Hang Seng Bank Limited
Macau Branch

Financial disclosure
(unaudited)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2024

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Assets		
Cash and balances with banks	3,353,899	3,224,434
Deposits with AMCM	111,022	175,969
Loans and advances to customers	7,045,362	10,961,518
Other assets	5,583	27,618
Tangible fixed assets	6,854	13,689
	10,522,720	14,403,228
Liabilities		
Deposits from customers	2,240,303	2,205,765
Deposits and balances from banks	6,393,586	10,265,233
Other liabilities	67,632	94,206
Current income tax liabilities	-	11,350
	8,701,521	12,576,554
Net Assets	1,821,199	1,826,674
Represented by		
Head Office account		
Working Capital	150,000	-
General regulatory reserves	63,137	116,189
Specific regulatory reserves	6,247	-
Retained profits	1,601,815	1,710,485
	1,821,199	1,826,674

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Interest income	528,615	674,073
Interest expense	(413,340)	(519,711)
Net interest income	**115,275**	**154,362**
Other operating income	7,869	8,701
Operating income	**123,144**	**163,063**
Operating expenses	(72,076)	(74,170)
Operating profit before change in expected credit losses	**51,068**	**88,893**
Change in expected credit losses	(55,641)	6,206
(Loss) / Profit before income tax	**(4,573)**	95,099
Taxation	(902)	(11,706)
(Loss) / Profit and total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	**(5,475)**	**83,393**

INTERNAL

Statement of changes in Head Office Account
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Working Capital MOP ’000	General Regulatory reserves MOP ’000	Specific Regulatory reserves MOP ’000	Retained profits MOP ’000	Total MOP ’000
Head Office account at 1 January 2024	-	116,189	-	1,710,485	1,826,674
Working Capital	150,000	-	-	(150,000)	-
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(5,475)	(5,475)
Change in Regulatory Reserve	-	(53,052)	6,247	46,805	-
Head Office account at 31 December 2024	150,000	63,137	6,247	1,601,815	1,821,199
Head Office account at 1 January 2023	-	138,775	-	1,604,506	1,743,281
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	83,393	83,393
Change in Regulatory Reserve	-	(22,586)	-	22,586	-
Head Office account at 31 December 2023	-	116,189	-	1,710,485	1,826,674

Cash flow statement
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss) / Profit before income tax	(4,573)	95,099
Depreciation	7,206	6,918
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	17	-
Change in Loan impairment	55,641	(6,206)
Loan impairment written off	-	(15,065)
Interest income	(528,615)	(674,073)
Interest expense	413,340	519,711
Interest received	539,332	633,741
Interest paid	(426,979)	(502,462)
Change in minimum deposits with AMCM	(1,850)	98
Change in gross loans and advances to customers	3,845,326	2,753,671
Change in other assets	371	2,037
Change in balances with banks with original maturity more than three months	(919,849)	356,185
Change in deposits from customers	34,538	273,440
Change in deposits and balances from banks	(3,871,647)	(5,755,204)
Change in other liabilities	(8,280)	5,914
Cash outflow from operating activities before taxation	(866,022)	(2,306,196)
Macau complementary tax paid	(12,252)	(37,999)
Cash outflow from operating activities	(878,274)	(2,344,195)
Cash flows from investing activity		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(388)	(682)
Cash outflow from investing activity	(388)	(682)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(878,662)	(2,344,877)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	2,503,654	4,848,531
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	1,624,992	2,503,654

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition.

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Cash and balances with banks	1,545,781	2,342,260
Deposits with AMCM in excess of minimum statutory requirement	78,297	145,094
Items in course of collection from other banks	2,813	24,477
Items in course of transmission to other banks	(1,899)	(8,177)
	1,624,992	2,503,654

Hang Seng Bank Limited Macau Branch – Operational Results Summary

Operating conditions remained challenging in 2024. The world continued to feel the impact of the economic and social consequences stemming from geopolitical and macro uncertainties. Net interest income faced pressure as interest rates declined in the second half of the year. Business sentiment was dampened by concerns about persistent volatile economic conditions. The economic recovery slowed down with subdued investment sentiment and loan demand.

In this challenging environment, the Macau Branch of Hang Seng Bank (the 'Branch') continued to move forward by strengthening its long-term business resilience and pursuing service innovations to benefit its customers. These service enhancements reflect Hang Seng's customer-centric philosophy of making banking simple and convenient and taking service experiences to new levels.

The Branch's primary activities in 2024 included providing banking services to commercial and personal customers. This encompassed a range of deposit and trade finance services, cross-boundary renminbi trade services, mortgage loans, corporate lending, remittances and foreign exchange, bills collection and insurance agency services. As of 31 December 2024, customer deposits and customer loans were MOP2,240m and MOP7,045m respectively. The loss after tax for the year was MOP5m.

The Branch will continue to adopt a dynamic and strategic approach to its operations amidst changing market conditions.

On behalf of the Branch management, I would like to express our sincere appreciation for the continued strong support we have received from government authorities, our customers, and our staff.

Isidorus Fong
Branch Manager
Hang Seng Bank Limited, Macau Branch

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO MANAGEMENT OF HANG SENG BANK LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

The accompanying summary financial statements of Hang Seng Bank Limited – Macau Branch (the "Branch") set out on pages x to x, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the summary statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited financial statements of the Branch for the year ended 31 December 2024. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements, from which the summary financial statements are derived, in our report dated 10 April 2025.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of the Branch.

Management's Responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the summary financial statements in accordance with Article 86 of the Financial System Act of Macao under Law no.13/2023, 14 August 2023 and AMCM Circular No.004/B/2024-DSB/AMCM.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing 810 "Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements", which is included in the Auditing Standards, issued by the Professional Committee of Accountants of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of the Branch for the year ended 31 December 2024 are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements, in accordance with Article 86 of the Financial System Act of Macao under Law no.13/2023, 14 August 2023 and AMCM Circular No.004/B/2024-DSB/AMCM.

