



东莞银行(国际)
BANK OF DONGGUAN INTERNATIONAL



2025
年度報告
ANNUAL REPORT

目錄 CONTENTS

董事會報告書 Directors' Report	3
獨立核數師報告 Independent Auditor's Report	5
損益及其他全面收益表 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	9
財務狀況表 Statement of Financial Position	10
權益變動表 Statement of Changes in Equity	11
現金流量表 Cash Flow Statement	12
財務報表附註 Notes to the Financial Statements	14
企業管治報告(未經審核) Corporate Governance Report (Unaudited)	68

東莞銀行(國際)有限公司簡介

東莞銀行(國際)有限公司(「本行」)是東莞銀行股份有限公司(「東莞銀行」或「母行」)在香港新註冊成立的全資附屬持牌銀行。

東莞銀行深耕粵港澳大灣區，截至2025年12月末，東莞銀行下轄共188家對外營業機構，包括總行營業部、14家分行(東莞分行、廣州分行、深圳分行、惠州分行、長沙分行、佛山分行、合肥分行、清遠分行、珠海分行、韶關分行、中山分行、廣東自貿試驗區南沙分行、香港分行、河源分行)、64家一級支行、105家二級支行、1家社區支行、3家小微支行。

本行於2024年10月31日獲香港金融管理局發出銀行牌照，並於2025年8月11日正式開業。

本行傳承母行做中小企業的主辦銀行和市民的銀行的成熟經驗，立足香港，致力為香港企業和市民提供多元化綜合金融服務，以實際行動助力香港國際金融中心地位的鞏固與發展。

本行的成立，標誌著東莞銀行成為全國首家同時在香港擁有子行與分行的城市商業銀行，進一步強化東莞銀行集團跨境結算、貿易融資、匯率風險管理一體化服務能力，助力粵港澳大灣區金融互聯互通。

Overview of Bank of Dongguan International Limited

Bank of Dongguan International Limited (the "Bank") is a wholly-owned subsidiary and licensed bank newly established by Bank of Dongguan Co., Ltd. ("Bank of Dongguan" or the "Parent Bank") in Hong Kong.

Bank of Dongguan has established a strong foothold in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. As at the end of December 2025, Bank of Dongguan had a network of 188 operating outlets in total, comprising the Head Office Operating Branch, 14 branches (Dongguan branch, Guangzhou branch, Shenzhen branch, Huizhou branch, Changsha branch, Foshan branch, Hefei branch, Qingyuan branch, Zhuhai branch, Shaoguan branch, Zhongshan branch, Guangdong Pilot Free Trade Zone Nansha branch, Hong Kong branch and Heyuan branch), 64 primary sub-branches, 105 secondary sub-branches, 1 community sub-branch and 3 micro sub-branches.

The Bank was granted a banking license by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority on 31 October 2024, and officially opened for business on 11 August 2025.

The Bank inherits the mature experience of the Parent Bank in being the host bank for small and medium-sized enterprises and the bank for the public, and is based in Hong Kong, dedicated to providing diversified and comprehensive financial services to Hong Kong enterprises and citizens, taking practical actions to contribute to the consolidation and development of Hong Kong's status as an international financial center.

The establishment of the Bank marks that Bank of Dongguan becomes the first city commercial bank in China to have both a subsidiary and a branch in Hong Kong, strengthening the integrated service capabilities of the group of Bank of Dongguan in cross-border settlement, trade financing, and exchange rate risk management, and facilitating financial interconnection in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.



董事會報告書 DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會同仁向股東提呈截至2025年12月31日止年度之報告書及經審核財務報表，以供閱覽。

主要營業地址

東莞銀行(國際)有限公司(「本行」)為一間於香港註冊成立並以香港為註冊地的持牌銀行，其註冊辦事處及主要營業地點位於香港德輔道中136號東莞銀行大廈地庫、地下、1樓、18至21樓。

主要業務

本行於2024年10月31日獲香港金融管理局(「金管局」)批准經營銀行業務，並於2025年8月11日正式開業，主要業務為提供銀行及相關金融服務。

建議股息

董事會不建議就本年度派付任何股息。

股本

本行的股本變動詳情刊載於財務報表附註22。

捐款

本行於本年度未進行慈善及其他捐贈(2024年：無)。

董事

於本年度及截至本年度報告日期止，本行董事會成員列報如下：

李啟聰，*董事長，非執行董事*

魏向平，*執行董事*

陳海燕，*執行董事*

葉小慧，*非執行董事*

馬陳志，*獨立非執行董事*

梁銘謙，*獨立非執行董事*

施康，*獨立非執行董事*

所有董事繼續留任。

The directors submit herewith the annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal place of business

Bank of Dongguan International Limited (the "Bank") is a licensed bank incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at Basement, G/F, 1/F, 18-21/F, Bank of Dongguan Tower, 136 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Principal activities

On 31 October 2024, the Bank was granted authorisation by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") to carry on banking business, and officially commenced operations on 11 August 2025. The principal activities of the Bank are the provision of banking and related financial services.

Recommended dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year.

Share capital

Details of the movements in share capital of the Bank are set out in note 22 to the financial statements.

Donations

There were no charitable and other donations made by the Bank during the year (2024: Nil).

Directors

The directors of the Bank during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Li Qicong, *Chairman, Non-Executive Director*

Wei Xiangping, *Executive Director*

Chen Haiyan, *Executive Director*

Ye Xiaohui, *Non-executive Director*

Ma Chan Chi, *Independent Non-Executive Director*

Leung Ming Hym Peter, *Independent Non-Executive Director*

Shi Kang, *Independent Non-Executive Director*

All directors remain in office.

董事會報告書 DIRECTORS' REPORT

本年度內任何時間，本行、其任何控股公司或同系附屬公司並無參與任何協定使本行董事可透過取得本行或其他法人團體股份或債權證而獲益。

行政人員

魏向平，行政總裁

陳海燕，副行政總裁兼
候補行政總裁

谷德榮，副行政總裁兼
候補行政總裁

梅詠，風險總監

溫俊駒，業務總監

董事彌償

現時有一項獲准許的彌償條文(定義見《公司條例》第469條)為本行董事提供保障，且該條文於本年度全年均有效。

董事享有權益之交易、安排或合約

於年末或本年度內任何時間，本行、其任何控股公司或同母系附屬公司並無進行或訂立本行董事享有重大權益之重大合約。

核數師

是年度內，畢馬威會計師事務所退任本行核數師，香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司獲董事會委任填補由此產生之空缺。本行截至2025年12月31日止之年度財務報表由香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司審核。

承董事會命

李啟聰

董事長

二零二六年四月十七日

At no time during the year was the Bank, or any of its holding companies or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Bank or any other body corporate.

Executive personnel

Wei Xiangping, *Chief Executive*

Chen Haiyan, *Deputy Chief Executive and
Alternate Chief Executive*

Koo Tak Wing, *Deputy Chief Executive and
Alternate Chief Executive*

Mei Yong, *Chief Risk Officer*

Wen Junju, *Chief Business Officer*

Indemnity of directors

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

Directors' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No contract of significance to which the Bank, or any of its holding companies or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which directors of the Bank had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Auditors

During the year, KPMG resigned and BDO Limited was appointed as the auditor of the Bank. The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been audited by BDO Limited.

By Order of the Board

Li Qicong

Chairman

17 April 2026

獨立核數師報告 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

致：東莞銀行(國際)有限公司列位股東

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核列載於第9頁至67頁的東莞銀行(國際)有限公司(「貴行」)財務報表，此財務報表包括於2025年12月31日的財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的損益及其他全面收益表、權益變動表及現金流量表，以及財務報表的附註，包括重大會計政策資料概要。

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映貴行於2025年12月31日的財務狀況，及貴行截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量，並已遵照《公司條例》的披露規定妥為編製。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。我們於該等準則項下的責任在本報告「核數師就審核財務報表須承擔的責任」一節中詳述。根據適用於公眾利益實體財務報表審計的香港會計師公會之《專業會計師道德守則》(「守則」)，我們獨立於貴行。我們亦已遵循守則履行其他道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證是充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

其他事項

貴行截至2024年12月31日止年度之財務報表，是由另一任核數師進行審計。該核數師已於2025年4月23日對該等報表發表了無保留意見。

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
BANK OF DONGGUAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(incorporated in the Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bank of Dongguan International Limited ("the Bank") set out on pages 9 to 67, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 23 April 2025.

獨立核數師報告 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

年度報告內的其他資料

董事需對其他資料負責。其他資料包括刊載於貴行年度報告內的資料，但不包括財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他資料，我們亦不對該等其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他資料，在此過程中，考慮其他資料是否與財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。就此而言，我們無任何事項須予報告。

董事就財務報表須承擔的責任

董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及《公司條例》擬備真實而中肯的財務報表，並對其認為為使財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

於擬備財務報表時，董事負責評估貴行持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴行清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

董事亦負責監督貴行的財務報告程序。審計委員會協助董事履行此方面的責任。

Other Information in the Annual Report

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Bank's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

The directors are also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process. The Audit Committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibility in this regard.

獨立核數師報告 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

核數師就審核財務報表須承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們是按照《公司條例》第405條的規定，僅向閣下(作為整體)報告。除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照香港審計準則進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴該等財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據香港審計準則進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別及評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足及適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴行內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計及相關披露的合理性。

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

獨立核數師報告 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

核數師就審核財務報表須承擔的責任(續)

- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴行的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴行不能持續經營。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構及內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易及事項。

除其他事項外，我們亦與審計委員會溝通計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司
執業會計師

陳永輝
執業證書編號：P05443
香港，二零二六年四月十七日

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

BDO Limited
Certified Public Accountants

Chan Wing Fai
Practising Certificate no. P05443
Hong Kong, 17 April 2026

損益及其他全面收益表

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

截至2025年12月31日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2025

(以港元呈列)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
利息收入	Interest income	5	26,341	4
利息支出	Interest expense	5	(7,795)	(877)
利息收入淨額	Net Interest Income		18,546	(873)
手續費及佣金收入淨額	Net fee and commission income	6	(1,164)	–
外匯收益淨額	Net foreign exchange gain		6	1,389
投資證券虧損淨額	Net loss from investment securities		(108)	–
經營收入總額	Total operating income		17,280	516
營業支出	Operating expenses	7	(140,638)	(69,994)
扣除減值虧損前經營溢利	Operating profit before impairment losses		(123,358)	(69,478)
預期信用損失準備	Allowance for ECL	8	(192)	–
除稅前虧損	Loss before taxation		(123,550)	(69,478)
所得稅	Income tax	9(a)	–	–
年內虧損	Loss for the year		(123,550)	(69,478)
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income			
其後可能重新分類至損益之項目：	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
– 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之債務工具的公允價值變動	– Fair value change in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(2,922)	–
– 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之債務工具的預期信用損失準備	– Allowance for ECL for debt instruments fair value through other comprehensive income		125	–
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income		(2,797)	–
年內虧損及全面收益總額	Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		(126,347)	(69,478)

財務狀況表

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

於2025年12月31日 at 31 December 2025

(以港元呈列)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
資產	ASSETS			
現金及與銀行及中央銀行的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and central bank	11	247,290	767,558
同業定期存放	Placement with banks	12	186,805	–
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	13	51,445	–
投資證券	Investment securities	14	1,502,300	–
物業及設備	Property and equipment	15	44,071	52,322
無形資產	Intangible assets	16	88,267	–
其他資產	Other assets	17	37,498	59,038
資產總額	Total assets		2,157,676	878,918
負債	LIABILITIES			
同業銀行存款	Deposits from banks		856,986	–
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	18	541,383	–
應付最終控股公司款項	Amount due to the ultimate holding company	19	7,459	1,744
其他應付款項及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	20	25,599	10,082
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	21	18,863	33,359
負債總額	Total liabilities		1,450,290	45,185
資本及儲備	CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
股本	Share capital	22(b)	1,000,000	1,000,000
累計虧損	Accumulated losses		(289,817)	(166,267)
其他儲備	Other reserve		(2,797)	–
權益總額	TOTAL EQUITY		707,386	833,733
權益及負債總額	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,157,676	878,918

於二零二六年四月十七日經董事會核准及授權刊印

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 17 April 2026.

李啟聰 Li Qicong
董事 Director魏向平 Wei Xiangping
董事 Director

權益變動表

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

截至2025年12月31日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2025

(以港元呈列)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註	股本 千元 Share capital \$'000	其他儲備 千元 Other reserves \$'000	累計虧損 千元 Accumulated losses \$'000	總計 千元 Total \$'000
於2023年12月31日及 2024年1月1日之結餘					
發行普通股	22(b)	1,000,000	–	–	1,000,000
年內虧損		–	–	(69,478)	(69,478)
年內其他全面收益		–	–	–	–
年內全面收益總額		–	–	(69,478)	(69,478)
於2024年12月31日及 2025年1月1日之結餘		1,000,000	–	(166,267)	833,733
年內虧損		–	–	(123,550)	(123,550)
年內其他全面收益		–	(2,797)	–	(2,797)
年內全面收益總額		–	(2,797)	(123,550)	(126,347)
於2025年12月31日之結餘		1,000,000	(2,797)	(289,817)	707,386

現金流量表

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

截至2025年12月31日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2025

(以港元呈列)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註	2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
	Note		
經營活動	Operating activities		
除稅前虧損	Loss before taxation	(123,550)	(69,478)
以下項目調整：	Adjustments for:		
預期信用損失準備	Allowance for ECL	192	–
利息收入	Interest income	(26,341)	(4)
利息支出	Interest expense	7,345	–
外匯收益淨額	Net foreign exchange gain	(6)	(1,389)
物業及設備折舊	Depreciation of property and equipment	22,552	21,071
無形資產攤銷	Amortization of intangible assets	3,020	–
出售投資證券產生的虧損	Loss from disposal of investment securities	108	–
租賃負債產生的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	450	877
營運資金變動前的經營現金流量	Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(116,230)	(48,923)
其他資產增加	Increase in other assets	(5,704)	(4,840)
客戶貸款及墊款增加	Increase in loans and advances to customers	(51,509)	–
同業定期存放增加	Increase in placement with banks	(186,807)	–
同業銀行存款增加	Increase in deposits from banks	856,986	–
客戶存款增加	Increase in deposits from customers	541,383	–
其他應付款項及應計費用增加	Increase in other payables and accruals	9,528	1,838
應付最終控股公司款項增加／(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in amount due to the ultimate holding company	5,715	(166,525)
經營所產生／(所用) 現金	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	1,053,362	(218,450)
已收利息	Interest received	15,023	4
已付利息	Interest paid	(1,357)	–
經營活動所產生／(所用) 現金淨額	Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,067,028	(218,446)

現金流量表

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

截至2025年12月31日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2025

	附註 Note	2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
投資活動			
購置物業及設備之付款		(3,896)	-
購置無形資產之付款	16	(62,618)	-
購置投資證券之付款		(1,540,045)	-
出售投資證券所得款項		34,715	-
投資活動所用現金		(1,571,844)	-
融資活動			
已繳足發行股本所得款項	22(b)	-	1,000,000
已付租賃款項的利息部分	23	(450)	(877)
償還租賃負債本金部分	23	(15,008)	(14,508)
融資活動(所用)/產生的現金淨額		(15,458)	984,615
現金等價物(減少)/增加淨額		(520,274)	766,169
於1月1日之現金及現金等價物		767,558	-
匯率變動對現金及現金等價物的影響		6	1,389
於12月31日之現金及現金等價物	11	247,290	767,558

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(除另有註明外，均以港元列示)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 一般資料

東莞銀行(國際)有限公司(「本行」)為一間於香港註冊成立並以香港為住所地的持牌銀行，其註冊辦事處及主要營業地點位於香港德輔道中136號東莞銀行大廈地庫、地下、1樓、18至21樓。

本行的主要業務為提供銀行及相關金融服務。

本行年度報告應與監管披露報表一併閱讀。本行年度報告及監管披露報表共同遵守根據《銀行業條例》第60A條發出的《銀行業(披露)規則》(「《銀行業(披露)規則》」)。有關根據《銀行業(披露)規則》規定披露的詳情列載於本行網站<https://www.bodintl.com>上的監管披露一欄。

2 重大會計政策

編製財務報表所採用的重大會計政策載列如下。該等政策除另有說明外，已於列報年度中一貫採用。

(a) 合規聲明及編製財務報表的基準

本行該等財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》及詮釋(統稱《香港財務報告準則》)，以及《公司條例》的規定編製。除另有指明外，財務報表以港元呈列，並已折合至最接近千元。

編製財務報表所用計量基準為歷史成本基準。惟以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的金融資產除外，其已按公允價值計量。

1 General Information

Bank of Dongguan International Limited (the "Bank") is a licensed bank incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at Basement, G/F, 1/F, 18-21/F, Bank of Dongguan Tower, 136 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

The principal activities of the Bank are the provision of banking and related financial services.

