

BANCO COMERCIAL DE MACAU, S. A.

澳門商業銀行股份有限公司

DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

截至 2025 年 12 月 31 日止年度

財務訊息披露

The Financial Information of Banco Comercial de Macau, S.A. (the “Bank”) for the year ended 31 December 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the “Guideline on Disclosure of Financial Information” issued by the Monetary Authority of Macao (the “AMCM”) on 28 March 2024.

澳門商業銀行股份有限公司（「本銀行」）截至 2025 年 12 月 31 日年度之財務訊息披露是按照澳門金融管理局（「澳門金管局」）於 2024 年 3 月 28 日所頒佈之〈財務訊息披露指引〉而編製。

I. AUDITED FINANCIAL INFORMATION 經審核財務資料

1. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

截至 12 月 31 日止年度綜合收益表

		2025	2024
Interest income	利息收入	782,406	1,003,884
Interest expense	利息支出	(448,368)	(653,810)
Net interest income	淨利息收入	334,038	350,074
Fee and commission income	服務費及佣金收入	125,731	46,556
Fee and commission expense	服務費及佣金支出	(23,791)	(20,412)
Net fee and commission income	淨服務費及佣金收入	101,940	26,144
Net trading income	淨買賣收入	12,883	9,493
Other operating income	其他營運收入	15,244	13,101
Operating income	營運收入	464,105	398,812
Operating expenses	營運支出	(246,566)	(240,442)
Operating profit before credit impairment losses	扣除信貸減值虧損前之營運溢利	217,539	158,370
Gain/(loss) on disposal of premises and other fixed assets	出售行產及其他固定資產的收益/(損失)	55,169	(120)
Credit impairment losses	信貸減值虧損	(90,413)	(109,169)
Recoveries of loans and interest previously written off	收回早前已撇銷的貸款及利息	2,577	1,810
Profit before income tax	除稅前溢利	184,872	50,891
Income tax expense	所得稅費用	(22,660)	(5,509)
Profit for the year	年度溢利	162,212	45,382

**1. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER
(CONTINUED)**

截至 12 月 31 日止年度綜合收益表 (續)

		2025	2024
Profit for the year	年度溢利	<u>162,212</u>	<u>45,382</u>
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:	不會重新分類至收益賬的項目：		
Net change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產之公允價值變動淨額	1,478	(78,308)
Deferred income tax related to the above	有關上述之遞延稅項	<u>(177)</u>	<u>9,397</u>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	扣除稅項後之年度其他綜合收益/(虧損)	1,301	(68,911)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	扣除稅項後之年度綜合收益/(虧損)總額	<u>163,513</u>	<u>(23,529)</u>
Dividends	股息		
Proposed dividend	擬派股息	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER

於 12 月 31 日財務狀況表

		2025	2024
Assets	資產		
Cash and balances with banks	現金及在銀行的結餘	857,272	844,822
Balance with AMCM	在 AMCM 的結餘	293,612	351,695
AMCM monetary bills maturing within 12 months	於 12 個月內到期的 AMCM 金融票據	838,309	1,129,193
Placements with and loans and advances to banks maturing within 12 months	在銀行 12 個月內到期的存款	2,727,429	4,014,043
Loans and advances to customers	客戶貸款及墊款	13,094,896	14,280,969
Financial assets at amortized cost	以攤餘成本計量的金融資產	4,550,119	4,067,421
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的金融資產	813,005	811,527
Intangible assets	無形資產	21,760	10,649
Premises and other fixed assets	行產及其他固定資產	193,486	166,949
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	1,041	1,946
Other assets	其他資產	46,906	34,851
Total assets	總資產	23,437,835	25,714,065
Liabilities	負債		
Balances and deposits from banks maturing within 12 months	於 12 個月內到期的銀行結餘和存款	385,667	281,025
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	19,777,601	22,275,174
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具	981	2,052
Other liabilities	其他負債	87,685	150,354
Current income tax liabilities	即期稅項負債	22,609	5,858
Deferred income tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	91,337	91,160
Provisions	撥備	98	98
Total liabilities	總負債	20,365,978	22,805,721
Equity	股東權益		
Share capital	股本	300,000	300,000
Share premium	發行溢價	50,000	50,000
Legal reserve	法定儲備	229,538	225,000
General regulatory reserve	一般監管儲備	47,975	105,313
Specific regulatory reserve	特定監管儲備	1,580	-
Investment revaluation reserve	投資重估儲備	681,924	680,623
Retained earnings	保留盈餘	1,760,840	1,547,408
Total equity	權益總額	3,071,857	2,908,344
Total liabilities and equity	總負債及權益總額	23,437,835	25,714,065

3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 權益變動表

	Share Capital 股本	Share Premium 發行溢價	Legal Reserve 法定儲備	Regulatory Reserve 監管儲備	Reserve for Investment Revaluation 投資重估 儲備	Retained Earnings 保留盈利	Total Equity 權益合計
Balance at 1 January 2024 2024年1月1日結餘	225,000	50,000	225,000	186,775	749,534	1,495,564	2,931,873
Net profit for the year 年度溢利	-	-	-	-	-	45,382	45,382
Other comprehensive loss for the year 年度其他全面虧損	-	-	-	-	(68,911)	-	(68,911)
Transfer to share capital 轉移至股本	75,000	-	-	-	-	(75,000)	-
Transfer to retained earnings 轉移至保留盈利	-	-	-	(81,462)	-	81,462	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025 2024年12月31日及2025年 1月1日結餘	300,000	50,000	225,000	105,313	680,623	1,547,408	2,908,344
Net profit for the year 年度溢利	-	-	-	-	-	162,212	162,212
Other comprehensive income for the year 年度其他全面收益	-	-	-	-	1,301	-	1,301
Transfer to legal reserve 轉移至法定儲備	-	-	4,538	-	-	(4,538)	-
Transfer to retained earnings 轉移至保留盈利	-	-	-	(55,758)	-	55,758	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025 2025年12月31日結餘	300,000	50,000	229,538	49,555	681,924	1,760,840	3,071,857

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS 現金流量結算表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 截至 2025 年 12 月 31 日止年度

		2025	2024 (restated) (重置)
Cash flows from operating activities	經營活動之現金流量		
Net cash flows from operating activities	經營活動現金淨額	<u>311,308</u>	<u>322,394</u>
Cash flows from investing activities	投資活動之現金流量		
Purchase of intangible assets	購置無形資產	(18,087)	(5,595)
Purchase of premises and other fixed assets	購置行產及其他固定資產	(44,915)	(5,300)
Proceeds from disposal of premises and other fixed assets	出售行產及其他固定資產所得款項	61,813	-
Purchase of amortized cost investments	購置以攤餘成本計量投資	(4,416,873)	(3,635,887)
Proceeds from redemption of amortized cost investments	贖回以攤餘成本計量投資所得款項	3,948,060	3,457,595
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動所用現金淨額	<u>(470,002)</u>	<u>(189,187)</u>
Cash flows from in financing activities	融資活動之現金淨額		
Dividend paid	派發股息	-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	融資活動所用現金淨額	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	現金及等同現金項目(減少)/增加淨額	<u>(158,694)</u>	<u>133,207</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	年初現金及等同現金項目	3,222,788	3,104,362
Exchange impact on cash and cash equivalents	匯兌於現金及等同現金項目之影響	(4,254)	(14,781)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	年末現金及等同現金項目	<u>3,059,840</u>	<u>3,222,788</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:	現金及等同現金包括：		
Cash and balances with banks	現金及在銀行的結餘	886,179	758,535
AMCM monetary bills and placements with and loans and advances to banks	AMCM 金融票據及在銀行的存款、貸款及墊款	2,173,661	2,464,253
Total cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	於 12 月 31 日現金及等同現金總額	<u>3,059,840</u>	<u>3,222,788</u>

Note: The presentation of the statement of cash flows has been changed from direct method in 2024 to indirect method in 2025 in order to provide reliable and more relevant information, which does not impact the total net cash and cash equivalents reported.

註：現金流量表已由 2024 年的直接方式改為 2025 年的間接方式列報，以便提供更可靠、更相關的信息，並不影響所報告的淨現金及現金等價物總額。

II. UNAUDITED FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION 未經審核財務及其他資料

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE 企業管治

Corporate governance is concerned with how companies are managed and controlled, and in particular the role and operation of the Board of Directors in sustaining sound business integrity and practices, and effective accountability.

企業管治涉及公司的管控，尤其注重董事會在維持公司的誠信和操守及履行責任時所扮演的角色及運作情況。

1.1 The Board 董事會

The Board of Banco Comercial de Macau, S.A. comprised a Chairman and six executive directors including the Chief Executive of the Bank. The Board meets bi-annually. Its principal roles include the formulation and approval of corporate and business strategies, review of operations and financial performance, approval of key policies and annual business plans, and ensuring the maintenance of sound risk management and regulatory compliance.

澳門商業銀行股份有限公司之董事會包括行政主席及六位執行董事（包括本銀行之行政總裁）。董事會會議每年舉行兩次，其主要角色在於制定並核准企業及業務策略，檢討營運及財務表現，批核主要政策及週年業務計劃，並確保維持有效的風險管理及持續遵從監管規條。

1.2 Supervisory Board 監事會

The Supervisory Board is a monitoring body of the Bank, which is established in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the Macau Commercial Code. Its principal duties include the supervision of the Bank's management, the examination of the books and records and their update, the verification of assets, the analysis of the accounting practices and impact to the full year results, and the examination of accuracy of annual accounts.

監事會是本銀行的監督機構，乃是根據澳門商法典之規定而成立。監事會之主要職責包括監督本銀行的管理層、審核帳目記錄及其更新、核實資產、分析會計準則及其對全年業績的影響、及審核本銀行年度帳目。

As at 31 December 2025, the members of the Supervisory Board are Mr. Nicholas John Mayhew, Ms. Leong Leng I, and Mr. Chun-Wai Sen.

於 2025 年 12 月 31 日，監事會之成員為麥曉德先生、梁令怡女士、及孫振威先生。

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED) 企業管治 (續)

1.3 Executive Committee 執行委員會

The principal purposes of the Executive Committee (“EXCO”) are to manage and control the operations of the Bank, seek approval or authorization from the Board of Directors on key internal policies and business strategies, execute decisions made by the Board, and exercise the power and authority of the Board on matters relating to the ordinary course of business of the Bank.

執行委員會之主要目的是管理及控制本銀行之操作、取得董事會批准或授權實行主要內部政策及業務策略、執行董事會之決定。執行委員會在處理本銀行之業務正常營運下的相關事項，可行使董事會所授予之權力及權限。

The EXCO comprises the Chief Executive and the Deputy Chief Executive of the immediate holding company, Dah Sing Bank, Limited (“DSB”) (whom are also Executive Directors of the Bank), the Chief Executive and the other Executive Directors of the Bank.