Lip Ching Lap Bernard
Certified Public Accountant
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Macao, 10 April 2025

Off-balance sheet exposures

(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Bank guarantees	195,412	359,987
Trade-related contingencies	74,936	288,586
Acceptance on trade bills	23,513	298,038
Undrawn formal stand by facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend	4,696,241	4,976,985
	4,794,690	5,563,609
	4,990,102	5,923,596

(b) Lease commitments

The Branch leases a number of properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period of one to three years, with an option to renew the leases when all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

At the end of the reporting period, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Not later than one year	1,302	7,588
Later than one year and not later than five years	12	1,266
	1,314	8,854

Derivative transactions

There were no derivative transactions as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Branch have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Directive of Secretaria para a Economia e Finanças No. 44/2020 on 17 March 2020 ("New MFRS").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with New MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Branch's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in "Critical accounting estimates and assumptions".

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

There were no new standards applied during the year ended 31 December 2024.

(i) New standards and interpretations issued but is not yet effective or adopted

Effective from 1 January 2026, the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Directive of Secretaria para a Economia e Financas No. 44/2020 on 17 March 2020 ("MFRS") will be replaced by the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Professional Committee of Accountants of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region Notice No. 2/2024/CPC on 19 December 2024 ("New MFRS"). The New MFRS is mandatory for adoption from the annual period beginning 1 January 2028. The management is assessing the impact of new MFRS to the Branch's financial statements.

(ii) Establishment of regulatory reserve

The regulatory reserve is maintained to satisfy the provisions of the AMCM for prudential supervision purposes by appropriated amounts in respect of losses which the Branch will or may incur on credit exposures in addition to expected credit loss recognised in accordance with AMCM Guideline Notice 012/2021-AMCM. Movements in the regulatory reserve are appropriated directly through retained profits. As at 31 December 2024, the balance of general regulatory reserves is MOP 63,137,000 and the specific regulatory reserves is MOP6,247,000 (2023: general regulatory reserves is MOP 116,189,000 and nil for specific regulatory reserves).

(b) Revenue recognition

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis using the effective interest rates of the financial assets or financial liabilities to which they relate.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Revenue recognition (continued)

(i) Interest income (continued)

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 or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Branch estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Branch that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

(ii) Fee and commission income

The Branch generates fee income from services provided at a fixed price over time, such as account service, or when the Branch delivers a specific transaction at a point in time such as import/export services. All other fees are generated at a fixed price. Variable fees are recognised when all uncertainties are resolved. Fee income is generally earned from short term contracts with payment terms that do not include a significant financing component.

The Branch acts as principal in the majority of contracts with customers. The Branch recognises fees earned on transaction-based arrangements at a point in time when it has fully provided the service to the customer. Where the contract requires services to be provided over time, income is recognised on a systematic basis over the life of the agreement.

Where the Branch offers a package of services that contains multiple non-distinct performance obligations, such as those included in account service packages, the promised services are treated as a single performance obligation. If a package of services contains distinct performance obligations the corresponding transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the estimated stand-alone selling prices.

(c) Financial Instruments

Classification

From 1 January 2022, the Branch has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

– Amortised cost

– Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”); or

– Fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”)

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

(c) Financial Instruments (continued)

<u>Recognition and derecognition</u>

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

<u>Measurement</u>

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is generally its transaction price (that is the fair value of the consideration given or received).

(i) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, such as most loans and advances to banks and customers and some debt securities, are measured at amortised cost. In addition, most financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of these financial assets at initial recognition includes the directly attributed transactions costs.

The Branch may commit to underwrite loans on fixed contractual terms for specified periods of time. When the loan arising from the lending commitment is expected to be held for trading, the commitment to lend is recorded as a derivative. When the Branch intends to hold the loan, the loan commitment is included in the impairment calculations set out below (see “Impairment on financial assets”).

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (‘FVOCI’)

Financial assets held for a business model that is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at FVOCI. These comprise primarily debt securities. They are recognised on the trade date when the Branch enters into contractual arrangements to purchase and are normally derecognised when they are either sold or redeemed. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes therein (except for those relating to impairment, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses) are recognised in other comprehensive income until the assets are sold.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial Instruments (continued)

<u>Measurement (continued)</u>

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (‘FVOCI’) (continued)

Upon disposal, the cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are recognised in the income statement as ‘Gains less losses from financial investments’. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are included in the impairment calculations set out below (see “Impairment on financial assets”) and impairment is recognised in profit or loss. The Branch has no balance for the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”)

Financial instruments, other than those held for trading, are classified in this category if they meet one or more of the criteria set out below and are so designated irrevocably at inception:

– the use of the designation removes or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch;

– when a group of financial assets and liabilities or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; and

– where the financial liability contains one or more non-closely related embedded derivatives.

Designated financial assets are recognised when the Branch enters into contracts with counterparties, which is generally on trade date, and are normally derecognised when the rights to the cash flows expire or are transferred. Designated financial liabilities are recognised when the Branch enters into contracts with counterparties, which is generally on settlement date, and are normally derecognised when extinguished. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement in ‘Net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Branch has no balance for the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

(d) Impairment on financial assets

Expected credit losses are recognised for loans and advances to banks and customers, non-trading reverse repurchase agreements, other financial assets held at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of some loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months) (‘12-month ECL’). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument (‘lifetime ECL’).

(d) Impairment on financial assets (continued)

Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be ‘stage 1’; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in ‘stage 2’; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment are considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired are in ‘stage 3’. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (‘POCI’) are treated differently as set out below.

Credit-impaired (stage 3)

The Branch determines that a financial instrument is credit-impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

– contractual payments of either principal or interest are 90 days past due or above;

– there are other indications that the borrower is unlikely to pay such as that a concession has been granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower’s financial condition; or

– the loan is otherwise considered to be in default.

– If such unlikeliness to pay is not identified at an earlier stage, it is deemed to occur when an exposure is 90 days past due.

Therefore, the definitions of credit-impaired and default are aligned as far as possible so that stage 3 represents all loans that are considered defaulted or otherwise credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost amount, i.e. gross carrying amount less allowance for ECL.

Write-off

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of collateral. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

Forbearance

Loans are identified as forborne and classified as either performing or non-performing when the Branch modify the contractual payment terms due to financial difficulty of the borrower. Non-performing forborne loans are stage 3 and classified as non-performing until they meet the cure criteria, as specified by applicable credit risk policy (for example, when the loan is no longer in default and no other indicators of default have been present for at least 12 months). Any amount written off as a result of any modification of contractual terms upon entering forbearance would not be reversed.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment on financial assets (continued)

Credit-impaired (stage 3) (continued)

Forbearance (continued)

Performing forborne loans are initially stage 2 and remain classified as forborne until they meet applicable cure criteria (for example, they continue to not be in default and no other indicators of default are present for a period of at least 24 months). At this point, the loan is either stage 1 or stage 2 as determined by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms) and the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms).

