	789,869
以攤餘成本計量之上市證券 市值	Market value of listed securities at amortised cost	69,764	40,429

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

21. 證券投資 (續)

21. Investment in securities (continued)

證券投資按發行機構之分類如下：

Investment in securities is analysed by type of issuer as follows:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
官方實體	Sovereigns	489,003	421,152
公營單位	Public sector entities	44,120	26,363
銀行及其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	247,219	231,489
公司企業	Corporate entities	116,320	110,865
		896,662	789,869

22. 投資物業

22. Investment properties

		半年結算至 2021 年 6 月 30 日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	全年結算至 2020 年 12 月 31 日 Year ended 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
於 1 月 1 日	At 1 January	18,740	20,428
增置	Additions	6	9
公平值虧損	Fair value losses	(20)	(1,641)
重新分類轉自/(轉至)物業、器材及設備(附註 23)	Reclassification from/(to) properties, plant and equipment (Note 23)	26	(56)
於期/年末	At period/year end	18,752	18,740

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
23. 物業、器材及設備 **23. Properties, plant and equipment**

		設備、固定設施 及裝備 Equipment, fixtures and fittings	使用權資產* Right-of-use assets*	總計 Total	
	房產 Premises				
	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	
於 2021 年 1 月 1 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 1 January 2021	43,249	1,560	1,695	46,504
增置	Additions	6	86	86	178
處置	Disposals	(1)	(7)	(8)	(16)
重估	Revaluation	397	-	-	397
本期折舊	Depreciation for the period	(571)	(276)	(340)	(1,187)
重新分類轉至投資物業 (附註 22)	Reclassification to investment properties (Note 22)	(26)	-	-	(26)
本期減值	Impairment for the period	-	(4)	-	(4)
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	(3)	(4)	(6)	(13)
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 30 June 2021	43,051	1,355	1,427	45,833
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 成本值或估值	At 30 June 2021 Cost or valuation	43,051	6,882	2,858	52,791
累計折舊及減值	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(5,527)	(1,431)	(6,958)
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 30 June 2021	43,051	1,355	1,427	45,833
上述資產之成本值或估值 分析如下：	The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets is as follows:				
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日	At 30 June 2021				
按成本值	At cost	-	6,882	2,858	9,740
按估值	At valuation	43,051	-	-	43,051
		43,051	6,882	2,858	52,791

中期財務資料附註
(續)
Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)
23. 物業、器材及設備
(續)
23. Properties, plant and equipment (continued)

		房產 Premises	設備、固定設施 及裝備 Equipment, fixtures and fittings	使用權資產* Right-of-use assets*	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
於 2020 年 1 月 1 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 1 January 2020	46,024	3,259	1,890	51,173
增置	Additions	91	1,206	534	1,831
處置	Disposals	(2)	(13)	(10)	(25)
重估	Revaluation	(1,751)	-	-	(1,751)
年度折舊	Depreciation for the year	(1,169)	(1,085)	(724)	(2,978)
重新分類轉自投資物業 (附註 22)	Reclassification from investment properties (Note 22)	56	-	-	56
轉至其他資產 (附註 24)	Transfer to other assets (Note 24)	-	(1,808)	-	(1,808)
匯兌差額	Exchange difference	-	1	5	6
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 31 December 2020	43,249	1,560	1,695	46,504
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 成本值或估值	At 31 December 2020 Cost or valuation	43,249	6,928	2,910	53,087
累計折舊及減值	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(5,368)	(1,215)	(6,583)
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日之 賬面淨值	Net book value at 31 December 2020	43,249	1,560	1,695	46,504
上述資產之成本值或估值 分析如下：	The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets is as follows:				
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020				
按成本值	At cost	-	6,928	2,910	9,838
按估值	At valuation	43,249	-	-	43,249
		43,249	6,928	2,910	53,087

* 本集團使用權資產主要與物業租賃相關。

* The right-of-use assets of the Group are mainly related to lease of properties.

截至 2021 年上半年內並無應用軟件轉為其他資產 (2020 年：賬面淨值為港幣 18.08 億元，成本為港幣 49.82 億元，累計攤銷為港幣 31.74 億元的應用軟件，於 2020 年 12 月 31 日轉為其他資產，並作為無形資產列報)。

There was no transfer of application software to other assets during the first half of 2021 (2020: Application software with net book value of HK\$1,808 million, representing cost of HK\$4,982 million and accumulated amortisation of HK\$3,174 million, was transferred to other assets and presented as intangible assets on 31 December 2020).

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

24. 其他資產

24. Other assets

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
收回資產	Reposessed assets	24	23
貴金屬	Precious metals	10,226	10,697
無形資產	Intangible assets	1,814	1,808
應收賬項及預付費用	Accounts receivable and prepayments	115,337	38,067
		127,401	50,595

**25. 以公平值變化計入損
益之金融負債**

25. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
交易性負債	Trading liabilities		
- 外匯基金票據及債券 短盤	- Short positions in Exchange Fund Bills and Notes	12,931	20,336
界定為以公平值變化計入 損益之金融負債	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
- 回購協議	- Repurchase agreements	99	-
		13,030	20,336

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日，界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債的賬面值與本集團於到期日約定支付予持有人之金額的差異並不重大。

As at 30 June 2021, the carrying amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was approximately the same as the amount that the Group would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holders.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

26. 客戶存款

26. Deposits from customers

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
即期存款及往來存款	Demand deposits and current accounts		
- 公司	- Corporate	690,417	227,116
- 個人	- Personal	91,155	87,940
		781,572	315,056
儲蓄存款	Savings deposits		
- 公司	- Corporate	520,796	500,057
- 個人	- Personal	670,511	649,295
		1,191,307	1,149,352
定期、短期及通知存款	Time, call and notice deposits		
- 公司	- Corporate	446,977	456,318
- 個人	- Personal	269,483	269,596
		716,460	725,914
		2,689,339	2,190,322