The Bank's Annual Report should be read in conjunction with the Regulatory Disclosure Statement. The Bank's Annual Report and the Regulatory Disclosure Statement, taken together, comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules ("BDR") made under section 60A of the Banking Ordinance. The detailed disclosures required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules are available in the section of Regulatory Disclosures on our website <https://www.bodintl.com>.

2 Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the year presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation of financial statement

These financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations (collectively "HKFRS Accounting Standards") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars and rounded to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise stated.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at FVOCI which have been measured at fair value.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(b) 會計政策變動

(i) 自2025年1月1日起採用的新訂準則、詮釋及修訂

本行已在自2025年1月1日開始的年度報告期內首次應用以下修訂：

- 香港會計準則第21號(修訂本)，匯率變動的影響：缺乏可兌換性

上述修訂對本行編製或呈列當前期間或過往期間業績及財務狀況的方式並無重大影響。

(ii) 已頒佈但尚未於截至2025年12月31日止年度生效的修訂、新訂準則及詮釋的可能影響

以下新訂或經修訂的準則及詮釋已頒佈，但尚未生效，且未獲本行提前採納。本行目前擬於該等變動生效日期予以採用。

	於以下日期 或之後開始 之會計期間生效
香港財務報告準則第9號之修訂， 金融工具及香港財務報告準則第7號， 金融工具：披露－ 金融工具的分類及 計量之修訂	2026年1月1日
香港財務報告準則會計準則之年度 改進－第11卷	2026年1月1日
香港財務報告準則第18號， 財務報表的 呈列及披露	2027年1月1日
香港財務報告準則第19號， 不具公共問責性的 附屬公司：披露	2027年1月1日
香港會計準則第21號(修訂 本)，換算為惡性通貨膨 脹呈列貨幣	2027年1月1日

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Changes in accounting policies

(i) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from 1 January 2025

The Bank has applied the following amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2025:

- Amendments to HKAS 21, *The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates: Lack of exchangeability*

The amendments listed above did not have any material impact on how the Bank's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented.

(ii) Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2025

The following new or amendments to standards and interpretation have been issued, but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Bank. The Bank's current intention is to apply these changes on the date they become effective.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments and HKFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures – Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – <i>Volume 11</i>	1 January 2026
HKFRS 18, <i>Presentation and disclosure in financial statements</i>	1 January 2027
HKFRS 19, <i>Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures</i>	1 January 2027
Amendments to HKAS 21, <i>Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency</i>	1 January 2027

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(b) 會計政策變動(續)

(ii) 已頒佈但尚未於截至2025年12月31日止年度生效的修訂、新訂準則及詮釋的可能影響(續)

本行目前正在評估該等新訂或經修訂會計準則的影響。本行預期，香港會計師公會頒佈但尚未生效的任何新訂或經修訂準則及詮釋將不會對本行造成重大影響。

本行並無應用於當前會計期間尚未生效之任何新訂準則、修訂本或詮釋。

本行正在評估此等新訂或經修訂準則及詮釋於首次應用期間的預期影響。迄今之結論為採納此等新訂或經修訂準則及詮釋不大可能對財務報表產生重大影響。

(c) 物業及設備

物業及設備(包括因租賃相關物業及設備而產生的使用權資產(見附註2(e))按成本減累積折舊及任何累計減值虧損列賬。

折舊乃按物業及設備項目的估計可使用年期以直線法分攤其成本減估計剩餘價值計算。

估計可使用年期如下：

— 設備及機器	5年
— 其他	5年
— 使用權資產	可使用年期與租期 (以較短者為準)

資產可使用年期及剩餘價值於每個報告日期檢討，並於適當時作出調整。

於每個報告日期，本行檢討物業及設備的賬面值，以釐定是否存在減值跡象。倘存在任何該等跡象，則會估計該資產的可收回金額。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Changes in accounting policies (Continued)

(ii) Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2025 (Continued)

The Bank is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments. The Bank does not expect any new or amendments to standards and interpretation issued by the HKICPA, but are yet to be effective, to have a material impact on the Bank.

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

The Bank is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(c) Property and equipment

Property and equipment, including right-of-use assets arising from leases of underlying property and equipment (see note 2(e)), are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their costs, net of their residual value, over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

— Equipment and machinery	5 years
— Others	5 years
— Right-of-use assets	Shorter of useful lives and lease terms

The assets useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

At each reporting date, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of property and equipment to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(c) 物業及設備(續)

出售物業及設備項目產生的任何收益或虧損於損益確認。

(d) 無形資產

無形資產包括外購軟件。無形資產在財務狀況表中按成本減累計攤銷列報。

使用壽命有限的無形資產，其攤銷金額按資產的預計使用壽命，以直線法計入損益及其他全面收益表。以下使用壽命有限的無形資產自其達到預定可供使用狀態之日起開始攤銷，其預計使用壽命如下：

-軟件 5年

(e) 租賃資產

於合約開始時，本行評估合約是否屬於或包括租賃。倘合約為換取代價而轉移已識別資產在一段期間內的使用控制權，則該合約屬於或包括租賃。倘客戶既有權主導已識別資產的使用又有權從有關使用中獲取絕大部分經濟利益，則表示控制權已轉移。

作為承租人

倘若合約包含租賃組成部分及非租賃組成部分，本行選擇不拆分非租賃組成部分，並將租賃組成部分及相關聯的非租賃組成部分作為單一租賃組成部分進行會計處理。

於租賃開始日期，本行確認使用權資產及租賃負債，惟租期為十二個月或以下的短期租賃及低價值項目的租賃除外。倘本行就低價值項目訂立租賃，則本行決定是否要按個別情況資本化租賃。倘並無資本化，相關的租賃付款於租期內有系統地於損益內確認。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Property and equipment (Continued)

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets included software acquired externally. Intangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation of intangible assets with finite useful lives is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. The following intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised from the date they are available for use and their estimated useful lives are as follow:

-Software 5 years

(e) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. This is the case if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

As a lessee

Where the contract contains lease component and non-lease component, the Bank has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases.

At the lease commencement date, the Bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for leases that have a short lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value items. When the Bank enters into a lease in respect of a low-value item, the Bank decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. If not capitalised, the associated lease payments are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the lease term.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃資產(續)

作為承租人(續)

倘租賃已資本化，則租賃負債初步按租賃期內應付租賃款項的現值確認，並使用租賃隱含的利率或(倘該利率難以釐定)相關增量借款利率貼現。於初步確認後，租賃負債按攤銷成本計量，而利息支出則使用實際利率法確認。並非視乎指數或利率而定的可變租賃付款不計入租賃負債的計量，於其產生時在損益中扣除。

於租賃資本化時確認的使用權資產初步按成本計量，其中包括租賃負債的初始金額(已就於開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款進行調整)，加上已產生的任何初始直接成本以及為拆卸並移除相關資產或復修相關資產或該資產所在地點的估計成本，再減去任何已收租賃優惠。使用權資產其後按成本減累計折舊及減值虧損列賬(見附註2(c))。

可退還租賃按金乃按照適用於金融資產的會計政策與使用權資產分開入賬(見附註2(f))。

倘指數或利率有變導致未來租賃付款有變，倘本行預期根據剩餘價值擔保應付的估計金額有變，或倘本行更改評估其是否將行使購買、延期或終止選擇權，則重新計量租賃負債。倘在此等情況下重新計量租賃負債，則應對使用權資產的賬面值作相應調整，或倘使用權資產的賬面值已調減至零，則相應調整於損益入賬。

當有租賃修訂(即租賃範疇或租賃合約原先並無規定的租賃代價發生變化)時，倘有關修訂未作為單獨的租賃入賬，則亦要對租賃負債進行重新計量。在此情況，租賃負債根據經修訂的租賃付款及租賃期限，使用經修訂的貼現率在修訂生效日重新計量。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Leased assets (Continued)

As a lessee (Continued)

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability, and are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see notes 2(c)).

Refundable rental deposits are accounted for separately from the right-of use assets in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to financial assets (see notes 2(f)).

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a lease modification, which means a change in the scope of a lease or the consideration for a lease that is not originally provided for in the lease contract, if such modification is not accounted for as a separate lease. In this case, the lease liability is remeasured based on the revised lease payments and lease term using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(f) 金融資產

分類及確認

本行將其金融資產劃分為以下計量類別：

- 後續按公允價值計量的金融資產(計入其他全面收益或計入損益)；及
- 按攤銷成本計量的金融資產。

分類視本行管理金融資產的業務模式及現金流量合約條款而定。

對於按公允價值計量的資產，收益及虧損將計入損益或其他全面收益。除非本行變更管理金融資產的業務模式，否則金融資產不得重新分類。在實務中，預計有關情況並不常見。

常規買賣的金融資產於交易日確認，即本行承諾購買或出售資產當日。

計量

於初始確認時，本行按公允價值(如為並非以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產，則加上購買金融資產時直接應佔的交易成本)計量金融資產。以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益列賬之金融資產的交易成本於損益支銷。

金融資產的後續計量取決於本行管理資產的業務模式及該項資產的現金流量特點。本行將其金融資產分類為三種計量類別：

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets

Classification and recognition

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. Reclassification of financial assets are prohibited unless the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets. In practice, this is expected to be infrequent.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the Bank's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Bank classifies its financial assets:

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(f) 金融資產(續)

計量(續)

- 攤銷成本：為收取合約現金流量而持有，且現金流量僅為支付本金及利息的資產按攤銷成本計量。該等金融資產的利息收入按實際利率法計入利息收入。終止確認產生的任何收益或虧損直接於損益確認，並於其他收益／(虧損)中與外匯收益及虧損一併列示。減值虧損於損益表中單獨列示。
- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益：持作收回合約現金流量及出售金融資產的資產，倘該等資產現金流量僅指支付本金及利息，則以公允價值計入其他全面收益計量。賬面值變動計入其他全面收益，惟於損益中確認的減值收益或虧損、利息收入及外匯收益及虧損的確認除外。金融資產終止確認時，先前於其他全面收益確認的累計收益或虧損由權益重新分類至損益並於其他收益／(虧損)中確認。該等金融資產的利息收入按實際利率法計入利息收入。外匯收益及虧損呈列於其他收益／(虧損)，減值支出於損益表單獨列示。

抵銷

如果存在抵銷已確認金額的可依法強制執行的權利，並且有意按淨額結算或同時變現資產及清償負債，則金融資產及負債以淨額呈列。

終止確認

當從金融資產收取現金流量的權利已屆滿，或已轉讓所有權的絕大部分風險及回報時，即終止確認該等金融資產。金融負債於合約所載義務獲解除、註銷或屆滿時，且僅於該等情況下，方從財務狀況表中終止確認。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets (Continued)

Measurement (Continued)

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are presented in net when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or when they have been transferred together with substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised from the statement of financial position when and only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(g) 金融資產減值

本行就以下項目反映預期信用損失確認減值準備：

- 按攤銷成本計量的金融資產；及
- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債務證券。

預期信用損失是對信貸虧損的概率加權估計。信貸虧損是以所有預期現金短缺的現值(即根據合約應支付予本行的現金流量與本行預期收取的現金流量之間的差額)計量。

如折現的影響重大，預期現金短缺會以折現值計算。估計預期信用損失時考慮的最長期限是本行面臨信貸風險的最長合約期。在金融工具同時包含已提取及未提取貸款承諾的情況下，例如可循環信用貸款，預期信用損失應於本行仍須承受信貸風險管理措施所未能緩減的信貸風險期間內計算。

於計量預期信用損失時，本行已採用合理可靠的資料，包括有關過去事件、當前狀況及未來經濟狀況預測等資料。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Impairment of financial assets

The Bank recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on the following items:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- debt securities measured at FVOCI.

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

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted where the effect of discounting is material. The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. Where the financial instrument such as revolving credit facilities includes both a drawn and undrawn commitment, ECL is measured over the period that the Bank remains exposed to credit risk that is not mitigated by management actions in respect of credit risk.

In measuring ECL, the Bank takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(g) 金融資產減值(續)

預期信用損失在以下其中一個基礎上計量：

- 12個月預期信用損失：即預計在報告日期後十二個月內可能發生的違約事件造成的虧損；或
- 全期預期信用損失：即採用預期信用損失模式的項目在預期年期內所有可能發生的違約事件而導致的虧損。

於金融工具作初始確認時，本行將在未來十二個月內的預期信用損失計入第一階段；並且在初始確認後出現信用風險顯著增加的情況時，將全期預期信用損失確認為第二階段。如對該金融工具的未來現金流量產生不利影響的一項或多項事件已發生，將對信用減值金融工具的全期預期信用損失確認為第三階段，並按扣除減值額後的相關第三階段金融資產的淨值計提利息收入。

預期信用損失於各報告日期進行重新計量以反映金融工具自初始確認以來的信貸風險變動。預期信用損失金額的任何變動均於損益中確認為減值收益或虧損。本行就所有相關金融工具確認減值收益或虧損，並透過虧損撥備賬對彼等之賬面值作出相應調整，但以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債務證券投資的虧損撥備於公允價值儲備作記錄。

當金融資產無法收回時，在完成所有必要程序及確定虧損金額後，本行對該等資產進行撇銷，並沖減金融資產的賬面總值及相應的減值虧損撥備。該等已撇銷資產仍受強制執行活動所規限。隨後收回先前撇銷的金額沖減在收益表中的減值虧損金額。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

ECL is measured on either of the following bases:

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

The Bank will account for expected credit losses within the next 12 months as Stage 1 when those financial instruments are initially recognised; and to recognise lifetime expected credit losses as Stage 2 when there has been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. Lifetime expected credit losses will be recognised for credit-impaired financial instruments as Stage 3 if the future cash flows of that financial instruments are adversely affected by one or more events and interest income will then be accrued net of the impairment amount of the respective Stage 3 financial assets.

ECL are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Bank recognises an impairment gain or loss for all relevant financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt securities that are measured at FVOCI, for which the loss allowance is recorded in the fair value reserve.

When a financial asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the gross carry amount of the financial asset and the related allowance for impairment losses. Such assets are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. The assets written off are still subject to enforcement activity. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of impairment losses in the income statement.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(h) 非金融資產減值

於各報告日期，本行會檢視其他非金融資產的賬面值，以確定是否存在任何減值跡象。如存在該等跡象，則會估計該資產的可收回金額。

就減值測試而言，資產會歸類為能產生來自持續使用的現金流入(而該等現金流入在很大程度上獨立於其他資產或現金產生單位的現金流入)的最小資產組別。

資產或現金產生單位的可收回金額為其使用價值與其公平價值減出售成本兩者中之較高者。使用價值乃根據估計未來現金流量，並按反映當前市場對貨幣時間價值及資產或現金產生單位特定風險的稅前貼現率折算至其現值而釐定。

當一項資產或現金產生單位的賬面金額超過其可收回金額時，須確認減值虧損。

減值虧損於損益中確認，並按比例基準減少該現金產生單位內各項資產的賬面金額。

減值虧損的撥回僅限於撥回後的賬面金額不超過假設過往未曾確認減值虧損而按扣除折舊後所釐定的賬面金額。

(i) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物僅包括持有滿足短期現金承擔的銀行存款及手頭現金。現金及現金等價物根據附註2(g)所載政策評估預期信用損失。

(j) 其他應付款項及應計費用

其他應付款項及應計費用按公允價值初始確認。初始確認後，其他應付款項及應計費用按攤銷成本入賬，除非折現影響並不重大，則按總額入賬。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of the other non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units ("CGU").

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the resulting carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents only comprise cash at bank and on hand, which is held for meeting short-term cash commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for ECL in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(g).