執行委員會之成員包括直接控股公司大新銀行有限公司行政總裁及副行政總裁(彼等也是本銀行的執行董事)、本銀行行政總裁及其他執行董事。

1.4 Asset and Liability Management Committee 資產及負債管理委員會

The Asset and Liability Management Committee (“ALCO”) regularly reviews the Bank’s current loan and deposit mix and changes, funding requirements and projections, and monitors the liquidity ratio, and maturity mismatch on an ongoing basis. Appropriate limits on liquidity ratio and maturity mismatch are set and sufficient liquid assets are held to ensure that the Bank can meet all short-term funding requirements.

資產及負債管理委員會定期檢討現行貸款和存款的組合及變化、融資需求及預測、對到期錯配狀況及流動資金比率作出持續監控。本銀行亦對流動資金比率及到期錯配定下適當的限額並持有充足的流動資產以確保能應付所有短期資金需求。

The ALCO comprises the Chief Executive, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Executive Director and Head of Commercial Banking and Transaction Banking Division, Head of Commercial Banking Department, Head of Retail Banking Division, Chief Risk and AML Officer, Treasurer of the Bank, as well as Deputy Chief Executive, Group Financial Controller, and Group Chief Risk Officer of DSB.

資產及負債管理委員會之成員包括本銀行之行政總裁、執行董事及首席財務官、執行董事及商業銀行及交易銀行處主管、商業銀行部主管、零售銀行處主管、首席風險及反洗錢官、司庫，以及大新銀行之副行政總裁、集團財務總監、及集團風險總監。

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED) 企業管治 (續)

1.5 Risk Management and Compliance Committee 風險管理及合規委員會

The Risk Management and Compliance Committee (“RMCC”) monitors and ensures that major risk management policies and risk limits are within the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors of the Bank and comply with the Group policies of DSB; and sustains a high level of compliance with all statutory requirements and regulatory guidelines governing the businesses of the Bank and to enhance its overall compliance practices.

風險管理及合規委員會監察並確保主要風險管理政策和風險限額符合本銀行董事會制定的風險胃納，並嚴格遵守所有大新銀行的集團政策；同時維持對法定要求和監管指引的高度遵守，並提升其整體合規準則。

The RMCC comprises the Chief Executive, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Executive Director and Head of Commercial Banking and Transaction Banking Division, Head of Retail Banking Division, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk and AML Officer, Head of Compliance Office of the Bank, as well as Group Chief Risk Officer, Group Head of Operations, and Group Head of Compliance of DSB.

風險管理及合規委員會之成員包括本銀行之行政總裁、執行董事及首席財務官、執行董事及商業銀行及交易銀行處主管、零售銀行處主管、首席營運官、首席風險及反洗錢官、合規監察部主管，以及大新銀行之集團風險總監、集團營運部主管、及集團合規部主管。

1.6 Credit Committee 信貸委員會

The Credit Committee (“CC”) is responsible for credit policy formulation and portfolio monitoring of the loan businesses. The main purpose of the CC is to operate, sustain and enhance effective control and monitoring of credit risks and credit administration of all businesses of the Bank, to achieve a sound balance between risk taking and credit quality control, and to optimize profitability and business growth consistent with the strategies and business direction of the Bank.

信貸委員會負責制訂貸款業務之信貸政策及監察其信貸組合。信貸委員會的主要職責是實施、維持及加強有效管控措施，監督本銀行各項業務的信貸風險和信貸行政工作，以達致風險承擔和信貸質量控制的適當平衡，及根據本銀行的策略和業務方向優化盈利能力和業務增長。

The CC comprises the Chief Executive, Executive Director and Head of Commercial Banking and Transaction Banking Division, Head of Commercial Banking Department, Head of Retail Banking Division, Chief Risk and AML Officer, as well as Group Chief Credit Officer, and Group Financial Controller of DSB.

信貸委員會之成員包括本銀行之行政總裁、執行董事及商業銀行及交易銀行處主管、商業銀行部主管、零售銀行處主管、首席風險及反洗錢官、以及大新銀行之集團信貸總監、及集團財務總監。

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED) 企業管治 (續)**1.7 Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Committee****反洗錢及反恐融資委員會**

The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Committee (“AML/CFT Committee”) reviews the latest and major changes in AML/CFT requirements issued by regulators as well as the Group to assess the impact on the Bank and to determine whether certain actions are required by the Bank, ensure bank-wide AML/CFT initiatives and policies and procedures are coordinated and communicated to the relevant business or operation units, review AML related findings and recommendations from internal and external sources (including regulators, internal and external auditors and AML compliance reviews) and monitor the completion of the agreed management actions and resolve any implementation issues. Furthermore, the AML/CFT Committee reviews and approves any plans for improving and enhancing AML/CFT control measures in the Bank.

反洗錢及反恐融資委員會審閱監管機構以及集團最新發佈和重大變化的反洗錢及反恐融資要求，以評估其對本銀行的影響和決定本銀行是否需要採取適當的應對措施，確保本銀行就反洗錢及反恐融資的舉措、政策和程序得以協調，並傳達予相關的業務或營運部門。反洗錢及反恐融資委員會檢視來自內部和外部（包括監管機構、內部和外部審計以及反洗錢相關的合規審查）反洗錢相關的審查結果和建議，跟進管理層商定措施的完成情況，並及時解決實施過程中的問題。此外，反洗錢及反恐融資委員會亦會為改進和加強本銀行反洗錢及反恐融資的有關管控措施進行審閱及批核。

The AML/CFT Committee comprises the Chief Executive, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Executive Director and Head of Commercial Banking and Transaction Banking Division, Head of Commercial Banking Department, Head of Retail Banking Division, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk and AML Officer, Head of Compliance Office of the Bank, as well as Group Head of AML & Financial Crime Risk Department of DSB.

反洗錢及反恐融資委員會之成員包括本銀行之行政總裁、執行董事及首席財務官、執行董事及商業銀行及交易銀行處主管、商業銀行部主管、零售銀行處主管、首席營運官、首席風險及反洗錢官、合規監察部主管，以及大新銀行集團反洗錢及金融犯罪風險部主管。

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED) 企業管治 (續)

1.8 Management Committee 管理委員會

The Management Committee (“MC”) is to strengthen the effectiveness of management of the Bank, facilitate communication and enhance cooperation amongst various divisions and departments with a view to better align various activities for the achievement of Bank’s objectives and business strategy. The MC discusses the directions from Senior Management of the Group and follows up on the implementation, sets the corporate culture of the Bank, reviews the updates from various divisions and departments on market development, business performance and changes, new product and marketing initiatives, credit and risk management, operations and IT projects, internal audit, AML/CTF compliance and regulatory issues, treasury highlight, staff and training to formulate corresponding actions whenever necessary.

管理委員會的設立是為了提高本銀行管理的有效性，促進各部門間的溝通和合作，更好地協調各項活動以實現本銀行的目標及業務策略。管理委員會討論集團高級管理層的指引並跟進執行，制訂銀行的企業文化，檢視各部門關於市場發展、業務表現及轉變、新產品及市場營銷活動、信貸及風險管理、營運及資訊科技項目、內部審計、反洗錢及反恐融資合規、監管事宜、財資動態、員工及培訓相關資訊或更新，以在需要時制定相應的行動計劃。

The MC comprises the Chief Executive, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Executive Director and Head of Commercial Banking and Transaction Banking Division, Head of Retail Banking Division, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk and AML Officer, Treasurer, Head of Branch Management Department, Head of Commercial Banking Department, Head of Transaction Banking Department, Head of Information Technology Department, Head of Compliance Office, Head of Strategic Planning, Marketing and Corporate Communications Department, Chief of Staff, Head of Human Resources & Training Department of the Bank.

管理委員會之成員包括本銀行之行政總裁、執行董事及首席財務官、執行董事及商業銀行及交易銀行處主管、零售銀行處主管、首席營運官、首席風險及反洗錢官、司庫、分行管理部主管、商業銀行部主管、交易銀行管理部主管、資訊科技部主管、合規監察部主管、市場營銷策劃及企業傳訊部主管、幕僚長、人力資源及培訓部主管。

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED) 企業管治 (續)**1.9 Environment, Social and Governance Committee 環境、社會和管治委員會**

The Environment, Social and Governance Committee (“ESGC”) formulates the ESG strategy and initiatives of the Bank, making reference to the Group’s ESG strategy and directions and taking into consideration the social environment locally. The ESGC reviews, approves, supervises and monitors the implementation of all activities related to ESG, including environmental and social factors and impact.

環境、社會和管治委員會參考集團的環境、社會和管治策略及方向，同時兼顧本地社會環境因素，制定本銀行環境、社會和管治的策略及措施。環境、社會和管治委員會檢視、批核、監督及監視所有與環境、社會和管治相關活動的執行情況，當中包括環境和社會因素及其影響。

The ESGC comprises the Chief Executive, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Executive Director and Head of Commercial Banking and Transaction Banking Division, Head of Retail Banking Division, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk and AML Officer, Head of Strategic Planning, Marketing and Corporate Communications Department, Head of Human Resources & Training Department, Chief of Staff of the Bank.

環境、社會和管治委員會成員包括本銀行之行政總裁、執行董事及首席財務官、執行董事及商業銀行及交易銀行處主管、零售銀行處主管、首席營運官、首席風險及反洗錢官、市場營銷策劃及企業傳訊部主管、人力資源及培訓部主管、幕僚長。

2. OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES 資產負債外之風險

As at 31 December, the contract amounts of the Bank's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers are as follows:

於 12 月 31 日，本銀行資產負債表外承擔授信予客戶之金融工具合約金額如下：

		2025	2024
Direct credit substitutes	直接信貸代替品	824	1,030
Transaction related contingencies	與交易相關之或然項目	186,429	213,354
Trade related contingencies	與貿易相關之或然項目	-	-
Commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice	可無條件取消而不須預先通知之承擔	919,987	942,207
Other commitments with an original maturity of:	其他承擔原本期限為：		
- under 1 year	- 少於 1 年	722,040	846,653
- 1 year and over	- 1 年及以上	721,110	620,313
		2,550,390	2,623,556

3. DERIVATIVES TRANSACTIONS 衍生工具交易**3.1** As at 31 December, the contract amounts of the Bank's outstanding derivative contracts were as follows:

於 12 月 31 日，本銀行未到期衍生工具之合約金額如下：

		2025	2024
Foreign exchange derivatives	外匯衍生工具		
- Currency forward purchased	- 遠期外匯購入	38,946	434,870
- Currency forward sold	- 遠期外匯出售	(38,885)	(434,924)
Net currency forward position	遠期外匯淨額	(61)	(54)
Currency options purchased	外匯期權購入	28,100	7,854
Currency options written	外匯期權沽出	(28,100)	(7,854)
Equity options purchased	權益性期權購入	23,359	22,986
Equity options written	權益性期權沽出	(23,359)	(22,986)

As at 31 December, the fair values of the Bank's outstanding derivative contracts were as follows:

於 12 月 31 日，本銀行未到期衍生工具之公平值如下：

		2025	2024
Foreign exchange derivatives	外匯衍生工具		
- Currency forward purchased	- 遠期外匯購入	99	800
- Currency forward sold	- 遠期外匯出售	(39)	(906)
Currency options purchased	外匯期權購入	338	156
Currency options written	外匯期權沽出	(338)	(156)
Equity options purchased	權益性期權購入	604	990
Equity options written	權益性期權沽出	(604)	(990)

3.2 As at 31 December, the credit risk weighted amounts of derivative contracts calculated in accordance with Notice No. 011/2015-AMCM that the Bank entered into, are as follows:

於 12 月 31 日，根據〈澳門金融管理局第 011/2015-AMCM 號通告〉，本銀行衍生工具的信貸風險加權數額呈列如下：

		2025	2024
Derivatives	衍生工具		
- Exchange rate contracts	- 匯率合約	479	2,634
- Equity contracts	- 權益性合約	1,003	1,185
		1,482	3,819

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES 會計政策

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Bank's financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

以下為編製本銀行財務報表所採納之主要會計政策，除另有註明外，與過往財政年度所採納者一致。

4.1 Basis of Preparation 編製基準

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Directive No.44/2020 of the secretary of Economy and Finance (the "MFRS"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies.