27. 已發行債務證券及存款證

27. Debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
以攤餘成本計量	At amortised cost		
- 存款證	- Certificates of deposit	-	233
- 其他債務證券	- Other debt securities	78	193
		78	426

中期財務資料附註
(續)
Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)
28. 其他賬項及準備
28. Other accounts and provisions

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
其他應付賬項	Other accounts payable	60,667	48,745
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	1,433	1,683
貸款承諾及財務擔保合同 減值準備	Impairment allowances on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts		
- 第一階段	- Stage 1	507	594
- 第二階段	- Stage 2	68	44
- 第三階段	- Stage 3	42	20
		62,717	51,086

29. 遞延稅項
29. Deferred taxation

遞延稅項是根據香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」計算，就資產負債之稅務基礎與其在本中期財務資料內賬面值兩者之暫時性差額及未使用稅項抵免作提撥。

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in this interim financial information and unused tax credits in accordance with HKAS 12 "Income Taxes".

資產負債表內之遞延稅項（資產）／負債主要組合，以及其在2021年上半年及截至2020年12月31日止年度之變動如下：

The major components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recorded in the balance sheet, and the movements during the first half of 2021 and the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

		半年結算至 2021 年 6 月 30 日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021					
		加速折舊 免稅額 Accelerated tax depreciation	物業重估 Property revaluation	虧損 Losses	減值準備 Impairment allowances	其他 Others	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
於 2021 年 1 月 1 日 (貸記) / 借記收益 表 (附註 15)	At 1 January 2021 (Credited)/charged to income statement (Note 15)	793	6,511	(15)	(1,152)	(454)	5,683
借記 / (貸記) 其他 全面收益	Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	(17)	(80)	8	13	(48)	(124)
匯兌差額及其他	Exchange difference and others	-	57	-	-	(227)	(170)
		-	-	-	2	1	3
於 2021 年 6 月 30 日	At 30 June 2021	776	6,488	(7)	(1,137)	(728)	5,392

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

29. 遞延稅項 (續)

29. Deferred taxation (continued)

全年結算至 2020 年 12 月 31 日
Year ended 31 December 2020

		加速折舊 免稅額 Accelerated tax depreciation	物業重估 Property revaluation	虧損 Losses	減值準備 Impairment allowances	其他 Others	總計 Total
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
於 2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	752	6,944	-	(803)	(581)	6,312
借記 / (貸記) 收益表	Charged / (credited) to income statement	41	(141)	(15)	(349)	(48)	(512)
(貸記) / 借記其他全面收益	(Credited) / charged to other comprehensive income	-	(292)	-	-	170	(122)
因處置以公平值變化計入其他全面收益之股權工具之轉撥	Release upon disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
因贖回界定為以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債之轉撥	Release upon redemption of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	6	6
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	793	6,511	(15)	(1,152)	(454)	5,683

當有法定權利可將現有稅項資產與現有稅項負債抵銷，而遞延稅項涉及同一財政機關，則可將個別法人的遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債互相抵銷。下列在資產負債表內列賬之金額，已計入適當抵銷：

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:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	(106)	(95)
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	5,498	5,778
		5,392	5,683

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

29. 遞延稅項 (續)

29. Deferred taxation (continued)

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
遞延稅項資產 (超過 12 個月後收回)	Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than twelve months	(85)	(84)
遞延稅項負債 (超過 12 個月後支付)	Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than twelve months	6,185	6,195
		6,100	6,111

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日及 2020 年 12 月 31 日，本集團無未確認遞延稅項資產之稅務虧損。按照不同國家／地區的現行稅例，本集團的有關金額無作廢期限。

As at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Group has no unrecognised deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses. All of the amount for the Group has no expiry date under the current tax legislation in different countries/regions.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

30. 股本

30. Share capital

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
已發行及繳足： 43,042,840,858 股普通股	43,043	43,043
Issued and fully paid: 43,042,840,858 ordinary shares		

31. 本銀行其他股權工具

31. Other equity instruments of the Bank

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
永續非累積次級額外一級 資本票據	23,476	23,476
Undated non-cumulative subordinated Additional Tier 1 capital securities		

於 2018 年 9 月，中銀香港發行 30.00 億美元的永續非累積次級額外一級資本票據。該資本票據為永續票據，不設固定贖回日，在首五年內不可贖回。其初期票息為每年 5.90%，每半年支付一次，中銀香港有獨有酌情權決定是否取消支付票息。2021 年上半年支付其他股權工具持有者股息為港幣 6.88 億元(2020 年上半年：港幣 6.89 億元)。

In September 2018, BOCHK issued USD3,000 million undated non-cumulative subordinated Additional Tier 1 capital securities. The capital securities are perpetual securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption date and are not callable within the first 5 years. They have an initial rate of distribution of 5.90% per annum payable semi-annually which may be cancelled at the sole discretion of BOCHK. Dividend paid to other equity instrument holders in the first half of 2021 amounted to HK\$688 million (first half of 2020: HK\$689 million).

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

32. 簡要綜合現金流量表附註 32. Notes to condensed consolidated cash flow statement

(a) 經營溢利與除稅前經營現金之流入對賬

(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to operating cash inflow before taxation