(j) Other payables and accruals

Other payables and accruals are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, other payables and accruals are stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at gross amounts.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(k) 僱員福利

a) 短期僱員福利及確定提撥退休計劃的供款

短期僱員福利包括薪金、醫療及保健福利及未使用之年假於相關服務提供時確認為費用。倘因僱員過往提供服務而本行須承擔現有法律或推定責任，並在責任金額能可靠估算的情況下，本行需為預期支付的金額作負債確認。

本行為其香港合資格僱員設立一項強制性公積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)。該強積金計劃為一項界定供款計劃，其資產由獨立受託人管理的基金持有。本行對強積金計劃的供款於產生時支銷。

b) 確定給付計劃義務

本行有關香港《僱傭條例》長期服務金(本行唯一的確定給付計劃)的責任淨額透過估計僱員於當前及過往期間所賺取的未來權益並折現該金額而計算。未來權益的估計金額經扣除已歸屬僱員的本行強積金供款所衍生的應計權益(被視為相關僱員供款)產生的負服務成本後釐定。

精算損益所導致的重新計量，即時於其他全面收入中確認。期內利息支出淨額透過將報告期初用於計量確定給付義務的貼現率用於確定給付負債淨額釐定，並已計及期內的確定給付負債淨額的任何變動。與確定給付計劃有關的利息支出淨額及其他開支於損益確認。

(l) 所得稅

所得稅支出包括即期稅項以及遞延稅項。其於損益確認，惟與直接於權益或其他全面收益確認的項目有關者除外。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(k) Employee benefits

a) Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Short-term employee benefits of salaries, medical and healthcare and unused annual leaves are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The Bank operates a mandatory provident fund scheme ("MPF Scheme") for the eligible employees in Hong Kong. The MPF Scheme is a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are held in separate trustee — administered funds. The Bank's contributions to MPF Scheme are expensed as incurred.

b) Defined benefit plan obligations

The Bank's net obligation in respect of the Long Service Payment under the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance, which is the Bank's only defined benefit plan, is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The estimated amount of future benefit is determined after deducting the negative service cost arising from the accrued benefits derived from the Bank's Mandatory Provident Fund contributions that have been vested with employees, which are deemed to be contributions from the relevant employees.

Remeasurements arising from actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. Net interest expense for the period is determined by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the reporting period to the then net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plan are recognised in profit or loss.

(l) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(I) 所得稅(續)

即期稅項包括年內應課稅收入或虧損的估計應繳或應收稅項，以及就以往年度對應付或應收稅項作出的任何調整。即期稅項按報告日期已實施或實際上已實施的稅率計算。即期稅項亦包括股息導致的任何稅項。

即期稅項資產及負債僅於符合若干標準時方可抵銷。

遞延稅項就作財務報告用途的資產及負債的賬面價值與作稅務用途金額之間的暫時差額確認。初始確認某項不屬業務合併且對會計處理或應課稅溢利或虧損均無影響、不會產生相等的應課稅及可扣稅暫時差額的交易的資產或負債所產生的暫時差額不確認遞延稅項。

本行就其租賃負債及使用權資產分別確認遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債。

遞延稅項資產就未動用稅務虧損、未動用稅務抵免及可扣減暫時差額予以確認，惟僅限於日後可能有應課稅溢利可用作抵銷未動用稅務虧損、未動用稅務抵免及可扣減暫時差額。

遞延資產及負債於及僅於符合下列條件時抵銷：

(a) 本行擁有將即期稅項資產抵銷即期稅項負債的法定強制性權利；及

(b) 遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債與同一稅收機構就以下其中一項徵收的所得稅相關：

- (i) 本行；或
- (ii) 本行及其他應課稅實體，本行及其他應課稅實體計劃在日後預期清償或收回大額遞延稅項負債或資產的每段期間內，按淨額基準結算即期稅項負債及資產或同時變現資產及清償負債。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(I) Income tax (Continued)

Current tax comprises the estimated tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustments to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The Bank recognises deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities separately in relation to its lease liabilities and right-of-use assets.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if:

(a) the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

- (i) the Bank; or
- (ii) the Bank and other taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(l) 所得稅(續)

倘因實施經濟合作暨發展組織公佈的第二支柱模型規則而頒佈或實質上頒佈的稅法所產生的與所得稅有關的暫時性差異，則不會確認遞延稅項。

(m) 撥備及或有負債

撥備乃於本行因過往事件而須承擔現有法律或推定責任，且很可能須流出包含經濟利益的資源以履行該責任，並且金額能可靠估計時確認。

撥備由按反映貨幣時間價值之現行市場評估及負債特定風險之稅前利率貼現預期未來現金流而釐定。

當須流出經濟效益的可能性不大，或其金額無法可靠估計時，會將該責任披露為或有負債，惟經濟效益流出的可能性極低者除外。倘可能責任僅視乎一項或多項未來事項是否發生才能確定是否存在，亦會披露為或有負債，惟經濟效益流出的可能性極低者除外。

倘結算撥備所需的部分或全部支出預計將由另一方償付，則就實質確定有任何預期償付款項時確認個別資產。就償付款項確認的金額以撥備的賬面值為限。

(n) 外幣換算

功能貨幣

財務報表以本行的功能貨幣港元(「港元」)呈列。除另有指明者外，所有數值均四捨五入至最接近千位數(「千元」)。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(l) Income tax (Continued)

Deferred tax is not recognised for those related to the income taxes arising from tax laws enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

(n) Translation of foreign currencies

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") which is also the functional currency of the Bank. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand ("'\$000'") except otherwise indicated.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(n) 外幣換算(續)

外幣

外幣交易均按交易當日的匯率換算為功能貨幣。

以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債按報告日期匯率換算為功能貨幣。

按公允價值計量的外幣非貨幣資產及負債按釐定其公允價值時的匯率換算為功能貨幣。以外幣計值並按歷史成本計量的非貨幣資產及負債則按交易日期的匯率換算。外匯差額一般於損益確認。

(o) 收入確認

• 利息收入

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產及以公允價值計量且其變化計入其他全面收益的金融資產的利息收入使用實際利率法計算，於損益確認。

利息收入透過對金融資產總賬面值應用實際利率計算得出，惟其後出現信貸減值的金融資產除外。

• 手續費及佣金收入

手續費及佣金收入於本行履行其履約責任向客戶提供承諾產品及服務時，基於與客戶協定的約定費率確認。

(p) 關連方

(a) 倘某一人士符合以下條件，則該人士或該人士的密切家庭成員與本行有關連：

- (i) 控制或共同控制本行；
- (ii) 對本行具有重大影響力；或
- (iii) 為本行或本行母公司的主要管理層成員。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(n) Translation of foreign currencies (Continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

(o) Revenue recognition

• Interest income

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired.

• Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is recognised when the Bank has satisfied its performance obligation in providing the promised products and services to the customers, and are recognised based on contractual rates agreed with customers.

(p) Related parties

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

- (i) has control or joint control over the Bank;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Bank; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Bank or the Bank's parent.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 重大會計政策(續)

(p) 關連方(續)

(b) 倘符合下列任何條件，則實體與本行有關連：

- (i) 該實體與本行屬同一集團的成員公司(即各母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司彼此間有關連)。
- (ii) 一間實體為另一間實體的聯營公司或合營企業(或另一實體為成員公司的集團旗下成員公司的聯營公司或合營企業)。
- (iii) 兩間實體均為同一第三方的合營企業。
- (iv) 一間實體為第三方實體的合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體的聯營公司。
- (v) 該實體為就本行或與本行相關的實體的僱員福利而設立的離職後福利計劃。
- (vi) 該實體受(a)項所述人士控制或共同控制。
- (vii) (a)(i)項所述人士對該實體具有重大影響力或屬該實體(或該實體的母公司)的主要管理層成員。
- (viii) 該實體或其所屬集團的任何成員公司向本行或本行的母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

一名人士的密切家庭成員是指與該實體交易時預期可影響該人士或受該人士影響的家庭成員。

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Related parties (Continued)

(b) An entity is related to the Bank if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Bank are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Bank or an entity related to the Bank.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Bank or to the Bank's parent.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. 應用會計政策時之重要會計估計及判斷

編製符合《香港財務報告準則》的財務報表，要求管理層作出判斷、估計及假設，該等判斷、估計及假設會影響政策應用以及所呈報的資產、負債、收入及支出金額。該等估計及相關假設乃基於多項在該等情況下被認為合理的其他因素而定，其結果構成管理層對未能從其他來源輕易確定的資產及負債賬面值作出判斷的基礎。實際結果可能與該等估計有別。

該等估計及相關假設會予以持續檢討。倘會計估計的修訂僅影響修訂期間，則會計估計修訂於修訂期間確認；倘修訂同時影響當前及未來期間，則於修訂期間及未來期間確認。

管理層在應用《香港財務報告準則》時做出的對財務報表有重大影響的判斷以及估算不確定性的主要來源在下文討論。

(a) 金融資產減值

金融工具的預期信用損失撥備乃基於有關違約風險及預期損失率的假設而釐定。本行於作出該等假設及選擇減值計算的輸入數據時已根據現行市況及於各報告日期末的前瞻性估計作出判斷。有關重大假設及輸入數據的詳情披露於附註4(a)。

(b) 金融工具的公允價值

本行大多數金融工具的呈報公允價值基於報價及可觀察市價釐定。

在流動性市場無可觀察市價的金融工具的公允價值可能採用估值模式釐定。模式的選擇需要對複雜產品作出重大判斷。

政策及程序已予制定，以便於在釐定各類金融工具的風險特徵、貼現率、未來現金流量估計及估值過程中使用的其他因素時作出判斷。

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgement made by management in the application of HKFRS Accounting Standards that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed below.

(a) Impairment of financial assets

The ECL allowances for financial instruments are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Bank uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting date. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in Note 4(a).

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

The majority of the Bank's financial instruments reported at fair value are based on quoted and observable market prices.

The fair value of financial instruments without an observable market price in a liquid market may be determined using valuation models. The choice of model requires significant judgement for complex products.

Policies and procedures have been established to facilitate the exercise of judgement in determining the risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows and other factors used in the valuation process.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理

本行的全面風險管理框架專注於識別其業務運營的內在風險，並將風險控制在在本行風險偏好所界定的可接受水平內，以實現其戰略目標。

本行的風險管治模式包含執行及非執行管治委員會、向個人轉授權限以及重大風險及問題的上報路徑。風險管理由三道防線內的人員根據經董事會批准的政策並在高級管理層及董事會的監督下執行。

本行亦設有適當的內部控制系統，以推動良好的內部監控環境。截至2025年及2024年止年度，本行充分遵守各項重要監管規定，包括普通股權一級資本比率、一級資本比率、總資本比率、槓桿比率及流動性維持比率。

(a) 信貸風險

信貸風險是指因借款人或交易對手未能履行合約債務而導致虧損的風險。該風險主要來自於本行資產組合中的貸款、墊款及債務證券。信貸風險亦存在於貸款承諾等資產負債表外財務安排。

本行已制定一套信貸風險管理政策及程序以及信貸風險限額，以管理及控制可能產生的信貸風險。該等政策、程序及信貸風險限額會定期檢討及更新，以符合業務策略及風險偏好。

董事會已將信貸審批權授予行政總裁，行政總裁將其轉授予風險總監。所有信貸融資均於授予的信貸審批權限內批准。管理層及委員會定期監察信貸風險敞口、限額及資產質素。

本行授予信貸融資的方式主要基於對還款能力的評估。同時，在有抵押貸款交易中，本行透過收取不同類別的認可抵押品，以緩解信貸風險。

4 Financial risk management

The Bank's overall risk management framework focuses on identifying risks inherent from its business and managing the risks within the acceptable level as defined by the Bank's risk appetite for achieving its strategic objectives.

The Bank's risk governance model includes executive and non-executive governance committees, delegated authorities to individuals and an escalation path for material risks and issues. Risk management is carried out by individuals within the 3 Lines of Defence in accordance with the Board approved policies under the oversight by senior management and the Board of Directors.

The Bank has also put in place appropriate internal control systems to promote an appropriate internal control environment. During the year ended 2025 and 2024 the Bank has fully complied with various key regulatory requirements, i.e. the CET 1 capital ratio, tier 1 capital ratio, total capital ratio, leverage ratio and liquidity maintenance ratio ("LMR").

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss caused by borrower or counterparty who fails to fulfil its contractual obligations. It arises principally in loans and advances and debt securities in the Bank's asset portfolio. Credit risk also exists in off-balance sheet financial arrangements such as loan commitments.

The Bank has established a set of credit risk management policies and procedures, and credit risk limits to manage and control credit risk that may arise. These policies, procedures and credit risk limits are regularly reviewed and updated to align with the business strategy and risk appetite.

The Board of Directors has delegated credit approval authorities to the Chief Executive who sub-delegated the same to the Chief Risk Officer. All credit facilities are approved within the delegated credit approval authorities. Credit exposures, limits and asset quality are monitored regularly by management and committees.

The Bank's approach to grant credit facilities is mainly based on the evaluation of repayment capacity. Meanwhile, different types of recognized collaterals are accepted for credit risk mitigation purpose under secured lending transactions.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險(續)

信貸風險敞口及信貸質素

金融工具的信貸風險敞口為金融資產的總賬面值。本行採用香港金管局貸款分類制度項下的貸款分類級別，即「合格」、「需要關注」、「次級」、「呆滯」或「虧損」。就減值撥備計量而言，本行根據《香港財務報告準則第9號》的減值規定，採納三階段預期信用損失模型。

預期信用損失的計算

本行透過釐定違約概率(「違約概率」)、違約損失率(「違約損失率」)及違約風險承擔(「違約風險承擔」)以及預期年期，計算預期信用損失。預期信用損失按12個月基準或全期基準計量，取決於自初始確認後信貸風險有否顯著增加，或資產是否被視為信貸減值。

- 違約概率指借款人違反其財務責任的可能性。違約概率資料乃按宏觀經濟因素取得。
- 違約損失率計量發生違約時的損失嚴重程度。違約損失率資料乃按交易對手類型、債權類型及優先順序，以及抵押品或其他信用支持之可用性確定。
- 違約風險承擔指本行預期於違約時將被拖欠的金額。

將前瞻性資料納入預期信用損失模型

計算概率加權的前瞻性預期信用損失時，已納入前瞻性資料。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Credit exposure and credit quality

Credit risk exposure of financial instruments is the gross carrying amount of financial assets. The Bank adopts the loan classification categories under the HKMA classification system, which are either classified as "Pass", "Special Mention", "Substandard", "Doubtful" or "Loss". For impairment allowance measurement, a 3 stage approach expected credit loss model is adopted in accordance with the impairment requirements under HKFRS 9.

Calculation of ECL

The Bank calculates the ECL by determining Probability of Default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD"), exposure at default ("EAD") and expected lifetime. The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or Lifetime basis depending on whether a Significant Increase in Credit Risk ("SICR") has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired.

- PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation. The PD information is derived by a set of Macro Economic Factors ("MEF").
- LGD measures the loss severity in the case of default. The LGD information is determined by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.
- EAD is the amount that the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default.

Incorporation of forward-looking information into the ECL models

Forward looking information is incorporated to calculate the probability weighted forward looking ECL.

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險(續)

將前瞻性資料納入預期信用損失模型(續)

- 本行根據國內生產總值數據，構建與過往金融危機狀況相符並具有相應嚴重程度及發生概率的情景。
- 該等情景及發生概率將會被檢討，並須定期經管理層商議。

信貸風險顯著增加

信貸風險顯著增加的評估是基於可合理地獲得的資訊及與金融工具相關的資訊。在資產的存續期內，如果金融工具的信貸風險顯著增加，則會確認預期信用損失撥備。

逾期超過30天且未發生減值的金融工具，或出現任何現金流或流動性問題的早期跡象，則被視為信貸風險顯著增加。

信貸減值／違約

金融工具在符合以下一項或多項條件下，被視為出現信貸減值或違約：

- 借款人在合約付款到期日後逾期超過90天
- 借款人正面臨重大財務困難
- 借款人正接受長期寬免安排
- 借款人已身故
- 借款人無力償債
- 借款人違反財務契約
- 借款人已破產或將進入破產程序

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Incorporation of forward-looking information into the ECL models (Continued)

- Based on Gross Domestic Product ("GDP"), the Bank constructs scenarios that align with historical financial crisis with corresponding severity and probability.
- The scenarios and probability of occurrence will be reviewed and subject to management deliberation on a regular basis.

Significant increase in credit risk

Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is assessed based on information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant to financial instruments. An expected credit loss provision will be recognised over the lifetime of the asset if financial instruments experience significant increase in credit risk.

Financial instruments, that are over 30 days past due and not credit-impaired, or any early signs of cashflow/liquidity problems, are considered to have significant increase in credit risk.

Credit-impaired/Default

A financial instrument is considered as credit-impaired or default when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments
- borrower is in significant financial difficulty
- borrower is in long-term forbearance
- borrower is deceased
- borrower is insolvent
- borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- borrower is bankrupt or will enter bankruptcy

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險(續)

核銷政策

當本行已用盡一切方法收回貸款，並得出結論認為無法收回時，則核銷全部或部分貸款。在以下情況下可能會暫停採集行動：

- 客戶已經去世，提出了破產請願書或／和應用個人自願安排；
- 銀行正在針對客戶破產或債務重組的特定程序；和
- 針對相關賬戶進行訴訟或警察／欺詐調查導致的具體要求。

對於核銷賬戶，如果仍然存在核銷回收機會，則核銷回收追討行動將不再停止。為了停止核銷回收追討行動，應對客戶進行盡職調查，並應尋求風險總監的批准。

(i) 最大風險敞口

下表列示於報告日期的最大信貸風險敞口(未計及所持有的任何抵押品或其他信貸增級措施)。就表內資產而言，下方所列風險敞口乃基於財務狀況表內各項金融資產的賬面值(已扣除任何減值撥備)。就於相關融資期限內不可撤銷或僅於出現重大不利變動時方可撤銷的貸款承諾及其他信貸相關承諾而言，最大信貸風險敞口披露為就有關結餘尋求的承諾融資總額。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off financial instrument in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Collection action may be suspended under the following circumstances:

- the customer has passed away, filed bankruptcy petition or/and applied Individual Voluntary Arrangement (“IVA”);
- the Bank is undergoing specific processes in relation to bankruptcy of or debt restructuring for the customer; and
- specific requirements as a result of litigation or police/fraud investigation against the concerned account.