A forborne loan is derecognised if the existing agreement is cancelled and a new agreement is made on substantially different terms, or if the terms of an existing agreement are modified such that the forborne loan is a substantially different financial instrument. Any new loans that arise following derecognition events in these circumstances would generally be classified as POCI and will continue to be disclosed as forborne.

Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The assessment explicitly or implicitly considers if the financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in credit risk, taking into account reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions. The assessment is unbiased, probability-weighted, and to the extent relevant, uses forward-looking information consistent with that used in the measurement of ECL. The analysis of credit risk is multifactor. The determination of whether a specific factor is relevant and its weight compared with other factors depends on the type of product, the characteristics of the financial instrument, the borrower and the geographical region. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a single set of criteria that will determine what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk and these criteria will differ for different types of lending, particularly between retail and wholesale.

However, unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when 30 days past due. In addition, wholesale loans that are individually assessed, typically corporate and commercial customers, and included on a watch or worry list are included in stage 2.

For wholesale portfolios, the quantitative comparison assesses default risk using a lifetime probability of default which encompasses a wide range of information including the obligor’s customer risk rating (‘CRR’), macroeconomic condition forecasts and credit transition probabilities. For origination CRR up to 3.3, significant increase in credit risk is measured by comparing the average probability of default (‘PD’) for the remaining term estimated at origination with the equivalent estimation at reporting date.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment on financial assets (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2) (continued)

For CRRs greater than 3.3 that are not impaired, a significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred when the origination PD has doubled. The significance of changes in PD was informed by expert credit risk judgment, referenced to historical credit migrations and to relative changes in external market rates. The quantitative measure of significance varies depending on the credit quality at origination as follows:

Origination CRR	Significance trigger – PD to increase by
0.1-1.2	15bps
2.1-3.3	30bps
Greater than 3.3 and not impaired	2x

For loans originated prior to the implementation of IFRS 9, the origination PD does not include adjustments to reflect expectations of future macroeconomic conditions since these are not available without the use of hindsight. In the absence of this data, origination PD must be approximated assuming through-the-cycle ('TTC') PDs and TTC migration probabilities, consistent with the instrument's underlying modelling approach and the CRR at origination. For these loans, the quantitative comparison is supplemented with additional CRR deterioration based thresholds as set out in the table below:

Origination CRR	Additional significance criteria – Number of CRR grade notches deterioration required to identify as significant credit deterioration (stage 2) (> or equal to)
0.1	5 notches
1.1-4.2	4 notches
4.3-5.1	3 notches
5.2-7.1	2 notches
7.2-8.2	1 notch
8.3	0 notch

A CRR 10-grade scale summarises a more granular underlying 23-grade scale of obligor probability of default ('PD').

For retail portfolios, default risk is assessed using a reporting date 12-month PD derived from credit history which incorporate all available information about the customer. This PD is adjusted for the effect of macroeconomic forecasts for periods longer than 12 months and is considered to be a reasonable approximation of a lifetime PD measure. Retail exposures are divided into account level and homogeneous segment level measurement. Within each portfolio, the stage 2 accounts are defined as accounts with 12-month PD greater than the average 12-month PD of loans in that portfolio 12 months before they become 30 days past due.

The expert credit risk judgement is that no prior increase in credit risk is significant. This portfolio-specific threshold therefore identifies loans with a PD higher than would be expected from loans that are performing as originally expected and higher than that which would have been acceptable at origination. It therefore approximates a comparison of origination to reporting date PDs.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment on financial assets (continued)

Unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk (stage 1)

ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months ('12-month ECL') are recognised for financial instruments that remain in stage 1.

Movement between stages

Financial assets can be transferred between the different stages depending on their relative increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition based on the assessments described above. In the case of non-performing forborne loans, such financial instruments are transferred out of stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment and meet the curing criteria as described above.

Measurement of ECL

The assessment of credit risk, and the estimation of ECL, are unbiased and probability-weighted, and incorporate all available information which is relevant to the assessment including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL should take into account the time value of money.

In general, the Branch calculates ECL using three main components, PD, a loss given default (‘LGD’) and the exposure at default (‘EAD’).

The 12-month ECL is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD, LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated using the lifetime PD instead. The 12-month and lifetime PDs represent the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months and the remaining maturity of the instrument respectively.

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

The Branch leverages the Basel framework where possible, with recalibration to meet the differing IFRS 9 requirements as follows:

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment on financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

Model	Regulatory capital	IFRS 9
PD	– Through the cycle (represents long-run average PD throughout a full economic cycle) – The definition of default includes a backstop of 90+ days past due	– Point in time (based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account estimates of future conditions that will impact PD) – An obligor/an account being 90 days past due or above is considered as defaulted
EAD	– Cannot be lower than current balance	– Amortisation captured for term products
LGD	– Downturn LGD (consistent losses expected to be suffered during a severe but plausible economic downturn) – Regulatory floor may apply according to regulatory requirements – Discounted using cost of capital – All collection costs included	– Expected LGD (based on estimate of loss given default including the expected impact of future economic conditions such as changes in value of collateral) – No floor is required under IFRS 9 – Discounted using the effective interest rate of the loan – Only costs associated with obtaining/selling collateral included
Other		– Discounted back from point of default to balance sheet date

While 12-month PDs are recalibrated from Basel models where possible, the lifetime PDs are determined by projecting the 12-month PD using a term structure. For the wholesale methodology, the lifetime PD also takes into account credit migration, i.e. a customer migrating through the CRR bands over its life.