		半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
經營溢利	Operating profit	15,651	19,309
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	1,483	1,499
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	1,185	1,343
折現減值準備回撥	Unwind of discount on impairment allowances	(13)	(4)
已撤銷之貸款(扣除收回款額)	Advances written off net of recoveries	(94)	(229)
租賃負債之利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	21	28
原到期日超過3個月之在銀行及其他金融機構之結餘及定期存放之變動	Change in balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	(715)	(6,858)
以公平值變化計入損益之金融資產之變動	Change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,009	16,916
衍生金融工具之變動	Change in derivative financial instruments	(7,780)	7,021
貸款及其他賬項之變動	Change in advances and other accounts	(248,410)	(98,181)
證券投資之變動	Change in investment in securities	(76,909)	6,533
其他資產之變動	Change in other assets	(76,811)	(31,841)
銀行及其他金融機構之存款及結餘之變動	Change in deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	5,113	2,574
以公平值變化計入損益之金融負債之變動	Change in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(7,306)	(8,348)
客戶存款之變動	Change in deposits from customers	499,017	133,762
已發行債務證券及存款證之變動	Change in debt securities and certificates of deposit in issue	(348)	(116)
其他賬項及準備之變動	Change in other accounts and provisions	11,922	30,997
匯率變動之影響	Effect of changes in exchange rates	(541)	2,797
除稅前經營現金之流入	Operating cash inflow before taxation	125,474	77,202
經營業務之現金流量中包括	Cash flows from operating activities included		
- 已收利息	- interest received	18,108	29,321
- 已付利息	- interest paid	4,219	11,470
- 已收股息	- dividend received	42	39

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

32. 簡要綜合現金流量表附註 (續) **32. Notes to condensed consolidated cash flow statement (continued)**

(b) 現金及等同現金項目結存分析

(b) Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
庫存現金及原到期日 在 3 個月內之在銀行 及其他金融機構之結餘 及定期存放	Cash and balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	504,702	358,443
原到期日在 3 個月內之 庫券、存款證及其他 債務工具	Treasury bills, certificates of deposit and other debt instruments with original maturity within three months		
- 以公平值變化計 入損益之金融 資產	- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,833	8,248
- 證券投資	- investment in securities	60,389	19,287
		577,924	385,978

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

33. 或然負債及承擔

33. Contingent liabilities and commitments

或然負債及承擔乃參照有關資本充足比率之金管局報表的填報指示而編製，其每項重要類別之合約數額及總信貸風險加權數額概述如下：

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.

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	2,406	2,487
與交易有關之或然負債	Transaction-related contingencies	32,941	30,215
與貿易有關之或然負債	Trade-related contingencies	28,162	27,830
不需事先通知的無條件 撤銷之承諾	Commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice	472,684	514,326
其他承擔，原到期日為	Other commitments with an original maturity of		
- 1 年或以下	- up to one year	19,448	20,416
- 1 年以上	- over one year	174,712	174,475
		730,353	769,749
信貸風險加權數額	Credit risk-weighted amount	88,965	88,017

信貸風險加權數額是根據《銀行業(資本)規則》計算。此數額取決於交易對手之情況及各類合約之期限特性。

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.

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

34. 資本承擔

34. Capital commitments

本集團未於本中期財務資料中撥備之資本承擔金額如下：

The Group has the following outstanding capital commitments not provided for in this interim financial information:

	於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
	港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
已批准及簽約但未撥備	238	274
已批准但未簽約	173	70
	411	344

以上資本承擔大部分為將購入之電腦硬件及軟件，以及本集團之樓宇裝修工程之承擔。

The above capital commitments mainly relate to commitments to purchase computer equipment and software, and to renovate the Group's premises.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

35. 經營租賃承擔

35. Operating lease commitments

作為出租人

As lessor

根據不可撤銷之經營租賃合約，下列為本集團與租客簽訂合約之未來有關租賃之最低應收租金：

The Group has contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases:

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020
		港幣百萬元 HK\$m	港幣百萬元 HK\$m
物業及設備	Properties and equipment		
- 不超過 1 年	- Not later than one year	500	530
- 1 至 2 年	- One to two years	280	323
- 2 至 3 年	- Two to three years	104	106
- 3 至 4 年	- Three to four years	13	14
- 4 至 5 年	- Four to five years	4	10
- 5 年後	- Later than five years	-	-
		901	983

本集團以經營租賃形式租出投資物業；租賃年期通常由 1 年至 3 年。租約條款一般要求租客提交保證金。於續租約時，因應租務市場之狀況而調整租金。

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 upon the lease renewal.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

36. 分類報告

36. Segmental reporting

本集團主要按業務分類對業務進行管理，而集團的收入、稅前利潤和資產，超過 90% 來自香港。現時集團業務共分為三個業務分類，它們分別是個人銀行業務、企業銀行業務和財資業務。業務線的分類是基於不同客戶層及產品種類，這與集團推行的 RPC（客戶關係、產品及渠道）管理模型是一致的。

個人銀行和企業銀行業務線均會提供全面的銀行服務，包括各類存款、透支、貸款、信用卡、與貿易相關的產品及其他信貸服務、投資及保險產品、外幣業務及衍生產品。個人銀行業務線主要是服務個人及小企客戶，而企業銀行業務線主要是服務公司客戶。至於財資業務線，除了自營買賣外，還負責管理集團的流動資金、利率和外匯敞口。「其他」這一欄，主要包括本集團持有房地產、投資物業、股權投資、若干聯營公司與合資企業權益及東南亞機構業務。

業務線的資產、負債、收入、支出、經營成果及資本性支出是基於集團會計政策進行計量。分類資料包括直接屬於該業務線的績效以及可以合理攤分至該業務線的績效。跨業務線資金的定價，按集團內部資金轉移價格機制釐定，主要是以市場利率為基準，並考慮有關產品的特性。

本集團的主要收入來源為利息收入，並且高層管理人員主要按淨利息收入來管理業務，因此所有業務分類的利息收入及支出以淨額列示。

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, certain interests in associates and joint ventures and the businesses of the Southeast Asian entities.

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.