For written-off accounts, write-off recovery collection actions shall not cease if write-off recovery opportunity is still present. To cease recovery actions for written-off accounts, due diligence on the customer should be done and the approval from the Chief Risk Officer should be sought.

(i) Maximum exposure

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking account of any collaterals held or other credit enhancements. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures shown below are based on the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position after deducting any impairment allowance. For loan commitments and other credit related commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities or revocable in the extent of significant adverse change, the maximum exposure to credit risk is disclosed as the full amount of the committed facilities sought on these balances.

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險(續)

(i) 最大風險敞口(續)

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
現金及與銀行及其他金融機構的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	247,290	767,558
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	51,445	-
同業定期存放	Placement with banks	186,805	-
投資證券	Investment securities	1,502,300	-
貸款承諾	Loan commitments	500	-
其他資產	Other assets	19,844	6,173
		2,008,184	773,731

(ii) 貸款及墊款的信貸質素

本行根據香港金管局的貸款分類制度對貸款及墊款進行分類，該貸款分類制度將貸款及墊款分為「合格」、「需要關注」、「次級」、「呆滯」或「虧損」。就減值撥備計量而言，本行依據《香港財務報告準則第9號》的減值規定，採用預期信用損失三階段模型。

按攤銷成本計量的客戶貸款及墊款

下表說明因該等因素導致年度期初與期末之間的虧損撥備變動：

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(i) Maximum exposure (Continued)

(ii) Credit quality of loans and advances

The Bank classifies the loans and advances in accordance with the loan classification categories under the HKMA classification system, which are either classified as "Pass", "Special Mention", "Substandard", "Doubtful" or "Loss". For impairment allowance measurement, a 3-stage approach expected credit loss model is adopted in accordance with the impairment requirements under HKFRS 9 standard.

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

		第一階段 預期信用損失 千元 Stage 1 ECL \$'000	第二階段 預期信用損失 千元 Stage 2 ECL \$'000	第三階段 預期信用損失 千元 Stage 3 ECL \$'000	總計 千元 Total \$'000
於2024年1月1日 年內計提	As at 1 January 2024 Provided for the year	-	-	-	-
於2024年12月31日及 2025年1月1日 年內計提	As at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025 Provided for the year	-	-	-	-
		64	-	-	64
於2025年12月31日	As at 31 December 2025	64	-	-	64

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險(續)

(ii) 貸款及墊款的信貸質素(續)

按攤銷成本計量的客戶貸款及墊款(續)

下表說明因該等因素導致年度期初與期末之間的總風險敞口(總賬面值或風險承擔)變動:

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(ii) Credit quality of loans and advances (Continued)

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost (Continued)

The following tables explain the changes in the gross exposure (gross carrying amount or exposure) between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

		第一階段 總風險 敞口 千元 Stage 1 Gross exposure \$'000	第二階段 總風險 敞口 千元 Stage 2 Gross exposure \$'000	第三階段 總風險 敞口 千元 Stage 3 Gross exposure \$'000	總計 千元 Total \$'000
於2024年1月1日	As at 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-
風險敞口變動淨額	Net change in exposures	-	-	-	-
於2024年12月31日及 2025年1月1日	As at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	-	-	-	-
風險敞口變動淨額	Net change in exposures	51,509	-	-	51,509
於2025年12月31日	As at 31 December 2025	51,509	-	-	51,509

管理層認為貸款承擔的虧損撥備並不重大。現金及與銀行及中央銀行的結餘以及同業定期存放均分類為第一階段，且年內並無階段轉移。

The management considers the loss allowance of loan commitment is insignificant. Cash and balances with banks and central bank and placements with banks are classified in Stage 1 with no stage transition during the year.

預期信用損失計算對宏觀經濟變量的敏感性

本行通過將第一階段風險敞口分配至第二階段並對惡劣情境給予100%權重，評估批發及零售組合的預期信用損失敏感度。預期信用損失估計增加241,000港元。該影響反映，在惡劣情境中，由於確認全期預期信用損失(而非較低的12個月預期信用損失)，且惡劣情境下宏觀經濟變量使違約概率上升，導致預期信用損失更高。

Sensitivity of ECL calculation to macroeconomic variables

The Bank assessed ECL sensitivity for the wholesales and retail portfolios by allocating exposures in Stage 1 to Stage 2 and 100% weight to Bad scenario. ECL is estimated to be increased by HK\$241,000. The impact reflects higher ECL resulting from the recognition of lifetime ECL instead of lower 12-month ECL, and, higher PDs driven from macroeconomic variables under Bad scenario.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險(續)

(iii) 證券投資的信貸質素

下表呈列於報告日期基於評級機構(標準普爾評級服務、穆迪投資者服務或惠譽評級)對各次投資證券發行的評級指定進行的投資證券分析。倘無有關發行評級,則呈報發行人的指定評級。倘同一證券獲不同評級,以最低評級呈報。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(iii) Credit quality of investment securities

The following table presents an analysis of investment securities by rating agency designation at the reporting date, based on Standard and Poor's Rating Services, Moody's Investors Services or Fitch Ratings, to the respective issues of the investment securities. In the absence of such issue ratings, the ratings designated for the issuers are reported. If there are different ratings for the same securities, the securities are reported against the lowest rating.

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
AA+至A- BBB+至BBB- BB+或以下 無評級	AA+ to A- BBB+ to BBB- BB+ or below Unrated	1,278,208 224,092 — —	— — — —
		1,502,300	—
其中: 第一階段預期 信用損失撥備	of which: Stage 1 expected credit loss provision	125	—

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務證券

下表說明因該等因素導致年度期初與期末之間的虧損撥備變動:

Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

		第一階段 預期信用損失 千元 Stage 1 ECL \$'000	第二階段 預期信用損失 千元 Stage 2 ECL \$'000	第三階段 預期信用損失 千元 Stage 3 ECL \$'000	總計 千元 Total \$'000
於2024年1月1日 年內計提	As at 1 January 2024 Provided for the year	— —	— —	— —	— —
於2024年12月31日 及2025年1月1日 年內計提	As at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025 Provided for the year	— 125	— —	— —	— 125
於2025年12月31日	As at 31 December 2025	125	—	—	125

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險(續)

(iii) 證券投資的信貸質素(續)

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他綜合收益的債務證券(續)

下表說明因該等因素導致年度期初與期末之間的總風險敞口(總賬面值或風險承擔)變動:

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(iii) Credit quality of investment securities (Continued)

Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (Continued)

The following tables explain the changes in the gross exposure (gross carrying amount or exposure) between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

		第一階段 總風險 敞口 千元 Stage 1 Gross exposure \$'000	第二階段 總風險 敞口 千元 Stage 2 Gross exposure \$'000	第三階段 總風險 敞口 千元 Stage 3 Gross exposure \$'000	總計 千元 Total \$'000
於2024年1月1日	As at 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-
風險敞口變動淨額	Net change in exposures	-	-	-	-
於2024年12月31日 及2025年1月1日	As at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	-	-	-	-
風險敞口變動淨額	Net change in exposures	1,502,238	-	-	1,502,238
於2025年12月31日	As at 31 December 2025	1,502,238	-	-	1,502,238

(iv) 預期信用損失模型中納入的前瞻性資料

為遵循《香港財務報告準則第9號》的計量要求，本行採納宏觀經濟因素模型進行前瞻性調整評估，該模型運用基於統計檢驗及專業判斷得出的關鍵宏觀經濟因素預測，確保相關因素能納入預期信用損失模型中。透過考量不同情境(良好/惡劣/基準)，計量不同情境的概率加權預期信用損失以計提減值撥備。

(iv) Forward-looking information incorporated in ECL model

To comply with measurement requirement under HKFRS 9, the Bank adopts a macroeconomic factors model for assessing forward-looking adjustment, using the forecasts of key macroeconomic factors that are derived based on statistical tests and expert judgement to ensure that relevant factors could be taken into consideration in the expected credit loss ("ECL") models. By taking into account of different scenarios (Good/Bad/Base), probability weighted ECL of different scenarios is measured for impairment allowance.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險(續)

(iv) 預期信用損失模型中納入的前瞻性資料(續)

信貸風險敞口乃基於最新資料分類為三個階段。信貸風險並無顯著上升的信貸風險敞口分類為第一階段，使用十二個月預期信用損失計量其減值。觀察到信貸風險顯著上升但並無出現信貸減值的信貸風險敞口分類為第二階段。出現信貸減值的資產分類為第三階段。第二階段及第三階段的風險敞口使用全期預期信用損失計量其減值。

(b) 市場風險

市場風險是指因市場利率及價格的不利變動而產生的資產及負債的虧損風險。本行的市場風險與其交易及非交易投資賬目的持倉有關。目前，本行只有少量交易賬目業務，而非交易庫務賬目則包括以投資為目的的債務證券及盈餘資金管理。本行的市場風險主要來自貨幣風險及利率風險。

本行採用適當市場風險偏好開展業務，以實現風險與收益的平衡。市場風險管理的目標是有效管理業務活動產生的市場風險，並優化本行整體風險偏好和策略相匹配的資本配置。

市場風險管理框架

根據本行有關風險管理的企業管治原則，董事會為本行的最高權力機構，對風險管理承擔最終責任。董事會主要負責制定整體風險偏好、策略及核心風險管理政策。董事會已授權風險委員會加強董事會對風險管理架構、流程和政策的監督。風險管理與內部控制委員會作為本行市場風險監督的職能委員會，定期審查風險限額、政策及程序。風險管理部負責本行的市場風險管理，包括日常獨立監察本行市場風險狀況及管理政策與限額的合規情況，確保整體及個別市場風險處於可接受水平。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(iv) Forward-looking information incorporated in ECL model (Continued)

Credit exposures are classified into three stages based on the up-to-date information. For credit exposures without significant increase in credit risk, it is classified at Stage 1 which impairment is measured using 12-month ECL. For exposures with significant increase in credit risk observed but not credit impaired, it is classified at Stage 2. For credit-impaired asset, it is classified at Stage 3. For exposures under Stage 2 and Stage 3, impairment is measured using lifetime ECL.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss on assets and liabilities arising from adverse movement of market rates and prices. The Bank's market risk is associated with its positions in trading and non-trading investment book. Currently, the Bank has minimal trading book business, while non-trading treasury book has debt securities held for investment purpose and surplus fund management. The Bank's market risk exposure mainly arises from currency risk and interest rate risk.

The Bank operates its business by adopting a moderate market risk appetite to achieve a balance between risk and return. The objective of market risk management is to effectively manage its market risk originated from business activities and optimise capital allocation, which is commensurate with the Bank's overall risk appetite and strategy.

Market Risk Management Framework

In accordance with the Bank's corporate governance principles in respect of risk management, the Board is the highest authority of the Bank with ultimate responsibility for risk management. The Board has primary responsibility for formulating overall risk appetites, strategies and core risk management policies. The Board delegates Risk Committee ("RC") which reinforces the Board oversight in the risk management structure, process and policies. The Risk Management and Internal Control Committee ("RICC") is a functional committee for the Bank's market risk oversight and perform review of risk limits, policies and procedures on a regular basis. The Risk Management Department is responsible for the Bank's market risk management, including day-to-day independent monitoring the market risk profile and compliance of management policies and limits of the Bank, ensuring that the aggregate and individual market risks are within acceptable levels.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險(續)

市場風險管理及控制

本行設立了一套風險指標及限額，以識別、衡量、監測及控制各項市場風險敞口。主要指標及限額包括但不限於風險價值、止損限額、風險敏感度、敞口頭寸、壓力測試等。本行的業務單位須於經批准的市場風險偏好、指標及限額範圍內管理市場風險敞口，以實現業務目標。

(i) 貨幣風險

本行的功能貨幣為港元。由於本行進行部分以外幣計值的交易，因而產生匯率波動風險。

本行於必要時以即期匯率買賣外幣以應對短期失衡情況，從而確保將淨風險敞口維持在可接受水平。

— 貨幣風險敞口

下表詳述本行於報告期末所面臨的因以本行功能貨幣港元以外貨幣計值的已確認資產或負債產生的貨幣風險敞口。為作呈列，風險敞口金額以港元列示。

千元	\$'000	2025年12月31日		2024年12月31日	
		美元 31 December 2025 USD	人民幣 CNY	美元 31 December 2024 USD	人民幣 CNY
資產	Assets				
現金及與銀行及中央銀行的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and central bank	123,758	37,322	—	—
同業定期存放	Placement with banks	186,805	—	—	—
投資證券	Investment securities	468,125	391,049	—	—
其他資產	Other assets	3,269	3,853	—	—
總計：	Total:	781,957	432,224	—	—
負債	Liabilities				
同業銀行存款	Deposits from banks	467,016	389,970	—	—
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	326,763	31,248	—	—
應付最終控股公司款項	Amount due to the ultimate holding company	—	7,078	—	—
其他應付款項及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	4,600	1,030	—	—
總計	Total	798,379	429,326	—	—
(負債)/資產淨額	Net (liabilities)/assets	(16,422)	2,898	—	—

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Market risk (Continued)

Market Risk Measurement and Control

The Bank has in place a set of risk indicators and limits to identify, measure, monitor and control respective market risk exposures. Major indicators and limits include but are not limited to value-at-risk, stop-loss, risk sensitivities, open position, stress testing, and etc. The Bank's business units are required to manage market risk exposures for meeting business objectives within approved market risk appetite, indicators, and limits.

(i) Currency risk

The Bank's functional currency is Hong Kong dollars. The Bank undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuation arise.

The Bank ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short-term imbalances.

— Exposure to currency risk

The following table details the Bank's exposure at the end of the reporting period to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the Bank's functional currency of Hong Kong dollars. For presentation purposes, the amounts of the exposure are expressed in Hong Kong dollars.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險(續)

(i) 貨幣風險(續)

— 敏感度分析

下表顯示假設所有其他風險變量保持不變，倘本行於報告期末面臨重大風險的外匯匯率於該日出現變動，本行的除稅後溢利及股權將出現的即時變動。

		2025年		2024年	
		外匯匯率 上升/(下跌)	對除稅後溢利及 股權的影響 千元	外匯匯率 上升/(下跌)	對除稅後溢利 及股權的影響 千元
		2025 Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	2025 Effect on profit after tax and equity \$'000	2024 Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	2024 Effect on profit after tax and equity \$'000
人民幣	RMB	10% (10%)	290 (290)	10% (10%)	— —
美元	USD	10% (10%)	(1,642) 1,642	10% (10%)	— —

敏感度分析假設於報告期末，外匯匯率的變化已被用於重新計量使本行面臨外匯風險的金融工具。

(ii) 利率風險

現金流量利率風險是指金融工具的未來現金流量因市場利率變動而波動的風險。公允價值利率風險是指金融工具的公允價值因市場利率變動而波動的風險。

本行承受現行市場利率水平波動對其公允價值及現金流量利率風險的影響。利差可能因利率變動而擴大，但倘出現意外變動，利差可能縮小或造成損失。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Market risk (Continued)

(i) Currency risk (Continued)

— Sensitivity analysis

The following table indicates the instantaneous change on the Bank's profit after tax and equity that would arise if foreign exchange rates to which the Bank has significant exposure at the end of the reporting period had changed at that date, assuming all other risk variables remained constant.

The sensitivity analysis assumes that the change in foreign exchange rates had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments which expose the Bank to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow interest rate risk. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險(續)

(ii) 利率風險(續)

下表列示於報告期末，資產及負債的預期下一次重新定價日期(或到期日，以較早者為準)。8月開始運營，因此，本財務報表並無呈列截至2024年12月31日止年度的比較數字。

於2025年12月31日

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The following table indicates the expected next repricing date (or maturity dates whichever are earlier) for assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The Bank commenced operations in August 2025, accordingly, no comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2024 are presented in these financial statement.