編制所採用之會計政策是遵照第44/2020號經濟財政司司長頒佈之財務報告準則。編製符合財務報告準則之財務報表須使用若干重要之會計估計，亦須管理層在應用本銀行會計政策時作出判斷。

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 會計政策 (續)

4.2 Foreign currency translation 外幣換算

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Macau Patacas ("MOP") as the functional and presentation currency best reflecting the economic substance of the events relevant to the Bank.

本銀行之財務報表中所載項目乃應用本銀行營運之主要經濟環境所使用之貨幣（「功能貨幣」）計量。財務報表乃以澳門幣呈列。澳門幣乃本銀行之呈列貨幣及本銀行主要業務之功能及呈列貨幣。

4.3 Interest income and expense 利息收入及支出

Interest income, the principal source of revenue of the Bank, and interest expense, the main financial cost incurred by the Bank, are recognized in the income statement for all instruments measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income securities and certain financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss using the effective interest method.

所有以攤餘成本計量之工具、以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的證券及若干指定以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產或負債的利息收入及支出乃應用實際利率法確認於收益賬內。

4.4 Fee and commission income and expense 淨服務費及佣金收入及支出

Fee and commission income from contracts with customers is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Bank recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a service to a customer.

來自客戶合約之服務費及佣金收入按客戶合約內列明之代價計量。本銀行於客戶取得服務之控制權時確認收入。

4.5 Dividend income 股息收入

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the Bank's right to receive payment has been established.

股息於本銀行收取付款之權利已獲確立時於收益賬確認。

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 會計政策 (續)

4.6 Financial assets and liabilities 金融資產及負債

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

攤餘成本乃金融資產及負債於初始確認時之計量金額，減去本金還款，加上或減去累計攤銷（就初始金額及到期金額間差額採用實際利率法）及就金融資產而言，調整任何虧損準備。

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortized cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition) the Bank calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortized cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

實際利率指可將金融資產或金融負債在其預計使用期內之估計未來現金收支貼現為該金融資產之賬面總值（即其扣除任何減值準備前之攤餘成本）或金融負債之攤餘成本之適用貼現率。該計算並無顧及預期信貸虧損及包含了能構成整體實際利息之交易成本、溢價或折讓及收取或支付之利率差價，例如發行費。對於購入或源生之信貸減值金融資產（為於初始確認時已是信貸減值之金融資產），本銀行計算經信貸調整之實際利率，其按金融資產之攤餘成本而非賬面總值及計入預期信貸虧損對估計未來現金流之影響而計算。

When the Bank revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognized in income statement.

當本銀行修訂未來現金流之估計數值時，金融資產或金融負債之各自賬面值乃就採用原實際利率貼現新估計數值而調整。任何變動於收益賬內確認。

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 會計政策 (續)

4.6 Financial assets and liabilities (continued) 金融資產及負債 (續)

4.6.1 Initial recognition and measurement 初始確認及計量

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets transacted in a regular manner are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss (“ECL”) allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) which results in an accounting loss being recognized in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

金融資產及金融負債於機構成為工具之合約條款中之一方時確認。金融資產買賣於交易日（本銀行承諾買賣該資產之日期）確認。於初始確認時，本銀行計量金融資產或金融負債時按公平值加上或減去交易成本（就非以公平值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產或金融負債而言），其為購入或發行該金融資產或金融負債時的新增或直接歸屬於該等交易之成本（例如服務費及佣金）。以公平值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產及金融負債之交易成本於收益賬內支銷。緊接初始確認後，就以攤餘成本計量之金融資產及以公平值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之債務工具投資確認預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）準備，其引致就新源生資產確認會計虧損於收益賬。

4.6.2 Classification and subsequent measurement – financial assets 分類及其後之計量 – 金融資產

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortized cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”); or
- Fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”).

本銀行分類其金融資產至下列計量類別：

- 攤餘成本；
- 以公平值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益；或
- 公平值計量且其變動計入損益

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 會計政策 (續)

4.6 Financial assets and liabilities (continued) 金融資產及負債 (續)

4.6.2 Classification and subsequent measurement – financial assets (continued)

分類及其後之計量 – 金融資產 (續)

(i) Debt instruments 債務工具

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Bank's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

債務工具為該等以發行人觀點而言符合定義為金融負債之工具，如貸款、政府和企業債券及於保理業務中購自客戶之貿易應收賬。

債務工具之分類及其後之計量取決於：

- 本銀行管理該資產之業務模式；及
- 該資產之現金流特性。

Based on these factors, the Bank classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL allowance recognized and measured.
- **FVOCI:** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.
- **FVPL:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the income statement in the period in which it arises.

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 會計政策 (續)

4.6 Financial assets and liabilities (continued) 金融資產及負債 (續)

4.6.2 Classification and subsequent measurement – financial assets (continued)

分類及其後之計量 – 金融資產 (續)

(i) Debt instruments (continued) 債務工具 (續)

根據該等因素，本銀行分類其債務工具至下列三個計量類別其中之一：

- **攤餘成本：**持作收取合約現金流（其現金流代表純屬本金及利息之償付（「純屬本金及利息之償付」）及並未指定為以公平值計量且其變動計入損益（「以公平值計量且其變動計入損益」）之資產，乃按攤餘成本計量。該等資產之賬面值已就所確認及計量之任何預期信貸虧損準備作出調整。
- **以公平值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益：**持有金融資產以收取合約現金流及出售（該資產之現金流純屬本金及利息之償付）及並未指定為以公平值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產，乃按以公平值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益計量。賬面值之變動於其他全面收益（「其他全面收益」）入賬（惟確認減值收益或虧損、利息收入和工具攤餘成本的匯兌收益及虧損將於收益賬確認）。當撤銷確認金融資產時，其以往計入其他全面收益之累計收益或虧損由權益賬重新分類至收益賬。
- **以公平值計量且其變動計入損益：**不符合準則列作攤餘成本或以公平值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的資產乃按以公平值計量且其變動計入損益計量。其後按以公平值計量且其變動計入損益計量的債務投資之收益及虧損（並非對沖關係之一部份）確認為損益及在產生期間呈列於綜合收益賬。

Business model: the business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Bank's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the "other" business model and measured at FVPL.

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPI.

The Bank reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 會計政策 (續)

4.6 Financial assets and liabilities (continued) 金融資產及負債 (續)

4.6.2 Classification and subsequent measurement – financial assets (continued)

分類及其後之計量 – 金融資產 (續)

(i) Debt instruments (continued) 債務工具 (續)

業務模式：業務模式反映本銀行如何管理資產以產生現金流。即本銀行之目標是否純屬從該資產收取合約現金流或收取合約現金流兼從出售該資產中收取現金流。倘若兩者皆不適用（如金融資產乃持作交易用途），則分類該金融資產為「其他」業務模式之一部份及按以公平值計量且其變動計入損益計量。本銀行就一組資產釐定業務模式時考慮之因素包括過往之經驗於：如何從該等資產收取合約現金流、如何評估該等資產之表現及呈報予重要管理人員、如何評估和管理風險及如何酬報管理人員。持作交易用途之證券主要為持作短期交易用途或一併管理之金融工具組合之一部份（其有證據顯示近期作短期獲利之真實模式）。該等證券則分類至「其他」業務模式內及按以公平值計量且其變動計入損益計量。

純屬本金及利息之償付：倘業務模式為持有資產以收取合約現金流或以收取合約現金流及出售，本銀行會評估金融工具之現金流是否代表純屬本金及利息之償付（「純屬本金及利息之償付測試」）。在進行評估時，本銀行會考慮合約現金流與基本借貸安排是否一致，即利息只包含金錢的時間價值、信貸風險、其他基本借貸風險及利潤率之考慮與基本借貸安排一致。如合約條款引入與基本借貸安排非一致之風險承擔或波幅，相關金融資產會按以公平值計量且其變動計入損益分類及計量。

含內嵌衍生工具之金融資產，當釐定其現金流是否純屬本金及利息之償付時會以整體作考慮。

本銀行只會在管理該等資產之業務模式變更時才重新分類債務投資。重新分類自變更後的首個報告期開始生效。預期該變更為非常見的及於期內並無發生。

(ii) Equity instruments 權益性工具

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

The Bank subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Bank's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to income statement, including on disposal. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in income statement as other income when the Bank's right to receive payments is established.

權益性工具為以發行人觀點而言符合定義為權益性之工具；即不含有償付之合同責任，及可證明應佔發行人資產淨值剩餘權益之工具。權益性工具之例子包括基本的普通股股份。

除本銀行於初始確認時已選擇不可撤回地指定該權益性投資為以公平值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益外，本銀行往後按以公平值計量且其變動計入損益計量所有權益性工具。倘應用該選擇，公平值之收益及虧損於其他全面收益確認及其後不會重新分類至收益賬（包括於出售時）。當股息代表該等投資之回報時，其於本銀行收取付款之權利獲確立時繼續於收益賬中確認為其他收入。

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 會計政策 (續)**4.7 Derivative financial instruments 金融衍生工具**

The Bank enters into derivative transactions in the foreign exchange and interest rate markets, namely foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps, with the principal aim of hedging other transactions, either assets or liabilities.