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
36. 分類報告 (續) **36. Segmental reporting (continued)**

		個人銀行	企業銀行	財資業務	其他	小計	合併抵銷	綜合
		Personal Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury	Others	Subtotal	Eliminations	Consolidated
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
		HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m	HK\$'m
半年結算至	Half-year ended							
2021年6月30日	30 June 2021							
淨利息收入／(支出)	Net interest income/(expense)							
- 外來	- External	2,034	6,139	5,104	880	14,157	-	14,157
- 跨業務	- Inter-segment	1,382	(675)	(583)	(124)	-	-	-
		<u>3,416</u>	<u>5,464</u>	<u>4,521</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>14,157</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,157</u>
淨服務費及佣金收入／(支出)	Net fee and commission income/(expense)	4,152	2,436	(41)	643	7,190	(199)	6,991
淨交易性收益	Net trading gain	585	728	710	223	2,246	(3)	2,243
其他以公平值變化計入損益之金融工具淨增／減	Net loss on other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)
其他金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on other financial assets	-	6	384	10	400	-	400
其他經營收入	Other operating income	24	1	25	945	995	(634)	361
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances	8,177	8,635	5,587	2,577	24,976	(836)	24,140
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	(67)	(346)	(11)	(761)	(1,185)	-	(1,185)
淨經營收入	Net operating income	8,110	8,289	5,576	1,816	23,791	(836)	22,955
經營支出	Operating expenses	(4,503)	(1,576)	(539)	(1,522)	(8,140)	836	(7,304)
經營溢利	Operating profit	3,607	6,713	5,037	294	15,651	-	15,651
投資物業處置／公平值調整之淨虧損	Net loss from disposal of fair value adjustments on investment properties	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	-	(20)
處置／重估物業、器材及設備之淨虧損	Net loss from disposal/revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	(1)	-	-	(21)	(22)	-	(22)
應佔聯營公司及合資企業之稅後業績	Share of results after tax of associates and joint ventures	46	-	-	(6)	40	-	40
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	3,652	6,713	5,037	247	15,649	-	15,649
於2021年6月30日	At 30 June 2021							
資產	ASSETS							
分部資產	Segment assets	554,239	1,164,349	1,783,751	168,671	3,671,010	(22,361)	3,648,649
聯營公司及合資企業權益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	646	-	-	54	700	-	700
		<u>554,885</u>	<u>1,164,349</u>	<u>1,783,751</u>	<u>168,725</u>	<u>3,671,710</u>	<u>(22,361)</u>	<u>3,649,349</u>
負債	LIABILITIES							
分部負債	Segment liabilities	1,187,177	1,478,853	602,867	95,004	3,363,901	(22,361)	3,341,540
半年結算至	Half-year ended							
2021年6月30日	30 June 2021							
其他資料	Other information							
資本性支出	Capital expenditure	9	-	-	477	486	-	486
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	635	147	54	657	1,493	(10)	1,483

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
36. 分類報告 (續)
36. Segmental reporting (continued)

		個人銀行	企業銀行	財資業務	其他	小計	合併抵銷	綜合
		Personal Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury	Others	Subtotal	Eliminations	Consolidated
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
		HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m	HK\$m
半年結算至	Half-year ended							
2020年6月30日	30 June 2020							
淨利息收入/(支出)	Net interest income/(expense)							
- 外來	- External	373	8,371	7,205	979	16,928	-	16,928
- 跨業務	- Inter-segment	5,375	(1,763)	(3,045)	(567)	-	-	-
		5,748	6,608	4,160	412	16,928	-	16,928
淨服務費及佣金收入	Net fee and commission income	3,339	1,960	18	517	5,834	(127)	5,707
淨交易性收益	Net trading gain	465	721	918	219	2,323	-	2,323
其他以公平值變化計入損益之金融工具淨收益/(虧損)	Net gain/(loss) on other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	156	(3)	153	-	153
其他金融資產之淨收益	Net gain on other financial assets	-	10	2,496	-	2,506	-	2,506
其他經營收入	Other operating income	16	4	21	1,010	1,051	(685)	366
提取減值準備前之淨經營收入	Net operating income before impairment allowances	9,568	9,303	7,769	2,155	28,795	(812)	27,983
減值準備淨撥備	Net charge of impairment allowances	(630)	(561)	(84)	(68)	(1,343)	-	(1,343)
淨經營收入	Net operating income	8,938	8,742	7,685	2,087	27,452	(812)	26,640
經營支出	Operating expenses	(4,609)	(1,584)	(516)	(1,434)	(8,143)	812	(7,331)
經營溢利	Operating profit	4,329	7,158	7,169	653	19,309	-	19,309
投資物業處置/公平值調整之淨虧損	Net loss from disposal of/fair value adjustments on investment properties	-	-	-	(515)	(515)	-	(515)
處置/重估物業、器材及設備之淨虧損	Net loss from disposal/ revaluation of properties, plant and equipment	(2)	-	-	(1)	(3)	-	(3)
應佔聯營公司及合資企業之稅後業績	Share of results after tax of associates and joint ventures	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	4,352	7,158	7,169	137	18,816	-	18,816
於2020年12月31日	At 31 December 2020							
資產	ASSETS							
分部資產	Segment assets	491,213	985,638	1,537,529	156,719	3,171,099	(27,232)	3,143,867
聯營公司及合資企業權益	Interests in associates and joint ventures	603	-	-	60	663	-	663
		491,816	985,638	1,537,529	156,779	3,171,762	(27,232)	3,144,530
負債	LIABILITIES							
分部負債	Segment liabilities	1,159,255	1,013,145	601,420	101,384	2,875,204	(27,232)	2,847,972
半年結算至	Half-year ended							
2020年6月30日	30 June 2020							
其他資料	Other information							
資本性支出	Capital expenditure	3	1	-	646	650	-	650
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	651	137	51	672	1,511	(12)	1,499

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

37. 已抵押資產

於 2021 年 6 月 30 日，本集團之負債港幣 108.88 億元（2020 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 152.93 億元）是以存放於中央保管系統以便利結算之資產作抵押。此外，本集團通過售後回購協議的債務證券抵押之負債為港幣 394.48 億元（2020 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 2.10 億元）。本集團為擔保此等負債而質押之資產金額為港幣 503.88 億元（2020 年 12 月 31 日：港幣 155.70 億元），並主要於「以公平價值變化計入損益之金融資產」及「證券投資」內列賬。

37. Assets pledged as security

As at 30 June 2021, the liabilities of the Group amounting to HK\$10,888 million (31 December 2020: HK\$15,293 million) were secured by assets deposited with central depositories to facilitate settlement operations. In addition, the liabilities of the Group amounting to HK\$39,448 million (31 December 2020: HK\$210 million) were secured by debt securities related to sale and repurchase arrangements. The amount of assets pledged by the Group to secure these liabilities was HK\$50,388 million (31 December 2020: HK\$15,570 million) mainly included in "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and "Investment in securities".