At 31 December 2025

		3個月 以內 千元	3個月以上 至1年 千元	1年以上 至5年 千元	5年以上 千元	免息 千元	總計 千元
		Less than 3 months \$'000	Over 3 months to 1 year \$'000	Over 1 year to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Non- interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
資產	Assets						
現金及與銀行及 中央銀行的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and central bank	247,290	-	-	-	-	247,290
同業定期存放	Placement with banks	186,805	-	-	-	-	186,805
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	436	1,009	50,000	-	-	51,445
投資證券	Investment securities	81,667	569,319	851,314	-	-	1,502,300
		516,198	570,328	901,314	-	-	1,987,840
負債	Liabilities						
同業銀行存款	Deposits from banks	111,420	745,566	-	-	-	856,986
應付最終控股公司款項	Amount due to the ultimate holding company	-	-	-	-	7,459	7,459
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	467,695	73,688	-	-	-	541,383
其他應付款項及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	1,507	4,481	-	-	19,611	25,599
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	4,011	12,008	2,844	-	-	18,863
		584,633	835,743	2,844	-	27,070	1,450,290
利率敏感度差異	Interest rate sensitivity gap	(68,435)	(265,415)	898,470	-	(27,070)	537,550

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 市場風險(續)

(ii) 利率風險(續)

敏感度分析

於2025年12月31日，在所有其他變數維持不變的情況下，利率上調200基點估計會令本行除稅後虧損及累計虧損減少約1,211,000港元。本行於2025年8月開始運營，故該等財務報表內並無呈列截至2024年12月31日止年度的比較數字。

利息收入淨額變動(「 Δ NII」)及股權經濟價值變動(「 Δ EVE」)分別評估利率變動對本行利息收入淨額及一級資本的影響。計算 Δ NII及 Δ EVE時採用的方法及假設均符合香港金管局監管政策手冊IR-1「銀行帳戶利率風險」內的規定。

(c) 流動資金風險

流動資金風險是指本行可能無法維持充足資金以履行其財務責任的風險。這可能由市場失序或流動資金緊張引致，令本行須以大幅折價軋平特定風險。本行採取審慎的風險偏好以設定流動資金風險承受能力。風險偏好以流動資金風險限額及風險指標形式設定。

資產負債委員會為董事會授權監督本行流動資金風險的管理委員會。資產負債委員會負責檢討及審批流動資金風險管理策略，並監察本行的流動資金狀況。

監察及匯報以下一日、下一週及下一月現金流量計量及預測形式進行，此等期間為流動性管理的關鍵期間。本行亦檢討流動資金的來源，以維持提供者、產品及條款的多元化。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

As at 31 December 2025, it is estimated that a general increase of 200 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would decrease the Bank's loss after tax and accumulated losses by approximately HK\$1,211,000. The Bank commenced operations in August 2025, accordingly, no comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2024 are presented in these financial statements.

Change in Net Interest Income (" Δ NII") and Economic Value of Equity (" Δ EVE") assess the impact of interest rate movement on the Bank's net interest income and Tier 1 capital respectively. The methods and assumptions used for the calculation of Δ NII and Δ EVE are in accordance with the HKMA's Supervisory Policy Manual IR-1 Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank may not be able to maintain sufficient funding to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. This may be caused by market disruption or liquidity squeeze whereby the Bank may only unwind specific exposures at significantly discounted values. The Bank adopts a prudent risk appetite in setting liquidity risk tolerance. Risk appetite is set in the form of liquidity risk limit and metrics.

The Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") is a management committee delegated by the Board to oversee the liquidity risk of the Bank. ALCO is responsible for reviewing and approving liquidity risk management strategies and monitoring the Bank's liquidity position.

Monitoring and reporting takes the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. Sources of liquidity are reviewed to maintain a diversification of providers, products and terms.

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動資金風險(續)

本行定期開展流動資金壓力測試，以預測本行在壓力情境下的現金流量狀況，並評估流動資金的充足性。壓力測試結果定期向資產負債委員會匯報。

金融市場部負責日常流動資金管理，包括：

- 透過監控未來現金流量進行日常資金管理，確保可滿足資金需求。這包括於資金到期時補充資金或提供資金以供客戶借貸；
- 維持具高度市場流通性的資產組合，該等資產可輕易變現以於現金流量意外中斷時提供保護；
- 管理債務集中度及債務到期情況；及
- 監察錯配的中期資產、未提取貸款承諾的水平及類型及或有負債的影響。

財務部編製相關流動資金報告，以供內部監控及監管報告之用。

(i) 到期分析

下表顯示於報告日期按剩餘償還期限分析的資產及負債到期情況：

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Liquidity stress testing is regularly conducted to project the Bank's cash flow condition under stress scenarios and evaluate the sufficiency of liquidity. The stress test results are regularly reported to the ALCO.

Treasury Department is responsible for the day-to-day liquidity management, includes:

- day-to-day funding management by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or provision of funds to be borrowed by customers;
- maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities; and
- monitoring unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of undrawn lending commitments and the impact of contingent liabilities.

Finance Department produces relevant liquidity reports for internal monitoring and regulatory reporting purpose.

(i) Maturity analysis

The table below shows the maturity profile of assets and liabilities analysed by the remaining period to repayment as at the reporting date:

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動資金風險(續)

(i) 到期分析(續)

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

(i) Maturity analysis (Continued)

		於2025年12月31日							
		即期償還	1個月內	超過1個月 但不超過3個月	超過3個月 但不超過1年	超過1年 但不超過5年	超過5年	沒有合約 到期日或逾期	總計
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	
		At 31 December 2025							
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated or overdue	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
資產	Assets								
現金及與銀行及中央 銀行的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and central bank	247,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,290
同業定期存放	Placement with banks	-	186,805	-	-	-	-	-	186,805
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	-	647	166	760	49,872	-	-	51,445
投資證券	Investment securities	-	33,923	70,796	569,319	828,262	-	-	1,502,300
無形資產	Intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,267	88,267
物業及設備	Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,071	44,071
其他資產	Other assets	-	788	1,852	2,307	6,308	-	26,243	37,498
資產總額：	Total assets:	247,290	222,163	72,814	572,386	884,442	-	158,581	2,157,676
負債	Liabilities								
同業銀行存款	Deposits from banks	-	111,420	-	745,566	-	-	-	856,986
應付最終控股公司 款項	Amount due to the ultimate holding company	7,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,459
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	53,106	269,870	144,719	73,688	-	-	-	541,383
其他應付款項 及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	1,438	1,344	163	21,528	1,126	-	-	25,599
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	-	1,356	2,655	12,008	2,844	-	-	18,863
負債總額：	Total liabilities:	62,003	383,990	147,537	852,790	3,970	-	-	1,450,290
流動性缺口淨額	Net liquidity gap	185,287	(161,827)	(74,723)	(280,404)	880,472	-	158,581	707,386

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動資金風險(續)

(i) 到期分析(續)

下表顯示於報告日期按剩餘償還期限分析的資產及負債到期情況：

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

(i) Maturity analysis (Continued)

The table below shows the maturity profile of assets and liabilities analysed by the remaining period to repayment as at the reporting date:

		於2024年12月31日							
		即期償還	1個月內	超過1個月 但不超過 3個月	超過3個月 但不超過 1年	超過1年 但不超過 5年	超過5年	沒有合約 到期日 或逾期	總計
		千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元	千元
		At 31 December 2024							
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated or overdue	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
資產	Assets								
現金及與銀行及中央 銀行的結餘	Cash and balances with banks and central bank	767,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	767,558
其他資產	Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,322	52,322
資產總額：	Total assets:	767,558	-	-	-	-	-	52,322	819,880
負債	Liabilities								
應付最終控股公司 款項	Amount due to the ultimate holding company	1,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,744
其他應付款項 及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	-	-	-	7,559	2,523	-	-	10,082
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	-	1,307	1,649	11,897	18,506	-	-	33,359
負債總額：	Total liabilities:	1,744	1,307	1,649	19,456	21,029	-	-	45,185
流動性缺口淨額	Net liquidity gap	765,814	(1,307)	(1,649)	(19,456)	(21,029)	-	52,322	774,695

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 流動資金風險(續)

(i) 到期分析(續)

本行的政策為定期監控流動資金需求，以確保於必要時能從其業務運營及最終控股公司獲取充足資金，以滿足短期及長期流動資金要求。

下表顯示於報告期末本行基於合約未貼現現金流量的金融負債的剩餘合約到期情況(包括使用合約利率或(倘屬浮動)根據於報告期末的現行利率計算的利息付款)及本行可能被要求付款的最早日期：

(ii) 按合約到期情況列示的未折現現金流量

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

(i) Maturity analysis (Continued)

The Bank's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient funding from its operations and from its ultimate holding company as and when required to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Bank's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Bank can be required to pay:

(ii) Undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities

2025年	2025	合約未折現現金流出				總計 千元	於12月31日 的賬面值 千元
		1年內或按要求 千元	超過1年 但不超過2年 千元	超過2年 但不超過5年 千元	超過5年 千元		
		Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					
		Within 1 year or on demand \$'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years \$'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000	Carrying amount at 31 December \$'000
應付最終控股公司款項	Amount due to the ultimate holding company	7,459	-	-	-	7,459	7,459
同業銀行存款	Deposits from banks	856,986	-	-	-	856,986	856,986
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	541,383	-	-	-	541,383	541,383
其他應付款項及 應計費用	Other payables and accruals	24,473	750	376	-	25,599	25,599
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	16,231	2,802	47	-	19,080	18,863
		1,446,532	3,552	423	-	1,450,507	1,450,290

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) 流動資金風險(續)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

(ii) 按合約到期情況列示的未折現現金流量(續)

(ii) Undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities (Continued)

2024年	2024	合約未折現現金流出				總計	於12月31日 的賬面值
		1年內或按要求 千元	超過1年 但不超過2年 千元	超過2年 但不超過5年 千元	超過5年 千元		
		Contractual undiscounted cash outflow				Carrying amount at	
		Within 1 year or on demand \$'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years \$'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000	31 December \$'000
應付最終控股公司款項	Amount due to the ultimate holding company	1,744	-	-	-	1,744	1,744
其他應付款項及 應計費用	Other payables and accruals	7,559	1,603	920	-	10,082	10,082
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	15,414	16,070	2,676	-	34,160	33,359
		24,717	17,673	3,596	-	45,986	45,185

(d) 業務操作風險管理

(d) Operational risk management

業務操作風險是指由於內部流程、人員、系統不充分或失敗或外部事件導致損失的風險。由於業務操作風險是所有產品、活動、流程及系統所固有的風險，因此本行已制定、實施並維持穩健的業務操作風險管理框架，以確保由始至終可全面識別、評估、緩解、控制、監控及報告業務操作風險。

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events. Since operational risk is inherent in all products, activities, processes, and systems, the Bank has developed, implemented, and maintained a robust operational risk management framework to ensure the operational risks are consistently and comprehensively identified, assessed, mitigated, controlled, monitored, and reported.

風險與內部控制委員會負責確保高效實施業務操作風險框架，定期檢討需董事會批准的業務操作風險管理政策。本行採取三道防線模式管理其業務操作風險。

The Risk and Internal Control Committee is responsible for ensuring the effective implementation of the operational risk framework, conducting regular review of the operational risk management policy requiring the Board's approval. The Bank adopts a three line of defence model in its management of operational risk.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(d) 業務操作風險管理(續)

業務及職能部門(作為第一道防線)負責識別、管理及報告其部門的特定業務操作風險。風險管理部(作為第二道防線)與第一道防線緊密合作,透過使用各種工具,包括關鍵風險指標監控、風險及控制自我評估以及運營事件管理,確保按照政策及程序適當管理業務操作風險。

業務操作風險事件(包括任何可能影響本行聲譽的重大事件)均應上報。重大業務操作風險事項應上報董事會進行監督。

任何重大變更計劃,包括新推或修改現有產品、服務、業務流程或IT系統,均須經風險審查及批准,以確保識別及評估相關風險。此外,本行亦設立業務連續性計劃及危機管理流程,以確保於發生不可預見的事件或業務中斷時仍可維持關鍵業務運營。

內部審計部(作為第三道防線)不直接管理業務操作風險,而是開展審計,確保各部門遵守營運指引,並檢討及就業務操作風險管理框架的有效性發表意見。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(d) Operational risk management (Continued)

Business and functional departments as the first line of defence, are responsible for identifying, managing and reporting operational risks specific to their departments. The Risk Management Department as the second line of defence, works closely with the first line of defence to ensure operational risks are properly managed in accordance with policy and procedures by using various tools, including key risk indicator monitoring, risk and control self-assessment, and operational incident management.

Operational risk events, including any significant incidents that may impact on the Bank's reputation, are reported. Major operational risk matters are reported to the Board for oversight.

Any significant change initiatives including new or modifying existing products, service, business process, or IT system are subject to risk review and approval process to ensure relevant risks are identified and assessed. In addition, the Bank has a business continuity plan and crisis management process to ensure that critical operations can continue in the event of unforeseen events or business disruption.

Internal Audit Department as the third line of defence, which does not have direct management of operational risk, performs the audit to assure the departments' compliance with the operating guidelines and review and comment on the effectiveness of the operational risk management framework.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(e) 金融資產及負債的公允價值

(i) 按公允價值計量的金融資產及負債

公允價值估計通常具有主觀性，乃根據金融工具的特性及相關市場資料於某一特定時間作出。

本行使用以下公允價值層級計量公允價值，公允價值層級反映作出計量時所使用輸入值的重要性：

- 第一級：使用相同資產及負債在活躍市場的報價(未經調整)計量的公允價值。
- 第二級：使用基於可直接或間接觀察到的輸入值的估值技巧計量的公允價值。此類別包括相似金融工具於活躍市場的報價、相同或類似工具在被視作較不活躍市場的報價；或所有重大輸入值均可直接或間接從市場數據觀察的其他估值技巧。
- 第三級：採用重大不可觀察輸入值計量的公允價值。此類別包括並非基於可觀察數據的估值技巧的輸入值，而不可觀察輸入值對工具的估值具有重大影響。此類別亦包括基於類似工具的報價進行估值的工具，但需要作出重大不可觀察調整或假設，以反映工具之間的差異。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(e) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information.

The Bank measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: fair value measured using quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: fair value measured using valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly or indirectly. This category includes quoted prices in active markets for similar financial instruments, or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes inputs to valuation techniques not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect difference between the instruments.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 財務風險管理(續)

(e) 金融資產及負債的公允價值(續)

(i) 按公允價值計量的金融資產及負債(續)

於可獲得情況下，市場報價為計量公允價值的最合適方法。由於大多數非上市證券及場外衍生工具均缺乏組織有序的二級市場，可能無法獲得該等金融工具的直接市場價格。

因此，該等工具的公允價值基於使用現時市場參數或對手方所提供市場價格的既有估值技巧計算。遠期外匯合約的公允價值採用報告日期的市場外匯匯率釐定。對於其他衍生金融工具，本行使用估計貼現現金流量釐定其公允價值，所使用的貼現率為於報告期末具相似條款及條款的工具所適用的貼現率。

下表載列以公允價值計量且其變化計入其他全面收益的證券投資分析，按公允價值的可觀察程度分為第一級至第三級。

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

(e) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Continued)

Where available, the most suitable measure for fair value is the quoted market price. In absence of organised secondary markets for most of the unlisted securities and over-the counter derivatives, direct market prices of these financial instruments may not be available.