本銀行於外匯及利率市場進行之衍生工具交易，包括外匯合約及利率掉期，而該等交易乃主要因為對沖有關資產或負債而進行。

4.8 Provisions 撥備

Provisions are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events. It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

倘本銀行因過往事件而產生即時法律或推定責任；可能須就解除責任而導致經濟資源流失之可能性高於不會導致資源流失之可能性；及可就承擔之款額作出可靠估計時，則需作出撥備。

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

倘有多項同類責任時，解除該等責任導致損失之可能性按責任之類別作整體釐定。即使在同一類別責任內任何一項目導致損失之可能性可能會很小，亦需就此確認撥備。

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS 有關連人士之交易

Related parties are those parties, which have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related party transactions refer to transfer of resources, services, or obligations with related parties and the outstanding balances. In the disclosure of related party transactions, related parties should mainly include the following persons or entities if:

- a. that person has control or significant influence over the Bank;
- b. that person is a member of the board of directors, supervisory board, or the key management of the Bank or of the holding company of the Bank;
- c. that entity is controlled by a person referred in (a) or (b) above;
- d. that entity is a member of the holding company; and
- e. that person or that entity holds directly or indirectly a qualifying holding of the Bank.

The Bank controls the related party transactions in accordance with the Financial System Act. According to the Bank's credit policy, exposures to related parties shall not be incurred above the limits stipulated in Article 74 and 75 of the Financial System Act.

有關連人士為該等人士有能力直接或間接控制另一方，或對另一方在作出財務及營運決策方面行使重大影響力。有關連人士之交易是指對其資源、服務、或對有關連人士的責任及其結餘之轉移。於披露有關連人士之交易時，有關連人士主要包括下列人士或機構：

- 甲. 對本銀行有控制權或能發揮重大影響力之人士；
- 乙. 本銀行或其控股公司的董事會、監事會、或主要管理層之成員；
- 丙. 於以上（甲）或（乙）項內所述人士控制之機構；
- 丁. 本銀行的控股公司之成員；及
- 戊. 直接或間接持有本銀行的合格權益之人士或機構。

本銀行按〈金融體系法律制度〉對有關連人士之交易進行監控。根據本銀行之信貸政策，對有關連人士的風險不得超過〈金融體系法律制度〉第七十四條及七十五條之限額。

DSB, the immediate holding company of the Bank, is a licensed bank incorporated in Hong Kong and directly owns 78% of the equity of the Bank. Other shareholders are DSB BCM (1) Limited and DSB BCM (2) Limited, each is directly holding 11% equity interest in the Bank, and both are wholly owned subsidiaries of DSB. The ultimate holding company of the Bank is Dah Sing Financial Holdings Limited ("DSFH"), a company incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. In the ordinary course of the Bank's business, the Bank enters into transactions with fellow subsidiaries of DSFH which include Macau Insurance Company Limited and Macau Pension Fund Management Company Limited.

大新銀行為本銀行之直接控股公司，是香港之持牌銀行，直接持有本銀行 78%之股本。其他股東是 DSB BCM (1) Limited 及 DSB BCM (2) Limited，每間直接持有本銀行 11%之權益，乃是大新銀行之全資附屬公司。而最終控股公司是大新金融集團有限公司（「大新金融」），於香港註冊成立之公司及於香港聯合交易所有限公司上市。於正常業務過程中，本銀行與大新金融的同系附屬公司進行交易，包括澳門保險有限公司及澳門退休基金管理股份有限公司。

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED) 有關連人士之交易 (續)

The following transactions were carried out with direct and indirect related parties:

與直接及間接有關連人士之交易如下：

5.1 Transactions with the holding company and fellow subsidiaries

與控股公司及同系附屬公司的交易

During the year, the Bank entered into various transactions with the holding company and fellow subsidiaries on normal commercial terms.

本年度，本銀行按一般商業條款，與控股公司及同系附屬公司進行各項交易。

Immediate holding company 直接控股公司

Balance as at 31 December 於 12 月 31 日	2025	2024	
Assets:	資產：		
Balances and placements with and loans and advances to banks	在銀行的結餘和存款及貸款和墊款	3,140,234	4,424,700
Investment securities at amortized cost	以攤餘成本計量的證券投資	1,298,578	-
Receivables or prepaid expenses:	應收款項或預付費用：		
Other receivables or prepaid expenses	其他應收款項或預付費用	249	115
Liabilities:	負債：		
Balances and deposits from banks	銀行的結餘及存款	385,667	281,025
Payables or deferred income:	應付或遞延收入：		
Management fee	管理費	1,113	481
Other payables	其他應付	630	792
Off-balance sheet items:	資產負債表外的項目：		
Currency options (Contract amounts)	外匯期權 (合約金額)	28,101	7,854
Equity options (Contract amounts)	權益性期權 (合約金額)	23,359	22,986
		28,101	7,854
		23,359	22,986
For the year ended 31 December 截至 12 月 31 日止年度	2025	2024	
Income:	收入：		
Interest on balances and placements with and loans and advances to banks	在銀行的結餘和存款及貸款和墊款之利息	102,252	161,469
Investment securities at amortized cost	以攤餘成本計量的證券投資	16,098	
Other operating income or management fee	其他營運收入或管理費	9,897	716
Expenses:	支出：		
Interest on balances and deposits from banks	銀行的結餘及存款之利息	2,448	1,496
Other operating expense or management fee	其他營運支出或管理費	2,286	3,321

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED) 有關連人士之交易 (續)**5.1 Transactions with the holding company and fellow subsidiaries (Continued)**

與控股公司及同系附屬公司的交易 (續)

Fellow subsidiaries 同系附屬公司

Balance as at 31 December 於 12 月 31 日		2025	2024
Assets:	資產：		
Loans and advances to non-bank customers	非銀行類客戶貸款及墊款	1,227	1,521
Receivables or prepaid expenses:	應收款項或預付費用：		
Other receivables or prepaid expenses	其他應收款項或預付費用	10,038	812
Liabilities:	負債：		
Deposits from customers	客戶存款	69,272	70,327
For the year ended 31 December 截至 12 月 31 日止年度		2025	2024
Income:	收入：		
Fee and commission income	服務費及佣金收入	9,228	8,285
Rental	租金	2,455	2,559
Management fee	管理費	1,290	1,254
Interest income	利息收入	38	55
Gain on disposal of premises	出售行產的收益	55,179	-
Expenses:	支出：		
Interest on deposits from customers	客戶存款之利息	226	1,113
Fee and commission and operating expenses	服務費及佣金及營運支出	4,663	4,050

5.2 Transactions with key management personnel 與主要管理人員的交易

The Bank provides credit facilities to, and takes deposits from the Bank's key management personnel, their close family members and entities controlled by them. These transactions were provided in the ordinary course of business and at the same terms with other employees. As at 31 December, the following balances were outstanding:

本銀行向其主要管理人員，其近親或彼等所控制的企業提供信貸額及收取存款。此等交易乃於正常業務過程中以與其他員工之相同條款提供。於 12 月 31 日，未償還之結餘如下：

		2025	2024
Loans and advances	貸款及墊款	89	113
Deposit	存款	41,103	37,216
Undrawn commitments	未取用之貸款承諾	291	267

6. CAPITAL 資本

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the banking regulator;
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue its business as a going concern;
- To maximize returns to shareholders and optimize the benefits to other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

本銀行於管理資本之目標為：

- 符合銀行業監管機構所設定之資本規定；
- 保障本銀行持續發展業務之能力；
- 為股東爭取最高回報和帶給其他利益相關者最佳利益；及
- 維持強大資本基礎以支持業務發展。

The capital adequacy of and the use of regulatory capital by the Bank is monitored regularly by the management, employing techniques based on the guidelines provided by AMCM. The Bank's regulatory capital is divided into two tiers in accordance with the requirements of AMCM:

- Tier 1 capital, which comprises Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital; and
- Tier 2 capital

管理層定期按澳門金管局就監管用途發出的指引之方法，監控本銀行之資本充足度及法定資本之使用。本銀行之法定資本按澳門金管局之規定劃分為兩級：

- 一級資本，包括普通股權核一級資本和額外一級資本；及
- 二級資本。

6. CAPITAL (CONTINUED) 資本 (續)

The capital base of the Bank and the capital adequacy ratio calculated in accordance with Circular No. 010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM and Notice No. 011/2015-AMCM are as follows:

本銀行的資本基礎及資本充足比率是根據〈澳門金融管理局第010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM號傳閱文件〉及〈澳門金融管理局第011/2015-AMCM號通告〉計算，呈列如下：

		31 Dec 2025 2025年 12月31日	31 Dec 2024 2024年 12月31日
CET1 capital	普通股權一級資本		
Common shares	普通股份	300,000	300,000
Share premium	發行溢價	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings	保留盈餘	1,598,629	1,502,026
Accumulated other comprehensive income	累積其他綜合收益	680,623	680,623
Other reserves	其他儲備	279,093	330,313
Deductions	扣減	<u>(444,299)</u>	<u>(510,171)</u>
Total CET1 capital	一級資本總額	<u>2,464,046</u>	<u>2,352,791</u>
Tier 2 capital	二級資本		
Accumulated provisions	累積撥備	<u>131,181</u>	<u>143,677</u>
Total Tier 2 capital	二級資本總額	<u>131,181</u>	<u>143,677</u>
Own funds	自有資金	<u>2,595,227</u>	<u>2,496,468</u>
Capital adequacy ratio	資本充足比率		
CET1 (and Tier 1)	普通股權一級 (及一級)	16.5%	14.3%
Total	整體	<u>17.4%</u>	<u>15.2%</u>

The following capital adequacy ratios represent the consolidated position of the immediate holding company, DSB (covering the Bank and Dah Sing Bank (China) Limited), as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 computed on Basel III basis in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of Hong Kong. These capital adequacy ratios have taken into account market risk and operational risk.

如下所示於2025年12月31日及2024年12月31日之資本充足比率乃直接控股公司，即大新銀行的綜合狀況（包括本銀行及大新銀行（中國）有限公司），根據香港的〈銀行業（資本）規則〉的巴塞爾準則III之基礎所計算的綜合比率。此資本充足比率的計算已考慮到市場風險和操作風險。

		31 Dec 2025 2025年12月31日	31 Dec 2024 2024年12月31日
Dah Sing Bank, Limited	大新銀行有限公司		
Capital adequacy ratio	資本充足比率	<u>23.1%</u>	<u>21.0%</u>

7. CREDIT RISK 信貸風險

7.1 Credit risk measurement 信貸風險計量

The Bank's main credit risk is that borrowers or counterparties may default on their payment obligations due to the Bank. These obligations arise from the Bank's lending and investment activities, and trading of financial instruments.

本銀行之主要信貸風險為借款人或交易對手未能履行對本銀行之償款責任。此等責任乃源自本銀行之貸款及投資活動、以及金融工具之買賣。

The Bank manages all types of credit risk on a prudent basis. Credits are extended within the parameters set out in the credit policies and are approved by different levels of management based upon established guidelines and delegated authorities. Credit exposures, limits and asset quality are regularly monitored and controlled by management, credit committees and Risk Management Division. The Bank's internal auditors also conduct regular reviews and audits to ensure compliance with credit policies and procedures, and regulatory guidelines.