The ECL for wholesale stage 3 is determined on an individual basis using a discounted cash flow (‘DCF’) methodology. The expected future cash flows are based on the credit risk officer’s estimates as at the reporting date, reflecting reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of future recoveries and expected future receipts of interest. Collateral is taken into account if it is likely that the recovery of the outstanding amount will include realisation of collateral based on its estimated fair value of collateral at the time of expected realisation, less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral. The cash flows are discounted at a reasonable approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For significant cases, cash flows under four different scenarios are probability-weighted by reference to the three economic scenarios applied more generally by the Branch and the judgement of the credit risk officer in relation to the likelihood of the workout strategy succeeding or receivership being required. For less significant cases, the effect of different economic scenarios and work-out strategies are approximated and applied as an adjustment to the most likely outcome.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment on financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

Period over which ECL is measured

Expected credit loss is measured from the initial recognition of the financial asset. The maximum period considered when measuring ECL (be it 12-month or lifetime ECL) is the maximum contractual period over which the Branch is exposed to credit risk. For wholesale overdrafts, credit risk management actions are taken no less frequently than on an annual basis and therefore this period is to the expected date of the next substantive credit review. The date of the substantive credit review also represents the initial recognition of the new facility.

However, where the financial instrument includes both a drawn and undrawn commitment and the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not serve to limit the Branch's exposure to credit risk to the contractual notice period, the contractual period does not determine the maximum period considered.

Instead, ECL is measured over the period the Branch remains exposed to credit risk that is not mitigated by credit risk management actions. This applies to retail revolving loan and overdrafts, where the period is the average time taken for stage 2 exposures to default or close as performing accounts, determined on a portfolio basis and ranging from between two and six years.

In addition, for these facilities it is not possible to identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from the financial asset component. As a result, the total ECL is recognised in the loss allowance for the financial asset unless the total ECL exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, in which case the ECL in excess of the carrying amount of the financial asset is recognised as a provision. For wholesale overdraft facilities, credit risk management actions are taken no less frequently than on an annual basis subject to certain extension criteria.

Forward-looking economic forecast

The Branch applies multiple forward-looking global economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecast distributions representative the view of forecast economic conditions. This approach is considered sufficient to calculate unbiased expected credit loss in most economic environments. In certain economic environments, additional analysis may be necessary and result in additional scenarios or adjustments, to reflect a range of possible economic outcomes for an unbiased expected credit loss estimate.

Management Overlay

There is no local management overlay made in 2024 and 2023.

(e) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvement is depreciated over 5 years or unexpired terms of the leases, whichever is shorter, whereas the rest is depreciated between 3 to 10 years.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Subsequent expenditure relating to tangible fixed assets that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as maintenance expense in the income statement during the financial year in which it is incurred.

On disposal, the profit and loss is calculated as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the net carrying amount.

Tangible fixed assets are subject to an impairment review if there are events or changes in circumstances which indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. The balance comprises cash, balances with banks, treasury bills and certificates of deposit with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition and items in the course of collection from or in transmission to other banks.

(g) Operating leases

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment that has to be made to the lessor is recognised as an expense in the period the termination takes place.

(h) Foreign currency treatment

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Branch operates. The financial statements are presented in Macau Official Patacas ("MOP"), which is the functional currency of the Branch.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured using exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into MOP at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange differences arising from monetary translations are recognised in the income statement; non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Current and deferred taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the country where the Branch operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using the tax rates that has been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

(j) Employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, leave passage and the cost to the Branch of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees. Provision is made in respect of paid leave entitlement accumulated during the year, which can be carried forward into future periods for compensated absence or payment in lieu if the employee leaves employment.

The Branch provides defined contribution scheme to staff members in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

(k) Provisions other than impairment on financial assets

Provisions are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events and a reliable estimate can be made as to the amount of the obligation. Contingent liabilities, which include certain guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security, are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Branch; or are present obligations that have arisen from past events but are not recognised because it is not probable that settlement will require the outflow of economic benefits, or because the amount of the obligations cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the probability of settlement is remote.

(l) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Branch to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of loans or debt instrument.

Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Financial guarantees (continued)

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value and subsequently carried at the higher of:
- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9 *'Financial Instruments'* and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 *'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'*.

Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

(m) Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Branch has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Branch and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence.

Related parties may be individuals (being members of key management personnel, significant shareholders and/or their close family members) or other entities which are under the significant influence of related parties of the Branch and post employment benefit scheme. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Branch, the Head Office and its holding companies, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) and Executive Committee members of the Head Office and its holding companies.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(a) Impairment of financial assets

Critical estimates and judgements

In determining ECL, the Branch is required to make a number of judgements, assumptions and estimates which are set out below:
- Defining what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk.
- Determining the lifetime and point of initial recognition of revolving facilities.
- Selecting and calibrating the PD, LGD and EAD models which support the calculations, including making reasonable and supportable judgements about how models react to current and future economic conditions.
- Selecting model inputs and economic forecasts, including determining whether sufficient and appropriately weighted economic forecasts are incorporated to calculate unbiased expected loss.
- Making management adjustments to account for late breaking events, model and data limitations and deficiencies, and expert credit judgements.
- Selecting applicable recovery strategies for certain wholesale credit-impaired loans.

Details of key assumptions and inputs please refer to "Summary of significant accounting policies - (d) Impairment on financial assets" and "Credit Risk".

Material related-party transactions

(a) Policy for related party transactions

The Branch entered into transactions with its Head Office, a subsidiary of Head Office and other related companies in the ordinary course of its interbank activities including the acceptance and placement of interbank deposits, correspondent banking transactions and off-balance sheet transactions. The activities were priced at mutually agreed rates at the time of the transactions.

(b) Transactions with Head Office, a subsidiary of Head Office and other related companies

Save from otherwise disclosed in the financial statements, the balances and aggregate amount of income and expenses arising from these transactions during the year, and the total contract sum of off-balance sheet transactions at the year-end are as follows:

Income and expenses

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Interest income from Head Office and a subsidiary of Head Office	96,358	77,037
Insurance commission income from Intergroup	25	-
Interest expense to Head Office	(358,351)	(482,812)
Fee and commission paid to Head Office and a subsidiary of Head Office	(2,245)	(2,629)
Management fee paid to Head Office	(6,091)	(12,225)
Operating expenses paid to other related companies	(6,863)	(1,170)

Balances with Head Office and a subsidiary of Head Office:

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Assets		
Cash and balances with banks		
- Demand deposits	118,310	125,324
- Placements	2,580,208	1,935,566
Liabilities		
Deposits and balances from banks		
- Deposits and placements from banks	6,393,586	10,265,233
Other liabilities		
- Interest payable	31,704	50,857
- Other payable	827	-

Material related-party transactions (continued)

(c) Key management personnel's remuneration

The remuneration of key management personnel, which is included in "staff cost", is as follows:

	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
Executive officers	3,026	3,051

(d) Material transactions with key management personnel

During the year, the Branch did not provide credit facilities to key management personnel of the Branch and its Head Office, their close family members and companies controlled or significantly influenced by them (2023: Nil).