The fair values of such instruments are therefore calculated based on established valuation techniques using current market parameters or market prices provided by counterparties. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the reporting date. For other derivative financial instruments, the Bank uses estimated discounted cash flows to determine their fair value and the discount rate used is a discount rate at the end of reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

The following table provides an analysis of investment in securities measured at FVOCI, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
公允價值層級	Fair value hierarchy		
第一層級	Level 1	-	-
第二層級	Level 2	1,502,300	-
第三層級	Level 3	-	-
總計	Total	1,502,300	-

截至2025及2024年12月31日止年度，第一層級與第二層級之間並無轉撥，亦無轉入第三層級或自第三層級轉出。

There are no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3 during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 利息收入淨額

5 Net interest income

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
利息收入	Interest income		
利息收入使用實際利率法計算	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		
– 存放中央銀行結餘	– Due from central bank	7	–
– 存放同業銀行結餘	– Due from banks	12,249	4
– 同業定期存放	– Placements with banks	2,390	–
– 客戶貸款及墊款	– Loans and advances to customers	67	–
– 投資證券	– Investment securities	11,628	–
總計	Total	26,341	4
利息支出	Interest expense		
– 同業銀行存款	– Deposits from banks	(5,289)	–
– 客戶存款	– Deposits from customers	(2,056)	–
– 租賃負債產生的利息支出	– Interest expense on lease liabilities	(450)	(877)
總計	Total	(7,795)	(877)
利息收入淨額	Net interest income	18,546	(873)

6 手續費及佣金收入淨額

6 Net fee and commission income

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
手續費及佣金收入	Fee and commission income		
– 貸款佣金	– Loan commissions	6	–
– 其他	– Others	346	–
手續費及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	352	–
		(1,516)	–
手續費及佣金收入淨額	Net fee and commission income	(1,164)	–

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7 營業支出

7 Operating expenses

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
(a) 員工成本	(a) Staff costs		
薪金、工資及其他福利	Salaries, wages and other benefits	79,341	37,846
退休福利	Retirement benefit	4,903	1,813
		84,244	39,659
(b) 其他項目	(b) Other items		
折舊費用(附註15(a))	Depreciation charge (note 15(a))		
– 使用權資產	– right-of-use assets	14,371	14,171
– 租賃改良	– leasehold improvement	4,892	4,835
– 電子設備	– electronic equipment	3,289	2,065
		22,552	21,071
攤銷費用	Amortization charge		
– 無形資產(附註16)	– Intangible assets (note 16)	3,020	–
		25,572	21,071
其他經營支出	Other operating expense	27,963	6,505
大廈管理費及差餉	Building management fee and rates	2,679	2,679
核數師薪酬	Auditors' remuneration	180	80
		30,822	9,264

8 預期信用損失準備

8 Allowance for ECL

(a) 計入損益表的減值淨額

(a) Net impairment charge to the statement of profit or loss

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
同業定期存放	Placements with banks	2	–
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	64	–
投資證券	Investment securities	125	–
資產負債表外信貸風險敞口	Off-balance sheet credit exposures	1	–
總計	Total	192	–

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9 損益及其他全面收益表內的 所得稅

(a) 所得稅

香港利得稅按估計應課稅利潤的16.5% (2024年：16.5%)計算。由於本行於本年度並無估計應課稅利潤，因此並無於財務報表內計提香港利得稅撥備。

於2021年，經濟合作及發展組織就適用於大型跨國企業的全球最低稅制新改革發佈全球防止稅基侵蝕模式規則(「支柱二規則範本」)。本行母集團運營所在的若干司法管轄區已基於此框架實施支柱二所得稅法例，該等支柱二所得稅法律已於2024年1月1日生效。

於2024年，香港特區政府修訂《稅務條例》，引入本地最低補充稅，將於截至2025年12月31日止年度生效。本行已應用臨時強制性例外規定來確認及披露與支柱二所得稅相關的遞延稅項資產及負債的資料，並在發生時將該稅項作為當期稅項進行會計處理。

截至本報告日期，母公司集團正在全面評估香港本地最低補充稅對其財務報表的潛在影響，本行可能須於未來年度繳納額外支柱二所得稅。然而，本行預計在可預見的期間內不會面對重大的支柱二所得稅風險。

9 Income tax in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

(a) Income tax

Hong Kong profits tax is calculated at 16.5% (2024: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits. No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made in the financial statements as the Bank has no estimated assessable profits for the year.

In 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development published the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules ("Pillar Two model rules") for a new global minimum tax reform applicable to large multinational enterprises. Certain jurisdictions in which the Bank's parent group operates have implemented Pillar Two income tax legislation based on this framework, and those Pillar Two income tax laws became effective on 1 January 2024.

In 2024 the Hong Kong SAR Government amended the Inland Revenue Ordinance to introduce a domestic minimum top up tax which will take effect from the year ended 31 December 2025. The Bank has applied the temporary mandatory exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes and accounted for the tax as current tax when incurred.

As of the date of this report, the parent group is conducting a comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts from domestic minimum top up tax in Hong Kong to its financial statements, it is possible that the Bank may be subject to additional Pillar Two income taxes in future years. Nevertheless, the Bank does not expect a material exposure to Pillar Two income taxes in a foreseeable period.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9 損益及其他全面收益表內的所得稅(續)

(b) 損益內所得稅與按適用稅率計算之會計溢利的對賬：

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
除稅前虧損	Loss before taxation	(123,550)	(69,478)
稅前虧損按16.5%計算之名義稅項(2024年：16.5%)	Notional tax on loss before taxation at 16.5% (2024: 16.5%)	(20,386)	(11,464)
不可扣減支出之稅務影響	Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	1,960	-
非應課稅收入之稅務影響	Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	-	(1)
稅務免稅額之稅務影響	Tax effect of tax allowances	(593)	-
未確認之未使用稅項虧損稅務影響	Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	19,019	11,465
損益中實際所得稅	Actual income tax in profit or loss	-	-

(c) 未確認之遞延稅項資產

本行並無就279,951,000港元(2024年：164,687,000港元)的累積稅項虧損確認遞延稅項資產，原因是可動用虧損的相關情況尚不確定。根據現行稅法，稅項虧損不會到期。

9 Income tax in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Continued)

(b) Reconciliation between income tax in profit or loss and accounting profit at applicable tax rates:

(c) Deferred tax assets unrecognised

The Bank has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of HK\$279,951,000 (2024: HK\$164,687,000) as there is uncertainty upon which the losses can be utilised. The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 董事酬金

根據《公司條例》第383(1)條及《公司(披露董事利益資料)規例》第2部規定披露之董事酬金如下：

10 Directors' emoluments

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

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
董事袍金	Directors' fees	1,521	–
薪金、津貼及實物福利	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	3,240	–
酌情花紅	Discretionary bonuses	1,488	–
退休計劃供款	Retirement scheme contributions	220	–
		6,469	–

本行並無向董事、其控制之法人團體或相聯實體提供貸款、準貸款或其他交易，而根據《公司條例》第383(1)(d)條及《公司(披露董事利益資料)規例》第3部規定須予披露。

There was no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of directors, their controlled bodies corporate and connected entities that need to be disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(d) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation.

本行於年終或截至2025及2024年12月31日止年度任何時間，並無重大交易、安排或合約與本行業務相關，本行為其中一方，且本行董事直接或間接擁有重大權益。

No significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Bank's business to which the Bank was a party and in which a director of the Bank had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11 現金及與銀行及中央銀行的結餘

11 Cash and balances with banks and central bank

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
– 庫存現金	– Cash in hand	2,397	–
– 中央銀行結存	– Balances with central bank	83,075	–
– 應收銀行款項	– Due from banks	161,818	767,758
		247,290	767,558
減：第一階段預期信用損失準備	Less: Allowance for ECL at stage 1	–	–
現金及與銀行及中央銀行的結餘淨額	Net cash and balances with banks and central bank	247,290	767,558

12 同業定期存放

12 Placement with banks

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
同業定期存放總額原到期日	Gross placements with banks with originally maturity		
– 3個月或3個月以下	– On or less than 3 months	186,807	–
– 3個月以上或12個月以下	– more than 3 months or less than 12 months	–	–
		186,807	–
減：第一階段預期信用損失準備	Less: Allowance for ECL at stage 1	(2)	–
同業定期存放款項淨額	Net placements with banks	186,805	–

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 客戶貸款及墊款

13 Loans and advances to customers

(a) 客戶貸款及墊款

(a) Loans and advances to customers

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
客戶貸款及墊款總額	Gross loans and advances to customers	51,509	-
減：預期信用損失準備	Less: Allowance for ECL		
— 第一階段預期信用損失	— Stage 1 ECL	(64)	-
總計	Total	51,445	-

14 投資證券

14 Investment securities

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
以公允價值計量且其變化計入 其他全面收益的債務證券	Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
— 第一層級	— at level 1	-	-
— 第二層級	— at level 2	1,502,300	-
— 第三層級	— at level 3	-	-
總計	Total	1,502,300	-
發行人：	Issued by:		
— 主權國家	— Sovereigns	89,759	-
— 公共部門實體	— Public Sector Entities	138,647	-
— 銀行	— Banks	995,391	-
— 公司	— Corporates	278,503	-
總計	Total	1,502,300	-

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 物業及設備

(a) 賬面值對賬

15 Property and equipment

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

		使用權資產 千元 Right-of-use assets \$'000	電子設備 千元 Electronic equipment \$'000	租賃改良 千元 Leasehold improvement \$'000	總計 千元 Total \$'000
成本：	Cost:				
於2025年1月1日	At 1 January 2025	70,254	10,756	24,175	105,185
其他	Others	152	(131)	-	21
增加	Additions	360	2,432	1,464	4,256
轉撥自其他資產	Transfer from other assets	-	9,980	-	9,980
於2025年12月31日	At 31 December 2025	70,766	23,037	25,639	119,442
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
於2025年1月1日	At 1 January 2025	(39,889)	(3,707)	(9,267)	(52,863)
其他	Others	-	44	-	44
年內費用(附註7(b))	Charge for the year (note 7(b))	(14,371)	(3,289)	(4,892)	(22,552)
於2025年12月31日	At 31 December 2025	(54,260)	(6,952)	(14,159)	(75,371)
賬面淨值：	Net book value:				
於2025年12月31日	At 31 December 2025	16,506	16,085	11,480	44,071

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 物業及設備(續)

(a) 賬面值對賬(續)

		使用權資產 千元 Right-of-use assets \$'000	電子設備 千元 Electronic equipment \$'000	租賃改良 千元 Leasehold improvement \$'000	總計 千元 Total \$'000
成本：	Cost:				
於2024年1月1日	At 1 January 2024	70,261	10,756	24,175	105,192
其他	Others	(7)	-	-	(7)
於2024年12月31日	At 31 December 2024	70,254	10,756	24,175	105,185
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
於2024年1月1日	At 1 January 2024	(25,718)	(1,642)	(4,432)	(31,792)
年內費用(附註7(b))	Charge for the year (note 7(b))	(14,171)	(2,065)	(4,835)	(21,071)
於2024年12月31日	At 31 December 2024	(39,889)	(3,707)	(9,267)	(52,863)
賬面淨值：	Net book value:				
於2024年12月31日	At 31 December 2024	30,365	7,049	14,908	52,322

(b) 使用權資產

按相關資產類別分類的使用權資產賬面淨值分析如下：

(b) Right-of-use assets

The analysis of the net book value of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
自用租賃物業 (按折舊成本列賬)	Properties leased for own use, carried at depreciated cost	16,212	30,295
設備(按折舊成本列賬)	Equipment, carried at depreciated cost	294	70
		16,506	30,365

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 物業及設備(續)

(b) 使用權資產(續)

於損益確認與租賃有關的支出項目分析如下：

15 Property and equipment (Continued)

(b) Right-of-use assets (Continued)

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
按相關資產類別劃分的使用 權資產折舊費用(附註7(b))	Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset (note 7(b))		
自用租賃物業	Properties leased for own use	14,235	14,115
設備	Equipment	136	56
		14,371	14,171
租賃負債利息	Interest on lease liabilities	450	877

16 無形資產

16 Intangible assets

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
成本：	Cost:		
於1月1日	At 1 January	-	-
增加	Additions	62,618	-
轉撥自其他資產	Transfer from other assets	28,669	-
於12月31日	At 31 December	91,287	-
累計攤銷：	Accumulated amortisation:		
於1月1日	At 1 January	-	-
本年度攤銷費用(附註7(b))	Amortisation charge for the year (note 7(b))	3,020	-
於12月31日	At 31 December	3,020	-
賬面淨值：	Net book value:		
於12月31日	At 31 December	88,267	-

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17 其他資產

17 Other assets

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
應收利息	Interest receivables	11,318	–
租金及水電按金	Rental and utility deposits	8,517	6,173
在建電腦軟件(附註)	Computer software in progress (Note)	–	22,177
在建其他設備(附註)	Other equipment in progress (Note)	–	30,688
預付款	Prepayments	17,654	–
其他應收款項	Other receivables	9	–
		37,498	59,038

附註：

截至二零二五年十二月三十一日止年度，賬面值分別約為21,959,000港元及16,691,000港元(2024年：零港元及零港元)的在建電腦軟件及其他在建設備已完工，並轉入無形資產以及物業及設備。

Note:

For the year ended 31 December 2025, computer software in progress and other equipment in progress of approximately HK\$21,959,000 and HK\$16,691,000 (2024: nil and nil) have been completed and transferred to intangible assets and property and equipment.

18 客戶存款

18 Deposits from customers

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
活期存款	Current and saving accounts	66,274	–
定期存款	Time deposits	475,109	–
		541,383	–

19 應付最終控股公司款項

19 Amount due to the ultimate holding company

應付最終控股公司款項為無抵押、無息及須按要求償還。

Amount due to the ultimate holding company is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20 其他應付款項及應計費用

20 Other payables and accruals

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
應付利息	Interest payable	5,988	–
應付花紅	Bonus payable	17,286	9,568
其他應付款項	Other payables	2,325	514
		25,599	10,082

21 租賃負債

21 Lease liabilities

下表顯示於本年度及以往報告期間末本行租賃負債的剩餘合約到期情況：

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's lease liabilities at the end of the current year and prior reporting period:

		2025年 最低租賃 付款現值 千元 2025 Present value of the minimum lease payments \$'000		2024年 最低租賃 付款現值 千元 2024 Present value of the minimum lease payments \$'000	
		最低租賃 付款總額 千元 Total minimum lease payments \$'000	最低租賃 付款總額 千元 Total minimum lease payments \$'000	最低租賃 付款總額 千元 Total minimum lease payments \$'000	最低租賃 付款總額 千元 Total minimum lease payments \$'000
1年內	Within 1 year	16,019	16,231	14,853	15,414
1年後但2年內	After 1 year but within 2 years	2,797	2,802	15,837	16,070
2年後但5年內	After 2 years but within 5 years	47	47	2,669	2,676
5年後	After 5 years	–	–	–	–
		2,844	2,849	18,506	18,746
		18,863	19,080	33,359	34,160
減：未來利息支出總額	Less: total future interest expenses		(217)		(801)
租賃負債現值	Present value of lease liabilities		18,863		33,359

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 股本

(a) 本行股本的組成部分

本行權益各組成部分的期初與期末結餘及該等金額的對賬載列於權益變動表內。

(b) 已發行股本

		2025		2024	
		股份數目	千元	股份數目	千元
		No. of shares	\$'000	No. of shares	\$'000
已發行普通股：	Ordinary shares, issued:				
於1月1日	At 1 January	1,000,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000,000	-
已繳足普通股	Ordinary shares paid	-	-	-	1,000,000
於12月31日	At 31 December	1,000,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000

根據香港《公司條例》第135條，本行普通股並無面值。

普通股持有人有權收取不時宣派的股息，並有權在本行會議上就每股股份投一票。就本行剩餘資產而言，所有普通股享有同等權益。

本行的最終控股公司已就本行股本向本行完成資金轉賬1,000,000,000港元，自2024年9月5日起生效。

22 Share capital

(a) Components of the Bank's capital

The opening and closing balances of each component of the Bank's equity and a reconciliation between these amounts are set out in the statement of changes in equity.

(b) Issued share capital

In accordance with section 135 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, the ordinary shares of the Bank do not have a par value.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Bank. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Bank's residual assets.

The Bank's ultimate holding company completed the fund transfer to the Bank amounting to HK\$1,000,000,000 in respect of the Bank's share capital effective from 5 September 2024.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 股本(續)

(c) 資本管理

香港金管局規定每間銀行的監管資本總額佔風險加權資產的比率(資本充足率)須維持在或高於《銀行業(資本)規則》所規定的最低水平。資本充足率是按照香港《銀行業條例》下《銀行業(資本)規則》計算。

本行已建立一套資本規劃程序，藉以評估資本是否足夠支持現有及未來業務活動，並於考慮相關風險及本行策略重點及業務計劃後訂定資本充足目標。在制定資本計劃時，本行考慮監管要求，參考本行的業務策略、新產品及風險偏好，同時考慮短期及中期資本需求，以及額外的潛在資本行動，以確保維持穩定的資本水平。年內，本行已遵守外部施加且本行須予遵守的資本要求。

除符合監管要求外，本行管理資本的主要目標為保障本行的持續經營能力，從而能持續為股東提供回報，並遵守香港《銀行業條例》下《銀行業(資本)規則》的資本規定。由於本行是母公司集團的其中一部分，本行獲取額外資本的來源及分配過剩資本的政策亦可能受集團資本管理目標影響。

本行將「資本」界定為包括權益的所有組成部分以及來自其他集團公司無固定償還期限的貸款，再減去非累計擬派股息。本行並無將因與其他集團公司進行交易產生的交易結餘視作資本。

本行定期檢討及管理其資本架構，並充分考慮其所屬集團的資本管理慣例。本行會根據影響本行或集團的經濟狀況變化調整資本架構，惟該等調整不得與董事對本行所負的受信責任或《公司條例》的規定相衝突。

22 Share capital (Continued)

(c) Capital management

HKMA requires each bank to maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the capital adequacy ratio) at or above the minimum as stipulated in the Banking (Capital) Rules. The capital adequacy ratios are computed in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

The Bank has established a capital planning process to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities and to set the Bank's capital adequacy goals in relation to risk, taking into account its strategic focus and business plan. In developing the capital plan, the Bank considers the regulatory requirements, references to the business strategy, new products and risk appetite of the Bank, takes into account both short-term and medium term capital demand, and additional potential capital actions, so as to ensure stable capital level is maintained. During the year, the Bank has complied with externally imposed capital requirements that the Bank is subject to.