本銀行以審慎基礎管理各類型的信貸風險。信貸批核須規限在信貸政策所設定之參數之內，並且須由各級管理層人員按既定之指引及授權批核。管理層、信貸委員會及風險管理處會定期監察及控制信貸風險敞口、信貸限額及資產質素。本銀行內部審核師亦會作定期檢閱及審核以確保信貸政策，程序及規管指引得以遵從。

The credit classification for loans and advances to customers is broadly categorized as follows:

- "Pass", which covers loans that are current or within 30 day past due ("DPD").
- "Special mention", which generally covers loans with 31–90 DPD.
- "Sub-standard or below", which generally covers loans that are more than 90 DPD.

The credit classification for treasury portfolios is broadly categorized as follows:

- "Pass", which covers exposures to counterparties with internal credit rating of BB- or above.
- "Special mention", which covers exposures to counterparties with internal credit rating of B+ to B-.
- "Sub-standard or below", which covers exposures to counterparties with internal credit rating of CCC+ or below.

客戶貸款及墊款之信用分級大致分類如下：

- 「正常」包含貸款為未逾期或逾期日數在 30 天內。
- 「特別關注」一般包含貸款逾期日數在 31 至 90 天。
- 「次級或以下」一般包含貸款逾期日數超過 90 天。

財資組合之信用分級大致分類如下：

- 「正常」包含內部信貸評級為 BB-或以上之交易對手的風險。
- 「特別關注」包含內部信貸評級為 B+ 至 B-之交易對手的風險。
- 「次級或以下」包含內部信貸評級為 CCC+或以下之交易對手的風險。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)**7.2 Expected credit loss measurement 預期信貸虧損計量****Definition of default and credit-impaired assets**

The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default, which is aligned with the definition of credit impaired (referred to as “Stage 3 financial assets”), when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

當一件或多件不利於金融資產於估計未來現金流之事項發生時，本銀行定義該金融資產為違約，其與信貸減值之定義一致（即「階段3金融資產」）。

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- the borrower is bankrupt;
- it is reported as substandard, doubtful or loss according to the loan classification of the AMCM. The decision to classify the loans is based on the borrower’s repayment ability and likelihood of individual counterparties defaulting; and
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

金融資產已變作信貸減值之證據包括下列可見數據：

- 借款人或發行人陷於重大財務困境；
- 違反合約（例如違約或逾期事件）；
- 本銀行重組貸款或墊款，其條款本銀行在其他情況下不會考慮；
- 借款人已破產；
- 其已按澳門金管局之貸款分類呈報為次級、呆滯或虧損。分類該貸款之決定乃按借款人之償還能力及個別交易對手之違約可能性；及
- 抵押品之活躍市場因財務困境而消失。

A loan that has been renegotiated due to deterioration in the borrower’s condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired.

因借款人狀況惡化而重訂條款之貸款一般視為信貸減值，除非有證據證明不能收取合約現金流之風險已重大地減低及並無其他減值指標。此外，逾期90日或超過90日之零售貸款乃視為信貸減值。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)**7.2 Expected credit loss measurement (Continued) 預期信貸虧損計量 (續)****Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques****計量預期信貸虧損 – 參數、假設及估算方法之說明**

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month (“12M”) or lifetime basis depending on whether a SICR has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the probability of default (“PD”), exposures at default (“EAD”), and loss given default (“LGD”), defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per “Definition of default and credit impaired” above), either over the next 12 months (“12M PD”), or over the remaining lifetime (“Lifetime PD”) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (“12M EAD”) or over the remaining lifetime (“Lifetime EAD”). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Bank includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.
- LGD represents the Bank’s expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default.

預期信貸虧損乃根據信貸風險大幅增加是否發生或是否認為資產會減值而按12個月期間（「12個月期間」）或全期基準計量。預期信貸虧損乃違約或然率、違約風險承擔（「違約風險承擔」）及違約損失率（「違約損失率」）之經貼現後之結果，其定義如下：

- 違約或然率代表借款人在其財務責任上於下一個 12 個月期間（「12 個月期間違約或然率」）或於責任之全期剩餘期間（「全期違約或然率」）違約之可能性（按照上述「違約及信貸減值資產之定義」）。
- 違約風險承擔乃根據本銀行預計違約時於下一個 12 個月期間（「12 個月期間違約風險承擔」）或於全期剩餘期間（「全期違約風險承擔」）欠付之金額。例如，就循環承擔而言，本銀行包括即期已提取金額加上任何預期當違約發生時，按現時合約額度，亦會被提取之額外金額。
- 違約損失率代表本銀行預計在違約風險承擔之損失程度。違約損失率按交易對手類別、索賠類別和排序及抵押品或其他信貸支援之有效性而異。違約損失率按違約時付予每個風險承擔單位之損失百分比標示。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.2 Expected credit loss measurement (Continued) 預期信貸虧損計量 (續)

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

預期信貸虧損乃就各個未來月份及各個別風險承擔延伸估算違約或然率、違約損失率及違約風險承擔而釐定。此三個組成部分相乘後配以殘活可能性作出調整（即該風險承擔於早前月份並未提早還款或違約）。其有效計算未來各月份之預期信貸虧損，然後再貼現至呈報日及匯總。用於計算預期信貸虧損之貼現率乃原有之實際利率或其約數。

全期違約或然率乃應用到期日分佈至即期12個月期間而得。到期日分佈檢視組合自初始確認起至貸款期內如何形成違約。到期日分佈根據過往可見數據及假定組合及信貸級別段內之所有資產皆相同。其受到過往分析所支持。

The 12-month are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

- For amortizing products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.
- For non-revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a “credit conversion factor” which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.
- For revolving products, the EAD is estimated by taking the maximum between the on-balance sheet exposure and the estimated utilized amount at default based on utilization rate.

12個月期間之違約風險承擔乃按預計支付分佈釐定，其按產品類別而異。

- 就攤餘產品及分段式還款貸款而言，其按借款人於 12 個月期間及全期基準欠付之合約還款。並會就借款人之預計超額還款作出調整。提早還款／再融資之假定亦納入計算中。
- 就非循環產品而言，違約風險承擔乃使用即期已提取餘額及加上「信貸換算系數」計算，其納入違約時剩餘額度之預計提取。
- 就循環產品而言，違約風險承擔乃採用資產負債表內風險承擔及按使用率估計於違約時之已使用金額間之最大金額估算。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)**7.2 Expected credit loss measurement (Continued) 預期信貸虧損計量 (續)**

The LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These include collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the PD, EAD and LGD.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation, such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc., are regularly monitored and reviewed.

違約損失率乃按違約後影響收回金額之參數釐定。其包括抵押品類別及延伸估算之抵押品價值、因強制出售之市場／賬面價值之過往折讓、收回所需時間及可見之收回成本。

違約或然率、違約風險承擔及違約損失率時亦包括前瞻性經濟資料。

計算預期信貸虧損之相關假定需作定期監控及審視（例如評估違約或然率之到期日分佈及抵押品價值之變動）。

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models**納入預期信貸虧損模型之前瞻性資料**

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Bank has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

信貸風險大幅增加之評估及預期信貸虧損之計算皆納入前瞻性資料。本銀行已進行過往分析及認明影響信貸風險之主要經濟變數及對各組合之預期信貸虧損的影響。

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgement has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the “base economic scenario”) are provided by some economic research institutions and the in-house economic research team on a regular basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next five years. For the economic variables out of the forecasting periods (i.e. after the next five years), the point-in-time default risk level at the last forecasting period is referenced to estimate the lifetime default risk level of each instrument. The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and loss rates.

該等經濟變數及其對違約或然率、違約風險承擔及違約損失率之相關影響按金融工具而異。過程中也應用專業判斷。若干經濟研究機構及內部經濟研究團隊定期提供該等經濟變數之預測（「基礎經濟情境」）及就下一個5年之經濟觀點提供最佳估計。就超過預測期（即下一個5年後）之經濟變數而言，於最後預測期間時候之違約風險級別乃參照各工具之全期違約風險級別而估計。該等經濟變數對違約或然率、違約風險承擔及違約損失率之影響按明瞭過往之違約率及損失率對該等變數之影響而進行之統計迴歸分析而釐定。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)**7.2 Expected credit loss measurement (Continued) 預期信貸虧損計量 (續)**

The assessment of SICR is performed by considering either the change in credit quality, expert credit judgement and backstop indicator. This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1 or Stage 2, and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Bank measures ECL as either a probability weighted 12-month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stage 2). These probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting.

信貸風險大幅增加之評估乃考慮信貸質素之變動、專業信貸判斷及防守性指標而進行。其釐定整體金融工具是否為階段1或階段2，及是否記錄為12個月期間或全期之預期信貸虧損。緊隨該評估，本銀行計量預期信貸虧損或然加權的12個月期間預期信貸虧損（階段1），或是或然加權的全期預期信貸虧損（階段2）。該等或然加權的預期信貸虧損乃透過有關預期信貸虧損模型運作各情境及乘以合適之情境加權值而釐定。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)**7.2 Expected credit loss measurement (Continued) 預期信貸虧損計量 (續)**Economic variable assumptions

The Bank relies on a broad range of forward-looking economic indicators as model inputs, such as the forecasts of MEFs such as property price indices, GDP growth rates, unemployment rates, and interest rates. The selection of MEFs had gone through stringent statistical data tests commonly adopted by the industry as well as expert judgements to ensure that MEFs used in the ECL models are relevant to and reflective of the risk profile of the Bank's credit portfolios while satisfying required quantitative standards.

The scenarios "base", "good" and "bad" were determined based on the underlying assumptions described in the below table. In particular, the "base" scenario makes reference to a set of macroeconomic forecasts obtained from different economic research institutions and the Group's economist. "Good" and "bad" scenarios were developed by referencing the MEFs in the "base" scenario, with appropriate adjustment to the upside and the downside potential variations taking into account the uncertainties in the forward-looking economic environments. The magnitude of adjustment was quantified based on historical movements of the MEFs observed through a long span of observed data covering peaks and troughs of past economic cycles.