38. 主要之有關連人士交易

中華人民共和國國務院通過中國投資有限責任公司（「中投」）、其全資附屬公司中央匯金投資有限責任公司（「匯金」）及匯金擁有控制權益之中國銀行，對本集團實行控制。

38. Significant related party transactions

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) 與母公司及母公司控制之其他公司進行的交易

母公司的基本資料：

本集團受中國銀行控制。匯金是中國銀行之控股公司，亦是中投的全資附屬公司，而中投是從事外匯資金投資管理業務的國有獨資公司。

匯金於某些內地實體均擁有控制權益。

(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.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

38. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續) **38. Significant related party transactions (continued)**

(a) 與母公司及母公司控制之其他公司進行的交易 (續)

本集團在正常業務中與此等實體進行銀行業務交易，包括貸款、證券投資及貨幣市場交易。

大部分與中國銀行進行的交易源自貨幣市場活動。於2021年6月30日，本集團相關應收及應付中國銀行款項總額分別為港幣1,631.05億元(2020年12月31日：港幣1,887.80億元)及港幣1,704.01億元(2020年12月31日：港幣1,103.89億元)。2021年上半年與中國銀行敘做此類業務過程中產生的收入及支出總額分別為港幣7.60億元(2020年上半年：港幣4.93億元)及港幣1.18億元(2020年上半年：港幣1.19億元)。

於2021年6月30日，本集團相關應收及應付中國銀行子公司款項總額分別為港幣15.41億元(2020年12月31日：港幣2.37億元)及港幣71.12億元(2020年12月31日：港幣56.57億元)。

與中國銀行控制之公司並無其他重大交易。

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

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 30 June 2021, the related aggregate amounts due from and to BOC were HK\$163,105 million (31 December 2020: HK\$188,780 million) and HK\$170,401 million (31 December 2020: HK\$110,389 million) respectively. The aggregate amounts of income and expenses of the Group arising from these transactions with BOC for the first half of 2021 were HK\$760 million (first half of 2020: HK\$493 million) and HK\$118 million (first half of 2020: HK\$119 million) respectively.

As at 30 June 2021, the related aggregate amounts due from and to subsidiaries of BOC were HK\$1,541 million (31 December 2020: HK\$237 million) and HK\$7,112 million (31 December 2020: HK\$5,657 million) respectively.

Other transactions with companies controlled by BOC are not considered material.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

38. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續)

38. Significant related party transactions (continued)

(b) 與政府機構、代理機構、附屬機構及其他國有控制實體的交易

(b) Transactions with government authorities, agencies, affiliates and other state controlled entities

中華人民共和國國務院通過中投及匯金對本集團實施控制，而中華人民共和國國務院亦通過政府機構、代理機構、附屬機構及其他國有控制實體直接或間接控制大量其他實體。本集團按一般商業條款與政府機構、代理機構、附屬機構及其他國有控制實體進行常規銀行業務交易。

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.

這些交易包括但不局限於下列各項：

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

- 借貸、提供授信及擔保和接受存款；
- 銀行同業之存放及結餘；
- 出售、購買、包銷及贖回由其他國有控制實體所發行之債券；
- 提供外匯、匯款及相關投資服務；
- 提供信託業務；及
- 購買公共事業、交通工具、電信及郵政服務。

- 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.

中期財務資料附註 (續) **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**

38. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續) **38. Significant related party transactions (continued)**

(c) 與聯營公司、合資企業及其他有關連人士在正常業務範圍內進行之交易摘要

與本集團之聯營公司、合資企業及其他有關連人士達成之有關連人士交易所產生之總收入／支出及結餘概述如下：

(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:

	半年結算至 2021年6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021	半年結算至 2020年6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020
	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
收益表項目		
聯營公司及合資企業		
- 其他經營支出	35	40
其他有關連人士		
- 服務費及佣金收入	7	6
	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	於2021年6月30日 At 30 June 2021	於2020年12月31日 At 31 December 2020
	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
資產負債表項目		
聯營公司及合資企業		
- 客戶存款	111	124
- 其他賬項及準備	-	7
	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)

38. 主要之有關連人士交易 (續) **38. Significant related party transactions (continued)**

(d) 主要高層人員

主要高層人員是指某些能直接或間接擁有權力及責任來計劃、指導及掌管集團業務之人士，包括董事及高層管理人員。本集團在正常業務中會接受主要高層人員存款及向其提供貸款及信貸融資。於期內及往期，本集團並沒有與本銀行及其控股公司之主要高層人員或其有關連人士進行重大交易。

主要高層人員之薪酬如下：

(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 periods, 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 is detailed as follows:

	半年結算至 2021年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2021 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m	半年結算至 2020年 6月30日 Half-year ended 30 June 2020 港幣百萬元 HK\$'m
薪酬及其他短期員工福利	18	20
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	18	20

中期財務資料附註 (續) Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

40. 非銀行的內地風險承擔 40. Non-bank Mainland exposures

對非銀行交易對手的內地相關風險承擔之分析乃參照有關內地業務之金管局報表的填報指示所列之機構類別及直接風險類別分類。此報表僅計及中銀香港的香港辦事處之內地風險承擔。

The analysis of non-bank Mainland exposures is based on the categories of non-bank counterparties and the types of direct exposures with reference to the completion instructions for the HKMA return of Mainland activities, which includes the Mainland exposures extended by BOCHK's Hong Kong office only.