Financial risk management

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that financial loss arises from the failure of a customer or counterparty to meet its obligations under a contract. It arises principally from lending, trade finance and leasing activities and also from certain other products such as guarantees. The Branch follows the Head office on the dedicated standards, policies and procedures in place to control and monitor risk from all such activities.

There are dedicated functions, reported to Branch management and further the Chief Risk Officer of Head Office, responsible for centralised management of credit risk through:

- formulating credit policies on approval process, post disbursement monitoring, recovery process and large exposure;
- issuing guidelines on lending to specified market sectors, industries and products; the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or risk mitigations and valuation parameters for collateral;
- undertaking an independent review and objective assessment of credit risk for all commercial non-bank credit facilities in excess of designated amount prior to the facilities being committed to customers;
- controlling exposures to selected industries, counterparties, countries and portfolio types etc. by setting limits;
- maintaining and developing credit risk rating/facility grading process to categorise exposures and facilitate focused management;
- reporting to senior executives and various committees on aspects of the Branch's loan portfolio;
- managing and directing credit-related systems initiatives; and
- providing advice and guidance to business units on various credit-related issues.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. Credit risk arises principally from direct lending, trade finance and leasing business, but also from certain other products such as guarantees.

The Branch has adopted the requirements of IFRS 9 from 1 January 2022. Under IFRS 9, the scope of impairment now covers amortised cost financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantees.

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Impairment is calculated in three stages and financial instruments are allocated into one of the three stages where the transfer mechanism depends on whether there is a significant increase/decrease in credit risk in the relevant reporting period. After the allocation, the measurement of expected credit loss ("ECL"), which is the product of probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD"), will reflect the change in risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the instruments.

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Geographic distribution of exposure

As at 31 December 2024

	Total exposures MOP '000	Individually impaired loans and advances MOP '000	Stage 1 ECL MOP '000	Stage 2 ECL MOP '000	Stage 3 ECL MOP '000	Total ECL MOP '000
Loans and advances to customers						
– Macau	5,612,536	212,957	(955)	(1,183)	(17,593)	(19,731)
– Hong Kong	1,185,743	626,897	(183)	(58)	(37,098)	(37,339)
– Others	304,177	-	(24)	-	-	(24)
	7,102,456	839,854	(1,162)	(1,241)	(54,691)	(57,094)
Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other credit related contingent liabilities						
– Macau	4,369,575	-	(258)	(62)	(359)	(679)
– Hong Kong	36,392	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
– Others	584,135	-	(1,032)	-	-	(1,032)
	4,990,102	-	(1,293)	(62)	(359)	(1,714)

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Geographic distribution of exposure (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

	Total exposures MOP ’000	Individually impaired loans and advances MOP ’000	Stage 1 ECL MOP ’000	Stage 2 ECL MOP ’000	Stage 3 ECL MOP ’000	Total ECL MOP ’000
Financial Derivatives						
– Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

All other financial assets held by the Branch only have Macau exposures.
There is no customer grouped under banks and governments, and there is no exposure for customer grouped under public sector entities.

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Geographic distribution of exposure (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

	Total exposures MOP '000	Individually impaired loans and advances MOP '000	Stage 1 ECL MOP '000	Stage 2 ECL MOP '000	Stage 3 ECL MOP '000	Total ECL MOP '000
Loans and advances to customers						
– Macau	9,644,879	-	(637)	(1,443)	-	(2,080)
– Hong Kong	1,248,716	24,028	(116)	(456)	-	(572)
– Others	70,577	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
	10,964,172	24,028	(755)	(1,899)	-	(2,654)
Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other credit related contingent liabilities						
– Macau	5,877,247	-	(86)	(1)	-	(87)
– Hong Kong	46,349	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
– Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,923,596	-	(89)	(1)	-	(90)

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Geographic distribution of exposure (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

	Total exposures MOP ’000	Individually impaired loans and advances MOP ’000	Stage 1 ECL MOP ’000	Stage 2 ECL MOP ’000	Stage 3 ECL MOP ’000	Total ECL MOP ’000
Financial Derivatives						
– Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

All other financial assets held by the Branch only have Macau exposures.
There is no customer grouped under banks, governments and/or public sector entities.

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Industry distribution of exposures of loans and advances

As at 31 December 2024

	Gross loans and advances MOP ’000	Individually impaired loans and advances MOP ’000	Overdue loans and advances# MOP ’000	Stage 1 ECL MOP ’000	Stage 2 ECL MOP ’000	Stage 3 ECL MOP ’000
Agriculture and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and public works	261,664	39,346	-	(91)	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	1,122,094	209,278	-	(119)	(481)	(17,593)
Restaurants, hotels and similar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, warehousing and communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-monetary financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exhibition and conference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information technology	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals for house purchases	2,969,528	3,679	3,679	(16)	(29)	-
Individuals for other purposes	128,173	-	-	(40)	(76)	-
Others	2,620,997	587,551	565,309	(896)	(655)	(37,098)
	7,102,456	839,854	568,988	(1,162)	(1,241)	(54,691)

Loans and advances which have been overdue with respect to either principal or interest for periods of more than three months.

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Industry distribution of exposures of loans and advances (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

	Gross loans and advances MOP ’000	Individually impaired loans and advances MOP ’000	Overdue loans and advances# MOP ’000	Stage 1 ECL MOP ’000	Stage 2 ECL MOP ’000	Stage 3 ECL MOP ’000
Agriculture and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and public works	200,687	-	-	(28)	(106)	-
Wholesale and retail trade	2,589,648	-	-	(112)	(81)	-
Restaurants, hotels and similar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, warehousing and communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-monetary financial institutions	17,939	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exhibition and conference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information technology	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals for house purchases	3,070,684	-	-	(15)	(9)	-
Individuals for other purposes	135,766	-	-	(30)	(1)	-
Others	4,949,448	24,028	-	(570)	(1,702)	-
	10,964,172	24,028	-	(755)	(1,899)	-

[#] Loans and advances which have been overdue with respect to either principal or interest for periods of more than three months.