經濟變數之假定

本銀行依據大範圍之前瞻性經濟資料作為模型參數，例如宏觀經濟因素好像物業價格指數、生產總值增長率、失業率及利率等之預測。所選擇的宏觀經濟因素均通過了業界普遍採用的嚴格統計數據測試及專業判斷，以確保預期信貸虧損模型中所使用的宏觀經濟因素與銀行信貸組合的風險狀況相關及具反映性，並同時滿足所需的定量標準。

「基礎」、「良好」及「不良」情境乃按下表載述之相關假定而釐定。尤其是，「基礎」情境是參照從經濟研究機構及集團經濟師之一系列宏觀經濟預測。「良好」和「不良」情境是參考「基礎」情境的宏觀經濟因素所制定的，同時考慮到前瞻性經濟環境中的不確定性，對上行和下行的潛在變數進行適當的調整。調整幅度是根據涵蓋過去經濟週期高峰和低谷的長跨度所觀測到的宏觀經濟因素的歷史走勢而釐訂。

Scenario Underlying assumptions of the scenario

Base	Forward-looking macroeconomic factors are a key component of the macroeconomic outlook. The base scenario is based on a set of macroeconomic forecasts which formulate a "base case" view of the most probable future direction of relevant economic variables.
Good	This scenario is determined by making reference to the "base" scenario and reflects positive uncertainties by incorporating upside variations to the "base" scenario macroeconomic forecasts.
Bad	This scenario is determined by making reference to the "base" scenario and reflects negative uncertainties by incorporating downside variations to the "base" scenario macroeconomic forecasts.

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.2 Expected credit loss measurement (Continued) 預期信貸虧損計量 (續)

情境	情境之相關假定
基礎	前瞻性宏觀經濟因素為宏觀經濟觀點之一個重要部分。基礎情境乃依據一系列宏觀經濟預測（其制定有關之經濟變數的最可能未來方向之「基礎情況」觀點）。
良好	該情境是參考「基礎」情境而制定，並將上行變化納入「基礎」情境宏觀經濟預測，以反映正面的不確定性。
不良	該情境是參考「基礎」情境而制定，並將下行變化納入「基礎」情境宏觀經濟預測，以反映負面的不確定性。

Members of the Group's Credit Management Committee ("CMC") as well as department heads of risk units, including the Bank's Chief Executive and Chief Risk and AML Officer, put forth their most holistic view on the likelihood of occurrence, enabling the Bank to generate forecasts of economic factors and the forward-looking PD and LGD. To have further professional review and reasonableness checking, the Group's economist provided his overall view on whether the collective forecasted outcome is generally in line with his expectation. As a stringent measure, the summarized outcomes will be submitted to the CMC for final approval. These forward-looking PD and LGD are then used as input parameters in the expected credit loss model.

Other forward-looking considerations not otherwise incorporated within the above scenarios, such as the impact of any regulatory, legislative or political changes, have also been considered, but are not deemed to have a material impact and therefore no adjustment has been made to the ECL for such factors. This is reviewed and monitored for appropriateness on a quarterly basis.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank did not impose any management overlay to the ECL model output (2024: Nil).

集團信貸管理委員會及風險部門的部門主管，包括行政總裁和首席風險及反洗錢官，均就其發生的可能性提出了全面的看法，使銀行能夠對經濟因素及前瞻性的違約或然率和違約損失率進行預測。為進一步作專業審閱及合理性監察，本集團的經濟師就集體預測結果是否大體上符合他的預期提出了整體觀點。作為一項嚴格的措施，匯總的結果將提交予信貸委員會進行最終審批。然後，這些前瞻性的違約或然率和違約損失率將被用作預期信用損失模型中的輸入參數。

已顧及未以其他方式納入上述情境之其他前瞻性考慮因素（例如任何監管，立法或政治變動之影響）但未視為有重大影響，故並無就該等因素對預期信貸虧損作出調整及按季度基準審視及監控其合適度。

於2025年12月31日，本銀行對預期信貸虧損模型沒有進行管理層疊加的調整（2024年：無）。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)**7.2 Expected credit loss measurement (Continued) 預期信貸虧損計量 (續)**Sensitivity analysis

The most significant assumptions affecting the ECL allowance are as follows:

- GDP growth rates, given the significant impact on companies' performance and collateral valuations;
- General Government Revenue (% of GDP), given the impacts on companies' performance and mortgage lending portfolio for individuals;
- House Price Index, given the significant impact it has on mortgage collateral valuations; and
- Unemployment rate, given the significant impact on the economy which in turn on investments sensitive to macroeconomic conditions.

敏感度分析

影響預期信貸虧損準備的最主要假設如下：

- 生產總值增長率，鑑於其對公司業績及抵押品估值的重大影響；
- 一般政府收入（本地生產總值之百分比），鑑於其對公司業績及個人按揭貸款組合的影響；
- 住宅物業價格指數，鑑於其對對抵押貸款抵押品估值的重大影響；及
- 失業率，鑑於其對經濟的重大影響，進而影響對宏觀經濟狀況敏感的投資。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.3 Geographic distribution of exposures 風險區域分類

The following table analyses gross loans and advances to customers, investment in debt securities and derivative financial instruments by geographical area.

下表分析本銀行之客戶貸款及墊款總額、債務證券投資、衍生金融工具，以區域分類。

As at 31 December 2025

於 2025 年 12 月 31 日

Region	地區分佈	Gross loans and advances to customers 貸款及墊款總額	Investments in debt securities 債務證券投資	Derivative financial instruments (Note) 衍生金融工具 (註)
Macau	澳門			
- Banks	- 銀行同業	-	-	-
- Government or public sector	- 政府或公營機構	-	838,323	-
- Others	- 其他	12,301,140	-	14,693
Hong Kong	香港			
- Banks	- 銀行同業	-	2,567,709	75,711
- Government or public sector	- 政府或公營機構	-	-	-
- Others	- 其他	271,514	260,613	-
Chinese Mainland	中國大陸			
- Banks	- 銀行同業	-	1,487,795	-
- Government or public sector	- 政府或公營機構	-	-	-
- Others	- 其他	687,452	-	-
Other regions	其他地區			
- Banks	- 銀行同業	-	245,233	-
- Government or public sector	- 政府或公營機構	-	-	-
- Others	- 其他	475	-	-
		<u>13,260,581</u>	<u>5,399,673</u>	<u>90,404</u>

Note : Derivative financial instruments are related to foreign exchange derivatives and are shown in contract amount.

註：衍生金融工具是指外匯衍生工具並以合約名義金額呈列。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.3 Geographic distribution of exposures (Continued) 風險區域分類 (續)

As at 31 December 2024

於 2024 年 12 月 31 日

Region	地區分佈	Gross loans and advances to customers 貸款及墊款總額	Investments in debt securities 債務證券投資	Derivative financial instruments (Note) 衍生金融工具 (註)
Macau	澳門			
- Banks	- 銀行同業	-	-	-
- Government or public sector	- 政府或公營機構	-	1,129,206	-
- Others	- 其他	13,833,010	-	88,113
Hong Kong	香港			
- Banks	- 銀行同業	-	1,479,742	346,757
- Government or public sector	- 政府或公營機構	-	-	-
- Others	- 其他	379,201	314,872	-
Chinese Mainland	中國大陸			
- Banks	- 銀行同業	-	2,116,715	-
- Government or public sector	- 政府或公營機構	-	-	-
- Others	- 其他	184,660	-	-
Other regions	其他地區			
- Banks	- 銀行同業	-	160,213	-
- Government or public sector	- 政府或公營機構	-	-	-
- Others	- 其他	7,114	-	-
		<u>14,403,985</u>	<u>5,200,748</u>	<u>434,870</u>

Note : Derivative financial instruments are related to foreign exchange derivatives and are shown in contract amount.

註：衍生金融工具是指外匯衍生工具並以合約金額呈列。

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.3 Geographic distribution of exposures (Continued) 風險區域分類 (續)

		31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
		2025年12月31日		2024年12月31日	
		Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairment allowance	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairment allowance
		客戶貸款及墊款總額	減值準備	客戶貸款及墊款總額	減值準備
Loans and advances to customers:	客戶貸款及墊款：				
- Macau	- 澳門	12,301,140	162,074	13,833,010	89,283
- Hong Kong	- 香港	271,514	3,066	379,201	33,421
- Chinese Mainland	- 中國大陸	687,452	385	184,660	122
- Other regions	- 其他地區	475	160	7,114	190
		13,260,581	165,685	14,403,985	123,016

		31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
		2025年12月31日	2024年12月31日
Impaired loans and advances to customers:	信貸減值之客戶貸款及墊款：		
- Macau	- 澳門	317,713	211,850
- Hong Kong	- 香港	17,963	42,983
- Chinese Mainland	- 中國大陸	-	-
- Other regions	- 其他地區	-	-
		335,676	254,833

		31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
		2025年12月31日	2024年12月31日
Stage 3 impairment allowances:	階段3減值準備：		
- Macau	- 澳門	80,365	52,843
- Hong Kong	- 香港	2,113	31,809
- Chinese Mainland	- 中國大陸	-	-
- Other regions	- 其他地區	-	-
		82,478	84,652

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.4 Industry distribution of exposures 風險行業分類

Gross loans and advances to customers and their impairment allowances by industry distribution classified according to the purpose of the loans.

按行業分類之客戶貸款及墊款總額及其減值準備，以貸款目的分類。

		31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
		2025年12月31日		2024年12月31日	
		Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairment allowance	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairment allowance
		客戶貸款及墊款總額	減值準備	客戶貸款及墊款總額	減值準備
Agriculture and fisheries	漁農業	-	-	-	-
Mining industries	採礦工業	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing industries	製造工業	65,715	6	27,266	2
Electricity, gas and water	電、燃氣及水	-	-	-	-
Construction and public works	建築及公共工程	120,819	1,254	128,278	678
Wholesale and retail trade	批發及零售貿易	562,534	22,483	772,278	12,321
Restaurants, hotels, and similar	餐廳、酒店及有關行業	597,437	6,262	594,415	479
Transport, warehousing and communications	運輸、倉儲及通訊	20,080	6	44,585	11
Non-monetary financial institutions	非貨幣金融機構	-	-	-	-
Gaming	博彩	669,060	228	907,686	175
Exhibition and conference	會展	-	-	-	-
Education	教育	5,558	1	6,735	1
Information Technology	資訊科技	3,002	-	5,384	-
Other industries	其他行業	2,010,129	91,051	2,591,986	50,185
Personal loans	個人貸款	9,206,247	44,394	9,325,372	59,164
		13,260,581	165,685	14,403,985	123,016

Impaired loans and advances to customers and their impairment allowances by industry distribution are shown below:

按行業分類的信貸減值之客戶貸款及墊款總額及其減值準備如下：

		31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
		2025年12月31日		2024年12月31日	
		Impaired loans and advances to customers	Impairment allowance	Impaired loans and advances to customers	Impairment allowance
		信貸減值之客戶貸款及墊款總額	減值準備	信貸減值之客戶貸款及墊款總額	減值準備
Wholesale and retail trade	批發及零售貿易	21,368	15,000		
Other industries	其他行業	177,591	45,381	122,363	47,076
Personal loans	個人貸款	136,716	22,097	132,470	37,576
		335,675	82,478	254,833	84,652

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.5 Ageing analysis of past due exposures 逾期風險帳齡分析

There were no loans and advances to banks and other assets overdue for more than 3 months as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Nil). The loans and advances to non-bank customers overdue for more than 3 months are shown below:

於2025年12月31日，本銀行沒有逾期3個月以上銀行之貸款及墊款及其他資產（2024年12月31日：無）。而逾期3個月以上之非銀行類客戶貸款及墊款如下：

Loans and advances to non-bank customers 非銀行類客戶貸款及墊款		31 Dec 2025 2025年12月31日		31 Dec 2024 2024年12月31日	
		Gross amount of overdue loans 逾期未償還 貸款總額	% of total loans 佔貸款總 額百分比	Gross amount of overdue loans 逾期未償還 貸款總額	% of total loans 佔貸款總 額百分比
Gross loans and advances to customers which have been overdue for:	未償還客戶貸款及墊款總額，逾期：				
- 6 months or less but over 3 months	- 3個月以上至6個月	85,091	0.64	519	0.00
- 1 year or less but over 6 months	- 6個月以上至1年	22,036	0.17	44,621	0.31
- over 1 year	- 1年以上	210,678	1.59	209,693	1.46
		317,805	2.40	254,833	1.77

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.5 Ageing analysis of past due assets (Continued) 逾期風險帳齡分析 (續)

Value of collateral held and impairment allowances against overdue loans and advances.