		於 2021 年 6 月 30 日 At 30 June 2021		
	金管局 報表項目 Items in the HKMA return	資產負債 表內的 風險承擔 On-balance sheet exposure 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	資產負債 表外的 風險承擔 Off-balance sheet exposure 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	總風險承擔 Total exposure 港幣百萬元 HK\$m
中央政府、中央政府持有的機構、其附屬公司及合資企業	Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	1	401,940	445,012
地方政府、地方政府持有的機構、其附屬公司及合資企業	Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	2	70,994	79,382
中國籍境內居民或其他在境內註冊的機構、其附屬公司及合資企業	PRC nationals residing in Mainland or other entities incorporated in Mainland and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	3	146,670	178,516
不包括在上述第一項中央政府內的其他機構	Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	4	30,161	35,263
不包括在上述第二項地方政府內的其他機構	Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	5	1,084	1,102
中國籍境外居民或在境外註冊的機構，其用於境內的信貸	PRC nationals residing outside Mainland or entities incorporated outside Mainland where the credit is granted for use in Mainland	6	77,972	85,834
其他交易對手而其風險承擔被視為非銀行的內地風險承擔	Other counterparties where the exposures are considered to be non-bank Mainland exposures	7	1,488	1,490
總計	Total	8	730,309	826,599
扣減準備金後的資產總額	Total assets after provision	9	3,579,692	
資產負債表內的風險承擔佔資產總額百分比	On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	10	20.40%	

中期財務資料附註 **Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)**
(續)
40. 非銀行的內地風險承擔 (續) **40. Non-bank Mainland exposures (continued)**

		於 2020 年 12 月 31 日 At 31 December 2020			
		資產負債 表內的 風險承擔 On-balance sheet exposure 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	資產負債 表外的 風險承擔 Off-balance sheet exposure 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	總風險承擔 Total exposure 港幣百萬元 HK\$m	
金管局 報表項目 Items in the HKMA return					
中央政府、中央政府持有的 機構、其附屬公司及合資 企業	Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	1	349,405	36,110	385,515
地方政府、地方政府持有的 機構、其附屬公司及合資 企業	Local governments, local government- owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	2	69,104	11,230	80,334
中國籍境內居民或其他在境 內註冊的機構、其附屬公 司及合資企業	PRC nationals residing in Mainland or other entities incorporated in Mainland and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	3	109,921	23,386	133,307
不包括在上述第一項中央政 府內的其他機構	Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	4	32,628	4,765	37,393
不包括在上述第二項地方政 府內的其他機構	Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	5	1,002	-	1,002
中國籍境外居民或在境外註 冊的機構，其用於境內的 信貸	PRC nationals residing outside Mainland or entities incorporated outside Mainland where the credit is granted for use in Mainland	6	83,664	8,477	92,141
其他交易對手而其風險承擔 被視為非銀行的內地風險 承擔	Other counterparties where the exposures are considered to be non-bank Mainland exposures	7	1,849	10	1,859
總計	Total	8	647,573	83,978	731,551
扣減準備金後的資產總額	Total assets after provision	9	3,067,224		
資產負債表內的風險承擔 佔資產總額百分比	On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	10	21.11%		

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

41. 期後事項

41. Event after the balance sheet date

於 2021 年 7 月 9 日，本集團在總額為 150 億美元的中期票據計劃下發行了 15 億人民幣「可持續發展與智慧生活」主題綠色債券，並在香港聯合交易所有限公司上市。綠色債券以人民幣計值，期限為 2 年及於 2023 年到期，於有效期內按固定年利率 2.8 厘計息，利息每半年於期末支付。有關詳情已載於中銀香港 2021 年 7 月 9 日及 2021 年 7 月 12 日發佈的公告中。

On 9 July 2021, the Group issued RMB1.5 billion “sustainable and smart living” themed green bonds, which was listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, as part of the Group’s USD15 billion Medium Term Note Programme. The themed green bonds are denominated in RMB, have a maturity of 2 years due in 2023, and bear a fixed interest rate of 2.8% per annum payable semi-annually in arrear. The issuance details had been set out in BOCHK’s announcement dated 9 July 2021 and 12 July 2021.

42. 符合香港會計準則第 34 號

42. Compliance with HKAS 34

截至 2021 年上半年止的未經審計中期財務資料符合香港會計師公會所頒佈之香港會計準則第 34 號「中期財務報告」之要求。

The unaudited interim financial information for the first half of 2021 complies with HKAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” issued by the HKICPA.

中期財務資料附註
(續)

Notes to the Interim Financial Information (continued)

43. 法定賬目

43. Statutory accounts

被納入本中期業績報告作為比較信息的截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度有關的財務信息，雖然來源於本銀行的法定年度綜合財務報表，但不構成本銀行的法定年度綜合財務報表。按照香港《公司條例》第 436 條要求需就這些法定財務報表披露更多有關的信息如下：

本銀行已按照香港《公司條例》第 662(3)條及附表 6 第 3 部的要求送呈截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度的財務報表予公司註冊處。

本銀行的核數師已就該財務報表發出核數師報告。該核數師報告為無保留意見的核數師報告；其中不包含核數師在不發出保留意見的情況下以強調的方式提請使用者注意的任何事項；亦不包含根據香港《公司條例》第 406(2) - 407(2)或(3)條作出的聲明。

The financial information relating to the year ended 31 December 2020 that is included in this Interim Report as comparative information does not constitute the Bank's statutory annual consolidated financial statements for that year but is derived from those financial statements. Further information relating to these statutory financial statements required to be disclosed in accordance with section 436 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance is as follows:

The Bank has delivered the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 to the Registrar of Companies as required by section 662(3) of, and Part 3 of Schedule 6 to, the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The Bank's auditor has reported on those financial statements. The auditor's report was unqualified; did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying its report; and did not contain a statement under sections 406(2), 407(2) or (3) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