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Overdue loans and advances to banks

There were no overdue loans and advances to banks as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Overdue loans and advances to non-banks customers

As at 31 December 2024

	Gross loans and advances MOP'000	% of total loans and advances to non-bank customers MOP'000	Collateral value MOP'000	Individually impaired allowances MOP'000
Loans and advances to non-bank customers which have been overdue with respect to either principal or interest for periods of:				
- more than three months but not more than six months	568,988	8.01%	1,499,835	37,098
- more than six months but not more than one year	-	-	-	-
- more than one year	-	-	-	-
	568,988	8.01%	1,499,835	37,098

As at 31 December 2023

	Gross loans and advances MOP'000	% of total loans and advances to non-bank customers MOP'000	Collateral value MOP'000	Individually impaired allowances MOP'000
Loans and advances to non-bank customers which have been overdue with respect to either principal or interest for periods of:				
- more than three months but not more than six months	-	-	-	-
- more than six months but not more than one year	-	-	-	-
- more than one year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Overdue other assets

There were no overdue other assets as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial instruments

According to Notice No. 012/2021-AMCM, the Branch should classify the financial assets into five credit quality classification: Pass, Special mention, Sub-standard, Doubtful and Loss, based on the credit risk of the financial assets.

The Branch has a risk rating system to support the calculation of minimum credit regulatory capital requirement. This includes a range of granular internal credit rating grades assigned to wholesale and retail customers, and the external ratings attributed by external agencies to debt securities.

For debt securities and certain other financial instruments, external ratings have been aligned to the five quality classifications based upon the mapping of related customer risk rating ('CRR') to external credit rating.

Wholesale lending

A CRR 10-grade scale summaries a more granular underlying 23-grade scale of obligor probability of default ('PD'). All corporate customers are rated using the 10- or 23-grade scale, depending on the degree of sophistication of the Basel approach adopted for the exposure.

Each CRR band is associated with an external rating grade by reference to long-run default rates for that grade, represented by the average of issuer-weighted historical default rates. This mapping between internal and external ratings is indicative and may vary over time.

Retail lending

Retail lending credit quality is based on a 12-month probability-weighted PD.

The Branch's management assess the credit quality of all financial instruments that are subject to credit risk. The credit quality of financial instruments is a point-in-time assessment of the probability of default of financial instruments, whereas IFRS 9 stages 1 and 2 are determined based on relative deterioration of credit quality since initial recognition. Accordingly, for non-credit impaired financial instruments, there is no direct relationship between the credit quality assessments and IFRS 9 stages 1 and 2, though typically the lowered credit quality bands exhibit a higher proportion in stage 2.

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

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial instruments (continued)

	31 December 2024						
	Pass MOP '000	Special Mention MOP '000	Sub-Standard MOP '000	Doubtful MOP '000	Loss MOP '000	Expected Credit Loss MOP '000	Net Exposure MOP'000
Cash and balances with banks							
- Stage 1	3,353,908	-	-	-	-	(9)	3,353,899
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,353,908	-	-	-	-	(9)	3,353,899
Deposits with AMCM							
- Stage 1	111,022	-	-	-	-	-	111,022
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	111,022	-	-	-	-	-	111,022
Loans and advances to customers							
- Stage 1	5,248,480	-	-	-	-	(1,162)	5,247,318
- Stage 2	686,820	327,302	-	-	-	(1,241)	1,012,881
- Stage 3	-	-	787,811	52,043	-	(54,691)	785,163
	5,935,300	327,302	787,811	52,043	-	(57,094)	7,045,362
-Value of Collateral*	14,691,091	2,241,414	3,034,432	38,110	-	-	-

Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial instruments (continued)

	31 December 2024						
	Pass MOP ’000	Special Mention MOP ’000	Sub-Standard MOP ’000	Doubtful MOP ’000	Loss MOP ’000	Expected Credit Loss MOP ’000	Net Exposure MOP’000
Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other credit related contingent liabilities							
- Stage 1	3,957,005	-	-	-	-	(1,293)	3,955,712
- Stage 2	1,015,518	16,480	-	-	-	(62)	1,031,936
- Stage 3	-	-	-	1,099	-	(359)	740
	4,972,523	16,480	-	1,099	-	(1,714)	4,988,388
- Value of Collateral*	216,818	-	-	-	-	-	-

* For those customers within the same group who share the same collateral, if the group customers have both [Loans and advances] and [Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other credit related contingent liabilities], the collateral value is reported under [Loans and advances to customers]

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial instruments (continued)

	31 December 2023						
	Pass MOP '000	Special Mention MOP '000	Sub-Standard MOP '000	Doubtful MOP '000	Loss MOP '000	Expected Credit Loss MOP '000	Net Exposure MOP'000
Cash and balances with banks							
- Stage 1	3,224,439	-	-	-	-	(5)	3,224,434
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,224,439	-	-	-	-	(5)	3,224,434
Deposits with AMCM							
- Stage 1	175,969	-	-	-	-	-	175,969
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	175,969	-	-	-	-	-	175,969
Loans and advances to customers							
- Stage 1	9,387,472	1,337	-	-	-	(755)	9,388,054
- Stage 2	1,482,171	69,164	-	-	-	(1,899)	1,549,436
- Stage 3	-	-	24,028	-	-	-	24,028
	10,869,643	70,501	24,028	-	-	(2,654)	10,961,518
-Value of Collateral*	26,572,642	105,678	40,788	-	-	-	-

Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial instruments (continued)

	31 December 2023						
	Pass MOP ’000	Special Mention MOP ’000	Sub-Standard MOP ’000	Doubtful MOP ’000	Loss MOP ’000	Expected Credit Loss MOP ’000	Net Exposure MOP’000
Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other credit related contingent liabilities							
- Stage 1	5,896,157	-	-	-	-	(89)	5,896,068
- Stage 2	22,999	4,440	-	-	-	(1)	27,438
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,919,156	4,440	-	-	-	(90)	5,923,506
- Value of Collateral*	157,627	-	-	-	-	-	-

* For those customers within the same group who share the same collateral, if the group customers have both [Loans and advances] and [Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other credit related contingent liabilities], the collateral value is reported under [Loans and advances to customers]

Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of market variables, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity and commodity prices that will move and result in profits and losses to the Branch. The Branch's market risk arises from customer-related business and from position taking.