In addition to meeting the regulatory requirements, the Bank's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholder, and comply with the capital requirements under the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. As the Bank is part of a larger group, the Bank's sources of additional capital and policies for distribution of excess capital may also be affected by the group's capital management objectives.

The Bank defines "capital" as including all components of equity and any loans from other group companies with no fixed terms of repayment, less unaccrued proposed dividends. Trading balances that arise as a result of trading transactions with other group companies are not regarded by the Bank as capital.

The Bank's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the group to which the Bank belongs. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Bank or the group, to the extent that these do not conflict with the directors' fiduciary duties towards the Bank or the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23 融資活動所產生負債的對賬

23 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

		租賃負債 Lease liabilities	
		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
於1月1日	At 1 January	33,359	47,874
融資現金流量變動：	Changes from financing cash flows:		
已付租賃款項的本金部分	Capital element of lease rentals paid	(15,008)	(14,508)
已付租賃款項的利息部分	Interest element of lease rentals paid	(450)	(877)
融資現金流量變動總額：	Total changes from financing cash flows	(15,458)	(15,385)
其他變動：	Other changes:		
年內訂立新租賃導致租賃負債增加	Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	360	-
租賃負債利息	Interest on lease liabilities	450	877
其他	Others	152	(7)
其他變動總額	Total other changes	962	870
於12月31日	At 31 December	18,863	33,359

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 重大關連方交易

(a) 主要管理人員報酬

主要管理人員為該等擁有權力直接或間接並且負責計劃、指揮及控制本行業務之人士，包括本行的任何董事（不論是執行董事或其他）和行政人員。本行主要管理人員，包括支付予本行董事或其應收之報酬分析如下：

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
薪酬、花紅及其他短期福利	Salaries, bonus and other short-term benefits	9,529	–
退休福利	Retirement benefits	539	–
終止福利	Termination benefits	–	–
合計	Total	10,068	–

(b) 與其他關連方的交易

年內，本行進行下列重大關連方交易：

於2025及2024年12月31日與最終控股公司的資產及負債結餘載列如下：

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
存放最終控股公司款項	Placement with ultimate holding company	62,269	–
最終控股公司存款	Deposits from ultimate holding company	856,986	–
應付最終控股公司款項	Amount due to ultimate holding company	7,459	1,744

24 Material related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) and executive personnel of the Bank. Remuneration for key management personnel of the Bank including amounts paid to or receivable by the Bank's directors is as follows:

(b) Transactions with other related parties

During the year, the Bank entered into the following material related party transactions:

Balances of asset and liabilities with the ultimate holding company at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are set out below:

財務報表附註 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 重大關連方交易(續)

24 Material related party transactions (Continued)

(b) 與其他關連方的交易(續)

(b) Transactions with other related parties (Continued)

年內與最終控股公司的利息收入及支出載列如下：

Income and expenses from transactions with the ultimate holding company during the year are set out below:

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
最終控股公司利息支出	Interest expense to ultimate holding company	5,289	–
最終控股公司利息收入	Interest income from ultimate holding company	12,839	–

25 貸款承諾

25 Loan commitments

於12月31日，本行有以下未償還承諾：

At 31 December, the Bank had the following outstanding commitments:

		2025年 千元 2025 \$'000	2024年 千元 2024 \$'000
貸款承諾	Loan commitments	500	–

26 直接及最終控制方

26 Immediate and ultimate controlling party

於2025年12月31日，董事認為本行的最終直接母公司及最終控制方為東莞銀行股份有限公司，該公司於中華人民共和國註冊成立。東莞銀行股份有限公司將編製財務報表供公眾使用。

As at 31 December 2025, the directors consider the immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Bank to be Bank of Dongguan Co., Limited., which is incorporated in People's Republic of China. Bank of Dongguan Co., Limited produces financial statements available for public use.

企業管治報告(未經審核)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

以下資料作為財務報表隨附資料的一部分披露，並不構成經審核財務報表的一部分。

企業管治常規及目標

東莞銀行(國際)有限公司(「本行」)為一間香港持牌銀行。本行受香港金融管理局(「香港金管局」)監管。本行董事會(「董事會」)致力於採納及實施香港金管局發佈的《監管政策手冊》CG-1「本地註冊認可機構的企業管治」及CG-5「穩健的薪酬制度指引」所載的企業管治原則及最佳實踐。本行已設立多個專責委員會，各專責委員會具有董事會授權的明確職權範圍。

董事會

董事會目前由七名成員組成，包括兩名執行董事、兩名非執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事。所有董事均具備所需經驗及能力，可高效履行其職責。

董事

於年內及直至本報告日期，本行董事(「董事」)如下：

李啟聰

董事長、非執行董事

男，碩士學歷，註冊會計師、中級會計師，具有30多年金融機構從業經驗。歷任中國建設銀行東莞市分行國際業務部會計部經理、公司業務部副科級客戶經理，交通銀行東莞分行公司業務一部經理，東莞銀行佛山分行行長、總行公司業務部總經理等。現任東莞銀行總行執行董事、副行長、董事會秘書，東莞銀行(國際)有限公司董事長、非執行董事。

The following information is disclosed as part of the accompanying information to the financial statements and does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Corporate Governance Practices and Objectives

Bank of Dongguan International Limited (the "Bank") is a licensed bank in Hong Kong. The Bank is under the supervision of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"). The board of directors of the Bank (the "Board" or "Directors") is fully committed to adopting and implementing the principles and best practices in corporate governance as set out in the Supervisory Policy Manual CG-1 "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions" and CG-5 "Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System" issued by the HKMA. The Bank has established specialised committees with defined terms of reference authorised by the Board.

The Board

The Board currently comprises seven members, including two Executive Directors, two Non-Executive Directors and three Independent Non-Executive Directors. All Directors possess required experience and competence to fulfil their duties efficiently.

Directors

The directors of the Bank (the "Directors") during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Li Qicong

Chairman, Non-Executive Director

Mr. Li holds a Master's degree and has the qualifications of Certified Public Accountant and Intermediate Accountant. He has over 30 years of work experience in financial institutions. He had served as the head of the accounting division of the international business department and senior relationship manager in the corporate banking department at Dongguan branch of China Construction Bank, manager of the corporate banking division I at Dongguan branch of Bank of Communications, president of Foshan branch of Bank of Dongguan and general manager of the corporate banking department at the head office of Bank of Dongguan. Currently, he serves as Executive Director, Vice President, and Board Secretary of the head office of Bank of Dongguan and also is the Chairman and Non-Executive Director of Bank of Dongguan International Limited.

企業管治報告(未經審核) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

魏向平

執行董事、行政總裁

女，本科學歷，中級經濟師，具有近30年銀行從業經驗。歷任廣發銀行東莞分行資金部總經理、人力資源部總經理，東莞銀行總行人力資源部總經理、工會辦公室總經理。現任東莞銀行(國際)有限公司執行董事、行政總裁。

Wei Xiangping

Executive Director, Chief Executive

Ms. Wei holds a Bachelor's degree and is an intermediate economist. She has nearly 30 years of experience in the banking industry. Ms. Wei had served as general manager of the treasury department and general manager of the human resources department at Dongguan branch of China Guangfa Bank, general manager of the human resources department and general manager of the office of the labor union at the head office of Bank of Dongguan. Currently, she serves as Executive Director and Chief Executive of Bank of Dongguan International Limited.

陳海燕

執行董事、副行政總裁兼候補行政總裁

女，本科學歷，具有近30年銀行從業經驗。歷任廣發銀行東莞分行公司業務部副總經理，興業銀行東莞分行業務及營銷管理部總經理、貿易融資部總經理、東莞銀行總行公司業務部副總經理、資產管理部副總經理。現任東莞銀行(國際)有限公司執行董事、副行政總裁兼候補行政總裁。

Chen Haiyan

Executive Director, Deputy Chief Executive and Alternate Chief Executive

Ms. Chen holds a Bachelor's degree and has nearly 30 years of experience in the banking industry. She had served as deputy general manager of the corporate banking department at Dongguan branch of China Guangfa Bank, general manager of the sales and marketing management department and general manager of the trade finance department at Dongguan branch of Industrial Bank, deputy general manager of the corporate banking department and deputy general manager of the asset management department at the head office of Bank of Dongguan. Currently, she serves as Executive Director, Deputy Chief Executive and Alternate Chief Executive of Bank of Dongguan International Limited.

葉小慧

非執行董事

女，本科學歷，中級經濟師，具有近30年銀行從業經驗。歷任中國建設銀行東莞市分行國際業務部結算部經理、外資外貿業務部副經理，東莞銀行總行國際業務部總經理、香港代表處首席代表。現任東莞銀行香港分行行政總裁，東莞銀行(國際)有限公司非執行董事。

Ye Xiaohui

Non-Executive Director

Ms. Ye holds a Bachelor's degree and is an intermediate economist. She has nearly 30 years of experience in the banking industry. Ms. Ye had served as manager of the settlement division of the international business department, and deputy manager of the foreign investment and trade department of China Construction Bank Dongguan Branch. She has also been general manager of the international business department of the head office of Bank of Dongguan, and chief representative of the Hong Kong representative office of Bank of Dongguan. Ms. Ye is currently Chief Executive of Bank of Dongguan Hong Kong Branch, and Non-executive Director of Bank of Dongguan International Limited.

企業管治報告(未經審核)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

馬陳志

獨立非執行董事

男，碩士學歷，香港會計師公會會員，具有40多年銀行從業經驗。馬先生分別獲得英國特許公認會計師公會、加拿大特許專業會計師協會、英國特許銀行家協會及香港銀行學會的專業資格。馬先生歷任恒生銀行(中國)有限公司首席財務官、董事會秘書，南洋商業銀行(中國)有限公司財務總監，中國建設銀行(亞洲)候補行政總裁、副行長兼首席財務官，中國建設銀行香港分行候補行政總裁，中國建設銀行(H股)公司秘書。現任東莞銀行(國際)有限公司獨立非執行董事。

Ma Chan Chi

Independent Non-executive Director

Mr. Ma holds a Master's degree and is a Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, with over 40 years of experience in the banking industry. Mr. Ma has also obtained professional qualifications from the Association of the Chartered Certified Accountants of United Kingdom, the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, the Chartered Institute of Bankers of United Kingdom and the Hong Kong Institute of Bankers. Mr. Ma had served as Chief Financial Officer and Secretary to the Board of Directors of Hang Seng Bank (China) Limited, Financial Controller of Nanyang Commercial Bank (China), Limited, Alternate Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer of China Construction Bank (Asia) Limited, Alternate Chief Executive of the Hong Kong branch of China Construction Bank Corporation, and Company Secretary of China Construction Bank Corporation (H-shares). He currently serves as an Independent Non-executive Director of Bank of Dongguan International Limited.

梁銘謙

獨立非執行董事

男，碩士學歷，香港會計師公會資深會計師，具有30多年銀行從業經驗。歷任中國工商銀行(亞洲)有限公司替任行政總裁兼副行政總裁，及中國工商銀行有限公司香港分行替任行政總裁。現任東莞銀行(國際)有限公司獨立非執行董事。

Leung Ming Hym Peter

Independent Non-executive Director

Mr. Leung holds a Master's degree and is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, with over 30 years of experience in the banking industry. He had served as Alternate Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited. He had also served as Alternate Chief Executive of the Hong Kong branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited. He currently serves as an Independent Non-executive Director of Bank of Dongguan International Limited.

施康

獨立非執行董事

男，博士學歷。歷任中國工商銀行浙江省分行調查統計處與管理信息處科室負責人，香港中文大學經濟系助理教授、終身副教授、終身教授。現任清華大學五道口金融學院講席教授(施康先生於2025年12月辭任香港中文大學經濟學系終身教授職務，並於2026年1月獲聘為清華大學五道口金融學院講席教授)，同時擔任東莞銀行(國際)有限公司獨立非執行董事。

Shi Kang

Independent Non-executive Director

Mr. Shi holds a PhD degree. He had served as the head of the survey and statistics division and head of the management and information division at Zhejiang Provincial Branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. He had also served as assistant professor, tenured associate professor, and tenured professor in the Department of Economics at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Currently, he is chair professor at Tsinghua University PBC School of Finance (Mr. Shi resigned from his position as tenured professor in the Department of Economics at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in December 2025, and was appointed as chair professor at Tsinghua University PBC School of Finance in January 2026). He also serves as an Independent Non-executive Director of Bank of Dongguan International Limited.

企業管治報告(未經審核) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

董事會

董事會作為本行企業管治架構之核心，對本行股東、客戶、僱員、其他持份者及銀行監管機構負有最終責任。為履行有關職責，董事會致力建立一套健全的風險管理及內部監控機制，確保本行業務及營運得以審慎、專業地管理，並符合相關法律法規及監管要求。其主要職責包括而不限於：

- (1) 制定及監督本行目標及為達成該目標的策略；
- (2) 建立及監察風險管治；
- (3) 委任及監察高級管理層；
- (4) 確立企業價值觀及標準；
- (5) 監察薪酬政策；
- (6) 確保適當及具透明度的企業架構；
- (7) 確保設立有效的審計職能；及
- (8) 確保本行的架構、運作及風險管理保持適當的透明度。

董事會會議應至少每季度舉行一次。年內，董事會已舉行6次會議，並完成一項決策程序，即以書面決議的方式作出決定而無須召開會議。

The Board

As the core of the Bank's corporate governance framework, the Board assumes ultimate responsibility to the Bank's shareholders, customers, employees, other stakeholders, and the regulatory authorities of the banking industry. To fulfill its responsibilities, the Board will strive to establish a sound risk management and internal control mechanism to ensure that the Bank's businesses and operations are conducted in a prudent and professional manner, and comply with relevant laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements. Its principal responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- (1) formulating and overseeing the Bank's objectives and the strategies for achieving the objectives;
- (2) establishing and monitoring risk governance framework;
- (3) appointing and supervising senior management;
- (4) defining corporate values and standards;
- (5) overseeing remuneration policies;
- (6) ensuring a suitable and transparent corporate structure;
- (7) ensuring effective audit functions; and
- (8) ensuring appropriate transparency in the Bank's structure, operations, and risk management.

Board meetings shall be held no less than once every quarter. During the year, the Board held 6 meetings, and completed one decision-making process by way of written resolution without convening a meeting.

企業管治報告(未經審核)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

董事會專責委員會

本行設立四個董事會專責委員會，包括戰略及預算委員會、風險委員會、提名及薪酬委員會以及審計委員會。

1. 戰略及預算委員會

戰略及預算委員會負責協助董事會對本行提供戰略指引，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)在管理層的協助下，制定本行的中長期戰略，待董事會批准；(2)審查、監控本行的中長期戰略，並向管理層提供方向性指引；(3)就本行主要投資、資本性支出和戰略性承諾等重大戰略決策，向董事會提出建議並監控其實施情況；(4)審查及監控本行定期／週期性(包括年度)業務規劃／計劃和財務預算；及(5)適時重檢和更新有關戰略計劃，並向董事會提出調整建議。

根據戰略及預算委員會議事規則，戰略及預算委員會的成員包括五名董事，其中，主席由董事長擔任。2025年，戰略及預算委員會共召開四次會議。

戰略及預算委員會成員

李啟聰先生(主席)	董事長、非執行董事
魏向平女士	執行董事
葉小慧女士	非執行董事
梁銘謙先生	獨立非執行董事
施康先生	獨立非執行董事

Board specialised Committees

The Bank has established four board specialised committees, including the Strategy and Budget Committee, Risk Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee.

1. Strategy and Budget Committee

The Strategy and Budget Committee is formed to assist the Board in providing strategic guidance to the Bank. Its principal responsibilities include but not limited to: (1) formulating the Bank's medium to long-term strategies with the assistance of the management, subject to approval by the Board; (2) reviewing and monitoring the Bank's medium to long-term strategies and providing directional guidance to the management; (3) making recommendations to the Board on the Bank's significant strategic decisions, including major investments, capital expenditures, and strategic commitments, and monitoring their implementation; (4) reviewing and monitoring the Bank's regular/periodic (including annual) business plans/programs and financial budgets; and (5) reviewing and updating relevant strategic plans as appropriate and making suggestions for adjustments to the Board.

In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the Strategy and Budget Committee comprises five directors. The Chairman of the Board acts as the chairman of the committee. In 2025, the Strategy and Budget Committee held four meetings.