其他資料

Additional Information

1. 符合《銀行業（披露）規則》

本未經審計之中期業績報告符合《銀行業條例》項下《銀行業（披露）規則》之有關要求。

1. Compliance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules

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

2. 監管披露

監管披露連同本中期業績報告內之披露，已載列金管局頒佈之《銀行業（披露）規則》及《金融機構（處置機制）（吸收虧損能力規定—銀行界）規則》要求的所有披露。監管披露可於中銀香港網頁 www.bochk.com 中「監管披露」一節瀏覽。

2. Regulatory Disclosures

The Regulatory Disclosures, together with the disclosures in this Interim Report, contained all the disclosures required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and Financial Institutions (Resolution) (Loss-absorbing Capacity Requirements – Banking Sector) Rules issued by the HKMA. The Regulatory Disclosures is available under the section “Regulatory Disclosures” on BOCHK’s website at www.bochk.com.

中期財務資料的審閱報告

致中國銀行(香港)有限公司董事會
(於香港註冊成立的有限公司)

引言

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審閱列載於第 63 至 180 頁的中期財務資料,此中期財務資料包括中國銀行(香港)有限公司(以下簡稱「貴銀行」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「貴集團」)於 2021 年 6 月 30 日的簡要綜合資產負債表與截至該日止六個月期間的簡要綜合收益表、簡要綜合全面收益表、簡要綜合權益變動表和簡要綜合現金流量表,以及主要會計政策概要和其他附註解釋。貴銀行董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒布的香港會計準則第 34 號「中期財務報告」擬備及列報該等中期財務資料。我們的責任是根據我們的審閱對該等中期財務資料作出結論,並僅按照我們協定的業務約定條款向閣下(作為整體)報告我們的結論,除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負責或承擔任何責任。

審閱範圍

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布的香港審閱準則第 2410 號「由實體的獨立核數師執行中期財務資料審閱」進行審閱。審閱中期財務資料包括主要向負責財務和會計事務的人員作出查詢,及應用分析性和其他審閱程序。審閱的範圍遠較根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的範圍為小,故不能令我們可保證我們將知悉在審計中可能被發現的所有重大事項。因此,我們不會發表審計意見。

結論

按照我們的審閱,我們並無發現任何事項,令我們相信貴集團的中期財務資料未有在各重大方面根據香港會計準則第34號「中期財務報告」擬備。

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

執業會計師

香港, 2021 年 8 月 30 日

Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

To the Board of Directors of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Introduction

We have reviewed the interim financial information set out on pages 63 to 180, which comprises the condensed consolidated balance sheet of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) as at 30 June 2021 and the condensed consolidated income statement, the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and the condensed consolidated cash flow statement for the six-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation and presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review and to report our conclusion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements 2410, “Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity” issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial information of the Group is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 30 August 2021

附錄
Appendix
本銀行之附屬公司
Subsidiaries of the Bank

附屬公司的具體情況如下：

The particulars of subsidiaries are as follows:

名稱 Name	註冊／營業 地點及日期 Place and date of incorporation/ operation	已發行股本 Issued share capital	持有權益 Interest held	主要業務 Principal activities
中銀信用卡（國際）有限公司 BOC Credit Card (International) Limited	香港 1980年9月9日 Hong Kong 9 September 1980	565,000,000 港元 HK\$565,000,000	100.00%	信用卡服務 Credit card services
中銀集團信託人有限公司 BOC Group Trustee Company Limited	香港 1997年12月1日 Hong Kong 1 December 1997	200,000,000 港元 HK\$200,000,000	66.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
中銀國際英國保誠信託有限公司 BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited	香港 1999年10月11日 Hong Kong 11 October 1999	300,000,000 港元 HK\$300,000,000	42.24%*	信託服務 Trustee services
馬來西亞中國銀行 Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad	馬來西亞 2000年4月14日 Malaysia 14 April 2000	760,518,480 馬來西亞林吉特 RM760,518,480	100.00%	銀行業務 Banking business
China Bridge (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	馬來西亞 2009年4月24日 Malaysia 24 April 2009	1,000,000 馬來西亞林吉特 RM1,000,000	100.00%	受理中國簽證 China visa application
中國銀行（泰國）股份有限公司 Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited	泰國 2014年4月1日 Thailand 1 April 2014	10,000,000,000 泰銖 Baht10,000,000,000	100.00%	銀行業務 Banking business
中國銀行（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	2 港元 HK\$2	100.00%	代理人服務 Nominee services
中國銀行（香港）信託有限公司 Bank of China (Hong Kong) Trustees Limited	香港 1987年11月6日 Hong Kong 6 November 1987	3,000,000 港元 HK\$3,000,000	100.00%	信託及代理服務 Trustee and agency services
中銀金融服務（南寧）有限公司** BOC Financial Services (Nanning) Company Limited**	中國 2019年2月19日 PRC 19 February 2019	註冊資本 60,000,000 港元 Registered capital HK\$60,000,000	100.00%	金融營運服務 Financial operational services
中銀信息科技（深圳）有限公司** BOCHK Information Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.**	中國 1990年4月16日 PRC 16 April 1990	註冊資本 70,000,000 港元 Registered capital HK\$70,000,000	100.00%	物業持有 Property holding
中銀信息技術服務（深圳）有限公司** BOCHK Information Technology Services (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.**	中國 1993年5月26日 PRC 26 May 1993	註冊資本 40,000,000 港元 Registered capital HK\$40,000,000	100.00%	信息技術服務 Information technology services

附錄 (續)

Appendix (continued)

本銀行之附屬公司 (續) Subsidiaries of the Bank (continued)