逾期未償還貸款及墊款之減值準備及所持抵押品值。

As at 31 December 2025

於 2025 年 12 月 31 日

		Outstanding amount	Current market value of collateral	Portion covered by collateral	Impairment allowance made
		未償還餘額	抵押品市值	抵押品所 承擔部份	減值準備
Overdue loans to non- bank customers	非銀行類客戶之逾 期貸款	<u>335,676</u>	<u>313,367</u>	<u>236,852</u>	<u>82,478</u>

As at 31 December 2024

於 2024 年 12 月 31 日

		Outstanding amount	Current market value of collateral	Portion covered by collateral	Impairment allowance made
		未償還餘額	抵押品市值	抵押品所 承擔部份	減值準備
Overdue loans to non- bank customers	非銀行類客戶之逾 期貸款	<u>254,833</u>	<u>215,692</u>	<u>157,827</u>	<u>84,652</u>

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.6 Credit quality analysis under regulatory asset classification 於監管資產分類下之信貸質素分析

The following table illustrates the credit risk exposures of financial instruments of the Bank in accordance with the asset classification required by Notice No. 012/2021-AMCM.

下表闡明本銀行之金融工具的信貸風險，並根據〈澳門金融管理局第012/2021-AMCM號通告〉所要求的資產類別分類。

As at 31 December 2025 於 2025 年 12 月 31 日	Gross amount 總額						ECL allowance 預期信貸 虧損準備	Net 淨額
	Pass 正常	Special mention 特別關注	Sub- standard 次級	Doubtful 可疑	Loss 損失	Total 合計		
Cash and advances with banks								
現金及在銀行的結餘								
- Stage 1 階段 1	1,150,895	-	-	-	-	1,150,895	(11)	1,150,884
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMCM monetary bills								
AMCM 金融票據								
- Stage 1 階段 1	838,323	-	-	-	-	838,323	(14)	838,309
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placements with and loans and advances to banks								
銀行存款、貸款及墊款								
- Stage 1 階段 1	2,730,575	-	-	-	-	2,730,575	(3,146)	2,727,429
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to customers								
客戶貸款及墊款								
- Stage 1 階段 1	10,610,332	-	-	-	-	10,610,332	(7,473)	10,602,859
- Stage 2 階段 2	809,529	1,505,044	-	-	-	2,314,573	(75,734)	2,238,839
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	85,091	22,036	210,678	317,805	(80,365)	237,440
- POCI assets 購買或源生已產生 信用減值的金融資產	-	-	-	-	17,871	17,871	(2,113)	15,758
Financial assets at amortized cost								
以攤餘成本列賬的金融資產								
- Stage 1 階段 1	4,437,807	-	-	-	-	4,437,807	(10,993)	4,426,814
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	123,543	-	-	-	123,543	(238)	123,305
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets								
其他資產								
- Stage 1 階段 1	47,248	-	-	-	-	47,248	(342)	46,906
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments and financial guarantees								
貸款承擔及財務擔保								
- Stage 1 階段 1	1,324,862	-	-	-	-	1,324,862	(1,817)	1,323,045
- Stage 2 階段 2	25,703	1,067	-	-	-	26,770	(143)	26,627
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 合計	21,975,274	1,629,654	85,091	22,036	228,549	23,940,604	(182,389)	23,758,215
Portion covered by collateral								
抵押品所覆蓋部份								
			81,885	20,185	134,782	236,852		

7. CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED) 信貸風險 (續)

7.6 Credit quality analysis under regulatory asset classification (Continued)

於監管資產分類下之信貸質素分析 (續)

As at 31 December 2024 於 2024 年 12 月 31 日	Gross amount 總額						ECL allowance 預期信貸 虧損準備	Net 淨額
	Pass 正常	Special mention 特別關注	Sub- standard 次級	Doubtful 可疑	Loss 損失	Total 合計		
Cash and advances with banks								
現金及在銀行的結餘								
- Stage 1 階段 1	1,196,524	-	-	-	-	1,196,524	(7)	1,196,517
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMCM monetary bills								
AMCM 金融票據								
- Stage 1 階段 1	1,129,206	-	-	-	-	1,129,206	(13)	1,129,193
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placements with and loans and advances to banks								
銀行存款、貸款及墊款								
- Stage 1 階段 1	4,019,223	-	-	-	-	4,019,223	(5,180)	4,014,043
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to customers								
客戶貸款及墊款								
- Stage 1 階段 1	11,718,436	-	-	-	-	11,718,436	(8,553)	11,709,883
- Stage 2 階段 2	1,595,794	834,922	-	-	-	2,430,716	(29,811)	2,400,905
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	519	44,928	209,386	254,833	(84,652)	170,181
Financial assets at amortized cost								
以攤餘成本列賬的金融資產								
- Stage 1 階段 1	3,947,550	-	-	-	-	3,947,550	(3,931)	3,943,619
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	123,992	-	-	-	123,992	(190)	123,802
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets								
其他資產								
- Stage 1 階段 1	36,144	-	-	-	-	36,144	(147)	35,997
- Stage 2 階段 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments and financial guarantees								
貸款承擔及財務擔保								
- Stage 1 階段 1	1,353,918	-	-	-	-	1,353,918	(1,589)	1,352,329
- Stage 2 階段 2	3,163	1,375	-	-	-	4,538	(150)	4,388
- Stage 3 階段 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 合計	24,999,958	960,289	519	44,928	209,386	26,215,080	(134,223)	26,080,857
Portion covered by collateral								
抵押品所覆蓋部份								
			-	25,959	131,868	157,827		

8. MARKET RISK 市場風險

Market risk is the risk of losses in assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market rates and prices.

市場風險乃指由市場上利率及價格變化而引致對資產、負債及資產負債表外持倉之虧損風險。

Market risk exposure for different types of transactions is managed within various risk limits and guidelines approved by the Board, and by Asset and Liability Management Committee (“ALCO”) under the authority delegated from the Board. Risk limits are set by products and by different types of risks. The risk limits comprise a combination of notional, stop-loss, sensitivity and value-at-risk (“VaR”) controls. The Risk Management & Control Department (“RMCD”), as an independent risk management and control unit, identifies, measures, monitors and controls the risk exposures against approved limits and initiates specific actions to ensure positions are managed within an acceptable level. Any exceptions have to be reviewed and sanctioned by the appropriate level of management of ALCO or by the Board as stipulated in the relevant policies and procedures. The Internal Audit function performs regular independent review and testing to ensure compliance by Treasury Department, RMCD and other relevant units with the market risk policies and procedures.

各類交易之市場風險均由董事會及資產及負債管理委員會按董事會授予之權力所核准之各項風險限額及指引內處理。風險限額按各產品及不同風險類別設定。該等限額綜合包含了名義金額、止蝕限額、敏感性及運用市場風險數值之監控。風險管理及控制部乃一個獨立之風險管理及控制部門，負責比較風險和已審批限額，以識別、計量、監控及管理該等風險及提議具體行動去確保持倉被限制在可接受水平內。任何不符合限額情況均須依據有關政策及程序經資產及負債管理委員會之合適管理層或董事會審查及批准。內部審核部則會進行定期的獨立審閱及查核，以確保資金部、風險管理及控制部和其他有關單位遵從市場風險政策與程序。

The market risk capital charges for interest rate risk and for foreign exchange risk determined in accordance with Notice No. 011/2015-AMCM, are as follows:

利率風險及外匯風險之市場資本要求是根據〈澳門金融管理局第011/2015-AMCM號通告〉釐定，呈列如下：

As at 31 December 於 12 月 31 日		2025	2024
Interest rate risk	利率風險	-	-
Foreign exchange risk	外匯風險	271	310
		<u>271</u>	<u>310</u>

9. INTEREST RATE RISK 利率風險

From an earning perspective, interest rate risk is the risk that the net income arising from future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. From an economic value perspective, interest rate risk is the risk that the economic value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Bank takes on interest rate risk from both perspectives in the banking book. As such, the interest margins or net interest income and the economic value of the capital may increase or decrease as a result of such changes or in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which are monitored by RMCD through scenario analysis and stress testing on a monthly basis.

就盈利觀點而言，利率風險乃由於市場利率變化而導致金融工具源自未來現金流之淨收入波動之風險。就經濟價值觀點而言，利率風險則為由於市場利率變化而導致金融工具之經濟價值波動之風險。本銀行就銀行賬承擔以上兩方面之利率風險。就此而論，息差或淨利息收入及資本之經濟價值可能由於此等變化或突如其來之變化而上升或下跌。董事會就可能承擔之重訂利率錯配水平設定額度，由風險管理及控制部透過情境分析及壓力測試作出每月監控。

The framework adopted by the Bank to measure interest rate risk exposures arising from its banking book positions is consistent with that set forth by AMCM for reporting interest rate risk exposures. In measuring interest rate risk exposures, deposits without a fixed maturity are assumed to be repayable and to re-price on the next working day whereas loan prepayments are not considered when allocating loan balances into respective interest re-pricing time bands.

本銀行採納用以計量源自銀行賬持倉的利率風險額之框架與澳門金管局闡述用以呈報利率風險額者相同。在計量利率風險時，無固定到期日之存款被視作將於下一個工作天付還及重訂息率，而當分配貸款餘額至各息率重訂時限組別時，貸款預付款項則不被考慮。

9. INTEREST RATE RISK (CONTINUED) 利率風險 (續)

Interest rate risk in the banking book 銀行賬之利率風險：

The following table demonstrates, in accordance with the “Guideline of Management of Interest Rate Risk” issued by AMCM, the net impact to the economic value of the Bank with an assumed parallel upward shift of 200 basis points throughout different time spectrum multiplied by different weighting factors for different currencies.