Market risk is managed within risk limits approved by the Head Office. Risk limits are set by product and risk type with market liquidity being a principal factor in determining the level of limits set.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks comprise those originating from treasury activities as well as the structural interest rate exposures. Structural interest rate risk arises from the differing repricing characteristics of commercial banking assets and liabilities, including non-interest bearing liabilities. Structural interest rate risks were transferred to Head Office based on contractual or behavioural maturity.

Treasury manages interest rate risks within the limits approved by Head Office and under the monitoring of the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") of Head Office.

Interest rate risks are measured and monitored by Treasury on an ongoing basis. Besides, the Branch prepares, monitors and submits interest rate risk return to AMCM quarterly in accordance with the guideline based on circular no. 051/B/2008-DSB/AMCM.

Operational risk

The Head Office's established framework for operational risk management includes identification and vigorous assessment of operational risks inherent in processes, activities and products and adequate management information on analysis of operational loss events and data. The Operational Risk Management Committee in Head Office oversees the implementation of this framework at the Branch's level.

Operational risk is mitigated by well-established internal control system, adequate insurance cover, backup systems and contingency business resumption plans.

Financial risk management (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

The Branch's foreign exchange exposures mainly comprise foreign exchange dealing by Global Markets of Head Office and currency exposures originated by its banking business. Both of them are transferred to Global Markets of Head Office where they are centrally managed within foreign exchange position limits approved by the Head Office. The Branch will monitor the foreign exchange exposure within the pre-defined threshold of USD 2 million.

Structural foreign exchange limit of USD50 million arising from capital investment in Macau Branch were granted by ALCO. ALCO is thus fully responsible for the monitoring and management of such limits.

As at 31 December 2024

	Spot assets MOP'000	Spot liabilities MOP'000	Forward purchases MOP'000	Forward sales MOP'000	Net options position MOP'000	Net long (or net short) position MOP'000
Chinese renminbi	73,048	(69,598)	-	-	-	3,450
Hong Kong dollars	7,716,080	(7,732,577)	-	-	-	(16,497)
US dollars	631,582	(630,192)	-	-	-	1,390
Other foreign currencies	9,465	(9,233)	-	-	-	232
	8,430,175	(8,441,600)	-	-	-	(11,425)

As at 31 December 2023

	Spot assets MOP'000	Spot liabilities MOP'000	Forward purchases MOP'000	Forward sales MOP'000	Net options position MOP'000	Net long (or net short) position MOP'000
Chinese renminbi	32,986	(32,312)	-	-	-	674
Hong Kong dollars	11,802,882	(11,807,304)	-	-	-	(4,422)
US dollars	443,141	(442,471)	-	-	-	670
Other foreign currencies	18,173	(18,105)	-	-	-	68
	12,297,182	(12,300,192)	-	-	-	(3,010)

Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Branch is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due. It is the Branch's policy to maintain a strong liquidity position by properly managing the liquidity structure of its assets, liabilities and commitments so that cash flows are appropriately balanced and all funding obligations are comfortably met.

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis on assets and liabilities

As at 31 December 2024

	Repayable on demand MOP'000	*1 month or less but not repayable on demand MOP'000*	*3 months or less but over1 month MOP'000*	*1 year or less but over 3 months MOP'000*	*3 years or less but over 1 year MOP'000*	*After 3 years MOP'000*	*Indefinite period MOP'000*	*Total MOP'000*
Assets								
Loans and advances to customers	767,337	605,660	976,729	702,014	1,292,400	2,701,222	-	7,045,362
Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	850,588	578,503	935,657	1,100,173	-	-	-	3,464,921
Certificates of deposits held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities issued by Macau SAR Government and/or AMCM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	330,939	907,189	1,008,209	4,141,069	6,180	-	-	6,393,586
Deposits from public sector entities	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Deposits from holding and associated companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from non-bank customers	641,174	305,399	668,433	605,297	-	-	-	2,220,303
Certificates of deposits issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis on assets and liabilities (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

	Repayable on demand MOP'000	*1 month or less but not repayable on demand MOP'000*	*3 months or less but over1 month MOP'000*	*1 year or less but over 3 months MOP'000*	*3 years or less but over 1 year MOP'000*	*After 3 years MOP'000*	*Indefinite period MOP'000*	*Total MOP'000*
Assets								
Loans and advances to customers	440,123	2,162,652	2,079,307	1,236,757	2,167,627	2,875,052	-	10,961,518
Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	1,431,225	929,892	547,778	491,508	-	-	-	3,400,403
Certificates of deposits held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities issued by Macau SAR Government and/or AMCM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	1,242,182	2,013,103	2,084,406	4,925,542	-	-	-	10,265,233
Deposits from public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from holding and associated companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from non-bank customers	720,016	641,823	397,041	446,885	-	-	-	2,205,765
Certificates of deposits issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Branch has established policies and procedures to monitor and control its liquidity position on a daily basis by adopting a cash flow management approach. The liquidity management process is monitored by the ALCO of Head Office and is reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of Head Office.

Besides, the Branch prepares and monitors daily liquidity ratio in order to comply with the liquidity rule based on notice no. 002/2013-AMCM.

The daily amount of cash in hand and in banks shall not be less than the sum of the following percentages calculated on the average of the basic liabilities classified by terms and assessed in the preceding week:

(i) 3% of liabilities at sight;
(ii) 2% of liabilities up to three months excluding liabilities at sight; and
(iii) 1% of liabilities beyond three months.

The daily amount of the balances of the current accounts in MOP with the AMCM in the name of the Branch shall not be less than 70% of the minimum amount of cash in hand.