名稱 Name	註冊/營業 地點及日期 Place and date of incorporation/ operation	已發行股本 Issued share capital	持有權益 Interest held	主要業務 Principal activities
寶生金融投資服務有限公司 Po Sang Financial Investment Services Company Limited	香港 1980年9月23日 Hong Kong 23 September 1980	335,000,000 港元 HK\$335,000,000	100.00%	黃金買賣及 投資控股 Gold trading and investment holding
寶生證券及期貨有限公司 Po Sang Securities and Futures Limited	香港 1993年10月19日 Hong Kong 19 October 1993	335,000,000 港元 HK\$335,000,000	100.00%	證券及期貨業務 Securities and futures brokerage
新華信託有限公司 Sin Hua Trustee Limited	香港 1978年10月27日 Hong Kong 27 October 1978	3,000,000 港元 HK\$3,000,000	100.00%	信託服務 Trustee services
Billion Express Development Inc.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月7日 British Virgin Islands 7 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Billion Orient Holdings Ltd.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月3日 British Virgin Islands 3 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Elite Bond Investments Ltd.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月7日 British Virgin Islands 7 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Express Capital Enterprise Inc.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月3日 British Virgin Islands 3 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Express Charm Holdings Corp.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月7日 British Virgin Islands 7 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Express Shine Assets Holdings Corp.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年1月3日 British Virgin Islands 3 January 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Express Talent Investment Ltd.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月13日 British Virgin Islands 13 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Gold Medal Capital Inc.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年1月3日 British Virgin Islands 3 January 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding

附錄 (續)

Appendix (continued)

本銀行之附屬公司 (續)

Subsidiaries of the Bank (continued)

名稱 Name	註冊/營業 地點及日期 Place and date of incorporation/ operation	已發行股本 Issued share capital	持有權益 Interest held	主要業務 Principal activities
Gold Tap Enterprises Inc.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月13日 British Virgin Islands 13 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Maxi Success Holdings Ltd.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月7日 British Virgin Islands 7 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Smart Linkage Holdings Inc.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月13日 British Virgin Islands 13 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Smart Union Capital Investments Ltd.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年1月3日 British Virgin Islands 3 January 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Success Trend Development Ltd.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月18日 British Virgin Islands 18 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding
Wise Key Enterprises Corp.	英屬維爾京群島 2014年2月18日 British Virgin Islands 18 February 2014	1 美元 US\$1	100.00%	投資控股 Investment holding

* 中銀國際英國保誠信託有限公司為本銀行屬下一家非全資附屬公司的附屬公司，憑藉本銀行對該公司的控制權，該公司被視為本銀行的附屬公司。

* 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.

** 在中國註冊的有限責任公司。

** It is registered as limited liability company in the PRC.

浙興(代理人)有限公司已於2021年2月16日正式解散。

Che Hsing (Nominees) Limited was dissolved on 16 February 2021.

釋義

在本中期業績報告中，除非文義另有所指，否則下列詞彙具有以下涵義：

詞彙	涵義
「中國銀行」	中國銀行股份有限公司，一家根據中國法例成立之商業銀行及股份制有限責任公司，其 H 股及 A 股股份分別於香港聯交所及上海證券交易所掛牌上市
「中銀香港（控股）」	中銀香港（控股）有限公司，根據香港法例註冊成立之公司
「中銀香港」或「本銀行」	中國銀行（香港）有限公司，根據香港法例註冊成立之公司，並為中銀香港（控股）有限公司之全資附屬公司
「中銀馬來西亞」	馬來西亞中國銀行，為中銀香港之全資附屬公司
「中銀泰國」	中國銀行（泰國）股份有限公司，為中銀香港之全資附屬公司
「董事會」	本銀行的董事會
「中投」	中國投資有限責任公司
「匯金」	中央匯金投資有限責任公司
「金管局」	香港金融管理局
「香港」	中華人民共和國香港特別行政區
「強積金」	強制性公積金
「標準普爾」	標準普爾評級服務
「聯交所」或「香港聯交所」	香港聯合交易所有限公司
「本集團」	本銀行及其附屬公司
「風險值」	風險持倉涉險值

Definitions

In this Interim Report, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings set out below:

Terms	Meanings
"ALCO"	the Asset and Liability Management Committee
"AT1"	Additional Tier 1
"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" 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 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
"BOC Thailand"	Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited, 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
"CRO"	Chief Risk Officer
"CVA"	Credit Valuation Adjustment
"Central Huijin"	Central Huijin Investment Ltd.
"DCE"	Deputy Chief Executive
"DVA"	Debit Valuation Adjustment
"ECL"	Expected Credit Loss
"EVE"	Economic Value Sensitivity Ratio

Definitions (continued)

Terms	Meanings
“FCC”	the Financial Crime Compliance Department
“FIRB”	Foundation Internal Ratings-based
“FVOCI”	Fair value through other comprehensive income
“FVPL”	Fair value through profit or loss
“HKAS”	Hong Kong Accounting Standard
“HKFRS”	Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard
“HKICPA”	Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants
“HKMA”	Hong Kong Monetary Authority
“Hong Kong” or “Hong Kong SAR”	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC
“IBOR reform”	Interest Rate Benchmark reform
“ICAAP”	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
“IMM”	Internal Models
“IT”	Information Technology
“LCO”	the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department
“LCR”	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
“MC”	the Management Committee
“MCO”	Maximum Cumulative Cash Outflow
“MPF”	Mandatory Provident Fund
“N/A”	Not applicable
“NII”	Net Interest Income Sensitivity Ratio
“NSFR”	Net Stable Funding Ratio

Definitions (continued)

Terms	Meanings
"OTC"	Over-the-counter
"PRC"	the People's Republic of China
"PVBP"	Price Value of a Basis Point
"RMB" or "Renminbi"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
"RMC"	the Risk Committee
"RMD"	the Risk Management Department
"RWA"	Risk-weighted Assets
"SME"	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
"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
"the Group"	the Bank and its subsidiaries collectively referred as the Group
"US"	the United States of America
"VaR"	Value at Risk