下表根據澳門金管局所頒佈之〈利率風險管理指引〉，顯示不同貨幣在不同時段對本銀行經濟價值的淨影響，以假設200個基點的向上平行式波動再乘以特定的權數。

		2025	2024
MOP	澳門幣	14,164	23,783
HKD	港元	24,449	45,838
USD	美元	17,476	12,271
AUD	澳元	(84)	(43)
EUR	歐元	(49)	(207)
RMB	人民幣	(2,380)	(3,194)
JPY	日元	(2,538)	(38)
NZD	新西蘭元	19	(64)
GBP	英鎊	(71)	(56)
Others	其他	(294)	(65)
		<u>50,692</u>	<u>78,225</u>
Percentage of own funds	佔自有資金之百分比	2.0%	3.1%

10. OPERATIONAL RISK 操作風險

Operational risk is the risk of loss (direct or indirect) resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

操作風險乃因內部程序、員工及系統之不足與疏忽或外在事件而產生之直接或間接虧損之風險。

With an objective to ensure that the operational risks are well managed and kept at minimal, the Bank has established an operational risk policy which is executed through a risk management framework – the Operational Risk Management Team. This policy defines the management objectives, provides guideline in risk mitigation and monitoring as well as stipulates the role, responsibility and the reporting line of various parties in the Bank.

為確保有有效措施以控制及減低操作上之風險，本銀行已制定操作風險政策並成立操作風險管理小組加以推行。此外，該操作風險政策確立了管理目標，提供控制及減低風險的指導，規定有關部門的角色，責任和匯報機制。

To minimize the impact on the Bank's business in the event of system failure or disasters, back-up sites and operational recovery policies and plans have been established and tested for all critical business and operations functions.

為減低系統失靈或發生災難時對本銀行業務之影響，本銀行已設定備用場地、操作復元政策及計劃，並對所有主要業務及支援部門之應變措施進行測試。

Operational risk framework is also supported by periodic independent reviews by internal and external auditors, and operational risk status are monitored by the Risk Management and Compliance Committee.

操作風險管理架構由內部及外部審核師定期作獨立審閱，並且由風險管理及合規管理委員會負責監控操作風險管理之狀況。

11. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK 外匯風險

The Bank has limited net foreign exchange exposure (except for Hong Kong dollar which is in a linked exchange rate relationship with Macau Patacas under the currency board system, and for United States dollar which is pegged to Hong Kong dollar under the linked exchange rate system in Hong Kong and is therefore indirectly pegged to Macau Patacas) as foreign exchange positions and foreign currency balances arising from customer transactions are normally matched against other customer transactions or transactions with the market. All foreign exchange exposures are managed by the Treasury Department within limits approved by the Board.

除港元於貨幣局制度下確立與澳門幣之聯繫匯率關係，以及美元於香港聯繫匯率制度下與港元掛鈎所以亦間接與澳門幣掛鈎之外，本銀行承擔的淨外匯風險十分有限，因為由客戶交易引致的外匯持倉及外匯結存，通常會與其他的客戶交易或市場交易配對抵銷。所有外匯風險皆由資金部控制在經董事局核准的外匯限額內。

The following sets out the Bank's net foreign exchange position in individual currency that constitutes more than 10% of the total net position in all foreign currencies and the corresponding comparative balances.

下列為本銀行個別貨幣之外匯淨額（有關之外匯淨額超逾所有外匯淨額10%），及其相應之比較數額。

As at 31 December 2025

於 2025 年 12 月 31 日

		HKD 港元	USD 美元	RMB 人民幣	Others 其他	Total 合計
Spot assets	現貨資產	9,795,676	3,674,935	452,014	882,404	14,805,029
Spot liabilities	現貨負債	(7,713,148)	(3,656,153)	(451,903)	(880,397)	(12,701,601)
Forward purchases	遠期買入	13,262	12,645	1,147	11,892	38,946
Forward sales	遠期賣出	(9,788)	(17,186)	-	(11,972)	(38,946)
		2,086,002	14,241	1,258	1,927	2,103,428

As at 31 December 2024

於 2024 年 12 月 31 日

		HKD 港元	USD 美元	RMB 人民幣	Others 其他	Total 合計
Spot assets	現貨資產	12,136,707	2,796,800	473,255	764,095	16,170,857
Spot liabilities	現貨負債	(10,665,707)	(3,048,381)	(471,274)	(757,686)	(14,943,048)
Forward purchases	遠期買入	81,963	343,981	-	9,795	435,739
Forward sales	遠期賣出	(338,310)	(82,826)	-	(14,604)	(435,740)
		1,214,653	9,574	1,981	1,600	1,227,808

12. LIQUIDITY 流動資金

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

流動資金風險乃本銀行未能就到期之金融負債履行付款責任及當其提取時未能補充資金之風險，後果可能是未能履行責任付還存款人及履行已承擔之貸款撥付。

The Bank manages its liquidity on a prudent basis to ensure that a sufficiently high liquidity ratio relative to the statutory minimum is maintained throughout the year.

本銀行審慎地管理流動資金以確保流動資金比率於是年度內均能保持高於法定最低要求的流動資金比率。

ALCO regularly reviews the Bank's current loan and deposit mix and changes, funding requirements and projections, and monitors the liquidity ratio and maturity mismatch on an ongoing basis. Appropriate limits on liquidity ratio and maturity mismatch are set and sufficient liquid assets are held to ensure that the Bank can meet all short-term funding requirements.

資產及負債管理委員會定期檢討本銀行之現行貸款和存款的組合及變化、融資需求及預測、對流動資金比率及到期錯配狀況作出持續監控。本銀行亦對流動資金比率及到期錯配定下適當的限額並持有充足的流動資產以確保能應付所有短期資金需求。

The Bank's funding comprises mainly deposits of customers. Short-term interbank deposits are taken on a limited basis and the Bank is a net lender to the interbank market.

本銀行的資金主要包括客戶存款。在少數情況下，亦會吸納短期銀行同業存款。本銀行乃銀行同業市場的淨放款人。

12. LIQUIDITY (CONTINUED) 流動資金 (續)

The following table analyses the Bank's assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date or, where applicable, the earliest callable date.

下表分析本銀行按報告期末至有關合約到期日或最早可贖回日（如適用）之剩餘時間分類的資產及負債。

As at 31 December 2025

於 2025 年 12 月 31 日

	Repayable on demand	Up to 1 month	3 months or less but over 1 month	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Indefinite	Total
	即期償還	1 個月或以下	1 個月以上但 3 個月或以下	3 個月以上至 1 年	1 年以上至 3 年	3 年以上	無註明日期	合計
Assets								
資產								
Loans and advances to customers	115,939	379,440	443,774	1,937,919	3,285,699	5,701,886	352,471	13,260,581
客戶貸款及墊款								
Cash and balances with banks	1,150,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150,895
現金及在銀行的結餘								
Certificates of deposit held	-	103,705	1,394,210	2,474,249	83,340	-	-	4,055,504
持有的存款證								
Securities issued by AMCM	-	535,649	104,687	197,987	-	-	-	838,323
AMCM 所發行的證券								
Other securities	-	52,506	-	245,233	208,108	-	-	505,847
其他證券								
Liabilities								
負債								
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	-	205,569	-	180,098	-	-	-	385,667
銀行及金融機構的存款								
Deposits from public sector entities	13,250	12,502	-	-	-	-	-	25,752
公共機構存款								
Deposits from non-bank customers	6,380,093	2,034,425	4,034,266	7,249,005	54,060	-	-	19,751,849
非銀行客戶存款								

12. LIQUIDITY (CONTINUED) 流動資金 (續)

As at 31 December 2024

於 2024 年 12 月 31 日

		Repayable on demand	Up to 1 month	3 months or less but over 1 month	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Indefinite	Total
		即期償還	1 個月 或以下	1 個月以 上但 3 個 月或以下	3 個月以 上至 1 年	1 年以上 至 3 年	3 年以上	無註明 日期	合計
Assets	資產								
Loans and advances to customers	客戶貸款及墊款	1,301,636	180,424	311,457	1,351,203	2,460,550	8,542,547	256,168	14,403,985
Cash and balances with banks	現金及在銀行的結餘	1,196,524	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196,524
Certificates of deposit held	持有的存款證	-	-	949,741	2,747,710	-	-	-	3,697,451
Securities issued by AMCM	AMCM 所發行的證券	-	751,984	278,945	98,277	-	-	-	1,129,206
Other securities	其他證券	-	-	-	112,019	262,072	-	-	374,091
Liabilities	負債								
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	銀行及金融機構的存款	-	281,025	-	-	-	-	-	281,025
Deposits from public sector entities	公共機構存款	12,628	-	64,734	33,406	-	-	-	110,768
Deposits from non-bank customers	非銀行客戶存款	6,728,767	3,305,725	4,752,068	7,318,845	59,001	-	-	22,164,406

12. LIQUIDITY (CONTINUED) 流動資金 (續)

The monitoring and reporting take the forms of cash flow measurements and projections for the next day, 2-8 days and the coming month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets. The cash flow projections also take into account unmatched medium-term assets, the level and the type of undrawn lending commitments and the usage of overdraft facilities. The Bank performs stress testing regularly, which include both an institution-specific crisis scenario and a general market crisis scenario on its liquidity position and has formulated a contingency plan that sets out strategies for dealing with liquidity problems and the procedures for making up cash flow deficits in emergency situations.

監控及呈報之形式分別按次日、二至八日及一個月內之現金流計量及作出推測，此等為流動資金管理之主要區間。以該等推測之起步點為依據分析金融負債之合約到期日及金融資產之預計回收日。預測現金流亦考慮未配對中期資產、未提取借貸承擔之餘額及類別及透支額之使用率的影響。本銀行定期進行壓力測試，包括在特定及一般市場危機的個案下流動資產狀況，並已制定緊急應變計劃，詳列應對流動資金問題之策略和於緊急情況下填補現金流不足之程序。

The following table shows the statistical information on the liquidity positions held by the Bank, in accordance with Notice No. 002/2013-AMCM, during the past reporting period.

根據〈澳門金融管理局第002/2013-AMCM號通告〉，下表顯示本銀行於過去期間之流動資產狀況統計資料。

For the year ended 31 December 截至 12 月 31 日止年度		2025	2024
Average minimum weekly cash in hand	每週平均最低現金結餘	406,306	422,846
Average weekly cash in hand	每週平均現金結餘	621,195	630,951
Average month-end specified liquid assets	每月平均規定流動資產	8,825,264	9,198,074
Average month-end ratio of specified liquid assets to total basic liabilities	全年平均月底規定流動資產與基本負債比率	42.6%	41.4%
Average one-month liquidity ratio	1 個月平均流動資金比率	40.6%	39.7%
Average three-month liquidity ratio	3 個月平均流動資金比率	41.6%	42.8%