Members of the Strategy and Budget Committee

Mr. Li Qicong (<i>Chairman</i>)	Chairman, Non-executive Director
Ms. Wei Xiangping	Executive Director
Ms. Ye Xiaohui	Non-executive Director
Mr. Leung Ming Hym Peter	Independent Non-executive Director
Mr. Shi Kang	Independent Non-executive Director

企業管治報告(未經審核) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

2. 風險委員會

風險委員會負責協助董事會對本行風險管理工作進行評估、管理和監督，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)根據本行總體戰略目標，至少每年審閱全面風險管理戰略規劃，全面風險管理體系，資本管理政策，主要的風險政策，以及風險偏好，並提出建議以供董事會批核；(2)審核及定期檢討經董事會授權的風險限額和相關方案，並因應市場環境或業務策略的轉變進行重新評估；(3)檢討及評估本行的風險管理架構和政策，就識別、計量、監察及管控風險而言是否充分，以及是否有效運作，提出完善本行風險管理和內部控制的意見；(4)監督本行高級管理層在設立及維持適當的信用、市場、利率、操作、合規、流動性、戰略、資訊科技、洗錢、欺詐及聲譽風險等方面的風險管理的基礎設施、資源及系統的實施情況，尤其是本行對經批核的風險偏好及相關政策的遵守情況；及(5)審閱高級管理層就本行的風險文化、風險敞口及風險管理狀況提交的定期報告。

根據風險委員會議事規則，風險委員會的成員包括三名董事。主席由獨立非執行董事擔任，委員會大多數成員為獨立非執行董事。成員均具有履行職責所需的相關專業資歷，並在風險管理領域具有豐富經驗。2025年，風險委員會共召開三次會議。

風險委員會成員

馬陳志先生(主席)	獨立非執行董事
梁銘謙先生	獨立非執行董事
陳海燕女士	執行董事

2. Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is formed to assist the Board in evaluating, managing, and overseeing the Bank's risk management practices. Its primary responsibilities include but not limited to: (1) reviewing, at least annually, the comprehensive risk management strategic plan, the comprehensive risk management system, capital management policy, major risk policies, and risk appetite based on the Bank's overall strategic objectives, and making recommendations to the Board for approval; (2) reviewing and regularly examining risk limits and related proposals as authorized by the Board, and conduct reassessment in response to changes in market conditions or business strategies; (3) reviewing and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's risk management framework and policies in respect of risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control, and providing recommendations on improving the Bank's risk management and internal controls; (4) overseeing the Bank's senior management in building and maintaining appropriate infrastructure, resources, and systems for managing credit, market, interest rate, operational, compliance, liquidity, strategic, information technology, money laundering, fraud, and reputation risks, etc. particularly the Bank's compliance with the approved risk appetite and related policies; and (5) reviewing periodic reports submitted by senior management on the Bank's risk culture, risk exposure, and risk management status.

In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the Risk Committee comprises three directors. The committee is chaired by an Independent Non-executive Director, and the majority of its members are Independent Non-executive Directors. All members possess the necessary professional qualifications required to fulfill their duties and have extensive experience in risk management. In 2025, the Risk Committee held three meetings.

Members of the Risk Committee

Mr. Ma Chan Chi (<i>Chairman</i>)	Independent Non-executive Director
Mr. Leung Ming Hym Peter	Independent Non-executive Director
Ms. Chen Haiyan	Executive Director

企業管治報告(未經審核) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

3. 提名及薪酬委員會

提名及薪酬委員會負責協助董事會對本行整體人力資源和薪酬策略進行管理和監督，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)審查並向董事會建議批准本行整體人力資源與薪酬戰略，以及監控其實施情況；(2)研究董事、高級管理層的選擇標準和程式，並向董事會提出建議；(3)負責審核薪酬政策，監督執行情況，確保薪酬是適當的，並與本行的文化、長期業務和風險偏好、績效和控制環境以及相關法律法規要求相一致；及(4)負責統籌、建立、推行、監督企業文化相關工作，建立並維護良好的企業文化；批准、審查或向董事會建議批准企業文化相關政策，鼓勵制定有效機制，採取適當措施，向員工傳達企業價值觀；通過定期檢討、評估以及回饋，持續提升整體企業文化措施及成效。

根據提名及薪酬委員會議事規則，提名及薪酬委員會的成員包括三名董事。主席由獨立非執行董事擔任，委員會大多數成員為獨立非執行董事。成員具備合適資格，以相關專業知識和技能履行其職能。2025年，提名及薪酬委員會共召開三次會議。

提名及薪酬委員會成員

施康先生(主席)	獨立非執行董事
馬陳志先生	獨立非執行董事
魏向平女士	執行董事

3. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in overseeing the Bank's overall human resources and remuneration strategies. Its primary responsibilities include but not limited to: (1) reviewing and advising the Board for approving the Bank's overall human resources and remuneration strategies, and monitoring their implementation; (2) studying the selection criteria and procedures for directors and senior management and making recommendations to the Board in this regard; (3) reviewing remuneration policies and supervising their implementation to ensure remuneration policies are in line with the Bank's culture, long-term business objectives, risk appetite, performance and control environment, as well as relevant legal and regulatory requirements; and (4) coordinating, implementing and supervising corporate culture works, and establishing and maintaining a sound corporate culture; approving, reviewing, or advising the Board on approving policies related to corporate culture, encouraging the establishment of effective mechanisms and adopting appropriate measures to communicate corporate values to employees; continuously enhancing the effectiveness of corporate culture initiatives through regular reviews, assessments, and feedback.

In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises three Directors. The committee is chaired by an Independent Non-executive Director, and the majority of its members are Independent Non-executive Directors. The members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee possess the necessary qualifications, expertise, and skills to fulfill their duties. In 2025, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee held three meetings.

Members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Mr. Shi Kang (Chairman)	Independent Non-executive Director
Mr. Ma Chan Chi	Independent Non-executive Director
Ms. Wei Xiangping	Executive Director

企業管治報告(未經審核) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

4. 審計委員會

審計委員會負責協助董事會做好本行內、外部審計的溝通、監督和核查工作，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)監督本行會計政策的制定及執行方法(包括會計估值及披露的質量)，並檢討本行有關財務報告所作的重大判斷；(2)審閱中期財務報告及經審計後的年度財務報告及管理建議書，財務信息及其披露；(3)對內部審計職能負責人的有關委任向董事會提出建議；及(4)向董事會提議聘請或更換外部審計師及相關事宜，監督外部審計師的工作。

根據審計委員會議事規則，審計委員會的成員包括三名董事。主席由獨立非執行董事擔任，委員會大多數成員為獨立非執行董事。成員在財務及內部監控管理方面經驗豐富，大部分精於審計、財務報表和會計。2025年，審計委員會共召開三次會議。

審計委員會成員

梁銘謙先生(主席)	獨立非執行董事
馬陳志先生	獨立非執行董事
葉小慧女士	非執行董事

高級管理層

本行高級管理層人員均為經驗豐富的專業人士，向董事會負責，並根據董事會批准的業務策略、風險偏好及相關政策，負責本行日常業務的穩健發展與有效管理。

本行共設有六個高級管理層專責委員會，以監督及執行業務策略、風險管理及內部監控。這六個委員會分別為：資產負債委員會、產品管理委員會、科技與運營管理委員會、風險與內部控制委員會、反洗錢委員會及信貸委員會。

4. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in communication, supervision and verification of the Bank's internal and external audits. Its primary responsibilities include, but not limited to: (1) overseeing the formulation and adoption of the Bank's accounting policies (including accounting valuation and disclosure quality), and reviewing significant judgments made in relation to the Bank's financial statements; (2) reviewing the interim financial reports and the audited annual financial reports, as well as management letters, financial information and disclosures; (3) advising the Board on the appointment of the person responsible for the internal audit; and (4) making recommendations to the Board regarding the engagement or replacement of external auditor and related matters, and overseeing the work of the external auditor.

In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the Audit Committee comprises three directors. The committee is chaired by an independent non-executive director, and the majority of its members are Independent Non-executive Directors. The members of the Audit Committee have extensive experience in finance and internal control, with the majority of them being well-versed in auditing, financial statements, and accounting. In 2025, the Audit Committee held three meetings.

Members of the Audit Committee

Mr. Leung Ming Hym Peter (Chairman)	Independent Non-executive Director
Mr. Ma Chan Chi	Independent Non-executive Director
Ms. Ye Xiaohui	Non-executive Director

Senior Management

The senior management of the Bank comprises seasoned professionals who are accountable to the Board and bear responsibility for the sound development and effective day-to-day management of the Bank's operations in accordance with the business strategies, risk appetite and relevant policies approved by the Board.

The Bank has established six senior management specialised committees to oversee and implement business strategies, risk management and internal controls. These six committees are the Asset and Liability Committee, the Product Management Committee, the IT and Operation Management Committee, the Risk and Internal Control Committee, the AML Committee, and the Credit Committee.

企業管治報告(未經審核)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

1. 資產負債委員會

資產負債委員會作為本行資產負債管理的集體議事和決策機構，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)制定和調整本行資產負債組合管理策略；(2)制定、定期評估並監督執行資本管理策略、政策和程序；(3)制定、定期評估並監督執行流動性風險及銀行賬簿利率風險的限額、風險管理策略、政策和程序；(4)制定、定期評估並監督交易賬簿交易及銀行賬簿主要投資策略；及(5)制定、定期評估銀行定價管理政策、管理辦法及定價機制。

2. 產品管理委員會

產品管理委員會作為本行新產品管理的集體議事和決策機構，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)審核新產品及服務的建議書，並視市場環境及風險情況批准、否決、中止、恢復其業務運行；(2)監督產品及服務管理方面的人力、物力、管理信息系統和技術水平；及(3)獲取已推出產品及服務的相關報告，了解其風險水平及管理狀況。

3. 科技與運營管理委員會

科技與運營管理委員會作為本行信息科技管理及運營管理工作的集體議事和決策機構，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)審議信息科技年度工作計劃及預算，監察信息科技資源的管理和有效利用，確保信息科技發展和業務發展規劃保持一致；(2)審議重大科技項目的立項、預算和實施計劃，以及重大信息科技項目進度報告；(3)審議重大科技或運營外判計劃、預算，以及監督外判服務表現，以確保有關外判活動有效運作；及(4)審查批准交易日誌或系統日誌的復查頻率和保存週期，以及重大信息科技運營、安全、業務連續性、應急管理等信息科技相關事項。

1. Asset and Liability Committee

The Asset and Liability Committee serves as the Bank's collective deliberation and decision-making body for asset and liability management. Its principal responsibilities include, but are not limited to: (1) formulating and adjusting the Bank's asset and liability portfolio management strategy; (2) establishing, periodically reviewing and overseeing the implementation of capital management strategies, policies and procedures; (3) establishing, periodically reviewing and overseeing the implementation of limits, risk management strategies, policies and procedures in respect of liquidity risk and interest rate risk in the banking book; (4) establishing, periodically reviewing and overseeing trading strategies for the trading book and key investment strategies for the banking book; and (5) formulating and periodically reviewing pricing management policies, administrative measures and pricing mechanisms.

2. Product Management Committee

The Product Management Committee serves as the Bank's collective deliberation and decision-making body for new product management. Its principal responsibilities include but are not limited to: (1) reviewing proposals for new products and services, and approving, rejecting, suspending or reinstating their operation in light of prevailing market conditions and risk considerations; (2) overseeing the human resources, physical resources, management information systems and technical capabilities dedicated to product and service management; and (3) receiving reports on products and services already in operation to monitor their risk profiles and management status.

3. IT and Operation Management Committee

The IT and Operation Management Committee serves as the Bank's collective deliberation and decision-making body for information technology and operational management. Its principal responsibilities include but are not limited to: (1) reviewing annual IT work plans and budgets, monitoring the management and effective utilization of IT resources, and ensuring alignment between IT development and business planning; (2) reviewing the initiation, budgeting and implementation plans of major technology projects, as well as progress reports on significant IT projects; (3) reviewing major technology or operational outsourcing plans and budgets, and monitoring outsourced service performance to ensure the effective conduct of relevant outsourcing activities; and (4) reviewing and approving the review frequency and retention periods for transaction logs and system logs, as well as material IT-related matters concerning operations, security, business continuity and contingency management.

企業管治報告(未經審核) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

4. 風險與內部控制委員會

風險與內部控制委員會作為本行風險管理及內部控制的集體議事和決策機構，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)組織協調全行風險管理和內部控制工作，審核全行風險管理與內部控制戰略、政策與規劃；(2)審議全行風險資產總額、風險準備金計提方案、資產質量控制計劃，以及重要的風險評級、風險計量模型和相關風險參數；及(3)審議風險管理、內部控制、資產質量等風險狀況專題報告，定期對全行風險管理與內部控制情況進行監督和評估。

5. 反洗錢委員會

反洗錢委員會作為本行洗錢、恐怖分子資金籌集、制裁相關風險管理和欺詐事宜的集體議事和決策機構，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)監督本行打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集、制裁合規和反欺詐相關工作總體的實施情況；(2)檢視和審批名稱篩查系統的篩選邏輯和算法的定期調整結果，以及持續交易監控的場景和閾值；(3)推動洗錢風險管理文化建設；及(4)就重大洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集和制裁風險的處置事宜作出最終決定。

6. 信貸委員會

信貸委員會作為本行授信業務審批的集體議事和決策機構，其主要職責包括而不限於：(1)審批行政總裁授予風險總監權限內的所有授信業務；(2)根據相關制度審批向關連方提供的借款。

4. Risk and Internal Control Committee

The Risk and Internal Control Committee serves as the Bank's collective deliberation and decision-making body for risk management and internal controls. Its principal responsibilities include, but are not limited to: (1) organizing and coordinating risk management and internal control functions across the Bank, and reviewing the Bank-wide risk management and internal control strategies, policies and plans; (2) reviewing the Bank's total risk-weighted assets, provisions and allowance proposals, asset quality control plans, as well as material risk ratings, risk measurement models and related risk parameters; and (3) reviewing thematic reports on risk conditions covering risk management, internal controls and asset quality, and conducting periodic monitoring and assessment of the Bank's overall risk management and internal control framework.

5. AML Committee

The AML Committee serves as the Bank's collective deliberation and decision-making body for the management of risks relating to money laundering, terrorist financing and sanctions, as well as fraud-related matters. Its principal responsibilities include, but are not limited to: (1) overseeing the overall implementation of the Bank's efforts in combating money laundering and terrorist financing, sanctions compliance and anti-fraud measures; (2) reviewing and approving the results of periodic adjustments to the screening logic and algorithms of the name screening system, as well as the scenarios and thresholds applied in ongoing transaction monitoring; (3) fostering a culture of money laundering risk management across the Bank; and (4) making final determinations on the handling of material money laundering, terrorist financing and sanctions risks.

6. Credit Committee

The Credit Committee serves as the Bank's collective deliberation and decision-making body for the approval of credit business. Its principal responsibilities include, but are not limited to: (1) approving all credit business falling within the authority delegated by the Chief Executive to the Chief Risk Officer; and (2) approving lending extended to related parties in accordance with the relevant policies.

企業管治報告(未經審核) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

董事及高級管理人員的甄選標準及提名程序

在任命新董事、高級管理人員前，會從不同渠道物色合適人選。任何經確定的候選人都將提交至提名及薪酬委員會進行初步評估，以確定其是否適合擔任該職位。

提名及薪酬委員會進行以下評估：

- 按照金管局頒佈的監管政策手冊CG-1，審核有關人選(包括經驗、知識、技能、過往業績、是否有能力付出足夠的時間與精力等)以確定其是否為適當人選；及
- 審查候選人與本行擬任職位是否有任何實際或潛在的利益衝突。這包括評估候選人與董事會成員或高級管理人員的個人、專業或財務關係，由過去或現在擔任的職位引起或與該等職位相關的關係。

提名及薪酬委員會向董事會提出建議。董事會所有委任均以用人唯才為原則，並考慮人選可以為本行帶來的貢獻以提高其效能。

根據提名及薪酬委員會的建議，董事會將審批新董事、高級管理人員的委任。

Selection Criteria and Nomination Procedures for Directors and Senior Management

Prior to the appointment of new directors or senior management, suitable candidates are identified through a range of channels. Any candidate so identified is referred to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for preliminary assessment to determine their suitability for the relevant position.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee conducts the following assessments:

- reviewing candidates against the criteria for “fit and proper” persons as set out in the Supervisory Policy Manual CG-1 issued by the HKMA, having regard to factors including experience, knowledge, skills, track record and the ability to commit sufficient time and effort to the role; and
- examining whether any actual or potential conflicts of interest exist between the candidate and the Bank in respect of the proposed appointment. This includes assessing the candidate’s personal, professional or financial relationships with members of the Board or senior management, whether arising from or connected with positions held in the past or present.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee submits its recommendations to the Board. All appointments by the Board are made on the basis of merit, with due regard to the contribution the candidate can make to enhancing the effectiveness of the Bank.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board approves the appointment of new Directors and senior management.



东莞银行(国际)
BANK OF DONGGUAN INTERNATIONAL