During the annual reporting period of:	2024 MOP'000	2023 MOP'000
The arithmetic mean of the minimum weekly amount of cash in hand that is required to be held	29,268	28,348
The arithmetic mean of the average weekly amount of cash in hand	148,889	203,418
The arithmetic mean of the specified liquid assets at the end of each month	1,599,587	1,745,572
The average ratio of specified liquid assets to total basic liabilities at the end of each month	77%	97%
The arithmetic mean of one-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month	101%	102%
The arithmetic mean of three-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month	103%	105%

List of the shareholders with qualifying holdings

Hang Seng Bank Limited

Substantial Interests in Share Capital

The register maintained by the Bank pursuant to section 336 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (‘SFO’) recorded that, as at 31 December 2024, the following corporations had interests or short positions of 5% or more in the shares or underlying shares (as defined in the SFO) in the Bank set opposite their respective names:

Name of Corporation	Capacity in which Ordinary Shares were held	Number of Ordinary Shares Interested (Percentage of total) [2]
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Beneficial owner / Custodian	1,191,484,902[1] (62.83%)
HSBC Asia Holdings Limited	Interest of controlled corporations	1,191,484,902[1] (62.83%)
HSBC Holdings plc	Interest of controlled corporations	1,195,511,509[1] (63.04%)

Notes:

(1) The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of HSBC Asia Holdings Limited, which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc. Accordingly, HSBC Asia Holdings Limited and HSBC Holdings plc were deemed to be interested in the ordinary shares in which The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited was shown to be interested.

HSBC Holdings plc filed the corporate substantial shareholder notice (the ‘Notice’) on 21 June 2024 that on 18 June 2024, the number of the Bank’s ordinary shares interested by HSBC Holdings plc, HSBC Asia Holdings Limited and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited were detailed above.

(2) The percentage represents the number of the Bank’s ordinary shares interested divided by the total number of the Bank’s issued ordinary shares as at the date on the Notice.

All the interests stated above represented long positions. As at 31 December 2024, no short positions were recorded in the Register of Interests in Shares and Short Positions required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO.

Names of the members of the company boards

Hang Seng Bank Limited

List of Directors
With effect from 25 October 2024, the members of the board of Directors of Hang Seng Bank Limited are set out below.

Independent Non-Executive Chairman
Irene LEE Yun Lien

Executive Directors
Diana Ferreira CESAR (Chief Executive)
SAW Say Pin

Non-executive Directors
Kathleen GAN Chieh Huey
David LIAO Yi Chien
Rong ZHOU

Independent Non-Executive Directors
Cordelia CHUNG
Clement KWOK King Man
Patricia LAM Sze Wan
LIN Huey Ru
WANG Xiao Bin

Consolidated capital ratios

Hang Seng Bank Limited

In accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules under Basel III effective as of 31 December 2024, the Group used the advanced internal ratings-based ('IRB') approach to calculate its credit risk for the majority of its non-securitisation exposures. For collective investment scheme exposures, the Group used the look-through approach to calculate the risk-weighted amount. For counterparty credit risk, the Group used the standardised (counterparty credit risk) approach to calculate its default risk exposures for derivatives, and the comprehensive approach for securities financing transactions. For credit valuation adjustment ('CVA'), the Group used standardised CVA method to calculate CVA capital charge. For market risk, the Group used an internal models approach to calculate its general market risk for the risk categories of interest rate and foreign exchange (including gold) exposures and the standardised (market risk) approach for calculating other market risk positions. For operational risk, the Group used the standardised (operational risk) approach to calculate its operational risk.

The basis of consolidation for the calculation of capital ratios under the Banking (Capital) Rules follows the basis of consolidation for financial reporting with the exclusion of subsidiaries which are 'regulated financial entities' (e.g. insurance and securities companies) as defined by the Banking (Capital) Rules. The investment cost of these unconsolidated regulated financial entities is deducted from the capital base subject to certain thresholds as determined in accordance with Part 3 of the Banking (Capital) Rules.

The Basel III final reform package was implemented in Hong Kong on 1 January 2025, covering credit risk, operational risk, market risk, credit valuation adjustment and the output floor. The approaches outlined above will be updated to align with the new standards.

During the year, the Group has complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements by the HKMA.

Consolidated capital ratios (continued)

Capital structure

(Figures in HK$ million)	**2024**	**2023**
Common Equity Tier 1 ('CET1') Capital		
Shareholders' equity	152,799	151,744
- Shareholders' equity per balance sheet	169,522	168,131
- Additional Tier 1 ('AT1') perpetual capital instruments	(11,587)	(11,744)
- Unconsolidated subsidiaries	(5,136)	(4,643)
Non-controlling interests	-	-
- Non-controlling interests per balance sheet	42	53
- Non-controlling interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries	(42)	(53)
Regulatory deductions to CET1 capital	(32,394)	(29,485)
- Cash flow hedge reserve	134	37
- Changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	(1)	(4)
- Property revaluation reserves[1]	(22,736)	(24,570)
- Regulatory reserve	(734)	-
- Intangible assets	(3,498)	(3,388)
- Defined benefit pension fund assets	(269)	-
- Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities	(389)	(481)
- Valuation adjustments	(161)	(153)
- Excess of total expected loss amount over total eligible provisions under the IRB approach	(4,740)	(926)
Total CET1 Capital	120,405	122,259
AT1 Capital		
Total AT1 capital before and after regulatory deductions	11,587	11,744
- Perpetual capital instruments	11,587	11,744
Total AT1 Capital	11,587	11,744
Total Tier 1 ('T1') Capital	**131,992**	**134,003**
Tier 2 ('T2') Capital		
Total T2 capital before regulatory deductions	10,507	11,275
- Property revaluation reserves[1]	10,231	11,056
- Impairment allowances and regulatory reserve eligible for inclusion in T2 capital	276	219
Regulatory deductions to T2 capital	(1,045)	(1,045)
- Significant capital investments in unconsolidated financial sector entities	(1,045)	(1,045)
Total T2 Capital	**9,462**	**10,230**
Total Capital	**141,454**	**144,233**

[1] Includes the revaluation surplus on investment properties which is reported as part of retained profits and related adjustments made in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the HKMA.

Consolidated capital ratios (continued)

(Figures in HK$ million)	**2024**	**2023**
Risk-weighted assets	680,082	674,269
Capital ratios		
CET1 capital ratio	17.7%	18.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	19.4%	19.9%
Total capital ratio	20.8%	21.4%

Consolidated assets, liabilities and profits positions

Hang Seng Bank Limited

(Figures in HK$ million)	**2024**	**2023**
Total assets	1,795,196	1,692,094
Total liabilities	1,625,632	1,523,910
Total loans and advances	819,136	860,406
Total customer deposits, including structured deposits	1,267,021	1,180,611
Pre-tax profit	21,014	20,105